NEW GOODS

Just Received by

HORSFALL & SHERATON

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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

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

September 20, 1844.

OCTOBER 4, 1844.

WINTER GOODS.

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

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

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

W. G. Lawton.

No. 2, King street.

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

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

108 CWT. Brandram's White Lead; 20 cwt. coloured Paints;
26 casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
15 bags black sifted PEPPER;
6 cases *Lescher Sy son's* No. 1 STARCH;
2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED.

—IN STORE—

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

Oct. 25. PETERS & TILLEY.

Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

WM. F. BROOKS has just received a choice selection of Fancy Goods, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices, at his old stand one door from Foster's corner, Germain street. The following may be found among his stock:

ENGLISH and American PERFUMERY;
French do.; Fine and Dressing COMBS;
Woodward's celebrated Victoria Shawl and Diaper Pins; Buffalo, shell, twist and side COMBS; 6 Gross BEADS, assorted; Necklaces; Cologne and Lavender Waters; Hair, shaving and Tooth BRUSHES; Fancy Hair Pins; Common do.; Cosmetics; Davis' celebrated floating SOAPS; Winship's Oxyginated do. for improving the skin and particularly for shaving; lemon jassamine, rose, and cinnamon do; Wash Balls, &c. &c.; Stocks, Hair Powder; Puffs and Boxes; fancy Snuff Boxes and Pungents; shell Pincushions; segar Cases; Pencils and Pen holders, in variety; extracts of Musk, Rose, and May Flower; sealing Wax; Razors, Razor Strops, Dolls, Toys, Playing Cards, with a great variety of articles in his line.

Ladie's Curls, Frizzetts, &c. on hand and made to order. Oct. 25.

Souchong and Congou Tea.

Now Landing ex "Portland," *Robinson, from London:—*

12 CHESTS superior ***souchong Tea,***
28 half chests do. do. do.
18 Chests superior CONGOU do.

For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Oct. 18

Codfish, Oil, &c.

200 QUINTALS Prime Large shore COD FISH;
100 ditto POLLOCK; 2 tuns COD OIL,
150 boxes No. 1 DIGBY HERRINGS;
Landing ex barque "Hebe," from Liverpool
20 bales Patent **Sheathing Felt,**
For sale low for CASH.

S. STEPHENSON,

Nov. 1. Nelson street

Pork, Dry and Pickled Fish, &c.

100 BARRELS clear and Mess PORK;
400 Quintals very superior Scaled ***Codfish;*** 250 Quintals very superior Pollock,
60 Quintals do do SCALE,
300 Barrels Gibbed HERRINGS;

Now landing and for sale low if applied for immediately to JOHN ROBERTSON,

Sept. 27. *Brick Buildings, Nelson street.*

Sugars, PORK, and GUANO.

Ex "Paragon" from Halifax:

16 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGARS;
50 Barrels Nova Scotia Prime Pork;
70 Bags African GUANO—For sale low by

Sept. 20. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

COPPER DROSS.

150 TONS COPPER DROSS, for sale low if applied for immediately, and taken from alongside the ship "Grampian"—apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.

Oct. 4.

Horsfall & Sheraton

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

60 BALES COTTON BATTING;
[illegible]

November [illegible]

Landing [illegible] from Porto Rico:
230 HHDS. SUGAR;
150 Bbls. superfine [illegible]
For sale by [illegible] CO.

Nov. 15.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1844.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* Number 17.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Dec.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R.	W.
28	Saturday,	7 27	4 33	8 36	1 0
29	Sunday,	7 27	4 33	9 40	1 34
30	Monday,	7 27	4 33	10 47	2 10
31	Tuesday,	7 26	4 34	11 53	2 51
1	Wednesday,	7 32	4 28	23 0	3 21
2	Thursday,	7 31	4 29	22 51	5 9
3	Friday,	7 31	4 29	22 49	6 39

Last Quarter, 30th day, 9h. 36 m. morning.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

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, Ships, ships 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 required, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞ **Notice.**

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

R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

THOMAS SANDALL.
CATHARINE SANDALL.

St. John, August 3, 1844.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on by SAMUEL GARDNER, will in future be conducted by the Subscribers under the Firm of SAMUEL GARDNER & CO.

SAMUEL GARDNER,
JOHN GARDNER.

St. John, October 29. 1844.

"Ne Plus Ultra"

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING **and Curling Saloon.**

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

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

Ladie's Curls and Frizettes always on hand.

November 8.

Health for All !!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering in its use*) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Costipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st., St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock: Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

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

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

May 3, 1844.

Mens' Youths' and Boys' Strong

Boots, Bootees and SHOES.

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

TWENTY PER CENT.,

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

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

S. K. FOSTER.

No. 4, Dock-Street,

November 8, 1844.

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

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

In Store:

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

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

THOMAS G. BARR.

Livery Stable.

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

Nov. 29. HENRY AUSTIN.

Miscellany.

LOST AND WON.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "COTTAGE IN THE GLEN," "SENSIBILITY," &c.

[*Continued.*]

'You have been delightfully attentive to your wife, this evening, my dear,' said Mrs. Cunningham to her husband, as soon as they were seated in their carriage on their way home.

'I am not sensible of having neglected you, Lucy,' said Mr. Cunningham.

'No—I suppose not; nor of having been very attentive to another.'

'I certainly am not. To whom do you allude?'

'I suppose,' said Mrs. Cunningham, 'that Mr. Westbury is equally unconscious of having had his attention engrossed by any particular individual.'

'You surely cannot mean that I was particularly attentive to Miss Eldon, Lucy?'

'Oh, how could I mean so!' said Mrs. Cunningham, with a kind of laugh that expressed any thing rather than pleasure or good humour. 'I really wonder how you came to recollect having seen such a person as Miss Eldon to-night.

'Your remark concerning Westbury brought her to my mind,' said Mr. C.

'How strange!' said his wife. 'And how extreme that young lady's mortification must have been, that she could not detain two newly married gentlemen near her for more than an hour and a half at one time! Seriously, Mr. Cunningham, the company must have thought that you and Westbury were striving which should do her most homage.'

'And seriously, my dear Lucy,' said Mr. Cunningham, taking the hand of his wife, which she reluctantly permitted him to detain—'Seriously, it was merely accidental that I spoke to Miss Eldon this evening. There is not a person on earth to whose society and conversation I am more completely indifferent—so take no offence, love, where none was meant. There is no one whose conversation can compensate me for the loss of yours; and it is one reason why I so much dislike these crowds, that, for a time, they necessarily separate us from each other.'

The following morning, Mrs Cunningham called on Mrs. Westbury, who at the moment of her arrival, happened to be in her chamber—but she instantly descended to receive her visitor. When Mrs. Westbury left the parlor a short time previous her husband was there; but he had disappeared, and she supposed he had gone out. He was, however, in the library, which adjoined the parlor, and the door between the two rooms was not quite closed. After the compliments of the morning, Mrs. Westbury remarked—

'I was somewhat surprised to see you at Mrs. Parker's last evening.'

'Surprised! why so?'

'You recollect the conversation that took place on the subject, the morning I was at your house?'

'O, yes—I remember that Mr. Cunninghams was giving a kind of dissertation on the enjoyments arising from a snug fireside, and the pleasure of one's own chimney corner. Really, I wish he did not love home quite so well—though I don't despair of teaching him, by and by, to love society.'

'Can it be possible that you really regret your husband's attachment to home?' asked Mrs. Westbury.

'Yes certainly—when it interferes with my going out. A man and his wife may surely enjoy enough of each other's society, and yet see something of the world. At any rate, I shall teach Ned that I am not to be made a recluse for any man.

'Have you no fears, my dear Mrs. Cunningham,' said Mrs. Westbury, 'that your want of conformity to your husband's taste, will lessen your influence over him?'

'And of what use is this influence,' asked Mrs. Cunningham, 'unless it be exerted to obtain the enjoyments I love?'

'O, pray beware,' said Mrs. Westbury, with much feeling—'beware, lest you sacrifice your happiness for a chimera! Beware how you trifle with so invaluable a treasure as the heart of a husband!'

'Pho—pho—how serious you are growing,' said Mrs. Cunningham. 'Actually warning and exhorting at twenty years of age! What a preacher you will be by the time you are forty! But now be honest, and confess that you, yourself, would prefer a ball or a party, to sitting alone here through a stupid evening with Westbury.'

'Then to speak the truth,' said Julia, 'should prefer an evening at home to all the parties in the world—balls I never attend, and do not think stupidity necessary, even with no other companion than one's own husband.

'Then why do you attend parties if you do not like them?'

'Because Mr. Westbury thinks it proper that I should.'

'And so you go to him, like miss to her papa and mamma to ask him what you must do?' said Mrs. Cunningham, laughing. 'This is delightful, truly! But, for my part, I cannot see why I have not as good a right to expect Edward to conform to my taste and wishes, as me to conform to his. And so Westbury makes you go, whether you like to or not?'

'No, indeed,' said Mrs. Westbury, 'I never expressed to him my aversion to going, not wishing him to feel as if I were making a great sacrifice, in complying with his wishes.'

'Well, this is pretty and dutiful, and delicate,' said Mrs. Cunningham, laughing again. 'But I don't set up for a pattern wife, and if Edward and I get a long as well as people in general, I shall be satisfied. But to return to something else. How do you like Miss Eldon?'

'I am not at all acquinted with her,' said Julia.

'You have met her several times,' said Mrs. Cunningham.

'Yes but have never conversed with her. Her appearance is greatly in her favour; I think her very beautiful.

'She is called so,' said Mrs. Cunningham; 'but somehow I don't like her looks. To tell the plain truth I can't endure her, she is so vain, and artful, and self complacent.'

'I have not the least acquaintance with her,' repeated Julia; 'but it were a pity so lovely a face should not be accompanied by an amiable heart.—Are you much acquainted with her?'

'Not personally. Indeed I never conversed with her for ten minutes in my life.'

'Then you may be mistaken in thinking her vain and artful,' said Mrs. Westbury.

'O, I have seen enough to satisfy me fully as to that point said Mrs. Cunningham. 'When a young lady exerts herself to engross the attention of newly married men, and when she looks so well satisfied at success I want nothing more. She can have no delicacy of feeling—she must be a coquette of the worst kind.'

It was now Mrs. Westbury's turn to change the subject of conversation, and simply remarking—'that we should be extremely careful how we judge of character hastily'—she asked some questions that drove Miss Eldon from Mrs. Cunningham's mind. Soon after the visiter departed, and Julia returned to her chamber

In the evening when Mr. Westbury came in, he found Julia reading, but she immediately laid down her book, and resumed her work. She thought it quite as impolite to pursue the solitary pleasure of reading while her husband was sitting by, as to have done so with any other companion; and she knew no reason why he was not as much entitled to civility as a stranger or common acquaintance. It was not long before Mr. Westbury inquired 'what book had engaged her attention.' It was Dr. Russel's Palestine.

'It is a delightful work,' said Julia. 'I have just read an extract from Chateaubriand, that I think one of the most elegant passages I ever met with.'

'I should like to hear it,' said Mr. Westbury.—Julia opened her book, and the passage but none of its beauty by her reading. She read the following:—

'When you travel in Judea the heart is at first filled with profound melancholy. But when passing from solitude, to solitude, boundless spaces opene before you, this feeling wears off by degrees, and you experience a secret awe, which, so far from depressing the soul, imparts life, and elevates the genius. Extraordinary appearances everywhere proclaim a land teeming with miracles. The burning sun, the towering eagle, the barren fig tree, all the poetry, all the poetry of Scripture are here.—Every name commemorates a mystery, every grotto announces a prediction, every hill re-echoes the accents of a prophet. God himself has spoken in these regions, dried up rivers, rent the rocks, and opened the grave. The desert still appears mute with terror, and you would imagine that it had never presumed to interrupt the silence, since it heard the awful voice of the Eternal.'

Julia closed the volume, and Mr. Westbury after bestowing just praise on the extract she had read, took up the work and proposed to read if she would like. She thanked him and an hour was very pleasantly spent in this manner. A little time was occupied in remarking on what had been read, when, after a short silence Mr. Westbury inquired of Julia, whether she saw much of Mrs. Cunningham.'

'Not a great deal,' was Julia's answer.

'Was she here this morning?' said Mr. Westbury. 'She was,' replied Julia.

'Do you intend to be intimate with her?' inquired Mr Westbury.

'I have no intention about it,' said Julia—'but presume I never shall, as I fear our views and tastes will prove very diverdant.'

'I am happy to hear you say so,' said Mr. Westbury. 'I am not prepossessed in her favour; and greatly doubt whether any intimacy with her would be salutary. Such a person as I conceive her to be should be nothing more than an acquaintance.'

Nothing more was added on the subject, and Julia wondered, though she did not ask, what had given her husband so unfavourable an impression of Mrs. Cunningham's character. The truth was, he overheard the conversation of the morning, which he would have frankly confessed to his wife, but for a kind of delicacy to her feeling, as he had heard her remarks as well as those of Mrs. Cunningham. He knew that it was not quite honourable to listen to a conversation without the knowledge of the parties; but he could not close the library door without betraying his proximity, he wished not to see Mrs. Cunningham; he therefore remained quiet, and heard their whole colloquy.

A few days after this circumstance occurred an invitation to another party was received. Mr. Westbury looked at the card first, and handing it to Julia, said:

'I would have you act your pleasure with regard to accepting this invitation.'

'It will be my pleasure,' said Julia hesitating and colouring a little—'It will be my pleasure to consult yours.'

'I have little choice about it,' said Mr. Westbury, 'and if you prefer declining to accept it, I would have you do so.'

'Shall you attend it?' asked Julia, while a shade of anxiety passed over her features.

'Certainly not unless you do,' Mr. Westbury replied.

'Then,' said Julia, 'if it be quite as agreeable to you, I had a thousand times rather spend it at home alone with—she checked herself, colored crimson, and left the sentence unfinished.

The morning after the levee, Mrs. Westbury was favoured with another call from Mrs. Cunningham.

'Why, on earth were you not at Mrs. B——'s last night?' asked she almost as soon as she entered the house. 'You can't imagine nothing more splendid and delightful than every thing was.'

'You were there then?' said Julia.

'Yes certainly—though I went quite late. Edward was quite sick of a violent head ache, and I was obliged to see him safely in bed before I could go; but nothing would have tempted me to miss it.'

'How is Mr. Cunningham this morning?' Julia enquired.

'Much better—though rather languid, as is usual after such an attack. But I came in on an errand this morning, and must despatch business, as I am somewhat in haste. Mrs. T—— is to give a splendid party next week, by the way have you received a card yet?'

'I have not,' said Julia.

'Neither have I—but we both shall.' I want to prepare a dress for the occasion, and came in to look at the one you wore at Mrs. Parker's, as I think of having something like it.

Mrs Westbury was about to ring the bell, and have the dress brought for the visitor's inspection, but Mrs. Cunningham stopped her by saying.

'No, no—do not send for it. Let me go with you to your wardrobe, I may see something else that I like.

Mrs. Westbury complied, and they went up stairs together. Mrs. Cunningham was delightfully free in examining the articles exposed to view, and expressed such warm admiration of many of them, such an ardent desire to possess the like, that it was rather difficult to forbear telling her that they were at her service. The blond mantle with a blue border, struck her fancy particularly, and Mrs Westbury begged her to accept it, saying that she should probably never wear it again, as the color was not a favourite with her husband.'

Mrs. Cunningham hastened home, delighted with her acquisition, and immediately hastened to the chamber, to which her husband was still confined by indisposition, to display to him her prize.

'See what a beautiful little affair that dear Mrs. Westbury has given me,' she cried. 'How lucky for me that Mr. Westbury don't like blue, else I should not have got it, I suppose, though, she could spare this, and fifty other things as well as not.—Why, Edward, you don't know what a delightful wardrobe she has! Really, you must indulge me a little more in this way, I believe.

'I am sure no one looks better dressed than yourself, Lucy,' said Mr. Cunningham, in a languid voice.

'Oh, I try to make the most of every thing I have said Mrs. Cunningham, 'but really, Edward, Mrs. Westbury has twice as much of all sorts of apparel as I have.'

'And her husband has more than four times as much property as I have,' answered Mr. Cunningham.

'Supposing he has,' said his wife 'that need make no difference in the article of dress. And then her house is so charmingly furnished—every part of it I was in her chamber, just now, and it looks elegantly. Every thing in it is of the richest and most beautiful kind. I declare I almost envied her so many luxuries.'

'We surely have every thing necessary to comfort my dear Lucy,' and Mrs. Cunningham. 'Our happiness does not depend on the splendour of our furniture, but on our affection for each other. You would be no dearer to my heart in the paraphernalia of a duchess, diamonds and all, than you are in your simple morning dress; and I hope you do not love me the less, for not being able to furnish my house in the style of Mr. Westbury's.'

'Oh, no—of course not,' said Mrs. Cunningham in a tone utterly devoid of all tenderness or feeling; but then I should not love you the less for having beautiful things, I suppose. And really, Edward, I think one of the best ways in which a husband can show his love to his wife, is by gratifying her in dress, furniture, company, and so forth.'

'He must ruin himself, then, to show his love,' said Mr. Cunningham, throwing his head back on the easy chair, with a mingled expression of mental and bodily pain on his features.

Mrs. Cunningham, however, did not look up to mark the expression of his countenance, but half muttered in reply to his remark—

'I never knew a man who was too stingy to dress his wife decently, fail to excuse himself on the ground of necessity. How I do detest to hear a man talk of ruin, if his wife only ask for a new pair of shoes!'

Mr. Cunningham was too deeply wounded to attempt a reply; and Mrs. Cunningham, having vented something of her discontent in his gentle ebullition, flirted out of the chamber, without even casting a glance toward her sick and now afflicted husband.

DESCRIPTION AND HABITS OF THE CHAMELEON. It is impossible to imagine a much more disagreeable looking animal than the Chamæleon, for its skin covered eyes with only a little hole opposite the pupil, its power of moving one of these while the other remains still, its thick head and throat, and its than body gave an appearance of ugliness, for which there is no compensation in its colour.—Each group of toes is united underneath by skin, and some of its false ribs meet each other. It is slow in its movements, feeds on insects, which adhere to its glutinous tongue, the only part which possesses motion and lives in trees. Its power of swelling its lungs has, perhaps, caused the assertion that it subsists on air, and its transparency to that of its frequently changing its color. The author possessed one for several weeks and often placed it on differently coloured substances, when it constantly assumed a faint tinge of the colour under it, but were spontaneously altered in hue. It frequently appeared brighter than at other times, in consequence of the blood rushing to the skin when the lungs were swollen and it was excited. It at times incessantly extended its tongue, probably to catch insects *invisible to the author*, but *it always refused those which were offered to it. It died in the latitude of* Lisbon.—*Mrs Lee's Elements of Natural History.*

AN IRISH COACHMAN GETTING HIS FIRST PLACE.—The master had two beautiful English horses, and he wanted a careful man to drive them; he was a mighty pleasant gintleman, and he loved a joke. well there was plenty after the place; and to the first that wint up to him, "Now my man," says he, "tell me how near the edge of a precipice would you undertake to drive my carriage?" so the boy considers, and he says, says he, "O with a little *plaze yer honour*, and no harm." "Very well" says he, "go down, and I'll give yo yer answer by and bye." So the next came up, and he said he'd be bound to carry 'em within half a foot; and the next five inches; and another—a dandified chap entirely—was so mighty nice, that he would drive it within three inches and a half he'd go bail. Well at last my turn came; and when his honour axed me how nigh I would drive his carriage to a precipice, I says, says I, "*Plaze yer honour, I'd keep as far off as I could.*" "Very well Mr. Byrne," says he "you're my coachman." Och! the roar there was in the kitchen when I wint down and told the joke.

RUNAWAY MATCHES.—A farmer was giving Mr. Scott (Lord Eldon) instructions in an action against a young fellow who had run away with his daughter—"Mind Lawyer Scott," said he, "you are to say that the man who runs away with a man's daughter is a rascal and a villain, and deserves to be hanged." "No, no, I cannot say that." "And why not, why cannot you say that?" "Because I did it myself; but I will tell you what I will say, and say it from my heart, I will say that the man who begins domestic life by a breach of domestic duty, is doubly bound to render both the lady and her family happy in after life. That I will say, for I feel it."

THE LATE DUKE OF KENT AND HER PRESENT MAJESTY.—An American writer gives the following anecdote connected with the last moments of the Duke of Kent. When his Royal Highness felt that he was approaching the termination of his earthly career, he desired the infant Princess (her present Majesty) to be placed before him while he sat up in bed.—In this position he offered up a most affecting prayer over her, the last part of which was to this effect, if not in this very language, that "If ever this child should be Queen of England, she might rule in the fear of God." Having uttered these words he said "Take the child away!"—And this was the last time he ever beheld her.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND HIS NOVELS.—At one of the celebrated Holland-house dinners, a discussion arose as to which was the best of Sir Walter Scott's novels. A diversity of opinion being apparent, Lady Holland proposed that each person should write down the name of the novel which he preferred. Paper and pencil were passed, and a slip torn off as each wrote. Nine were handed to her ladyship, and each had the name of a different novel!—a happy illustration of the varied merits of this fascinating writer.

BURIAL-PLACES OF BRITISH POETS.—Shakspere, as every one knows, was buried in the chancel of the church of Stratford, where there is a monument to his memory; Chapman and Shirley are buried in St. Giles's-in-the-fields; Marlowe in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Deptford; Fletcher and Massinger in the churchyard of St. Saviour's, Southwark; Dr. Donne in Old St. Paul's; Edmund Waller in Beaconsfield churchyard; Milton in the churchyard of St. Giles's, Cripplegate; Butler in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; Otway, no one knows where; Grath in the Church at Harrow; Pope in the church at Twickenham; Swift in St. Patrick's, Dublin; Savage in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Bristol; Parnell at Chester, where he died on his way to Dublin; Dr. Young at Welwyn, in Hertfordshire of which place he was the rector; Thomson in the churchyard of Richmond, in Surrey; Collins, in St. Andrews church, at Chichester; Gray in the churchyard of Stoke Pogeis, where he conceived his "Elegy;" Goldsmith in the churchyard of the Temple Church; Falconer at sea, "all ocean for his grave;" Churchill in the churchyard of St. Martin's, Dover; Cowper in the church at Dereham; Chatterton in a churchyard belonging to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn; Burns in St. Michael's churchyard in Dumfries; Byron in the church at Hucknall, near Newstead; Crabbe at Trowbridge; Coleridge in the church at Highgate; Sir Walter Scott in Dryburgh Abbey; Southey in Crosswaite church, near Keswick; Shelley "beneath one of the antique weed grown towers surrounding ancient Rome;" Keats beside him, "under the pyramid, which is the tomb of Cestius;" and Thomas Campbell, in the Poet's Corner, in Westminster Abbey.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

A very limited and hasty, but impartial view of *Animal Magnetism*, vulgarly called *Mesmerism*.

St. John, Friday, 13th Dec. 1844.

Forty-eight hours ago I had not the least idea of the nature or character of Mesmerism,—what it resembled, how it was performed, or what pretensions for usefulness it possessed, as meriting claims on the public attention, until invited by a friend to attend a private Lecture, where I became satisfied that all the effects exhibited so far, and affirmed to it, were real, and that there was no deception or collusion used by the operators in performing the operations of somnambulism, or of exciting the organs before me; but as the subject or patient had been lured into the magnetic state before I was called in, I did not feel *so well* satisfied as I should have done if the whole magnetic operation had been witnessed from the beginning: and after all, I made it up in my mind, from what I saw, that neither its fame or its effects were likely to be so extensively useful as I had expected, judging entirely from the apparent simplicity of the cause and effects exhibited at that time by exciting the organs of a youth, which were rather pleasing than otherwise.

Having attended that private lecture, and the public one of last night in the Institute, with all the acumen of a Philosopher in search after the truth as a recreation, with the sole view of contemplating its effects on the moral world and the condition of mankind. [Perhaps some people may laugh at the use here made of the term Philosopher; but let me remark that there is not one person out of ten that knows simply how to light a candle and put it out again philosophically.] Having studied cause and effect in almost every department of science, in search of the truth for its own sake, the observations made in that pursuit have long since satisfied me that there can be no *effect* whatever produced in any of them, but that cause and the effects might appear to an untutored mind, without also exhibiting to the more experienced some corresponding *causes* for them from one person to another.

The sympathy—transmission of thoughts or ideas from one person to another, and the lucidity discoverable in experimenting on Animal Magnetism, between the operator and the patient, may appear almost supernatural or wonderful to some, but it arises purely from one of those phenomena in nature which are governed by a fixed law of nature upon matter. The law of the distributive or discursive property of life, light, heat and its influences, like gravity, pervades the solar system and all created nature. It is a property of that law, that a large body will overcome, or will overbalance, the powers of a smaller one, throughout the universe, wherever or whensoever that is disturbed by contingent or disturbing forces, and seeking by the shortest route to return to the place of beginning. So it is with a large and a small man in magnetizing. The power of the magnetizer over the magnetized is therefore by the same rule, in the ratio of their bulks for containing the magnetic fluid;—therefore the power and influence of magnetism of one man over another is limited; and although a weak man may put a stronger into the magnetic state, he cannot do so with such a small quantity of the fluid as what he generally has to spare himself, without borrowing an additional supply from some other agent, to enable him to do so; and what was particularly noticed last night, corroborative

rotation; and consequently of the situation of parties themselves as to the attention of the sun.—Many irreconcileable circumstances arise with both man and inanimate matter in the course of one day, which he can in no wise account for; some of them appear to be of the most trifling nature, yet all are governed by fixed laws. A steel pen, for instance, will write much better at some time in the day than at another, and that depends entirely on the direct flow of electricity or magnetism from the sun upon the two nibs.

According to the few observations made within so limited a time, or about three hours altogether, it appears that the whole mystery of Mesmerism may be pointed out in a very few words. The operator has power only over the five senses of the patient externally, the nerves of which, like fine net-work over a balloon, are spread over the whole of the human frame, from head to foot, or like a mantle. All these exterior nerves the operator can paralyze, but over the ganglionic nerves, as those of the heart, lungs, liver, and other of the viscera he has no controul. As far as the five external senses of seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling are connected with life and locomotion, he can excite and bring them out of a patient in the magnetic state, at will, however much against the will of the patient; but over the light of the lamp of the soul, burning within the patient, he can exercise no controul. He cannot add to the number, or alter a single property of any propensity, without outrage, for that is the prerogative only of the Great Creator, which is forbidden ground, and to which he can make no nearer approach. He can only paralize and then jar the strings of the first mover, the brain. He cannot even in the magnetic state, compel the patient against his will and first asking his leave to do so, to crow like a cock, bark like a dog, grunt like a pig, or make any other noise, by exciting any of the organs whose proper offices are assigned them.

A patient in the magnetic state resembles a man in prison, with no one about him but the keeper to whom he can speak: or like a well strung piano forte, well tuned, but left standing idle in a parlor, for the instrument, like a man magnetized, will remain quiescent till the keys to jar the strings are struck upon by a player; and whether the player touches A B or C, or any other note upon the instrument, and drums upon it for a day, a month, or a year, that note only which was struck will respond to him: so also when the operator in mesmerism touches the wire, or string, or nerve of any particular bump or organ of the brain, (nearly all of which are in pairs, being a wise provision of nature for a balancing power to equalize the two halves of the body,) that organ, wire, or key of the brain which is touched or played upon, will alone respond to the caprice of the operator; and if the operator is expert enough, he could display all the propensities of his patient in as rapid succession as if he was performing a piece of music composed for the piano forte. The whole appears wonderful to an untutored mind, but sinks into insignificence as a scence when viewed philosophically. The bumps or inequalities of the brain have no more to do with the mesmeric art than the finger board of a violin, which is only to make the stops upon; and all excitement is acted upon externally in the same way upon the brain.

I am satisfied that the patients experimented upon could not see with their eyes naturally, because these organs of sense were paralyzed in sleep, induced artificially by a foreign supply of magnetism so much greater in quantity, each single *nerve was not been bandaged at all*; yet the lamp of the soul was kept burning within, and they could see as in somnambulistic sleep, without the aid of external light. To be thus deprived of all consciousness, unless it be with some benevolent intention, to assist in removing some nervous or other bodily evil or infirmity, is a deplorable state for any human being to be long detained in, much less to be outrageously excited for the gratification of a gaping multitude, of whose presence he is unconscious.

A person in the magnetic state is totally unconscious of every thing that is going on around him, except what is communicated to him through the operator or person in connection with him: and these communications, in oblivion, are scarcely impressed upon the mind of the patient long enough to admit of his giving his answer. While in the magnetic state, a whole crowd might, one after another, call him by name, but he has not the power to hear or to answer any one except the magnetizer who is in connection with him, from having impregnated the system with *his* (to the patient) foreign magnetic influence: but the moment the operator himself calls him by name, he answers,—for, as stated before, a person in a full surcharged magnetic state can neither see, hear, feel, taste or smell as he can by the proper organs when awake in the natural way, except to the call of the operator; to all others he is deaf as an adder, —blind as a bat.

(Conclusion next week.)

British News.

SEVERE SUFFERINGS OF THE JEWS IN MOROCCO.

(From a Communication to the Editor of the Cork Constitution.)

Sir—As your widely circulating journal contains occasional intelligence relative to the outcasts of Israel, perhaps you can find space for the subjoined description of their sufferings during the bombardment of Mogadore. It may be interesting to state that, previously to that unhappy event, the work of instruction had been going on most prosperously among the Jews in that town, through the zealous exertions of Rev. Alexander Levi, a Missionary to the Jews.

"I can only write a few words to inform you that I have, thank God, been enabled to leave the town in safety on the morning of the 14th. The two following days the French bombarded the town. The English Consul, with his family, and also another English family, were not permitted to leave the town by the Governor. To day they most providentially escaped, having been plundered of everything. Mr. R—— received some bodily injury. He tells me that the Jews suffered a great deal. A party of them more than fifty in number, escaped to a vintage, *but were massacred there.*"

"Gibraltar, August 29th—I wrote a few lines to you in a very great hurry and under much anxiety of mind on the 17th ult., by a French steamer which was conveying despatches to Cadiz, to inform you of the distressing cause which compelled me to quit so suddenly, and in a promising field of labour, and to leave behind me those to whom I have been enabled to proclaim "the truth as it is in Jesus," doomed to destruction, unless the Lord in His infinite mercy, in a super-human manner wards off the impending calamity. It is a mysteriously awful thought that the gospel of Christ, offering free salvation through his precious blood, should have been proclaimed to hundreds who had never before heard of it, whilst so great a disaster was near at hand, as it were to strike them only! I say *them only*, for in Morocco, under such circumstances the Jews alone are the real sufferers, being robbed, ill treated, and murdered. It is to be feared that at the present time, out of the 4,000 or 5,000 Jews of Mogadore, *not a third are alive*—some buried under the ruins, some killed by the Moors from the country—some starved to death. Thus we see that the Lord's ways are "past finding out," and His judgments "unsearchable." But we may hope that the message of salvation was sent to them in mercy, and that many in their last hours experienced its soul-healing powers, through the mysterious workings of the Holy Spirit. The Jews here feel deeply for the awful state of their brethern, and those who were acquainted with me when I was here before, come and anxiously inquire about them. But I can give them no information. They are, however, kind in their behaviour towards me, and I trust it will be a warning to them, and the means of making them listen seriously to the things that concern their eternal welfare."

Who can read the foregoing, Sir, without a feeling of sympathy with the sufferers, and without observing the exact fulfilment of the prophecy, in the dispersions, degradations and miseries of the Jewish people? What instruction may the Gentile world derive from witnessing the calamities of the Jews, and how practically St. Paul applies this in the 11th of Romans: "Thou wilt say then—The branches were broken off that I might be grafted in. Well, because of *unbelief* they were broken off, and thou—*continest by faith. Be not high minded, but fear. For if God spared not the natural branches, take heed lest He also spare not thee. Behold, therefore, the goodness and severity of God—on them which fell, severity, but towards thee, goodness*, if thou continue in this goodness; otherwise *thou* shalt be cut off. And they also, if they abide not in unbelief, shall be grafted in, for God is able to graff them in again." The sufferings of the Jews at Mogadore are a convincing proof of what a scourge War is to the human race, and what fearful impediments it presents to the progress of the Gospel, or to any effort to improve the condition of man. How urgently should the petition be offered up—"That it may please Thee to give to all nations, unity, peace and concord!"

Your's,

Nov. 18, 1844. PHILO JUDÆUS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The slave trade papers of last session of parliament have just been published, and while they show very great sacrifices and exertions which the British government and the British authorities are every where making to suppress the slave trade, they disclose at the same time the distressing, and almost incredible fact, that even as connected with the western world only, the traffic is increased instead of being diminished; while an unbounded slave traffic in the eastern world has yet scarcely been touched—nay, it may be said, only yesterday discovered, yet equal in amount to that from Africa across the atlantic. It is now sixty years since Europe directed their attention to the suppression of this destructive traffic, and forty-four years since England employed her great naval power to crush this scourge of Africa, the disgrace to Christian nations, and indelible blot on the civilised world.—Her exertions have, however, been fruitless, tending even to increase the horrors of the trade, and this after the most profuse expenditure. We lately added above one half more to the sailing ships of war employed in that service, and also eight steamers, together with 2000 horse power. According to parliamentary return, No. 363, of 1843, the yearly expense of the sailing vessels employed in 1842 was £575,000. Down to the beginning of 1842, the total expense of everything connected with the suppression of this trade, including the settlements on the African coast established for that purpose, drawn up with great care from official documents, amounted to £22,429,271. Exclusive of the naval force, the expense of maintaining the establishments ashore, the bounties paid for negroes captured, the salaries to slave commissioners in various places, and the support of negroes captured and liberated, certainly exceed £150,000 per annum. Let us bring the whole into a short compass:—

Expenditure to end of 1838.....	£22,429,271
Naval expenditure, 1839—1843.....	2,875,000
Do. 1844, sailing vessels, £862 500 } Eight steamers, at least, 200 000 }	1,062,500
Sundry expenses, 5 years, at 150,000 .	750,000
Total	£27,116,771

Exclusive of bounties not yet paid!

While we have captured and paid for 150,000, more than 100 000 have perished between capture and liberation, and at least 4,000,000 have been carried off; amongst which number the mortality has been fearfully great. Our present yearly expenditure is £1,220,000, and for, say 8,000 surviving of those captured, £70,000 more is expended in carrying them to, and locating them in, the British West Indies, being at the rate of £160 for every labourer, even in this way obtained. About 100,000 more are carried across the Atlantic to foreign possessions, accompanied by a distressing mortality, to say nothing of the still more terrible havoc which the war, desolation, and robberies, by which they are obtained, occasion in Africa! while, at the same time, the measures taken to destroy the trade have more than once endangered the peace of the world, and nearly plunged the civilised nations of Europe and America into hostilities with each other, the cost of which would have been enormous, the extent dreadful, and the progress attended with changes and miseries sufficient to make the most reckless hesitate, and the most undaunted tremble.

From Charles Willmer's News Letter.

There is still a dearth of political news on this side the Atlantic, and in the absence of any actual occurrence to excite the public interest, we are driven to surmise and speculation. All seems either at a stand still or working so easily that the movements is scarcely perceptible.

Even the royal perturation are suspended, and the Queen is either entertaining her distinguished relatives, and attending personally to the duties of maternity at Windsor castle or making preparations for the enjoyment of the rapidly approaching festive season of Christmas. The Princess of Mechlenberg Strelitz, who is at present with her Majesty, will remain in the country during the winter, and is expected not to leave until she shall be delivered of a Prince.—The Court for awhile will have to go into mourning for the death of the Princess Sophia Matilda, who has descended to the tomb at a green old age, with that which should accompany it, "as honour, love, obedience, troops of friends."—The Queen and her Illustrious Consort intend shortly to honour the Duke of Wellington with a visit at Strathfieldsaye.

The British Parliament is to meet "for the despatch of business" on "divers urgent and important affairs" on the 4th of February next, and various speculations are afloat as to the course likely to be pursued by ministers; seeing that they will have an available surplus—a thing unknown of late years—in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is to be hoped that last session's backwardness will not be imitated. Circumstances are favour despatch. The real urgency of practicable measures is not less than ever it was; but the comparative quiet of the country, the improved condition of the people, so far as that improvement goes, the better state of the revenue, the somewhat diminished "difficulty" in Ireland, attested by much unreality in the present agitation, all tend to remove that excessive pressure on the Legislature which impedes rather than speeds, where the way for action is not clearly seen, but choked up by doubts and conflicting interests. That source of embarrassment will probably be lessened; and next session ought to be really a busy working session.

An agitation is in progress for the repeal of the malt duties, but it is considered not at all likely to be successful. The advocates of a reduction of the duties on tea and sugar, the abolition of the impost on cotton wool, and the partial removal of the income tax, are more sanguine in their expectations.

A Captain stabbed by a Sailor.—On Thursday, Israel Brown, aged 26, a sailor who had been shipped at St. John, New-Brunswick, was bro't up at the Liverpool Police-court, charged with having stabbed Captain Launcelot Reed, of the ship Sir Charles Napier, while on her voyage from St. Andrew's to this port, about 700 miles to the westward of Cape Clear. It appeared from the evidence of the cook, steward, and a gentleman of the name of Porter, a passenger and part owner, that between four and five o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the captain requested Brown to haul in the mainsail during a squall. The prisoner refused to do it, an altercation ensued, whereupon the captain pushed him and was struck in return. The captain then caught hold of Brown to place him in confinement, and was struck several times, receiving no very serious injury, but, when they got as far aft as the trainmast, he felt a sharp instrument pierce him, and called out, "I am stabbed, I am killed." The crew being immediately aroused, he was conveyed to the cabin, when it was found that a deep wound had been inflicted on the lower part of the stomach, through which his bowels protruded, and two other wounds though not dangerous, on the left side. On Wednesday last the vessel arrived in this port, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the prisoner. The life of the captain appears to be in extreme danger. On examining the clothes worn by the captain at the time the affray took place, which were produced in court, eight distinct cuts were visible in the jacket, and one in the trousers.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

We have just received the Paris papers of Saturday. The *Journal des Debates* contains a leader of great length on the state of Ireland, and the last letter from Mr. O'Connell. The *Debates* does not hesitate to give a strong opinion on this subject; it opens its argument by stating that a greater plague could not be inflicted on Ireland than the constitution which Mr. O'Connell proposes to give, and it concludes by asserting its decided opinion that the repeal of the union is absolutely impossible. To this authority we have to add that of M. Gustave de Beaumont, who in a preface to the sixth edition of his work on Ireland expatiates largely on the repeal question and the plans of the federalists. The opinion of M. Gustave de Beaumont may be gathered from the following passage:—"The kind of independence that Ireland claims is of all others the most difficult. A mixed state of semi-sovereignty is altogether impossible, and it must sooner or later be crushed."

La Presse contains in its number of Saturday a long series of statistics on the merchant navy of France, by which it proves, much to its dissatisfaction, that comparatively with England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and the United States of America, its maritime movement is greatly inferior, and that it is only in comparison with Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Turkey, Egypt, and Brazil, it enjoys some degree of superiority. The object of *La Presse* is to call the attention of the French Government to figures and facts, in the hope that serious measures may be taken for improving the naval resources of so productive a country. A little hostility against England likewise actuates our Gallic contemporary—as its principal outcry is against the marked advantage that British commerce and carrying trade exhibit over those of all other nations.

ROMANISM AT ROME.

The following statements, made by H. J. Porter, Esq., Trandragee Castle, at the late soiree of the Belfast Protestant Operative Society, will show our readers what Romanism is at the present day, at its head quarters the "Eternal City." We quote from the *Belfast Protestant Journal*:

It is a curious claim to put forth to a Protestant meeting, that I am perhaps, the only personage in this vast assemblage who ever saw his holiness the Pope on his throne, and received his blessing: yet such is the fact. Well, Mr. Chairman, I shall for a few minutes trespass on your attention. About two winters ago I visited Rome, and no devotee could have been more assiduous in going from church to church and from one holy shrine to another. On Christmas eve I attended the Pope's private chapel in the vatican, and there I witnessed the kissing of his great toe by all the Cardinals, and I was struck at the time by the following extraordinary fact. You are all aware that Popists believe in the real presence, and that in crossing or passing the High Altar obeisance is always made by the professors of that church. (Hear, hear.) The Pope was carried into the church, and as each Cardinal left his seat and crossed the church, he bowed first to the Pope, and secondly to the real presence of our Lord, as they supposed. They called to my mind the following passage of Scripture:—"who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped: so that he as God, sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God." You are all aware that one of the titles of his holiness is "Our Lord God the Pope." Again—recollect one of those splendid processions in honour of the Virgin, took place just before Christmas, and hundreds of monks and friars were barebearded and barefooted with lighted candles at noonday; it certainly was most imposing. A very large painting of the Redeemer was carried by sixteen men with poles, and was kept upright by long ropes held by men proceeding and following it, and when this passed through the streets all the crowd made obeisance as it passed. Soon after, not a picture, but an image of the Virgin Mary as large as life, and seated on a throne, was carried past; and on the approach of this image all fell prostrate on the street, showing much more honour and devotion to her than to her son. Whenever a person is unwell the priest is sent for, and the host is carried in procession through the streets under a red umbrella, and a bellman goes before to warn all in the houses and streets, and, invariably, all Romanists fall down on their knees till the host passes by. But it would weary you, my friends, if I were to recount their relics, which with unblushing effrontary are pointed out to strangers, and no doubt, are a source of great emoluments: for instance the Sanctis Scala, or Holy Stairs, which our Lord is said to have ascended when he was brought before Pilot, is to be seen. There I have seen hundreds of well-dressed men, aye, and ladies too, ascending on their bare knees, this holy stair case, and at each side there is a stair for heretics to go up to witness this mummery. All lead to an apartment, and a bronze door, the keyhole of which has been kissed bright by the devotees, because within is said to be a bottle in which is contained the sigh of our Saviour. My friends, do you doubt me—let no one dare to gainsay what I am relating—I speak the truth—I have seen what I describe—I have heard what I relate, and I would be ashamed to speak in your hearing anything but truth, for you came in truth. (Hear.) And then I have been shown the identical Well of Samaria, on which our Lord sat while talking with the woman. It is of white polished Italian marble, and at the same place is exhibited an altar in which there is a hole not unlike that which a bullet would make in passing through a door. This is explained by official persons who shew these relics as having been formed when an unbelieving priest was so profane, as to take the wafer in his hand to offer up the sacrifice of the Mass, and the Divinity was so shocked at being held by so profane a hand, it left the wafer and darted through the marble altar leaving the hole which I saw as a monument of the unbelieving priest's want of faith; and I have visited a dungeon in which St. Peter and St. Paul are said to have been imprisoned, and as I descended I was shown by a light of a lamp, the impression of St. Peter's face, he having rested his head against the wall, and this is covered with grating, to prevent it being affected by the kisses of those who visit this holy place, and at the church of Maria Maggiore, which is open all night before Christmas, and crowded by hundreds, I witnessed the procession of the Holy Cradle—yes, the remnant of the identical cradle in which our Lord was nursed. But the greatest idolatry I witnessed at Rome, was the exhibition of the nativity, at the church of the Ara Cœli—there, for one week after Christmas Day, is a theatrical exhibition in this house of God—Joseph and Mary, the shepherds and their sheep, all as large as life, and a cradle in which is deposited the Bambino—and it is so arranged, that a lamp is made to throw a light around the cradle to represent the halo; tables are spread in front to receive the offerings of the faithful, and two of the imprisoned monks alternately speak in praise of the miraculous powers of this Bambino. One anecdote is worth relating—the Bambino is a wooden idol, representing the infant Jesus, about two feet long, and dressed gorgeously, and decked out with jewels, the offerings of those who have benefited from its miraculous powers; it is said to be specially efficacious in cases of accouchement, and, consequently, is in great request by the Roman ladies who are able to pay for the visit of the Bambino, which is put to bed with the invalid, and invariably a speedy recovery is the consequence. One lady found such good effect from it, that she actually caused a false one to be made to imitate it exactly, that when it was sent the monks did not discover the chent. At night a knocking was heard at the convent, and on asking who was there, the real Bambino declared they had been imposed upon; and a false one sent, and it presented itself as the veritable Bambino, and the false one turned out. And for one month before Christmas, the Puffarii, who resemble our bagpipe players, come from the mountain districts to Rome, and are engaged by various persons to play opposite the images of the Virgin, which are to be seen in almost every street of Rome, and they play constantly before one or other of those idols, and for what purpose, my Protestant brethern?—to divert the Virgin that she may forget her travel and her pain before the time of the Saviour's birth. One word about Luther and I have done. The chapel in which Luther was a priest is near the gate called the Porte del Poppolo, and his cell, in which he then lived, they wished to disgrace, is treated as the house of Baal was, see 2 Kings c. x., v. 27. These, Mr. Chairman and my protestant brethern, are some of the Popish idolatries and superstitions against which I in common with you, most positively protest.

WOOLWICH, Nov. 30.

Lieutenant-colonel Wood, Royal Artillery, will shortly proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve Lieutenant-colonel Russell, at present in command of that station. It was Lieutenant-Colonel Grantham's tour of duty to proceed to the Cape, but he has exchanged with Lieutenant-colonel Wood.

The Retribution, 1st class steam frigate, now in the East India Docks, receiving her machinery on board, is very nearly completed, and is expected to be brought into the river in a few days for trial.—The collective power of her engines is eight hundred horses.

A machine is now in operation at Woolwich which shews as near as possible the exact number of horse-power on board of steam-vessels, when their paddle-wheels are put in motion while the vessels remain stationary.

An iron Dredging vessel, recently built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare for service at Woolwich, was brought down to the Dock-yard on Monday, and taken into the basin to be fitted for her machinery.

A barge was launched on Nov. 26, which has been fitted with a patent dispmanouvre, the invention of Captain Foulerton. It is on the principle of the cork-screw, and intended to supply the rudder in case of accident. We shall give a further detail of its properties when we have an opportunity of witnessing its operation.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

EXPERIMENTS IN WARFARE.

A second series of experiments in warfare was exhibited on Tuesday Nov. 19, at Mulgrave-house, Fulham, for the purpose of bringing into notice the inventions of the gentleman who claims to be the Duke of Normandy. A considerable number of gentlemen assembled in the grounds, among whom were Lord Ranelagh, Sir John Hare, and many naval and military officers and men of science. The experiments commenced with the almost simultaneous explosion of a bomb shell placed eight feet under the water of the lake, of a similar shell buried underground, and of a rocket fired against a bulk-head. The rocket was first fired, and as soon as it struck the bulk-head it exploded, and appeared to ignite two other rockets conducted by wires to the invisible shells, which both exploded with loud reports. The one underground threw up the earth to a great height and made a large excavation; the water shell carried a mass of water into the air resembling an immense fountain. Two rockets without sticks were then fired at the bulk-head cased with iron, being directed to the mark by wires stretched horizontally for a distance of about two hundred yards. The instant they struck the object the rockets exploded, tore away the iron casing, and carried off portions of the thick plank behind. A bomb shell was next allowed to drop into a hole within a strongly constructed hut put together as firmly as possible. The immense force exerted by the composition employed was evident from the complete destruction of the structure, and one of the timbers was actually driven through the brick wall of a building about one hundred feet distant, and was left sticking in it. For the purpose of showing the safety with which these shells may be used, one of them, to which a percussion cap was fitted, was made to fall into a hole dug in the ground when the caps exploded, and a quantity of gunpowder was ignited without exploding the shell. An alteration having been then made in the cap, by removing the guard, the shell exploded with terrific effect. Rockets on a similar principle were afterwards fired by throwing them on the ground, though when protected they might be knocked about without danger. One object for which these rockets are intended is to protect merchant ships from the attacks of pirates, for by throwing the rockets from the most of one ship on to the deck of another it would be directly cleared.

An exemplification of the force of the explosive compound was given during the explosion of one of these rockets that alarmed a portion of the company. A part of the wooden rocket case was propelled with great velocity into the air towards the spot where many gentlemen were standing, and it struck the ground behind them. Some bombarding rockets, without sticks, were also fired from a rocket case, which was pointed to an angle of seventy degrees to prevent the rockets from going across the Thames. The first rocket took a very steady flight, and fell in the middle of the river, where it exploded in coming in contact with the water. Two others did not fly so steadily; they fell within the grounds, and exploded on touching the earth. The bombarding rockets fired yesterday were only a pound weight, but by using larger sizes it is estimated that a range of three or four miles might be obtained.

The experiments concluded with the firing of the non recoil cannon, which was fired by several gentlemen whilst holding it in their hands, without any rebound being felt. The experiments were altogether very successful, and they showed that the inventor has at command a power far more destructive than gunpowder. He calculates the force of his composition, compared with gunpowder, as 150 to 1, and the cost of it to be much cheaper. After the explosions there remained a dense white vapour, unlike in appearance and smell the smoke of gunpowder. In the experiments yesterday, there were no trials of the facility with which the force can be directed against an enemy, because the shell and rockets were directed by ropes and wires to prevent accidents, but the inventor states that he can place his shells either underground or in the sea with the certainty of their exploding the instant an advancing army or a pursuing ship passes over them. It is thus by rendering it impossible for one nation to invade another that this new art of warfare is to establish a veritable "armed peace" throughout the world.—*Ib.*

A rivalry unexempled at present exists among the Colonies of Great Britain to forward to the mother country their varied products. The Australian, the Tasmanian and other colonies founded on the immense continent of New Holland, now supply the manufactures of England with wool almost sufficient for our entire consumption. From British Honduras there has been recently imported preserved turtle—specimens of which were lately exhibited to and tasted by several connoisseurs in this most important article for civic and other feasts. The best turtles are caught and cured on the spot at Honduras. The full flavour of the fish is thus entirely secured, and the loss of weight and the laxity of stamina, consequent upon a long voyage, and want of proper food are thus obviated.

A beautiful model of a System of Fortification has been constructed, under the immediate superintendence and direction of Colonel Paterson, and placed on the Rotunda on the repository grounds. It is of considerable dimensions, about 18 feet by 10, and presents the appearance of a fortified place under every imaginable mode of attack and defence in actual warfare, and is finished with the greatest nicety and precision. The scene of operations is laid in a level country and comprehends a large open space, exhibiting the plans adopted by beseiging armies approaching fortified towns, and the resources of the defenders of the garrison. This superior model will prove a great acquisition to the members of the Royal Artillery and it now occupies the same position in the Rotunda as the model of St. James's Park did, the latter having been removed to another part of the interior of the building.—*Woolwich Gaz.*

The Terrible, steam frigate, designed by Mr. Lang, master shipwright at Woolwich Dockyard, and at present building at Deptford Dockyard, is fast progressing towards being ready for launching, and in a few weeks that majestic and powerful vessel will enter her future element with all the pomp and ceremony of a scene ever interesting to the inhabitants of this country, whose greatness is based on the strength and glory of our wooden walls, of which this splendid steam-vessel will prove a superior specimen, and combine all the advantages and improvements of the present improved state of ship building, which her talented designer has done so much to introduce into the naval service of this envied country. The Terrible, when launched at Deptford, will be brought to Woolwich to be fitted with her engines of the immense power of 800 horses, and constructed by the eminent firm of Maudslay, Sons and Field, the celebrated marine engine makers, and on their most approved principle.—*Ib.*

The Screw Propeller.—Orders have been given at Portsmouth for constructing a steam vessel to be fitted with a screw propeller and she is to be named the Dauntless. The Phœnix steam vessel is in progress of being fitted with Mr. Steinman's propeller. The Rattler will be again tried with Mr. Sunderland's propellor, and is now nearly ready, but from all the experiments hitherto tried in that vessel it is probable Mr. F. P. Smith's propeller will be ultimately decided upon for her as it has given the greatest speed. The Amphion frigate is also preparing for a screw propeller and this mode of propulsion has most undoubtedly received a fair trial, owing to the desire of the present able Lords of the Admiralty, to introduce every practicable or beneficial improvement suggested for the advancement of our naval strength or speed and for various other purposes. The Scourge steam vessel is expected to be brought round early next week to receive her engines at Blackwall.—*Ib.*

The following are the results of the experimental trip of the ships, as reported by the St. Vincent, on her arrival at Portsmouth, on Nov. 27:—The Albion, 90, two decks, had a general slight superiority over the St. Vincent, 120, and a decided one over the Caledonia, 120, and Queen, 110; but it is said she does not steer well, and that when the sea is in the least rough she cannot carry her lower-deck ports open, that she was obliged to close them when the St. Vincent, carried her lower-deck guns run out, and that the Albion appeared to pitch and roll very much more than the St. Vincent.

The St. Vincent, 120, decidedly beat on every point of sailing both the Caledonia and Queen, and appeared to be a much easier vessel in a sea than the latter ship.

The Caledonia, 120, beat the Queen slightly on most points of sailing, but on one or two occasions the Queen had a slight advantage of the Caledonia.

All the ships were allowed to trim and alter their draft of water, but no sensible advantage was obtained by either on so doing.

It is said that the Albion strained a good deal, but no ship suffered much in any way. The Albion carried away her mizzentopsail-yard, and the Queen lost her top-gallant mast, which is the only loss of spars that we have heard of.—*Shipping Gaz.*

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF LOVERS—DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Perhaps one of the most affecting suicidal tragedies that has happened in the metropolis for many years occurred this morning at a very early hour, at the dwelling of Mr. Duckett, an accountant, No. 9, Ravenrow, Mile-end, viz. the self-destruction of Charles Wm. Duckett, aged 21, son, and Elizabeth Williams, aged 22, lovers, from the effects of Prussic acid. It appears that for upwards of nine years the unfortunate young persons were attached to each other, and were never known to have quarelled. On Sunday afternoon they had tea at Mr. Duckett's house, and took their departure at about half-past 5, at the same time stating that they were going to church, at which period they seemed in excellent good spirits. The evening wore on, and 11 o'clock having arrived, the usual time they returned having passed, the family became somewhat alarmed. Soon afterwards, two brothers of the ill-fated girl visited Mr. Duckett, and inquired if his son or their sister had been seen, she not having made her appearance, and the latexess of the hour, induced them to think that they had met with some accident. Unpleasant feelings of alarm were then felt by all. Messengers were despatched all round the vicinity in search of them, but of no avail. At last, between one and two o;clock, whilst Mr. Duckett was searching about the house in the hope of finding some letters which would mention where they had gone, he discovered that his son's bedroom was fastened in the inside, the key being in the door. It being surmised that he had returned unknown to the family and had retired to rest, the door was broken open, and there, perhaps, one of the most saddening scenes that could be imagined was presented to a parent. The bodies of the young couple were stretched on the bed, life having been extinct apparently for some time, with their arms round each other's neck. Cups were found on each of their sides which smelt of Prussic acid, as also two bottles on the mantel-piece, which had contained the deadly poison. As the bodies lay, it appears that they must have sat on the end of the bed when they committed the act and fell back. The poor girl's features were very prepossessing. She was very respectably connected, her father being a surgeon in Cannon-street road. As to the cause of the melancholy affair, not the least motive, as yet, can be assigned. In the apartment was found a letter, bordered with black, as also a black seal, written by the young man, and addressed to a young lady in Lucas street, Commercial road, in a very cool and deliberate style, the contents of which may tend to solve this tragic affair. We are given to understand that he was a clerk in the Tower Hamlets Court of Requests' house, in Whitechapel.—*London Sun.*

Gibraltar, Nov. 12.—Again this week the duty devolves on us to record another distressing accident, which happened in the forenoon of Wednesday last (the 13th) by the sinking of a boat in the bay. The troop-ship Apollo, which arrived here on Monday (the 11th), brought out detachments of men for all the regiments in this garrison, and, besides others for Malta, had one on board of artillery destined for the companies of Captains Stow and Gosling, at Corfu. As the boats of the Apollo were not exclusively used to effect the disembarkation of the troops, many from the quay were also employed for this purpose, when, early that forenoon, one of the latter conveying on shore 10 men, the greater part of which belonged to the artillery, for the purpose of procuring a few necessaries for the voyage, and with a female servant, the boatman, and a boy making in all a company of 13 in the boat, it was unfortunately run down by a Danish galliot which had just arrived from Malaga, and six only out of the number were rescued from a watery grave.—The Apollo only left Cork on the 2d of this month, and as friends and relations must naturally be anxious to learn the fate of all on board, to allay the apprehensions of relatives of the survivers we subjoin a list of the drowned:—Serjeant Gritton; Gunners Lewer, Bossy and Latter, of the Royal Artillery; Serjeant Kenevan, of the 97th Regiment; Mary Ann Coyle, servant to Captain Mc Guarrie of the 42d; and the boatman, John Ferro. Although the master of the Danish galliot is to be blamed for not having kept a better look out, the accident is chiefly attributed to the patron of the small boat, in having obstinately persisted to cross the hawse of the larger vessel, which as well as his own close hauled on the wind. His own untimely end has dearly paid the penalty of this rash act.

Affecting Event.—We have received intelligence of the almost sudden demise of Mr. William Hetherington, a fine promising young gentleman of 18 years of age, son of the late W. Hetherington Esq. of Birkinhead, and recently appointed a second Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles. Last summer he had been engaged in a rowing match, and from the exertion at the oar, his hands becoming blistered, he incautiously, whilst in a state of perspiration, dipped them into the cold water. Eruption and gathering ensued, causing much pain and anxiety, and this continuing for a considerable time, he went to London, and it is apprehended took unskillful advice, by which, though he appeared to be cured, the disease was probably thrown into the system, by the too rapid drying up of the ulcers.—He returned home to his family apparently quite recovered, and after remaining a short time, resolved to return to the military college at Brussels, where he had before studied to make the best use of his time in professional requirements; but on Wednesday week, when he sat down to dinner, he suddenly remarked that he felt extraordinary sensations, and could eat nothing. Being observed to be ill and afterwards to faint he was immediately carried to bed, and received every possible attention, but he expired early on the following morning.—*Liverpool paper.*

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

We have reason to believe that an active correspondence between the home office and the Castle of Dublin, touching the projected re-construction of the Irish University, is daily surrounding Lord Heytesbury with more embarrassment than he was aware would fall to his lot on accepting the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. Maynooth, we understand, and its claims to incorporation in whatever university system is to be adopted, constitute the perplexing difficulty. The most mysterious silence is observed in the diplomatic circle—a circumstance which augurs badly for the justice and honesty of the design—and great doubts are said to be entertained of the willingness of the Irish Executive either to recommend or adopt the proposed innovation. The Earl De Grey refused to be a party to it—and it is by no means likely that a project which requires for its perfection so much secrecy, as to preclude any intimation of its provisions to the heads of Trinity College will meet the concurrence of that learned body. Hitherto no official communication has been made to the Board. All is mystery, all is menace; and the sense of impending danger unrevealed may be purposely kept up to paralyse exertion.—*Dublin Mail.*

New Route to New South Wales.—It is quite likely that the passenger traffic will, before long, take another direction. A plan is already in agitation, by which steamers up the Red Sea shall touch at Aden on the coast of Arabia, and then, without going to Bombay, stand on for Point de Galle in Ceylon, and from thence to Calcutta. At Point de Galle, a vessel of about 700 tons, and adequate horse power, is to take passengers and parcels to Swan River, South Australia, Port Philip, Launceston, and Sydney, where those for New Zealand are to get on as well as they can for the present. This would shorten the passage by half the time and be a great inducement for a number to go there who now do not think of it; and, no doubt, as is at present the case to America, we should see travellers, with patterns and samples, as greedily taking that route as they now do through the United Empire. And then for a pleasure trip, now that the old routes are nearly exhausted, how delightful! London, Folkstone, Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, across the Desert, with an occasional refreshment at some of Waghorn's Hotels—Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Pointe de Galle, Swan River, Adelaide, Melbourne, Launceston, and Sydney, with, if they have time, occasional stoppages at most of them; all which, with a safe return, may be accomplished in twelve months.—*Colonial Magazine.*

Melancholy Death of Mr. Maurice Wm. Otway Burke, fifth son of Sir John Burke, Bart.—Extract of a letter from Waitoon, July 11, 1844. "* * * I have just come from poor Burke's funeral, who was drowned last Sunday on the Waitoon river, New Zealand. He had just finished building his town house in Nelson, on the previous Saturday.—He was going to Wainuer villing for provisions; he had several men with him and was warned not to cross as there had been a great flood, the river was high and flowing rapidly. He turned back once, but ventured in again, saying "He would not get wet for nothing." He swam strongly for a time, but the current being too strong carried him along till he sunk to rise no more. His body was found next morning. He is universally lamented. His servant who tried to cross with him was with the greatest difficulty saved by some men on the opposite shore, who pulled him out of the water half dead. Poor Burke was a fine athletic young man in his 26th year.

Exclusive Dealing.—For the three last Sundays but one, the priests of Dingle indulged themselves in inveighing against the converts of that district from the altar, calling on their flocks to resort to exclusive dealing, and to hold no communication with those who left them. But, strange to say, on the last Sabbath, their reverences were as quiet as lambs, not a word about exclusive dealing or any thing else connected with the work of Reformation. Naturally a good deal of inquiry was caused by this sudden change of tactics. It was finally let out that this change was effected, not from a sense of propriety, but of expediency. A leading Protestant gentleman sent a message to some of the most respectable Roman Catholic shopkeepers to the effect that if the Priests persevered in the instigation of exclusive dealing against the converts the Protestant gentlemen would withdraw their custom from them. This had the desired effect.—The shopkeepers got at the priest and it was judged better to be quiet. We have not heard the name of the gentleman to whom we have referred; but we do very much approve of the manly course the Protestants of Dingle have in this case adopted, for this is no time for temporising with the enemies of our church.—*Kerry Post.*

Another Convert.—It is announced that Mrs. Seager (wife of the Rev. C. Seager, Dr. Pusey's late assistant) has recently conformed to the Roman Catholic faith.—*Statesman.*

Sir W. Follett.—The Attorney General, Sir W. Follett, is expected in England shortly by the Mediterranean. A government steamer will be placed at the disposal of the learned gentleman to convey him to England or Marseilles. Sir Wm. is decidedly better.

Lord Lansdowne has given £3 000 to the suspension bridge; £1 000 to the market house; £300 to the National School; and £100, besides a glebe of 20 acres to the parish priest of Kenmare, Kerry.

Death of Mrs. Major Glencairn Burns.—The Scottish public will hear, with infinite regret, that the family of Major Glencairn Burns, son of the immortal bard, has just sustained a severe domestic affliction, in the death of Mrs. Burns.

Converts from Popery.—On last Sunday four persons, who formerly belonged to Priest Walsh's congregation, took the sacrament in the Presbyterian meeting house, Ballycastle. Their conversion was brought about by reading the sacred Scriptures in the native tongue.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

TAHITI.

By a Rio paper, the *Journal de Commercio*, of the 1st of October, we have received the following important news from Tahiti:—Valparaiso, August 17.—We received news by the corvette Albatross, arrived from Tahiti. The affairs of the Archipelago, although not presenting a menacing appearance, were far from tranquil. The French

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turn, may be accomplished in twelve
months.—*Colonial Magazine.*

Melancholy Death of Mr. Maurice Wm. Otway Burke, fifth son of Sir John Burke, Bart.—Extract of a letter from Waitoon, July 11, 1844. * * *
I have just come from poor Burke's funeral, who
was drowned last Sunday on the Waitoon river,
New Zealand. He had just finished building his
town house in Nelson, on the previous Saturday.—
He was going to Waimer villing for provisions; he
had several men with him and was warned not to
cross as there had been a great flood, the river was
high and flowing rapidly. He turned back once,
but ventured in again, saying "He would not get
wet for nothing." He swam out strongly for a time,
but the current being too strong carried him along
till he sunk to rise no more. His body was found
next morning. He is universally lamented. His
servant who tried to cross with him was with the
greatest difficulty saved by some men on the oppo-
site shore, who pulled him out of the water half
dead. Poor Burke was a fine athletic young man
in his 26th year.

EXCLUSIVE DEALING.—For the three last Sun-
days but one, the priests of Dingle indulged them-
selves in inveighing against the converts of that
district from the altar, calling on their flocks to ren-
ounce all exclusive dealing, and to hold no commu-
nion with those who left them. But, strange to
say, on the last Sabbath, their reverences were as
quiet as lambs, not a word about exclusive dealing
or any thing else connected with the work of Re-
formation. Naturally a good deal of inquiry was
caused by this sudden change of tactics. It was
finally let out that this change was effected, not from
a sense of propriety, but of expediency. A lead-
ing Protestant gentleman sent a message to some
of the most respectable Roman Catholic shopkeep-
ers to the effect that if the Priests persevered in the
instigation of exclusive dealing against the converts
the Protestant gentlemen would withdraw their
custom from them. This had the desired effect.—
The shopkeepers got at the priest and it was judged
better to be quiet. We have not heard the name
of the gentleman to whom we have referred; but
we do very much approve of the manly course the
Protestants of Dingle have in this case adopted, for
this is no time for temporising with the enemies of
our church.—*Kerry Post.*

Another Convert.—It is announced that Mrs.
Seager (wife of the Rev. C. Seager, Dr. Pusey's
late assistant) has recently conformed to the Roman
Catholic faith.—*Statesman.*

Sir W. Follett.—The Attorney General, Sir
W. Follett, is expected in England shortly from the
Mediterranean. A government steamer will be
placed at the disposal of the learned gentleman to
convey him to England or Marseilles. Sir Wm. is
decidedly better.

Lord Lansdowne has given £3 000 to the sus-
pension bridge; £1 000 to the market house; £300
to the National School; and £100, besides a glebe
of 20 acres to the parish priest of Kenmare, Kerry.

Death of Mrs. Major Glencairn Burns.—The
Scottish public will hear, with infinite regret, that
the family of Major Glencairn Burns, son of the
immortal bard, has just sustained a severe domestic
affliction, in the death of Mrs Burns.

Converts from Popery.—On last Sunday four
persons, who formerly belonged to Priest Walsh's
congregation, took the sacrament in the Presby-
terian meeting house, Ballyeastle. Their conversi-
on was brought about by reading the sacred Scrip-
tures in the native tongue.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

TAHITI.

By a Rio paper, the *Journal de Commercio*, of the 1st of October, we have received the following important news from Tahiti:—Valparaiso, August 17.—We received news by the corvette Albatross, arrived from Tahiti. The affairs of the Archipelago, although not presenting a menacing appearance, were far from tranquil. The French troops had gone out to encounter the detachments of the natives in the districts subject to the authorities of Papeiti. The depredations and robberies to which the friendly natives were exposed, the general appearance of insubordination, and the neglect of the orders of the governor induced them at length to attack them on the 30th of June, at a place called Hapape. In this encounter, as was to have been expected, the natives were routed with loss, and the French attained, by this stroke, the opportunity of hindering a body of the enemy who had come from the south of the island, from joining the insurgents. The camp of the enemy was removed, in consequence of this, further from Papeiti. The *Oceanie Francaise* gives well deserved praise to the frank and honorable conduct observed by Captain Hammond, commander of the British steamer Salamandar, in undeceiving the natives of the idea that the British forces were about to protect them. Shod'd this loyal step of the British officer prevent the useless effusion of human blood, no one will deny him the credit due to it. On the 17th of July the English frigate Carysfort arrived at Papeiti from Valparaiso. It saluted the French frigate Uranie, which returned the salute. The Governor, Captain Bruat, received the visit of Lord William Paulet; and although he had not received any official intelligence of the French government having refused the dominion of the Society Islands, nor any other notice of it except what was contained in a letter from Valparaiso, he immediately sent the chief of his staff on board the Basilisk with a letter for Queen Pomare informing her of the new position of affairs, and requesting her to land. This letter was translated to Queen Pomare in the presence of the French Chief and of the Commanders of the Carysfort and Basilisk, and she replied that she would go to Barbara, there to await the settlement of these affairs. The Carysfort prepared immediately to conduct her there, where resides the Chief Tabra, the first husband of Pomare.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 27, 1844.

The 4th December English mail arrived in this city on Saturday morning last by express from Halifax, where it arrived after a very boisterous passage, the packet having encountered a heavy gale on the 11th inst., which lasted two days—the vessel receiving considerable damage.

CHRISTMAS.—We have the pleasure of again congratulating our Patrons on the return of that Heav'n-born day the Anniversary of the birth of the Saviour of Mankind. It is a season which under all and every embarrassment that "flesh is heir to," comes with "healing in its wings," bringing balm to all a degree of pleasurable associations not to be resisted, and which in the properly constituted heart produces an overflow of gratitude to the Great Author of all goodness. To both friends and patrons, we will use the trite, (altho' not the less acceptable) compliment of the season, by wishing them, in the fullest latitude of the word, a Merry Christmas.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.—The Collections for the Poor, made in the different places of public worship on Christmas day, are as follow.

Trinity Church,	24	18 5
St. John's Church,	16	6 8
St. Luke's Church, (Portland.)	18	14 5
St. Malachy's Church,	27	17 6
St. Peter's Church, (Portland,)	13	8 11
Wesleyan Chapel,	7	6 8
do. do. (new.)	7	7 0

ANOTHER BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—It becomes our painful duty again as public journalists to record another brutal outrage, committed by one of the infernal desperadoes of York Point and Portland, on one of our most peaceable, unoffending, and respectable citizens. Mr. William Collins, on his return about five o'clock p. m., from Lilly Lake, where, with a number of our citizens he had been amusing himself on Wednesday last. It appears that this gang of incarnate devils lay in ambush at the foot of the hill near Portland Road, and as Mr. Collins with two or three others came past them they sallied out with clubs, waylaid Mr. Collins and those with him, (they being unarmed); the consequence was—Mr. C. had his head cut deeply in several places, his jaw bone broken, and some of his ribs fractured—the party having jumped upon him after knocking him down: the persons with him were also severely maltreated.

We ask the question—Are those repeated acts of brutal violence to be perpetrated by this lawless gang of ruffianly villains, and no measures adopted by those in authority either to prevent similar occurrences or to bring the gang to justice? fortunately in this instance the ringleaders are known, and we trust that the most efficient measures will be put in operation to bring them to justice, and that a punishment commensurate with the villainy of their crime will be inflicted. While on this topic we understand that a short time since, certain persons in authority in this city received from His Excellency Sir WILLIAM COLEBROOKE, a dispatch inquiring into the cause of these repeated acts of brutality, and the unsettled state of the community, and we think too much praise cannot be accorded to the Governor for this interest manifested in the peace of the city, and we trust those in authority will take the hint, and recommend the adoption of a plan that will prove successful in putting down this graceless pack of villians. We would respectfully suggest the propriety of a Police force, under the authority and management of a Stipendiary Magistrate, who should receive his appointment from the Executive, and be paid for his services; then, and not till then, will peace be maintained. So long as these affairs are in the hands of Magistrates who are elected by the citizens, the peace of the city will be endangered, and we confidently hope that no time will be lost in consummating this much desired object.—Since writing the above we have been informed that on the same evening, while a young man and woman were passing along York Point to their residence in Pond street, between seven and eight o'clock, they were attacked by a portion of this same gang, and a loaded pistol fired at them, which fortunately missed the mark. The young girl was obliged to run; the young man remained and procuring pistols, discharged one without effect—then continued his journey homeward, when he passed another portion of the same gang, one of whom threw a stone at him, which no doubt would have killed him had he not dodged it. This last gang consisted of about 80 persons. The young man drew out a pistol, cocked it, and made towards the gang, after the stone was thrown, and they to a man decamped. The gang afterwards assembled with muskets, and paraded the streets for a long time, defying this young man, challenging him out of the house where he had taken shelter.—How long shall this state of things exist? Are the tragedies of Philadelphia and Montreal to be enacted in this city, while those in authority still remain sleeping at their posts, and allow the city to be infested with such gangs of rascals, and by wanton supineness endanger the lives of the citizens; or must the citizens, in self defence, congregate, and in the words of the *Montreal Herald*—"in their madness take terrible vengeance" on the villians, in order to render safe their own lives and those of their families. Should such a result follow, those in authority must be justly chargeable with the blame. Look to it ye who hold the reins, and see that peace is maintained.

We are not aware what answer has or will be returned to His Excellency's communication, but shall look to them; in the meantime we hope his Excellency, having taken the matter in hand, will not allow it to slumber; and particularly as as these riots are not confined to what is here mentioned, but almost every night some person or other is beset by these graceless villians, and people passing through York Point after dark, do so at the risk of their lives.

AMERICA *versus* TEXAS

We learn from a correspondence published in the *Albion* of the 14th inst., that an angry discussion has recently taken place between the American Consul residing in Mexico, and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the former complain of the language of an official note relative to the Texian invasion, where it is plainly and firmly set forth that the Americans have by FRAUD and VIOLENCE, in a covert manner, invaded the territories of Mexico, and accuses them of sending out as their *secret* agent, President Houston, for the purpose of dissevering Texas from Mexico, and attaching it to the United States. The language of the Note complained of, goes to the world in such an unquestionable form, as appears to have alarmed the very susceptible sensibilities of the American Minister, lest Brother Jonathan might be considered by surrounding nations as a bit of a sharper, and be treated by them as such. Placed in this ticklish position he requests the Mexican Minister to withdraw the Note as being both uncourteous, and such as the Representative of the Sovereign Millions could not without national degradation receive. The Minister of the "*Barbarians*," however flatly refuses to withdraw it, and still insists on its being a naked truth which his nation has asserted, and which for "*weal for or woe*" they are determined to abide by. What course will be pursued by the Americans remains yet to be seen. One of two things they must do, either to swallow the insult, or dispute it at the cannon's mouth. Judging from our experience of the American character, we shod'd say, although a great quantity of vapouring will be resorted to on the occasion, yet with FALSTAF, they will consider "discretion the better part of valour," and quietly pocket the insult.—An idea of this diplomatic correspondence may be further gathered from the following extracts which we make from the second notes of these ministers: the first is from that of the American Minister, Wilson Shannon, Esq:

"The undersigned cannot hold communication with the Government of Mexico, except in terms respectful to himself and to the Government and people which he has the honour to represent.—The note of his Excellency Señor Pena y Pena accuses, with reiteration, in terms the most grossly offensive, the Government of the United States with deceit, artifice, intrigues and designs of a dishonourable character and of shameless usurpation. It further imputes to General Jackson, that he sent to Texas, while he was President of the United States, Gen. Hunt, with the secret purpose and dishonourable design of exciting the people to revolt, with the view of procuring the annexation and said territory to the United States.

These imputations are founded, in part, upon misrepresentation of the note of the undersigned so gross and palpable, and it is repeated with such frequency, and in language so offensive, as to manifest a design deliberately to insult the people and Government of the United States. To these imputations, so unfounded, made in language so insulting and with the same object, the undersigned cannot reply; he has, therefore, no other alternative than to request that the note be withdrawn."

The last paragraph of the Mexican Minister's Reply is as follows:—

"For the reasons above expressed, the undersigned has instructions to insist upon his note in every particular, and at the same time to repeat that if it should happen that the actual government of the United States by encroachments upon the rights of Mexico, interrupts the relations of friendship which the government of this Republic has sought and will seek in good faith to maintain, the Mexican Administration, accepting the hard conditions which it is forced to adopt, will repel the unjust aggressions made upon it, and hold the government of President Tyler responsible for all the evils which may ensue."

MASONIC.—The ceremony of installing Officers for the Albion, and St. John Lodges, took place this day at the St. John Hotel. Thus (being St. John's day,) the brethren will sup together this evening at the Hotel.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's Inquest was held at Greenwich, King's County, on the 8th instant, before Isaac Haviland, Esquire, on view of the bodies of Richard and Benjamin, sons of Mr. Richard Graves—one thirteen years old, and the other five. It appeared that the chimney of the house in which they were living, which was built of stones and clay, fell down suddenly, and killed them instantly. Verdict of the Jury—"Accidental death by the falling of the chimney."

Two others of the children were badly hurt, but it is thought they will recover. They, with their more unfortunate brethern, were also buried beneath the rubbish of the chimney, where they were found by their father, (who is a widower,) on his return to the dwelling shortly after the accident of which he had been apprised by his youngest child, who escaped unhurt.—*Courier.*

Small Pox at Madawaska.—The Fredericton Head Quarters of Wednesday last, states that this loadsome disease has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of the River St. Francis. Three cases of an aggravated nature had taken place in one family, and the people were afraid that its ravages would be serious.

THE FIRST BISHOP OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The Rev. Prebendary Medley, Vicar of St. Thomas's, in the diocese of Edye, has received the appointment to the bishopric about to be constituted in the province of New Brunswick, in North America.—This appointment, while it reflects honour upon the rev. prebendary, will ensue to the church in this important colony the the vigilent and efficient superintendence of one eminently calculated, by his zeal, ability, and learning, to discharge the exalted function to which he has been called.
Charles Wiltmer's News Letter.

Passengers in ship Lesmahagow, for Liverpool—Messrs. John Hogan and Joseph Robinson, of this City; Mr. Stevins of Bathurst.

Passengers in the steamship Caledonia, for Liverpool sailed from Halifax on the 12th inst.—Mrs. Todd and infant, Major Francklyn, and Messrs. F. A. Wiggins and P. McCulloch, of St. John.

The steamship Acadia from Liverpool brought 7 passengers for Halifax, and 54 for Boston. Among those for the former place were Messrs. John Kirk and William Howard, of this city, who arrived here on Saturday morning last.

☞ The MAIL for ENGLAND, to meet the sailing of the Royal Mail steamer from Halifax on 3rd January, will be closed at the General Post Office in city, to morrow (Saturday), at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. John D. Purdy, Merchant, to Hannah Amelia, only daughter of Capt. Samuel Stickney, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Josiah H. Adams, to Eliza Ann, third daughter of Mr. James Ketchum, all of Carleton.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Chas. Hamm, to Susan H., youngest daughter of Mr. John Colwell, sen., all of this city.

At Fredericton, on Thursday the 19th inst., by the Venerable the Archdeacon, William Brydone Jack, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, King's College, Fredericton, to Marian Ellen, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Jeffery Peters, H. M. Attorney General.

Died.

On Monday morning, 16th inst., Sarah Jane second daughter of Mr. John Cassidy, aged ten years.

At Andover, on the 6th inst., Elizabeth Giberson, aged 74 years, leaving a circle of children and grand children to the number of one hundred and twenty. Her husband died in March 1842, in the 83d year of his age: they were among the first settlers of this Province.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, ARRIVED, 20th—schr. Woodlander, Johnston, Philadelphia, 9—J. & R. Reed, assorted cargo.
steamer North America, Delany, Halifax, 4—James Whitney, goods.
22d—Brig Ann, Lovett, Yarmouth—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.
schr. Lion, McKay, Halifax, 4—Allison & Spurr, tea, &c.
23d—Brig St. Mary, Baker, Nevius, 20—J. Hammond, molasses.
26th—Brig Briton, Lightfoot, Gloucester, 59—order, ballast.
Brigt. Redbreast, Ritchie, Yarmouth—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.
schr. Eliza Jane, Scott, Boston, 2—order, assorted cargo.
New brigt. Union, from Barrington.

CLEARED.

24th—Brig Eleanor, Robinson, Sligo, timber and deals, Wiggins & son.
25th—schr. Albion, Mason, Jamaica, fish & lumber—Manuel Frances.

Arrived at St Martins, brig Argent, Hardenbrook, from Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, 14th inst., brigt. Merchant, Beck, from Lewes, (Del.) for repairs.

At Savannah, 7th, barque Oromocto, Crook, London.

At New York, 12th, brigt. Olive, Jeffrey, hence.

At Boston, 13th, brigt LaGrange, Fanning, hence and schr. Ariel, Moses, Magoudavic.

Arrivals from St John—Nov. 18, Wandsworth, and Amity, at Clyde; 19th, John, Gravesend; Royalist, Liverpool; Cambrian, Kingstown; Duncan, Clyde; 20th, Latona, Hull; Perseverance, Shields; Albion, and Sarah, at Aberdeen; 21st, Corinthian, Hull; Harmony, Troon; 22d, Pacific, Aberdeen; 23d, Pekin, Androssan; 24th, Caroline, Donegal; 26th, Grampian, and Warrior, Liverpool; Liffey, Falmouth; Beaver, at Cork; Isadore, at Gloucester; 27th, Nautilus, Plymouth; British American, Liverpool; 29th, Lady Caroline, Gravesend; Hope, Torbay; Mary Bolton, and Amelia, Portsmouth; Elizabeth, Gloucester; 30th, Ward, Liverpool; Dec. 2, Mary, and Employ off Dover

Sailed for St. John—Nov. 19th, Glasgow from Bristol; 20th, Pallas, Cork; 21st, Sophia, Deal; 24th, Ann Hall, Liverpool; 21st, from Liverpool; Elizabeth Bentley for Savannah; 27th, Robert for do.; 28d, Caledonia, Thomis, and Mountaineer for New Orleans; 23d, Favorita, Mobile; 26th, Enchantress, New Orleans; 27th, Samuel, Mobile; 29th, Perseverance, do.; Dec. 1st, Swan, New Orleans; Pollok, do.

Loading at Liverpool 4th inst., Nautilus, for St. John;

Deal, Dec. 2—The Ewaretta, from St. John, for Hull, got on the Goodwin sands this morning but has been got off and proceeded to the North Forelands.

Swansea, Nov. 19.—The Osprey, of Yarmouth, s. s., was abandoned 1st ult., in a sinking state: crew saved by the Facia, from Havanah to Barcelona, which was spoken 6th ult., by the Margaret Hardy, arrived at this port.

27th December, 1844.

The subscriber has just received per steamer *North America*, from Halifax and schr *Charlotte*, from Boston:

150 BOXES best bloom RAISINS; 72 Half do. do.
150 Quarter do. do.
45 Drums and Half Drums Fresh **Figs.**

In Store.—150 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER: all which will be sold cheap for cash.
ARCH'D. HEGAN.

WINTER LARD OIL.

Received by the *Brothers*, just arrived from Boston.

8 HDS. Winter LARD OIL.—Also by the *Flora* from Boston 94 bundles SHEET IRON, No. 20 to 2⁵, and for sale by
Dec. 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

TO SHOEMAKERS!

FOUR Journeymen SHOEMAKERS wanted, to whom constant employment and best wages will be given. Apply immediately to
Dec. 27. JOHN A. MACE.

Eldon Lodge—No. 8.

THE Brethren of Eldon Lodge, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on FRIDAY evening next the 3d January. Regular night. By order of the W. M.
December 27.

Queen—No. 13.

THE Brethren of Queen Lodge, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, on Wednesday evening the 1st. Regular night. By order of the W. M.
December 27.

WILLIAMS'
Accommodation STAGE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has placed upon the Nerepis Road, for the accommodation of Passengers between Fredericton and Saint John, his well known COMFORTABLE **STAGE** (formerly owned by sir Archibald Campbell), which he warrants, in connection with his first-rate Teams, will defy competition in point of Comfort and speed. Baggage will be protected from rain or snow by an excellent Canvas covering, but will be at the risk of the owners. The stage leaves saint John every Monday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, and Fredericton, on Wednesday and Saturdays, at the same hour.

Books kept at the Commercial Hotel, and at Mr. James Howard's, Market square, and at the subscriber's residence, Leinster street, in saint John; and at Welch's and Segee's Hotels, in Fredericton. PACKAGES left at either of the above places will be attended to.

EXTRA STAGES furnished at any time when required, on application as above.

☞ The subscriber's ACCOMMODATION SLED, for FREIGHT, leaves Saint John every Wednesday. Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, at Mr. Jas. Howard's, or at the subscriber's residence, will be punctually attended to.
Dec. 27. W. H. WILLIAMS.

For Liverpool Direct.

THE First Class Ship 'NEW ZEALAND,' P. B. Mackie, Master, will sail for the above port about the 1st January. For Cabin Passage apply on board, or at the Office of
20th Dec. WILLIAM CARVILL.

VESSELS WANTED.

TWO or three VESSELS from 100 to 20 tons burthen, required to convey FREIGHT to the West Indies.—Apply to
December 20. J. DeW. SPURR.

PHŒNIX
Book & Stationery Warehouse.

JUST received—A few ANNUALS for 1845; Byron, Shakespeare, Milton, Smollett, Romaine, Blair, Fielding, Fuller, Josephus, and Harvey's Works; Henry's Bible, 3 Vols. 4to.; Brown's Self Interpreting do.; Hanney's do. with Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Home on the Psalms; Burnett on the 39 Articles; Blair's Sermon; British Pulpit; Fox's Martyrs; Cruden's Concordance; Brown's Antiquities of the Jews; Hawker's Works; Bogatzky's Treasury; with a good assortment of Juvenile and Miscellaneous Books.

SCHOOL BOOKS:—Murray's Reader, Introduction, Spelling, and Grammar; Dilworth's, Universal, Carpenter's, &c. Single and Double Spellings; Walkingame, Willcock, Fryer, Thomson, Gough, and Guy's Arithmetics; Thomson, Stewart, Emery, Goldsmith, and Hinck's Geography; Walker, Fulton, and Knight's Dictionaries; —and an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Daily expected, per Duke of Wellington, a FRESH SUPPLY.
December 24.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of
ALLISON & SPURR.
EDWARD ALLISON.
Dec. 27. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

CONGO TEA.—*Ex Lion*, the subscribers have received seaboxe, 100 chests Fine Congo Tea, *Ex Ship Prince George*, warranted superior quality.
December 27. ALLISON & SPURR.

PORK.—25 bbls. N. S. Prime PORK, suitable for Ship Stores, for sale by
December 27. J. R. CRANE.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.
WINE-MERCHANTS,
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

HAVE constantly on hand a choice STOCK of WINES, SPIRITS, &c. of every description, in wood and in bottle, viz.:—

Full, Fruity and Dry Flavoured PORT.
Pale, Golden, Brown, and East India SHERRY;
London Particular, East and West India Malmsey, and Tinta MADEIRA;
L. P. Vidonia, Tenerifie, Marsalla, rich and dry Lisbon, Malaga, Bucellas, Calcavella, Canary, Bronte Madeira, Sparkling Champagne in pints and quarts; Bourgondy, Hermitage, Sauterne, Johannisberg; Steinberg, Rudesheim, Marcobrun & Sparkling Hock; Scharzberg, Braunberg, Sparkling & Muscatel Flavoured Moselle; Haut Barsac & Sauterne, Chablis; Chateau Margaux, Lafitte, Latour, Larose & St. Julien Claret; Finest Cognac and Champagne BRANDY, Schiedam Hollands, Geneva, Old Jamaica RUM, Arrack, Campbeltown and Islay Whiskey, Old Tom, Cherry Brandy (in pints and quarts); London and Dublin (Guinness's) Porter & Brown Stout, and Pale Ale (in pints and quarts), Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c.
Dec. 23.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Thomas Sandall,
No. 3, Water-street,

Has received per brig *Abigail*, from Liverpool, a General Assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Consisting of*—

100 BDLS. Sheet Iron, Nos. 20, 22, 24; 20 boxes TIN; 1 cask refined BORAX;
1 cask Sad Irons; 1 cask Horse Traces;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Stewpans and Round Pots, *Tin'd and Enamelled*,
2 crates Coal Scoops and Hods;
1 cask Iron WIRE and WIRE CLOTH;
6 bdls. Longhandle Fry Pans; 1 cask sheet Zinc
4 cask Iron, Brass and Copper Shoe BILLS;
General assortment of Rim, stock, Pad, Till and Chest LOCKS; Black Coffin Mounting; Fan sized Glass Paper; Halter Chains; Iron and British Metal Tea and Table Spoons; Brass chamber and Table Candlesticks; Hearth Brushes; Corkscrews, Whip Thongs; Broom Heads; Door Springs; short handle Fry Pans; Percussion and Flint GUN LOCKS; Weighing Machines; Dog Collars; Chain, Web, Bed Keys, Cabinet Keys; Pegging, sewing, and Bead Awls; Lasting Tacks; Copper Coal Scoops; Bellows; Centre Board, Cornice, Pole End, Jack and Joint Pinney; Curry Combs; Scale Beams; Steelyards; 2 casks B. Metal and Plated Ware; Britt. Metal and Plated CANDLESTICKS; Plated Waiters, Snuffers and Trays; Imitable Alabates Tea and Table SPOONS, Ditto Table and Dessert FORKS, a new article bearing so clear and exact resemblance to silver as to deceive many experienced Judges; German silver Tea and Table Spoons; Britn Metal and Plated Chest Hands; Britn. Metal Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots, hot water Jugs;
1 cask Hair Seating, 18 to 26 inch;
2 bales CURLED HAIR; 1 cask Cams Tools, consisting of ship and Coop Adzes; Broad Bench and narrow Axes, Drawing and Hollowing Knives, socket, Frames and Trimming Chisels and Gouges;
2 casks Pocket and table Cutlery.
Dec. 27.

No. 4, Dock-Street.
20TH DECEMBER 1844.

The subscriber, grateful for past favours, would inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand an assortment of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES, viz.:

CARPENTER'S patent & common Rim LOCKS, rim, straight spring and Norfolk LATCHES; Press and Cupboard Locks, Iron and Brass box, Trunk, Till and Pad Locks,
Butt, H. HL. Chest and Table Hinges;
Wood Screws, Coffee Mills, Italian Irons,
Gold Irons, Bolts, Hooks & Staples, shutter-flaps, Japan'd Dust Pans; Smiths' and Mill Files,
Shoe Rasps, Iron Wire, cut Tacks, Snuffers and Trays, Brass Window Blind Furniture and Rack Pullies, Curtain Bands and Pins; Brass Cocks, Socket and Plate Castors; Candlesticks, Counter Balances and Weights; brass chair Nails; Fancy Tea Bells; Molasses Gates; Dog Chains, smoothing, plough and head PLANES; cut shoe Bills, 3-8, 1-2 and 5-8 inch; American cut ditto, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch wro't Brads, 12, 14, 16, 20 & 30, or Pump Tacks;
Iron, Tin'd, Tea and Table Spoons, bed Keys, Bullet Moulds, shoe Pincers, nail & shoe Hammers, Heel Balls, shoe Thread, steel and wire Pins, enamel'd Saucepans, Glue Kettles, Iron Pots, 5 to 30 galls. 7x9 and 8x10 Window Glass; Iron Wire, round horse Bells, boys' and Men's Skates; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee POTS; Tea and Table-spoons; German-silver Table Spoons; Britannia Table and Chamber Lamps; Patent Ink-stands, cart Whips & Thongs, American sleigh WHIPS.
Sets Ivory Balanced handle KNIVES & FORKS; Ivory, Buck, self Tip and other CARVERS; Pen and Pocket Knives; Scissors, and Horse Trimming Shears, Wire Nails and Spikes, &c. &c.
5 Rolls SHEET LEAD.

GROCERIES, &c.—viz.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, stearine & Tallow CANDLES; white and yellow SOAP; Cavendish and Plug Tobacco; Starch, Pimento, Pepper, Saleratus, Warren's superior BLACKING, Corn Brooms, Pails; Soda, Wine, Water and Butter BISCUIT, Writing Ink, scrubbing Brushes;—a few superior Nova-Scotia CHEESE, Powder and Shot, Percussion Caps, Lamp OIL and Wicks.
5M superior Havana & Principe CIGARS, &c. &c.
☞ All of which are offered for sale at the lowest Market Prices, for *Cash only*.
Cou. Chron. Gins. THOMAS G. BARR

Conveyancing, Notarial Business, &c.
(*Office facing the entrance to the News Room.*)

LEGAL Instruments of every description prepared by the Subscriber, as usual, and all other kinds of business writing executed, under his direction, with correctness, neatness, and despatch.
JAMES WILLIAM BOYD,
Dec. 26. *Barrister and Notary Public.*

THE subscriber has taken an OFFICE in the Building on the corner of Prince William street and the Market square, above the store in the occupation of Mr. E. E. LOCKWART.
B. W. KINNEAR,
Dec. 20, 1844. *Attorney and Notary.*

Chains, Chain Cables, &c.
By the Abigail, from Liverpool:

5 HALF Inch CHAIN CABLES;
2 11 16 ditto ditto,
2 ¾ ditto ditto,
each 60 fathoms;
2 casks ¾ inch CHAIN,
5 casks 5 16 ditto,
5 casks 3-8 ditto,
5 casks 7-16 ditto,
5 casks 1 2 ditto,
4 casks OX NAILS;
8 casks 9 HORSE, ditto;
40 casks assorted ROUND NAILS;
55 casks assorted Deck and Ceiling SPIKES;
7 Hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL.—To be sold Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 20. *Prince Wm. street.*

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Trips of the Steamer to EASTPORT during the Winter will hereafter be discontinued. A STEAMER will leave every SATURDAY Evening for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS.
Dec. 20. JAMES WHITNEY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now receiving per "Eglington," from Greenock:
TWENTY FIVE Bbls. BARLEY; 10

THE LUCKY OLD HAT.

To the Old Tune.

Come! send round the hat—leave the Federal scheme
To those who "prefer it" and—hope they may get it,
Come! send round the hat—and leave "Simple Reason"
To the faithful, and wish them long life to expect it.

Should I question Grey Porter, put Sharman to prove his
Belief in the ground of this humbug or that—
Don't they all blow my trumpet, whatever the tune is?
Let who will be piper, I send round the hat.

Could I quarrel with Barrett's, or Duffy's, or Gray's
(At our martyrdom feasts, as together we sat)
Honest private opinion of me or my ways,
When they all join their voices to puff my old hat.

I pledged once my head on a block if ere now,
We held not a session in Old Hoggin green—
I'll keep it awhile, and I beg you'll allow
Me to send you in lieu, my old lucky cawheen.

Send it round! send it round! though my heart is o'erflowing,
And I scarcely could bear further pressure on that,
For my country I'll suffer whatever you throw in,
Quite sure it will not be "the fall of my hat!"

Dublin Mail.

Evil thoughts are, for a time, companions; evil deeds are companions for eternity.

If vice is permitted to sap superior abilities, they only become as gay colours upon a reptile,

That day in which a man neither does some good action nor acquires some useful knowledge, should not be (if possible) numbered in the days of his life.

To pardon those absurdities in ourselves which we cannot suffer in others is neither better nor worse than be more willing to be fools ourselves than to have others so.

Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, &c.

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

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

—ON HAND—

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

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

June 21.

NEW GOODS.

Ex ships *Themis* and *Satellite*, from Liverpool:—

250 PIECES Grey COTTONS, 27, 30, 32, 33, 36, and 40 inch;
20 pieces ditto ditto 73 and 82 inch;
35 pieces White Shirtings, 30, 33, and 36 inch;
200 pieces Furniture Calicoes;
20 pieces Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS;
10 pieces Beaver Cloths, assorted;
Woollen, Tweeds, Moleskins, Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs; Chintz Furnitures; Colored Linings, &c.
6 bales Cotton Warps, each bale assorted Blue and White, Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

For sale on liberal terms at the lowest Market prices. [27th sept.] J. R. CRANE.

LEECHES.

THE subscriber has received a supply of fine healthy Spanish LEECHES, which he will sell at moderate prices. JOHN G. SHARP,
27th sept. *Corner North Market Wharf.*

Iron, Tin Plates, Anchors, Chains; &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex brig *St. Lawrence* from Liverpool:

114 BARS Round IRON, assorted;
195 Plates best scrap IRON for Boilers; 250 bundles Plough Plating, ass'd.

—IN STORE—

200 Tons common English IRON, assorted;
100 Do. Best "Bank's" refined do.
25 Do. Refined Round, from ¾ to 1¼,
60 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted,
3 CHAIN CABLES, 1¼ and 1¼ inch,
10 ANCHORS from 4 to 20 cwt.
60 Dozen Farming SPADES,
30 Do. Ballast SHOVELS,
200 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP,
4 Ton Plough Share Moulds, double & single,
30 Canada STOVES, assorted,
50 Whole and Half Register Grates,
200 Bundles Hoop IRON, from 5 8 to 1½,

Daily expected per *Odessa*:

100 Tons Bar IRON, assorted,
30 Do. swedish IRON, from 1 1-8 to 1½,
40 Bundles OAKUM,
100 Bundles SHEET IRON, 22 and 24;
75 Boxes Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX,
100 Bolts CANVAS, best Navy, No. 1 to 6;
Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags and bbls.;

all of which will be sold Low for good payment.

WILLIAM CARVILL,
November 1, 1844. Nelson street.

Bolt Copper.

50 BARS ¾ inch, 34 do. ¾ do. } BOLT COPPER.
23 do. 1 do.

Landing this day, ex schr. 'Fame,' from Halifax, for sale by J. R. CRANE.
November 1.

Crushed Sugar—8 *Hhds.* Refined Crushed SUGAR—just received and for sale by Oct. 25. JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Just received per "Pearl," from Liverpool:

1 Cask Circular SAWS, from 13 to 30 inches, of the most approved American pattern;
1 Case MILL SAWS, from 56 to 7 feet;
1 Cask Mill saw FILES, 11 saw ditto, Whip, Clock & Watchmaker's & Dentists' Files, &c.

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

Temiscouta House,

CHARLOTTE STREET, SAINT JOHN.

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

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

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

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

Aug. 23. CHARLES YERXA.

Fredericton Hotel.

Corner of Regent and Brunswick Streets near the Artillery Park.

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

WILLIAM SEGEE.

Fredericton, July 11, 1844.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE,

18, Cornhill, London,

(Opposite the Royal Exchange.)

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

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

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

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

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

Logwood and Sælaratus.

40 TONS Prime St. Domingo Logwood;
2 Casks Sælaratus. For sale low while landing. JOHN G. SHARP.
Oct. 11.

Brown Stout, Porter & Ale.

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

The above are offered for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,

SAINT JOHN CLOTHING MART,
Water-street.

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

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

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

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

F. NEILL.

St. John, November 1, 1844.

Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MACE,
Boot and shoe Maker, Foot of Duke Street, South side,

KEEPS constantly on hand an excellent assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description, manufactured by competent Workmen, and of the best Materials, which he offers at liberal prices *for Cash.*—Gentlemen and Ladies leaving their orders will have them punctually attended to, and executed in the neatest Style.

Saint John, N. B. February 23d, 1844.

SPIKES, &c.

C. S W. H. Adams have received ex *Nile* *Zealand*:—

130 BAGS tow head Ceiling SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
130 Bags Diamond head Deck do. ditto;
12 superior Blacksmiths' ANVILS;
12 Do. ditto VICES.

sept. 10, 1844.

Sugar, Tea, Canvas, &c.

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

27 HHDS. Bright SUGAR;
10 Chests Congou TEA.

—ALSO—

120 Bolts Gourock CANVAS,—ex ship *Thetis*, from Liverpool—For sale by

Sept. 6. J. R. CRANE.

W. G. LAWTON

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

100 PACKAGES, containing Printed COTTONS & Furnitures;
Grey, White, and Striped GOODS;
Muslins, Linings, Ticks, and Dowlas;
White and Colored *COUNTERPANES*;
White, Grey and Colored Damask Table Cloths;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Duck and Hollands;
Osnabugh, Canvas and Huckaback;
Black, Colored and Fancy VELVETS;
A large lot of Fancy TROUSERING, *Vestings* and Buttons;
Satinet, Tweeds and Gambroons;
Red, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
ORLEANS, SAXONY and Parisians;
Brown, White and Fancy Drills;
Printed JEANS and SATEENS;
Handkerchiefs and Shawls,—of every kind;
Hemp, Venetian, Scotch and Kidderminster CARPETINGS;
Stair Carpeting, Rugs and Mats;
Also—A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS, in 5-8, 3 4, 4 4 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.

Which, together with a lot of Sundries, are offered at the lowest Market prices for CASH ONLY. June 14.

SPRING GOODS.

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

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

May 10. WM. H. SCOVIL.

Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES.

Now Landing, and for Sale at moderate rates:

10 QUARTER Casks Best Port WINE
12 Quarter casks & 16 Half Quarter do. *Araujo's* Best London Particular MADEIRA WINE: 15 Cases Brown and Pale ***Sherry***—a superior article. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Oct. 4 *Brick buildings, nelson street.*

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

50 CASES assorted *PICKLES*, Mushroom KETCHUP, Durham Mustard, Patent Seidlitz Powders, PERFUMERY, &c. For sale by.

Sept. 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

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

Oct. 25. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Iron, Tin, and Spikes.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. S W. H. ADAMS have just received ex ship *Satellite*, from Liverpool:

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

GORDON'S
General Hardware Establishment.

Adjoining the LONDON HOUSE, Market square,

Just received per Lady Sale from Glasgow—

633 PIECES Hollow Ware—consisting of POTS from ¾ to 35 Gallons; Bakepans and Covers, from 9 to 16 inches; Fry Pans, hooped and swivelled; Fire Dogs, Griddles, &c.; Cases Thompson's Augurs, from ⅝ to 2½ inch.

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

Smiths' Bellows, 22 to 36 inch Anvils; Vices Cast, Blister and spring **Steel**; Plough Plating and Plough share Moulds; Pipe and Cart Boxes, No. 3 4 and 5 sheet LEAD; Lead Pipe, ass'd to 18 inch; Sheet Block & ZIN; Block **Tin**, IC, IX.CB, and DX. Tin of superior quality; Iron, Brass and Copper Wire; Wire loth and Riddles; Sheet COPPER, ass'd; composition SPIKES, sheathing Nails, and clinch Rings; cut and wrought copper Boat Nails.

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

June 21. T R. GORDON.

Sugar, Brandy, &c.

20 HHDS. Bright SUGAR; 50 bbls prime PORK; 5 hhds. BRANDY;
3 chain CABLES, 2 1¼ and 1 1¼ ins;
3 Large ANCHORS—For sale by

Oct. 25. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

Corner of
North Market Wharf & Dock Street

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

20 BARRELS Epsom SALTS,
2 do Cream of Tartar, 1 bale SENNA,
1 barrel CAMPHOR, 2 cases Liquorice,
4 casks finest London GLUE,
1 case Russian do.,
2 casks canary and HEMP SEED,
4 do. Alum, Copperas, and Blue Vitriol,
2 casks Carbonate of Soda, Ammonia, Tartaric Acid, &c.; 2 casks SALÆRATUS,
1 barrel Potash, 1 barrel Pearl SAGO,
1 case Maccaroni, 1 do. Vermicelli,
2 cases double superfine Mustard, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb. bottles,
1 cask mixed Pickels and sauces,
1 case chilie VINEGAR,
1 do. Mushroom KETCHUP,
4 cases TOMATO do.
2 do. Nonpareil Capers,
2 do. French Sardines in Oil,
6 do. SALAD OIL, 1 case Anchovy Paste,
4 do. Preserved GINGER,
2 do. Red CURRANT JELLY,
1 case Treble Distilled Rose Water,
1 case Real Farina COLOGNE,

Hannay's Rondeletia; Queen Adelade's Perfume: Low's Italian Extract for the Hair, Rowland's Macassar OIL, Essence of sweet Briar, Essence of Flowers, 1 case Ambrosial shaving CREAM, Rigg's Military shaving SOAP, Ekmeilik, or sultans soap, Sand Balls, &c.

1 case superior Hair, Cloth, and Nail Brushes, Tortise shell Dressing Combs, &c.,
1 case finest *Turkey Sponge*, 3 cases double refined Windsor SOAP,
1 case Landy Foot, Prince's Mixture, Bolongaro, and other Fancy SNUFFS. 12 pots Macuba Snuff, 1 barrel scotch do., in small bladders.
23 barrels Ground Logwood and Redwood,
3 do. Spirits of TURPENTINE,

—ON HAND—

50 doz. Pepper sauce, 50 doz. Lemon SYRUP,
10 do. Genuine Stoughdon's ELIXIR,

JOHN G. SHARP.
Oct. 11—6t *Chemist & Druggist.*

October 11, 1844.

The subscriber has received per *Lady Sale, Canmore*, and other recent arrivals, the following **Goods**, viz:

25 CHESTS CONGO TEA;
2 chests best Old Hyson ditto;
4 hhds. Loaf SUGAR;
4 hogsheads Crushed and Bastard ditto;
2 puncheons Golden SYRUP;
1 cask White Wine VINEGAR;
1 case Orange, Lemon, and Citron Peel;
2 chests Cassia Lignea; 2 casks Ground ditto;
3 carroteels Currants; 10 bags split Peas;
50 boxes and 30 qr. boxes best Muscatel Raisins;
20 boxes SP and DSP Mustard;
30 barrels Pot BARLEY; 5 bbls. Pearl ditto;
5 bags Black PEPPER; 2 do. PIMENTO;
2 casks Saltpetre; 1 do. Ground ditto;
1 cask Cream of Tartar; 1 do. Sulphur;
2 cases best POLAND STARCH;
1 chest Indigo; 1 cask Button BLUE;
1 cask Washing Soda; 2 casks Salæratus;
1 ditto Scotch SNUFF, (a superior article,)
3 bags Corks; 1 bale shoe Thread;
1 bale Carpet Threads;
2 tons Scotch SOAP; 1 ton Glenfield's ditto;
1 ditto Steel's Soap; 3 boxes Brown and White Windsor SOAP;
4 bales WRAPPING PAPER;
Paper, Ink, Quills, Wafers, &c.
2 cases Nutmegs; 50 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
30 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles.

—IN STORE—

15 hogsheads and 11 Tierces Bright Sugar;
100 packages assorted Beads;
1 ton first quality Irish OATMEAL;
1 ditto Robb's do.;
3 tierces RICE; 1 cask Tamarinds;
500 bushels SALT; 50 bags fine ditto;
30 firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER;
30 boxes TOBACCO;

With a great variety of other Goods, all which will be sold as low as any in the Market, for satisfactory payments.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN

NEW-BRUNSWICK
CLOTHING STORE,
Water Street,

Third store from the South Market Wharf.

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

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

Seamen's Clothing and Outfits,

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

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

SAMUEL NEILL.

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

Oct. 11. 1844. S. N.

BY THE "WOODSTOCK."
3rd July, 1844.

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

July 3. G. T. WILEY.

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

August 9. ARCH'BD. HEGAN.

NEW GOODS
Just Received by
HORSFALL & SHERATON,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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

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

September 20, 1844.

OCTOBER 4, 1844.

WINTER GOODS.

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

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

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

W. G. Lawton.
No. 2, King street.

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

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

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

—IN STORE—

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

Oct. 25. PETERS & TILLEY.

Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

WM. F. BROOKS has just received a choice selection of Fancy Goods, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices, at his old stand one door from Foster's corner, Germain street. The following may be found among his stock:

ENGLISH and American PERFUMERY, French do.; Fine and Dressing Combs; Woodward's celebrated Victoria Shawl and Dispee Pins; Buffalo, shell, twist and side COMBS; 6 Gross BEADS, assorted; Necklaces; Cologne and Lavender Waters; Hair, shaving and Tooth BRUSHES; Fancy Hair Pins; Common do.; Cosmetics; Davis' celebrated floating SOAPS; Winship's Oxygenated do. for improving the skin and particularly for shaving; lemon, jasamine, rose, and cinnamon do; Wash Balls, &c. &c.; Stocks, Hair Powder; Puffs and Boxes; fancy Snuff Boxes and Pungents; shell Pincushions; segar Cases; Pencils and Pen holders, in varieties; extracts of Musk, Rose, and May Flower; sealing Wax; Razors, Razor Strops, Dolls, Toys, Playing Cards, with a great variety of articles in his line.

Ladie's Curls, Frizzette, &c. on hand and made to order. Oct. 25.

Souchong and Congou Tea.

Now Landing ex "Portland," Robinson, from London:—

12 CHESTS superior ***souchong Tea***, 28 half chests do. do. do.
18 Chests superior CONGOU do.

For sale by
Oct. 18. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Codfish, Oil, &c.

200 QUINTALS Prime Large shore COD FISH;
100 ditto POLLOCK; 2 tuns COD OIL,
150 boxes No. 1 DIGBY HERRINGS;

Landing ex barque "Ibbe," from Liverpool:

20 bales Patent **Sheathing Felt,**

For sale low for cash.

S. STEPHENSON,
Nov. 1. Nelson-street

Pork, Dry and Pickled Fish, &c.

100 BARRELS clear and Mess PORK;
Codfish: 300 Quintals very superior Codfish; 250 Quintals very superior Pollock;
60 Quintals do do SCALE,
300 Barrels Gibbed HERRINGS;

Now landing and for sale low if applied for immediately to JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sept. 27. *Brick Buildings, Nelson-street.*

Sugars, PORK, and GUANO.

Ex 'Paragon' from Halifax:

16 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGARS;
50 Barrels Nova Scotia Prime Pork;
70 Bags African GUANO—For sale low by

Sept. 20. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

COPPER DROSS.

150 TONS COPPER DROSS, for sale low if applied for immediately, and taken from alongside the ship 'Grampian'—apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.

Oct. 4.

Horsfall & Sheraton

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

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

November 8.

Landing ex barque "Norman" from Porto Rico:

230 HHDS. 30 bbls. Bright SUGAR;
Ex Germ, from New-York:
150 bbls. superfine and fine Gennessee FLOUR.

For sale by
Nov. 15. JARDINE & CO.

POOR COPY