POOR COPY

THE

Weekly Chronicle

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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Weekly Almanack.

Feb.			s. Sun.	s. moon	s. w.
11	Saturday,	- -	7 8	5 12	4 41 9 12
12	Sunday,	- -	7 7	5 13	5 27 10 2
13	Monday,	-	7 5	5 14	6 4 10 45
14	Tuesday,	- -	7 4	5 15	Rises. 11 27
15	Wednesday,	- -	7 2	5 17	6 53 morn.
16	Thursday,	- -	7 1	5 18	8 19 0 5
17	Friday,	- -	7 59	5 20	9 38 0 43

Full Moon 14th day, 3h. 33m. evening.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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WILLIAM HAINES.

Bend Petitodiac.

County Westmorland, 14th July, 1842.

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COALS.

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

the Lowther.

Miscellany.

THE MISTAKEN IDOL.

BY THE BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.

[*Concluded.*]

About two years after they left England, and while they were residing at Pisa, Ellen was persuaded to join a family with whom they had become very intimate, and who were going to pass a fortnight at Florence ere they returned home. Mr. Murray did not feel disposed to go himself, but urged his wife's doing so.

The first ball they attended at the English Embassy was marked to Ellen by an event she had little anticipated. She had been watching the movements of a very graceful girl, as she *glided* through a quadrille, when on the music ceasing, she turned round and beheld Lord Lorimer. Their eyes met; and he smiled his recognition of her. It was the same sunny smile; and, alas! it brought the same thrill of feeling to poor Ellen's heart! She vainly tried to recover herself; the sight of him had been so unexpected, she had been so unprepared for it, and her emotion was so great, that she must have fallen to the ground but for the supporting arm of a gentleman who had seen her color fade, and marked her sudden tremor. Of course, her indisposition was supposed and admitted to have been caused by the heat; and Ellen gladly availed herself of this pretext to say she would return home, and not again venture into the crowded ball room.

While waiting for the carriage, Lord Lorimer came up, and with the composed manner so peculiarly his own, inquired after her health, and lamented he had not before known of her being in Florence.—Ellen bowed: she dared not trust her voice.

Some one announced her carriage. She was moving forward, almost unconscious of what she was doing, when she found her hand placed under Lord Lorimer's arm; and thus she proceeded, without power to withdraw it, or utter a word. And it was not till the carriage door was closed, and his parting bow made, that she felt quite sure she had again seen him—that she had not been dreaming, as in former days, of his presence.

One of her party, who had insisted on seeing her home, asked if she still felt ill. And thus recalled to herself, she awoke to the full reality of her position, and to the necessity of exerting herself to converse cheerfully with her friend; but on entering the house, she retired instantly to her own apartment, and then her anguish was unrestrained. So resolutely had she closed her heart against every thought and recollection of this being, that she believed him forgotten. But how had one look, one word, dispelled the delusion! What should, or rather, what could she do, to prevent the possibility of again meeting him? It was true, Murray knew not Lord Lorimer's name as connected with her feelings; he had said, when she gave him her confidence, "Ellen, never tell me the name of the person: I would rather not know." And therefore he could feel no uneasiness did he hear of their meeting. But it was her own heart she dreaded. She felt how much a recurrence of such meetings might influence her future peace; she remembered all her husband's kind and noble sentiments; and before half of the individuals who had composed the evening's brilliant circle had quitted their drowsy pillows, she had framed an excuse for leaving her friends, and was on her way home, intent on fulfilling her duty.

Mr. Murray made but little remark on her returning some days earlier than she had been expected. For some months past, an indifference amounting almost to apathy had been stealing on him. He would remain for hours silent, and appear uneasy if any one disturbed him. Ellen adapted her mode of life to his: her sole aim was to repair, as far as might be, by attention and affectionate care of her husband, the transit thoughts of her heart; and to have seen her indefatigable zeal, her unceasing vigilance, her anticipation of all his fancies, during a long and painful illness, no one would have supposed she had a thought that did not centre in him. For a considerable time her patience and duty were severely tasked in her attendance on him, by the irritability of disease; but in the latter months of his suffering, his habitual calmness and serenity of temper returned, and Ellen had no thought to bestow but on him,—his sick-room became the boundary of all her purposes and occupations. He would often talk to her of their approaching separation, and always with a view to direct her mind to what might be most conducive to her future comfort. He implored her never again to permit her ardent mind to be swayed by the visionary feelings she had formerly owned to him; and, that she might not attach any jealous fancy to this warning, spoke of her again marrying at some future day as a measure he should wish her to adopt, provided she found one to whom she could give the vast treasury of her love. He frequently thanked and blessed her for all her meek endurance and untiring attention to him; and lamented that she, whom he would have wished to enrich even by the sacrifice of his life, must by his death be left in comparative penury, with many of her father's creditors yet unsatisfied.

For Ellen to listen to all these thoughts and preparations was heart-breaking. She doubted not that they were all dictated by love and tenderness, but their utterance wounded her deeply. She was about to lose the kind indulgent husband, the firm and faithful friend; and what heed could she give to the poverty or riches that might follow on it? It is not in the hour of bereavement that worldly motions can find place; the sight of death paralyses all that appertains to life for the survivor.

Ellen accompanied her husband's body to England for interment in the family vault, and then took possession of a very small cottage adjoining the property where she had been, not many years before, warmly welcome as a young bride, and where her memory was endeared to all the indigent and unhappy.

Her mind was still exceedingly depressed; her health impaired, by the long attendance on her husband's sick-bed. Death, always when its victim may be less closely or dearly regarded, and when all the sympathy of friends may surround the survivor, is awful; but in Mr. Murray's case, for a stranger in England and all that was English, a person of a patriot, had died in a foreign land, without one relation save Ellen near him.

In the first days of anguish she could scarcely think; she could find admission; but, if she could embrace another, it turned to the one that had led to this lonely death—to the husband kindred; and the errors of her faithful love must be remembered as the primary cause of much sorrow had these errors expiated, once more, memory carried her back to the pang of anguish she had passed on finding her father's door on this subject was doubted by him. True he had reassured her by his affection, reinstated her in his esteem; but Ellen could not blind herself to the fact, that from that time she had been a something, which, if not amounting to restraint, had cast a shadow on their intercourse that before had been free and open as the day. Till then, their attention to each other had been spontaneous; afterwards, there was evidently an effort to convince each other of their mutual affection.

How little are people aware of the slight and delicate thread on which hangs domestic happiness! It is too fine for the perception of any but the parties interested. A wife's heart will feel when it has been scathed; while the husband may fear to approach it, lest the gentlest touch might snap it asunder. And thus had it been with Ellen and Mr. Murray: she knew he had been hurt by her want of candor; and he felt that her heart had cherished a warmer feeling than it owned for him. Ellen's confession was the act of a pure and innocent mind; but its effect were fatal to the peace of their married lives.

Ellen passed the first eighteen months of her widowhood in the cottage we have before mentioned. At the expiration of which time, she found it necessary to seek advice as to the best mode of satisfying the various calls on her small jointure; and, as the usual way of obtaining counsel in her affair, she accepted an invitation from a cousin to pass some time with her in London. This lady, like herself, was a widow; but, unlike her, she was in the enjoyment of a large jointure. Ellen had not been long in London ere she met the Comte Moraldi, with whom she had been intimately acquainted at Pisa, close to which town the Comte's palazza was situated. He had been particularly attentive to Mr. Murray during his long illness; indeed, everything within the power of wealth to command, was not only freely and warmly offered, but gently forced on the invalid's acceptance. The finest fruits, the choicest wines, were daily supplied from his establishment, and seldom a day passed without a note of inquiry or a visit from the Comte.

When Mr. Murray's life had closed, it was the Comte de Moraldi who took upon himself the ordering of every thing that could spare his widow an additional pang; and as soon as the last rites were paid to her husband's remains, and she had become settled in her cottage, she wrote to thank him for all the kind and friendly interest he had manifested. And though in the few letters she had received from him there had been no mention made of his intention to visit England, she scarcely felt surprise at meeting him; for he had constantly talked with her and Mr. Murray of his wish to do so.

The Comte entreated permission to call on her: and had Ellen even disliked it, how could she have refused to receive, in her own country a foreigner, who had endeavored, while she was residing in his to show her every possible courtesy, and who had conducted himself with so much feeling and consideration in the hour of affliction?—Her cousin, he knew, did not like the society of foreigners; but in Ellen's representing the great kindness shown to Mr Murray and herself by the Comte de Moraldi, she gave him a general invitation to her house; and the Comte felt too much interested in Mrs. Murray not to embrace this permission as frequently as *l'usage du monde* would allow; and every hour he passed in her society increased his admiration of her.

The Comte de Moraldi's manners were so kind and courteous to all that Ellen had no right to suppose him influenced in his attentions by any feeling stronger than friendship might avow. Her cousin had quicker perception; and becoming much pleased with the Comte (spite of his being a foreigner,) she assiduously promoted an intercourse, which she trusted might lead to Ellen's again filling that position in the world to which she was so well calculated to do honor; and one day she could not resist mentioning her anticipations, and was astonished at Ellen's unfeigned look of surprise.

"I hope and think you are mistaken," said she; "but I wish you had not told me your suspicions. The Comte's society is very agreeable to me, but would lose its charm if I imagined his visits had any reference to the object you suppose; for it is one I have no wish to realize."

The conversation dropped; but the supposition placed a restraint on Ellen's manner, which was not unperceived by the Comte, whose attentions soon assumed a character so positive, than even Ellen could not shut her eyes to the many proofs of attachment with which he sought to surround her.

Ellen still wore her mourning habit, and that alone had prevented his making his proposals, even long before they had been anticipated by her cousin; but now he hailed a slight change in her dress as a sanction for his declaration. Since her cousin had first mentioned the subject, few days had past without her reverting to it, and pointing out to Ellen's consideration the difference of position, the power that wealth would afford of being useful, and above all, the facility of discharging her father's debts, that would be secured to her by such a marriage. The latter suggestion did not fall unheeded on Ellen's ear; her own means were so inadequate to the payment of them, that she sometimes despaired of their being settled during her life, out of the little she could spare from her income. Willingly would she have devoted nearly the whole of it to this purpose; but she felt that she ought not to disgrace Mr. Murray's memory, or call in question his liberality towards her, by an appearance of penury, though it were to remove the stain from her father's.

She began to hesitate; and had the Comte's proposal been made one day sooner, it might have found her inclined to be convinced that its acceptance would be for her happiness. But on the very morning of the day he sought an interview with her, her whole frame had been shaken by a paragraph in the newspaper announcing Lord Lorimer's arrival in London, after a protracted absence on a highly important diplomatic mission. The sight of his name was sufficient to revive former feelings: Ellen felt that the idolatry of her youth was still cradled in her heart; and without leaving a hope, a chance, that time or circumstance could alter her decision, she rejected the rank and wealth offered her by the Comte de Moraldi.

Wh[illegible] been her husband's dying counsel?—[illegible] again; but only provided [illegible] she could give her whole [illegible] affection was now recor[illegible] attended to with more [illegible] George she felt she [illegible] ed the kn[illegible]

London; for she now knew and dreaded her own weakness, and earnestly desired to avoid any thing that might make her swerve from the death bed advice of her husband.

But it might not be; they again met. And though at first each interview seemed to her sensitive mind an injury to that husband's memory, still, as time wore on, her conscience grew less severe, and once more poor Ellen's life became absorbed in her own visionary fancy. But soon this vision assumed the hope of reality; and then what chance had she against the pleading of her heart? If she had for years loved hopelessly, but, unchangeably, how could she resist a passion which now seemed shared? for Lord Lorimer had become her constant attendant, perpetually seeking, or making occasions to see her; and had more than once insinuated that from the earliest period of their acquaintance he had felt a regard for her. The instant in which these words were whispered sealed Ellen's fate; she could not at first believe her senses,—loved by Lord Lorimer! Oh, it could not be! her own wishes must have misled her. For hours and days she scarcely spoke: her faculties were all engaged in the doubts and fears that assailed her. A look, a word, might destroy the charm his last words had thrown around her. He had been suddenly called to a distance; and Ellen remained impatiently hoping for, yet dreading his return. But ere he came, he wrote; and though his letter was cautiously worded, the excess of her idolatry supplied all that might be wanting; and, by her partial interpretation, it seemed redolent what that love whose light had blinded her to all save its glories!

It has been said that Lord Lorimer was a complete man of the world: in other words, he was a selfish, heartless being: cold and calculating in all his associations; never making an enemy, but though life possessing no friend. He had always been a poor man, though he had contrived to pass for one in easy circumstances. As a statesman, he was looked up to by his party. His manner was courteous to all; and to those he wished to propitiate, he could assume a tone that he prided himself on rendering irresistible. But with all this power to captivate, it was but surface—the heart was wanting. And his notions were known to be so decidedly against marriage, that it would have appeared an anomaly for him to enter on that state.

Ellen had, while a girl, attracted his attention; and the evident admiration her every look betrayed to his practised eye was a pleasing tribute to his vanity. But her position was too insignificant to give it more than a passing value.

At Florence she was the admired and respected wife of a man whose wealth and connexions were more than equal to his own; and there her agitation and violent emotion on unexpectedly seeing him, he was willing to regard as a triumph worth procuring. But her prompt departure disappointed his expectations. And when they again met at the house of her relation in London, she was a poor woman, neither courted by nor courting the great world in which he desired alone to live; and had he been capable of loving any one but himself, he would not have permitted its effulgence to be wasted on one who could in no wish advance his interests.

The London season was over; but Lord Lorimer's official duties detained him in town. And it was by way of something to do, *pour passer le temps* that he paid attention to Ellen. And, led on by vanity and indolence, he said sufficient to make her believe in his *insinuations* of an old and faithfully cherished attachment.

How many of her sex have been thus deceived: and with no other aim on the part of the deceivers than to wile away an idle hour that hung heavy on their hands? But on few, perhaps, would such conduct have produced the overwhelming misery it did on Ellen, when circumstances made her acquainted with the real character of the heartless man she had deified. Her very life seemed withered: trust, hope, confidence, vanished like a dream. Truth and honor seemed but idle mockeries; and it was not till she again stood by her husband's grave, that she fully knew fully his character and conduct had stamped them with reality. All in the recollection of his kind indulgence, of his unceasing affection, did she try to find some balm for the outrage she was smarting under; and with these memories was oftentimes mingled a fear as to her own conduct. True, she had labored unceasingly to make her life all that such a husband deserved; and no act rose up to reproach her. Every one to whom they had been known regarded them as models of modestic happiness; and every tongue had been loud in its praise of her untiring devotion to him in his sickness. But within her own heart had there not been tinant thoughts, unknown, unguessed indeed by all, but which now rushed on her conscience, assuming the form of positive crimes? And then would Ellen devoutly kneel by that husband's grave, and pray for pardon and forgiveness for the errings and frailties that had been caused by her early and ill controlled imagination.

It was after one of these self humiliations that Ellen satin her lonely home watching the falling leaves and contrasting the two feelings she had made up the sum total of her life. And while she could not but see that the false one had shaded and poisoned the better nature of the other, though reason condemned, though pride rebuked, still there was a voice stronger than either that triumphed over all: and hopelessly she loved on!

How many hearts may have been crushed, like Ellen's by such heartless beings as Lord Lorimer!

How careful should every woman be to check an imagination that, by indulgence, may become the *cauchemar* of her whole existence, rendering all wholesome affection vapid and unsatisfactory, leaving its victim a solitary being, unable to appreciate the reality within her reach, intent only on one visionary object!

Of Ellen it might truly be said, she was one who "loved not wisely, but too well."

AMPUTATION WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PATIENT.

The follo[illegible] "account of a case of successful [illegible] high during the mesmeric state [illegible] ge of the patient," was read to [illegible] al Chirugical Society of Lon[illegible]

[illegible] aged 42, a labouring man, of [illegible] rment, had suffered for a pe[illegible] from a painful affection of [illegible] day of June last, he was [illegible] hospital at Wellow, near [illegible] or able to work, and suffer[illegible] soon found that amputation [illegible] joint was inevitable; and [illegible] sed that it should be per[illegible] g mesmeric sleep.

[illegible] the first time, on the 9th of [illegible] ting upright upon a bed in [illegible] osition which he could bear, [illegible] at pain from his knee, and of [illegible] loss of strength, from his con[illegible] d deprivation of sleep; for he [illegible] previous weeks, slept more than [illegible]

[illegible] mpt to mesmerise him, which [illegible] ntes, the only effect produced [illegible] elids, with that quivering sp[illegible] mesmeric sleep; and though [illegible] awake and speaking, he [illegible] after the lapse of a minute [illegible]

"My attempt, the next day, was more succe[illegible] and in twenty minutes he was asleep. I continue[illegible] to mesmerise him every day, except the 12th, until the 24th of September; his susceptibility gradually increasing, so that, on the 23rd, the sleep was produced in four minutes and a half. The duration of this sleep varied; continuing generally for half an hour, sometimes for an hour, and occasionally for an hour and a half; but with two exceptions (attempts to converse with him), I invariably found him awakened, though without being startled, by the violent pain from his knee; which suddenly recurred at uncertain intervals.

"The third time I saw him he was suffering great agony, and distressed even to tears. I commenced by making passes, longitudinally, over the diseased knee: in five minutes he felt comparatively easy; and on proceeding further to mesmerise him, at the expiration of ten minutes he was sleeping like an infant. Not only his arms were then violently pinched, but also the diseased leg itself, without his exhibiting any sensation; yet this limb was so sensitive to pain in its natural state, he could not bear even the lightest covering to rest upon it. That night he slept seven hours without interruption.

"After constantly mesmerising him for ten or twelve days, a great change was observed in his appearance. The hue of health returned; he became cheerful; felt much stronger, was easier both in mind and body, slept well, and recovered his appetite.

"On the 22d of September he was first apprised of the necessity of an early amputation. The communication seemed almost unexpected, and affected him considerably. I this day tried the experiment against his will, proceeding by contact with the hands charging him particularly to exert his mind to prevent my affecting him. During the process he occasionally glanced at those near him, moving his eyes as he felt inclined, and in twelve minutes and a half passed into mesmeric sleep. The two or three previous days it had been effected in six minutes. He informed me subsequently, he had repeatedly called to mind the intelligence just received, and the torture which he must endure; but he soon found the influence irresistible, and presently lost all consciousness. The anticipated loss of his limb, however, that night destroyed his *natural* sleep. Next day, though found still fretting, restless, and in consequent pain, he was yet, by my touch, asleep in four minutes and a half.

"I was then absent, and did not see Wombel until the 28th. He was looking healthy and cheerful, his natural sleep was sound and regular, and his pain soothed and diminished. I was now convinced that the operation might be safely attempted during mesmeric sleep, and, with the man's firm consent, it was fixed for the Saturday following.

"On the morning of Saturday, the 1st of October I again mesmerised Wombell, having done so the two previous days. This was done in the presence of Mr. Wm. Squire Ward, of Wellow (the operator), and two other surgeons, in order that the previous mesmerism might tend, as I believed it would, to render his sleep deeper, when again mesmerised for the amputation, and also to satisfy them of the state in which he would be, when that time arrived.

"He slept an hour, and was roused by an attempt to converse with him. I then showed them my power of affecting any one of his limbs, even when he was quite awake. At my request, he extended his arms, alternately, by making two or three passes over each, without any contact. I so transfixed them from the shoulder to the tips of the fingers, they became as rigid and unyielding as bars of iron; not to be unbent except as mechanical force, powerful enough to injure the limbs, and yet instantly relaxing them without and drooping to his side, from the effect of my breath alone. His right leg was effected in the same degree; and relief from immediate pain was frequently afforded by making similar passes over the diseased one. Though the sensibility to pain was diminished in the limbs thus affected while awake, it was only during mesmeric sleep I found it totally gone.

"At half past one o'clock, we proceeded to Wombell's room to make the necessary arrangements. From the suffering inflicted by the slightest movement, it was found impossible, without needless torture, to place him upon a table. The low bed on which he then lay, was therefore lifted upon a temporary platform. Ten minutes after being mesmerised, he was drawn by means of the bed clothes beneath him, towards the end of the bed. The movement, however, excited that pain which had so frequently aroused him before, and now it did the same thing again. There was something quite excruciating in the suffering which the state of the knee produced,—for I had seen him, whilst in mesmeric sleep, pinched to some little depth, in other parts of the diseased limb, without being disturbed or conscious of it. To preclude the necessity of any further movement, his leg was now placed in the most convenient position which he could bear. Shortly afterwards, he declared that the pain had ceased; and I again mesmerised him in four minutes. In a quarter of an hour I informed Mr. Ward of his readiness for the operation. I then brought two fingers of each hand gently in contact with Wombell's closed eyelids, and there kept them still further to deepen the sleep. Mr. Ward, after one earnest look at the man, slowly plunged his knife into the centre of the outer side of the thigh, directly to the bone, and then made a clear incision round the bone, to the opposite point on the inside of the thigh. The stillness at this moment was something awful. The calm respiration of the sleeping man alone was heard: for all other seemed suspended. In making the second incision, the position of the leg was found more inconvenient than it had appeared to be, and the operator could not proceed with his former facility. Soon after the second incision a moaning was heard from the patient, which continued at intervals, until the conclusion. It gave me the idea of a troubled dream; for his sleep continued as profound as ever. The placid expression never changed from its [illegible] stant; his whole frame received unconvulsed in perfect stillness and repose; not a muscle or nerve was seen to twitch. To the end of the operation, including the sawing of the bone, securing the arteries and applying the bandages—occupying a period of 20 minutes he lay like a statue. Soon after the limb was removed, his pulse becoming low, from the loss of blood, some brandy and water was poured into his throat, which he swallowed unconsciously. As the last bandage was applied, I pointed out to one of the surgeons and another gentlemen present, that peculiar quivering of the closed eyelids already alluded to. Finally, when all was completed, and Wombell was about to be removed, his pulse being still found very low, some sal volatile and water was administered to him. It proved too strong and pungent, and he gradually and calmly awoke.

"At first he uttered no exclamation; and for some moment seemed lost and bewildered; but after looking around, he exclaimed 'I bless the Lord to find its all over. He was then removed to another room, and following, and immediately, I asked him in the presence of those assembled, to describe all he felt or knew after he was mesmerised. His reply was, 'I never knew anything more; and never felt any pain at all; I once felt as if I heard a kind of crunching.' I asked if that were painful? He replied [illegible] say [illegible] th[illegible] comfor[illegible] and still fou[illegible] ck that night, about which hour I again mesmerised him (in a minute and three quarters), and he slept an hour and a half. I may further add that, on the Monday following, the first dressing of his wound was in a mesmeric sleep. Of the dressing usually accompanied by much soreness and smarting, he felt nothing; slept long after it was completed; was ignorant of Mr. Ward's intention; and, after awakening, remained unconscious of its having been done.

"Mr. W. S. Ward's own valuable statement, in accordance with his personal observation and care prior and subsequent to the operation, he has kindly permitted to be appended to my own; and thus to render complete the narrative of this case, which I leave without a syllable of comment.

"W. Topham.

"Middle Temple, Oct 25, 1842."

Mr. Ward's Account.

"The circumstances under which this operation was performed are of so novel a nature that they may afford much ground for discussion.

"The case to which the attention of the society has been already called, was one of very extensive ulceration of the cartilages of the knee joint, of four and a half years' standing, the consequence of neglected inflammation of the synovial membrane, produced by injury which was treated by a quack in the first instance, but did not come under my own notice until about three years before his admission into the district hospital at Wellow, where supposing other means have been exhausted, at the end of 1841, I ordered absolute rest and the usual treatment, which was only adhered to for ten days, when, in spite of every remonstrance on my part, he returned to his ordinary employment (an agricultural labourer) in his still crippled state.

"He then fell into the hands of other practitioners, whose discipline was less rigid, and whose prognosis was more sanguine than mine. I frequently met him, and occasionally warned him of the eventual loss of his limb, if he persisted in using it. His last fair prospect was a promised cure by cupping, but this having produced no relief, he applied for admission into the hospital. At this time the disease had far advanced; the slightest motion of the joint was attended by the most excruciating agony; his nights were almost wholly sleepless, in consequence of the painful startings of the limb, his pulse weak and rapid, his face constantly marked with a hectic flush, his tongue foul and appetite gone. He was now confined to his bed, but could not bear a horizontal position. The joint was supported by a light splint; poultices, fomentations, &c. were applied, attention paid to his general health, opiates, quinine, wine, &c. prescribed to get him into a fit state for the operation (which I deemed inevitable), without any apparent benefit; but on hearing that Mr. Topham was coming into the neighbourhood, I determined to request him to try the effects of mesmerism upon him, with a view not only of tranquillizing the system when for the operation, but, if possible to procure such a degree of insensibility to pain as to render the man unconscious of the operation itself, having long desired to see this accomplished, as the *summum bonum* of mesmerism.

"I was, however, obliged to leave home from indisposition at this period, but daily received reports of the progress made upon my patient; and on my return on the 27th of September, about three weeks after the commencement of the mesmerism, I was as much astonished as I was delighted to observe the improved condition of the man. He had now much more the hue of health; his nights were more quiet and tranquil; his appetite had returned; and, in fact, such was his state that, had I not known the previous history of the case, much doubt must have arisen in my mind as to the propriety of immediately amputating the limb. It is true, there was still the pain on the slightest movement of the joint, and still some of the same painful startings at night, but but he no longer appeared to be suffering in his general health, which, on the contrary, was greatly improved nevertheless, I felt assured, notwithstanding all this in his favour, that there was too much disease to admit of a final recovery.

"As I had quite determined upon not attempting to remove the limb while the patient was under mesmeric influence, unless I was convinced of its safety, and had opportunities of seeing him in that state, and, moreover not without the man's own full concurrence, on the 29th I requested Mr. Topham to mesmerise him when I was delighted to find his susceptibility so great. When asleep (if I may use the term) his breathing was unaltered, his pulse tranquil and about 80, his waking was slow and gradual and without the least start, and I found he was insensible to the prick of a pin.

"Under such circumstances, I saw no grounds for fear or hesitation; and having obtained the patient's consent or rather at his own urgent request, I fixed the following Saturday, Oct. 1st, for the performance of the operation.

"The patient (as has been already stated) was lifted upon a platform; and although he was considerably excited by hearing the cries of another patient, upon whom I had been performing a tedious and painful operation in an adjoining room, he was soon put into mesmeric sleep; but, as I wished him to be placed in the usual position, with the limbs extended over the end of the bed, an attempt was made to draw him down with the bed clothes; but this occasioned so much pain as to awake him. I was now somewhat embarrassed, as his position on the bed, with his extremity lying in close contact with it, was so very unfavorable to the operator; but having proceeded thus far, I was unwilling to mar the first attempt at lessening the horror and pain of a capital operation; although, I must confess, I was by no means sanguine of success. The patient was again put to sleep; previously to which a surgeon present raised the limb about two inches from the mattress, by the resting the heel upon his shoulder and supporting the joint with his hand; premising, also, if the man should awake instantly to draw him down, so as to allow the leg to extend beyond the edge of the bed.

"In a few minutes, Mr. Topham said he was quite ready; when, having adjusted the tourniquet (the very unfavorable position of the patient precluding the possibility of otherwise compressing the artery,) I proceeded to perform the operation as has been described. Having made the anterior flap, without the slightest expression of consciousness on the part of the patient, I was under the necessity of completing the posterior one in three stages. First, by dividing a portion of the flap on the inside, then a similar portion on the outside. This proceeding (which of course was far more tedious and painful than the ordinary one) was rendered necessary, to enable me to pass the knife through, under the bone, and thus complete the whole, as I could not sufficiently depress the handle without the two lateral cuts.

"Beyond what has been already [illegible] ed by Mr. Topham, I ver[illegible] treme quivering or rapid [illegible] cular fibres was less th[illegible] much contraction of [illegible]

MUTILATED ISSUE

must also notice that, two or three times, I touched the divided end of the sciatic nerve, without any increase of the low moaning described by Mr. Poppham; and which to all present, gave the impression of a disturbed dream.

"The patient is doing remarkably well; and sat up on Sunday last to eat his dinner, just three weeks from the operation; and he has not had a single bad symptom; none even of the nervous excitement so frequently observed in patients who have undergone painful operations, and who have suffered much previous anxiety in making up their minds.

"On dissection of the joint, the appearances fully verified my diagnosis. The cartilages of the tibia, femur, and patella had been entirely absorbed, except a much thinned layer partly covering the patella. There was a deep carious ulceration of the exposed ends of the bones; and especially on the inner condyle of the femur, which had wholly lost its rounded shape. Some coagulated lymph was effused upon the surface of the synovial membrane, [illegible] and there contained a certain [illegible] show [illegible] examining [illegible] self the power of that agent in producing coma; in rendering rigid the muscles; and in causing, to a certain extent, insensibility to pain. I saw and was convinced, that my opposition was ill founded, and the result of this conviction has been the present successful and flattering trial, which is a sufficient answer to those who are incredulous, only, as to any benefit to be derived from it; for there can be very few now, even of the most bigoted objectors, who will venture to deny its powers in producing coma. This, too, in the calmest temperament, not merely according to the frequent supposition in the highly nervous young female, but even to *utter insensibility* in an agricultural labourer aged 42; to which class, I need scarcely add, nervous excitement, in the common acceptation of the term is almost an entire stranger.

"It is observed, also, so complete was the susceptibility, that coma was quickly produced, under the most unfavorable circumstances; as, when in extreme pain from his disease; when using his own volition to the utmost to counteract it; and when on the table, with the fear of the operation before his eyes.

"Although the single experiment we have detailed to the society is scarcely sufficient to set the question at rest, is it not of a sufficiently encouraging nature to demand an immediate repetition, by those of my professional brethern to whom the splendid institutions of the metropolis offer such frequent opportunities?

W. Squire Ward.

"Wellow, near Ollerton, Notts.
Oct. 29 1842."

Provincial Legislature.

[From the Provincial Reporter.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, January 31.

A Petition was presented by John R. Partelow, praying a Scrutiny of the votes given to Messrs. W. H. Street and Lewis Burns, Esquires, at the late election for the city and county of St. John, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Hannington presented a Petition from the County of Westmoreland, praying the County might be divided—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow presented a Poetical petition from Miss Rachael Martin, praying a grant for keeping School in the city of St. John,—Referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr Smith presented a petition praying a division of the County of Westmoreland—Ordered to lie on the table.

Hon. Mr. Simonds presented a petition from a Schoolmaster, praying Provincial allowance—Ordered to lie on the table.—Also, a petition from Mr. McElroy praying a return of duties on dutiable Goods burnt at the Portland Fire.

The Hon. Mr. Simonds then presented an abstract of the Finances of the Province, which was referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from the Overseers of the County of Charlotte, praying a sum to reimburse them for their outlay, for the support of pauper Emigrants.—Also, a petition to re-incorporate the Marine Insurance Company in Charlotte.

Hon. Mr. Simonds with leave presented an Account of the expences of the Marine Hospital.

Mr. Partelow presented a petition from Mr. John Walker, praying a return of duties on Brick imported from the United States for building the new Custom House in the city of st. John, which was referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. S. Earl presented a petition from the Master of the Kingston School, praying the Provincial allowance.

Mr. End proposed that in the present depressed state of the Provincial Finances the Committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what branches of the public expenditure would best bear a reduction, should be called upon for their report, in which he strongly urged the necessity of the measure, and named as fit subject, Stage hire, Postage, &c., when he was informed that the Committee were proceeding in the business with all possible despatch.

Mr. Partelow presented a petition from Mr. Wm. Leavitt, praying that double head money paid by him on Emigrants be returned, which was referred to the committee of supply.—Also a petition from Messrs. G. & J. Salter, praying a return of double duties paid by them on Flour imported in Nova-scotia, which was referred to the Committee of T[illegible]de.

Mr. End presented a petition from W. H. Baldwin, Esq. and others, praying a Grant for paying off the balance due on the erection of a Bridge at Bathurst, which was referred to a committee of supply.

Mr. Barbarie presented a petition from John A. Street, praying a scrutiny of the votes given to himself and Mr. Williston at the late Election at Miramichi be held before the House; also a protest against the proceedings at the said election,—Ordered that they lie on the table.

Mr. End contended that it was not the proper method of proceeding with such business, the petition should not lie upon the table, but that a definite day and hour should be appointed for its being bro't under the consideration of the House. He then read a Provincial Act to that effect and named a precedent where a scrutiny had been so disposed of. He said that the Act of the Assembly was explicit on the point, and that it was necessary for that house to be guided by its own laws, that even if they had on any former occasion deviated from the law, that it now behoved them to act in accordance with it. It was a new house and it should be governed in strict accordance with the statutes of the Country.

Mr. Partelow said it might lie on the table and be taken up the next day, for which practice he named named a President.

Mr. End said that the Act required that it could not be considered in a shorter period than ten days; it was then ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow then moved that the scrutiny between Messrs. Street and Burns, be gone into on the 15th inst. to which consent was given.

Mr. Taylor presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Fredericton, praying that the Justices be authorized to regulate the assize of bread,—ordered to lie on the table.—Also a petition from the Clergy and others of the City of St. John, praying an enactment to authorize a declaration in lieu of an oath,—ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow called the attention of the house to the great expense of printing the Journals, and stated that the present Session, the amount would be still greater, he wished a Committee to be raised [illegible] purpose of enquiring into the expenses so [illegible] the last four years, and for them to [illegible] saving could be made in future, then [illegible] to that effect, which reso[illegible] and a Court appointed to [illegible]ct. Messrs Partelow, [illegible] Hill, are the Committee.

Mr. Partelow wished information from the Nova Scotia Legislature on the subject.

Mr. Fisher wished the Committee to be made smaller, when after some little conversation it was determined it should remain as it then stood.

Mr. Boyd also presented a Petition from St. Andrews, praying reimbursement of outlay for the support of pauper Emigrants, and claiming the amount of £600.

Mr. End said it was a large sum, he would ask if it had been referred to the Sessions previous to its coming before the house.

Mr. Fisher said it was necessary that such a Petition should come through the proper channel.

Mr. Hannington was for Retrenchment, and would go for no sum for that purpose further than came out of the Emigrant Fund. If Emigrants were a burden on the seaports, they were also a source of wealth, they spent money on their landing, which he conceived to be an equivalent for the extra taxes they caused.

Mr. Simon[illegible] certainly such bills should go [illegible] that house could sustain [illegible]ctice in the City and [illegible] had been omitted on [illegible] it was a disqualifying [illegible]

[illegible] ask was the amount sought [illegible] to go to relieve taxation, or pay off an outlay made in anticipation.

Mr. Boyd said it was independent of the ordinary taxation all together. It was the way in which such claims had come up. He said it was a great hardship and burden on the people of seaports, to have in addition to their resident poor, to feed such hosts of Emigrants as were yearly thrown upon them.

Mr. Simonds said the claim had not come regular up. In St. John such claims came up properly certified, and the house could not depart from that practice.

Mr. Burns said, that large sums were paid by Emigrants, in the shape of head money, and that this was the proper channel to look for a re-imbursement of the outlay.

Mr. Rankin said that no claim had come up from Northumberland, St. John and St. Andrews, might share the Emigrant fund between them, but he did not feel inclined to grant any thing beyond that.

Mr. Gilbert said, every Parish should support its own poor.

Mr. Williston would wish the Magistrates to define what should be paid by the Parish, and what by the house; St. John had much larger claims than St. Andrews, yet he thought if the Emigrant fund was not sufficient, the Parish was bound to pay the overplus, he therefore should oppose the grant.

Mr. End would recommend that a Committee be appointed to examine the question, the Emigrant fund he thought sufficient for the support of newly arrived Emigrants, after that, if any became burdensome, they must be looked upon as Parish paupers, and of course be supported by the Parish. The Magistrates were generally the richest men in the Parish, and as a natural consequence paid the most taxes, and no doubt would be very glad to call upon the Province funds to relieve them of part of their burden. The detail of the outlay too, should be minutely examined into, a Committee was therefore necessary for that purpose, he knew that the Emigrants on their arrival, were a great expence to the people of sea-port towns, and he thought as their leaving their native land relieved the parishes in the old country, of any further burden, that if properly sought for, a boon from home might be obtained.

Mr. Boyd explained that in the claim he had now set before the House, no charge had been made for any but Emigrants who had arrived within twelve months.

Mr. Payne said he had called upon the Overseers of the City of Saint John for a statistical account for Pauper and other Emigrants. He knew the outlay for their support was enormous, and he thought it consequently a great hardship that in an application to the Legislature the applicants should be confined to the Emigrants that had arrived within the twelve months. Many Emigrants were paupers on their arrival, and remained so, and he thought it a hardship that the parish in which they arrived should bear the burden. With respect to the claim in question, if the correctness could be ascertained he should not be inclined to cavil at, or reject it on account of any little informality.

Mr. Gilbert would not go for a Committee, he would prefer its being decided before the whole house.

[Mr. Hill spoke, but in so low a tone that we could not catch his observations; understood that he was a friend to Emigration, he offered a resolution to that effect.]

Mr. End said that the Emigrant could not starve, and if the fund was not sufficient for their support, why the Province must make up the deficiency; yet he felt satisfied that if an application was made at home, compensation would be granted—was not opposed to Emigration—he was an Emigrant himself, yet he had been told that cargo after cargo of Emigrants came out paupers, and were actually shipped as such by the overseers which rendered this poor country still poorer. He had seen in the Poor House an idiot that had been sent out to this country who had been a burden for seven or eight years—thus transferring the burden from the Parish from which he came to this Province, this was not right—the right horse should be saddled, and he was sure that an application at home would have the effect of relieving us.

Mr. Payne said that the 5s. head money it was thought would have the effect of covering the extra expense caused by Pauper Emigrants, but it had been found insufficient; he would suggest that ten shillings might be paid instead of five—this might obviate the difficulty.

Mr. Simonds would not support the resolution; if the hon. members knew the enormous amount of taxation that was paid in seaport towns, they would alter their opinions. He knew individuals in St. John who paid as much as a whole Parish in the interior, (cries of name the amount.) 140£, and therefore it was quite impossible they could be supported except with the aid of the Legislature.

Mr. Burns said we must expect paupers in St. John, the rich ones went direct to the United States, while the poorer class came to St. John, because of the cheapness of the passage. With respect to the head money he was opposed to it, he would rather have it reduced to 2s. 6d. than see it increased to 10s., he also hoped that no application would be made for relief at home.

Mr. Fisher was for a general distress being met from the general Revenue. The Petition was then permitted to lie on the table.

Mr. End moved that a Committee be appointed to whom should be referred all applications for grants of money, alleged to have been expended in the relief of sick and indigent Emigrants.

Mr. Hill moved an amendment to the effect that such a Committee should be appointed, but that the Grant by them to be recommended, should in no case exceed the amount collected by the head money.

Mr. Hannington would oppose all such Grants. The high rents he said in St. John, more than renumerated the inhabitants for the extra taxes, [laughter.]

Mr. Gilbert said that the Overseers of St. John sent whole cargoes of emigrants into the rural districts, in order to get rid of them, yet the interior counties asked no Legislative aid. But if it was to be granted, it should be general, let the rural districts participate as well as the sea-port towns, for if those distinctions were made, if such preferences were given, the house would be kept three months debating the question.

Mr. Williston said he disapproved of the position taken by Mr. Gilbert. The sick and helpless remained in St. John, while the strong and hearty ones only were sent to the country, the labour of whom, instead of being a burden, was an absolute advantage to the farmer. He was favourable to Emigration, he thought it a source of wealth to this thinly peopled country. He would therefore go to take off the head money altogether, and confine the grants to the benefit of Emigrants only.

Mr. Payne coincided with what had fallen from Mr. Williston. The house then divided on Mr. End's Resolution, when it was 13 to 13, when the Speaker gave the casting vote for the Amendment. The Petition was then referred to a Committee, composed of Messrs. Hill, Scoullar, Fisher, Hannington and Partelow. Mr. Fisher then named to the house that land had been improperly granted to Captain Carmichael, which produced some desultory conversation, and the house adjourned.

Friday, February 3.

Mr. Fisher moved that an address be prepared to present to His Excellency on the question of the Casual and Territorial Revenue. He said he had Resolutions to offer relative thereto for the fixing of the salaries of the Ministerial Officers, &c.

Resolved unanimously—"That it is the opinion of this house, that an humble and dutiful Petition shall be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying her Majesty to assent to the reduction of the amount charged upon the Province for the support of the Civil Government, upon condition that a sum should be secured to her Majesty proportioned to the resources and population of the Province, and sufficient to provide for the efficient administration of the Government."

The Provincial Secretary's salary he said was 1500£ per annum, together with 500£ more in the shape of fees. The Clerk of the Pleas from his fees, derived 1600£ per annum. The Judges also received their fees. A great alteration had also taken place in the prospects of the Timber trade, this also afforded another good ground why a reduction of the Civil List should take place. At the time of the Province taking upon itself to pay the Civil List, it was distinctly understood that any material alteration occurring in the circumstances of the Province, should be a reason for alteration in the salaries of Ministerial Officers. All the Revenue is now under the control of the Provincial Legislature, and it behoved them to economize it for the benefit of the Country. Lord John Russell and Lord Stanley both recognized the principle of adapting the salaries to the circumstances of the Country. All he now asked for was a bill to carry out his views; also a Committee to carry forward that bill, and that the Committee should be instructed not to exceed in their scale of salaries the maximum of 600£ per annum.

Mr. End said there were other more cogent reasons than those set forth in the Resolutions. There were also some words objectionable in the preamble.

Mr. Fisher did not care what alterations were made in the preamble, so that the principle was only carried out.

Hon. C. Simonds said, there were various strong reasons why the salaries of Ministerial officers should be reduced. One very prominent one was, that such was the state of the Provincial resources at present, that it was quite out of the question, the Province could not pay such salaries. A more equitable scale must be adopted, and he was convinced that His Excellency would most cordially concur in the address to that effect.

Mr. Wilmot said, that from the year 1836 to the present time, it had been in contemplation to reduce those salaries. Lord Glenelg stated, that the Home Government would make enquiries as to the proportion the salaries bore to the means of meeting them. It was not alone the £15000 that was paid as a Civil List, there were other salaries which the Province paid, and which ought to be included in that sum. He was quite alive to the importance of the question, when vacancies did occur, the parties appointed to office, must take the salaries as there set for the respective officers.

Mr. End then moved the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Resolved—"That the subjects of the foregoing Resolutions be referred to a select Committee, to report to the house the draft of an humble and dutiful Petition to Her Majesty, and also to report upon the other matters, therein contained by Bill, or otherwise."

Mr. Fisher said, that four reports from different Committees for fixing the salaries had been received, and that the maximum was always 600£. He would therefore move the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Resolved—"As the opinion of this house that the sum of 600£. per annum, is an aggregate maximum salary for the principal subordinate ministerial officers of the Government."

The following Resolution was also moved, and received the unanimous voice of the house.

Resolved unanimously—"That it is the opinion of the house that no public officer should be renumerated for the performance of the duties of his office by fees. That where the imposition of such fees is deemed advisable, they should be paid into the Treasury as part of the Provincial Revenue, and the public officer so receiving them, allowed a fixed salary in lieu thereof."

Mr. Simonds said, he would ask if the Attorney General would be included in the Ministerial officers. (The house yes.)

The Committee was then appointed, which was composed of Messrs. Fisher, Wilmot, Brown, Partelow and Hazen.

The house then went into a Committee of the whole, on the Speech of His Excellency. Mr. Jordan in the Chair.

The Hon. C. Simonds then arose and said, that as he was the only Member of the Council in that house it would be expected he would say something on the Speech, although there was nothing in it to call for especial remark. The policy of the Government as at present administered, is set forth in the Speech. It recommends that proper regulations shall be established, for the occupying and settling Crown Lands. It is also recommended that such alterations shall be made in the Election laws as shall preserve inviolate the right of franchise. It was the duty of the Executive to call the attention of the house to any defect that might appear in the Laws, and as the late Elections had clearly shown, that some alterations was called for, he hoped the Session would not pass over without the defects being amended. If the house would assimilate the Election law of this province to that of Great Britain, he thought the remedy would then be applied. The School system, too, was also very defective, and it was highly necessary that an alteration should take place in that department. 12,000£. a year was expended on parochial schools, and little or no benefit was derived from it. With respect to the measures brought forward by His Excellency, he knew there was a difference of opinion respecting their policy, as applied to this country, but one thing was very certain, that his intentions were based in a wish to benefit this country, and every body would give him credit for that. It was not His Excellency's intention to press upon the country those measures, it was sufficient they had been offered, and it remained for the people either to adopt them, or leave them, as they saw fit. Municipal Corporations might not suit every part of the country, yet there were places such as Fredericton and St. Andrews, that might be benefited by the adoption of them. His Excellency might be mistaken in what was, or was not suitable for this Province, but his intentions were good, and he was deserving of commendation on that score alone. With respect to a Board of Works, at this time it was not necessary, as from the state of financial affairs there would be no money to expend. The Financial department he regretted to say, was in a deplorable state, and something must be done to relieve it.

[Here his Honor read a statement of the finances of the Province which went to show a vast debt, and much unproductive Bonds, debentures, &c. &c.] He then said a very gro[illegible] would afforded, if it were possible to [illegible] the public chest, but such wa[illegible] time that it would be both [illegible] attempt to do so now, indeed [illegible] many persons, who when a[illegible] place will be able to meet [illegible] stand fair with the wor[illegible] long, and exhausted eve[illegible] necessity of the money gr[illegible] the Executive,] he said it w[illegible] ciple, and it was to that a[illegible] as a safety valve.) that E[illegible] preeminance, and unless [illegible] Nova Scotia resorted to [illegible] must follow. We were [illegible] under our present system [illegible] our redeeming ourselves, [illegible] have to follow the bawaful [illegible] States, we should have to rep[illegible] ful. A loan would enable us [illegible] but with the present system of [illegible] the question: no loan could [illegible] Financial system was such as [illegible] in the parties to whom we [illegible] commodation. England [illegible] us, provided a sufficient guarantee was given for the eventual liquidation of the sum lent.

Mr Brown said this Committee, was important at the present time, formerly it was a mere matter of form, a mere echo to what the speech contained was all that was expected, or required. But now it had come up in a very momentous, very imposing form—it was a question of great magnitude; the state of the Finances made it so. No new house ever before had such an advantage as the present house; here was the whole state of the Province before us; we want £100,000 to assist us out of our present difficulties. These difficulties, it has been said, have arisen from the circumstance of the members of the Assembly having been lead by the more influential ones into all kinds of extravagance—this (he said) he denied, it was not so. The hon member from st. John. (Mr. Simonds) which he had in his eye, had stated on a former occasion, and long since, that this Country would be ruined by the Banks. That was a prophecy that he (Mr. B.) did not at the time believe, but it had been fulfilled to the letter; the Banks had mainly contributed to the downfall of the country, by giving facilities, and undue ones too, to people who did not know how to use such privileges; hence overstocking, and overtrading became the order of the day. And even this house (continued he) caught the mania; it appeared to him as if the whole Province had been bewitched. The frequent fires also in st. John, had seriously injured the prospects of the country, add to which the excesses of over-appropriation came in to swell the catalogue of evils. The Committee of Finance had usually reported the sum to be granted but like all other things, it too was overdone; then followed a proposition to Lord Stanley for a loan or debentures to help us out of the difficulty, but Lord Stanley would not consent to it—the Colony had run in debt, and the Home Government could not be expected to pay it for them—and Lord Stanley's despatch shut out the Province from a remedy. The falling off of the Province was another reason for the present distress; the House had been in debt formerly, but there was neither apprehension nor danger then; they got into debt and they got out again—yet there was a consolation left, other Provinces were still worse off than this. The Home Government will give us money if we will consent to give up our sole right to the Initiation of the Money Grants. [Here the hon. member explained the difference between the Home Government and the Government of a Colony.] Altho' he saw the necessity of this Province obtaining a loan, and saw no other method of obtaining it, yet he could not help thinking it was giving too much power to the Governor. Every Grant must then come from him and unless hon. members could find their way up the back stairs to gain the ear of his Excellency they would have no chance of obtaining any grants, if they did obtain a grant it would probably be on conditions, and they would come down bound hand and foot, without the power to say yea or nay or to bray without the leave of his Excellency. The best plan he thought was for every member to come prepared to say how much he wanted, but it must be remembered that the Governor would veto all that exceeded the available funds. He would be well pleased for the Governor to have the right to restrain the Grants within certain bounds; he did not feel satisfied to give up any other right but that of being limited.

Mr. End said the Hon. ex Speaker had said that the thing should be treated as a matter of form, and yet he has been going fully into the merits of it. this was wrong, it was altogether premature, this was not the time to discuss the merits of the Speech, The house should wait until the question came fairly up. All the ground would have to be gone over again. Mr. Brown's speech was very good in its place, but he saw no good reason why the house should go into the matter now. They would have to meet it when the question came fairly before the house, therefore, all the discussion that might now take place, was only loosing time. With respect to the settlement of the Boundary Question, he would just observe, that the great secret of Brother Jonathan's being so content with the decision was, that they had recently discovered in the Archieves of Paris, a clincher against their claim. John Bull the fool, as he usually did, had in this instance allowed himself to be overreached. And as to his Excellency, it did appear to him that he had interfered with the people's right, in dictating to the popular branch by saying he would send down a scale of duties. He had also interfered with the right of Petition, by saying petitions must be sent in early and to him. He would now suggest that the house drop further discussion on the speech, and go into the necessary Resolutions.

[We are obliged to omit the remainder of this debate.]

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Maclean George Colebrooke, *Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF HER MAJESTY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly, beg to express our thanks for Your Excellency's speech at the opening of the present Session; and deeply impressed with the conviction that it is a most important era in the affairs of this Province, we shall devote, with no ordinary interest, our best exertions in the hope of fulfilling the expectations of the Country.

We cordially participate with Your Excellency, and Her Majesty's subjects in general, in the gratification caused by the recent brilliant successes which have signalised the operations of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in the East, and we hail with gratitude these victories, so eminently calculated to maintain the lustre of the British arms—to add to the glory and security of the Empire, and to open out an extensive field to its Commercial enterprise.

It affords us unqualified pleasure to be able to join in Your Excellency's congratulations on the final settlement of the Boundary Line between the United States of America and these Provinces, and in the expectation expressed by Your Excellency, that an event which has thus happily terminated an intricate and prolonged dispute, is likely to prove advantageous to our Commerce.

We are grateful for the abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed the labours of the People during the last season, affording as it has done so much relief to the Country in its depressed state, tending greatly to encourage Agricultural pursuits, and thereby turning attention to its internal resources.

We sincerely trust that the regulations made by Your Excellency for the encouragement and formation of extensive Settlements on the Crown Lands will be productive of that good, Your Excellency's benevolent intentions entitle you to expect; and we shall readily give our support to any measures which may effectually check the Sp[illegible] of the Crown Lands, im[illegible] and to secure the Re[illegible] source.

We shall willingly [illegible] stions which [illegible] lency, that the great natural resources of this Colony will yet engage attention in the Mother Country; and we have every confidence that this Province will long continue an attractive region to all those who are attached to the British Constitution, especially if those principles which have ever actuated its inhabitants be fostered and encouraged.

REPLY.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen,

I offer you my cordial acknowledgements for your Address.

I justly appreciate in the present situation of the Province the support which you express your desire to afford me, and I hope with your assistance that the public interests will be essentially promoted by the measures of the present Session.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Maclean George Colebrooke, *Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's Faithful and Loyal Subjects, the People of New-Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to deliver at the opening of the present Session.

Assembled to deliberate on the affairs of the Province, under circumstances of more than ordinary interest, we assure Your Excellency that we are animated by an earnest desire to advance the general welfare, and thus fulfil the expectations of the Country.

The recent brilliant successes which have signalised the operations of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in the East are highly gratifying, offering as they do so prominent an occasion for National gratitude, and opening at this time prospects so favorable to British enterprise.

The Ratification of the Treaty with the United States of America, for the settlement of the Boundary between those States and the British Provinces is satisfactory as having terminated a question of no ordinary perplexity; and we sincerely hope that the result may prove advantageous to the Commerce of the Country: yet we cannot but regret that by the terms of that treaty a large and valuable portion of what was always considered the territory of New-Brunswick has been yielded up to the United States, by which the resources of this Province will be greatly diminished.

The abundant Harvest with which a kind Providence has blessed the labours of the Husbandman, and the timely relief thereby afforded at a period of extraordinary depression, call for our warmest expressions of thankfulness.

We duly appreciate Your Excellency's exertions in the formation of Settlements on Wilderness Lands of the Crown, and we shall cheerfully attend to the adoption of such measures as may prevent the illegal occupation of the Crown Lands and Indian Reserves, and also secure the Revenue derivable therefrom.

It being within the peculiar province of the Assembly vigilantly to preserve the Constitutional rights of the Freeholders, we shall not fail to adopt such measures in regard to the Election Laws as, in our opinion, will be best calculated to protect these inestimable rights.

Duly impressed with the value and importance of Education, we shall give our early attention to the subject of the Parochial schools, and shall thankfully receive such information as Your Excellency may be pleased to communicate, and which can in any way assist us in remedying the defects of the present system.

The measures proposed by Your Excellency as improvements on the Institutions of the Province, and which have already so much engaged the attention of the Country, shall be duly and carefully considered; and it is our earnest desire immediately to adopt such financial measures as may restore confidence and establish the public credit on a secure and permanent basis.

Our thanks are due to Your Excellency for your unremitting endeavours to alleviate the embarrassments arising from the decrease of the Revenue and the consequent depreciation of the Provincial Credit, as well as for the promise to lay before us, fully audited, the accounts of the last year. We are gratified to learn that, notwithstanding those embarrassments, there will be adequate means to provide with economy for the Public service and for other objects which, in a New Country, require the protection and encouragement of the Legislature.

We tender to Her Majesty's Government our grateful acknowledgments for having acquiesced in the proposal to ascertain the practicability of opening a Canal to connect the Gulf of Saint Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, and for the great liberality exhibited in causing a Survey of that Bay and its tributary Rivers—a service from which the Country must derive the greatest advantages; and we confidently hope the anticipations of Your Excellency may be realised, and that from these and other researches alluded to, the great natural resources of the Province may attract the attention of the United Kingdom, and that this Country may draw to its shores those who may bring with them a knowledge of the Arts and Institutions of the Parent State, the adoption of which, to such an extent as may be applicable to our position and the wants and wishes of the Province may call for, is strictly in accordance with our feelings; and we are fully satisfied that no higher gratification can be afforded Your Excellency, than in fostering the growth of those principles, so venerated by the people of this Province, which have raised the British Nation to her present pre-eminence, and which, under Providence, will ensure the prosperity of succeeding generations.

REPLY.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I return you my sincere thanks for your dutiful and loyal Address.

The disposition you have manifested to afford me your cordial support in the responsible duties which have devolved on us at this eventful time, encourage me to hope that the issue of this Session will be equally honourable to yourselves, and beneficial to the Province.

JANUARY 10, 1843.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 10, 1843.

Economy in the House of Assembly.—We observe by the Reports of the House, that reductions of salaries to the Government Officers has been cried from all its corners, in order to meet in some degree the deficiencies in the Revenue. This is all well enough in its way; but we humbly conceive that retrenchment should commence with the Members themselves—let them dock their own pay in the first place, for they are the parties who have squandered the revenues of the country, and mainly contributed to the existing distress,—they may then with a better grace attack the salaries of Government Officers. Even then it is scarcely honest that salaries fixed by the Home Government and concurred in by the House of Assembly should be reduced for the special purpose of covering the iniquity of our Legislators.

Mr. End, (whose consistency in this matter we admire,) thinks the best course to pursue would be to repeal the Civil List Bill, under which the country was groaning; and it has most assuredly been a dead weight of £15,000 upon our shoulders ever since its inauspicious transfer; but Mr. L. A. Wilmot, a Delegate, and one of the chief instruments in bringing this misfortune upon us, is still of opinion that the Civil List should be borne on the Provincial Statutes—trusting to the good nature of honest John Bull that he will at the humble request of another Delegation ill-treat his most faithful servants, and reduce the Civil List. Perhaps he may find that Lord Stanley will not subject himself to be cheated in the difference of currency or "got in a corner" so easily as Lord Glenelg was.

Yet Another Tax.—At a Common Council held on Monday last, a Bill was brought forward for their concurrence, having for its object a yearly tax on this city of £600 to assist the Water Company; and as if the citizens were not already sufficiently oppressed by the sins of the Common Council, this additional impost, by the casting vote of the Recorder, was agreed to. How this new tax, with another for paying the interest of the city debt, another for paying the County debt, and another to meet the County expences, in addition to those already levied, are to be paid by an already over-burdened people, we are certainly at a loss to discover. It is a matter of notoriety that a very large majority of the inhabitants are unable to pay their ordinary taxes, and equally notorious that more difficulty will be experienced when they are required to meet the deficiency in the city revenue; and we should have supposed that our Charter Representatives would have thought of this ere they gave their consent to any additional burthen at this time. We trust, at least, that the House of Assembly will do us justice in the matter.

The Concert on Wednesday evening by the Sacred Music Society was every thing that could be desired, and we are pleased to find that their exertions are substantially appreciated by the community. Such a numerous collection of all that is beautiful and fashionable we have seldom witnessed at any public place in this city, the great Hall of the Institute being crowded to overflowing, with an audience who appeared delighted with the performance. Where every piece was executed in a masterly style, we can scarcely particularize one as being better than another; but that which appeared to call forth the most marked applause of the audience was the trio "Onward, onward men of Heaven," sang by Messrs. Foster, Hathaway, and Mrs. Lawton.

In consequence of the numerous applications for tickets which could not be complied with, and the fact that many persons who held them could not possibly get ingress to the Hall on Wednesday evening, it was announced at the Concert that the performance would be repeated on Thursday, which took place accordingly, and the building, as on the previous evening was crowded to excess.

Mutiny of the Somers.—The investigation in this case has terminated with a decision in favor of Commander M'Kenzie; but a Naval Court Martial will be held for his further trial, and it is supposed, more satisfactory acquittal by the higher Court.—Applications have been made by the widow of one of the executed men to arrest Commander M'Kenzie on a charge of murder, but the Judges have refused to interfere with the proceedings of the Court Martial.

Halifax, Feb. 4.—*Queen's Printer.*—We understand that Mr. John S. Thompson is appointed Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, in the place of the late John Howe, Esq. The applicants for the office were numerous and of all descriptions,—printers, briefless lawyers, notaries, stationers, penny-a-liners, reporters, loafers Conservatives, Constitutionalists, consistent and inconsistent politicians, &c. Mr. Thompson is a very respectable man, and a highly polished writer; but he is not a printer, though he has long been connected with the press.

We cannot, nevertheless, tacitly acquiesce in the propriety of the preference which he has obtained; but we agree with the public, of all parties, who consider that the printers have been stigmatized, by the appointment, as unworthy of a dignity pertaining to their vocation. We disclaim the slightest intention of imputing any thing derogatory to Mr. Thompson himself by these observations, but we are persuaded that he owes his success solely to the luck of having a more powerful "friend at court" than others, who have stronger claims.—*Recorder.*

Kingston, U. C. Jan. 24.—We understand that His Excellency wishes to meet Parliament again, and will do so if his health permit, but as this is doubtful, we place no stress on it.

The weather for the past week was more like April than January; the thermometer on Friday and Saturday stood at 60 in the shade. Sleighing is done for the present, and the ice barely passable on foot. The weather is again colder. A hunter who was out last week shooting ducks, says that he saw swallows flying over a creek, but he was probably mistaken, although he avers he was not.

We were told a few days since, by the Chief of the Mohawk Indians in Tyendinaga, that they had shot this winter above 700 deer in the woods to the north. Some Americans shot about 50 deer among the islands in the St. Lawrence, but they were robbed of most of them.—*Kingston Herald.*

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SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.

We are certainly past wondering at the most gross acts of impropriety our Western neighbours may be guilty of, but we must confess we were not a little staggered, when first made aware of the undermentioned piece of cool, calculating villainy on the part of the National Assembly of the United States in regard to the settlement of the Boundary Line between Maine and this Province. The facts alluded to have transpired from the speech of Mr. Rives, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Secret Session at Washington in August last, when the late treaty was before them for concurrence, at which time it appears, while deliberating on the question, they actually had in their possession the most positive proof of the validity of the British claim to its fullest extent. This last fraud, committed by their chief statesmen, is alone sufficient to show the absence of all honorable feelings, and must tend to lower them in a corresponding degree in the estimation of all the powers of Europe.—We trust, however, that England has seen enough of these people, never again to trust her interests with them to diplomacy; but having a righteous cause, she will enforce her claims to the full extent of her capabilities, and they are nowise small.

EXTRACT FROM MR. RIVES' SPEECH.

It appears to the Committee, therefore in looking back to the public and solemn acts of this Government, and of its successive Administration that the time has passed if it ever existed, when we could be justified in making the precise line of boundary claimed by us the subject of a *sine qua non* of negotiation, or of the *ultimo ratio*—of an assertion by force. Did a second arbitration, then, afford the prospect of a more satisfactory result? This expedient seemed to be equally rejected by all parties—by the United States, by Great Britain, and by the State of Maine. If such an alternative should be contemplated by any one as preferable to the arrangement which had been made, it is fit to bear in mind the risk and uncertainty, as well as the inevitable delay and expense, incident to that mode of decision. We have already seen, in the instance of the arbitration by the King of the Netherlands, how much weight a tribunal of that sort is inclined to give to the argument of convenience, and a supposed intention on the part of the negotiators of the treaty of 1783, against the literal and positive terms employed by the instrument in its description of limits. Is there no danger, in the event of another arbitration, that a further research into the public archives of Europe might bring to light some embarrassing (even though apocryphal) document, to throw a new shade of plausible doubt on the clearness of our title, in the view of a sovereign arbiter? Such a document has already been communicated to the Committee; and I feel it (said Mr. R.) to be my duty to lay it before the Senate, that they may fully appreciate its bearings, and determine for themselves the weight and importance which belong to it. It is due to the learned and distinguished gentleman, (Mr. Jared Sparks, of Boston,) by whom the document referred to was discovered in the archives of France, while pursuing his laborious and intelligent researches connected with the history of our own country, that the account of it should be given in his own words, as contained in a communication addressed by him to the department of State. I proceed therefore, to read from that communication:—

"While pursuing my researches among the voluminous papers relative to the American Revolution in the *Archives des Affaires Etrangeres* in Paris, I found in one of the bound volumes an original letter of Dr. Franklin to Count De Vergennes, of which the following is an exact transcript:—

PASSY, December 6, 1782.

"Sir,—I have the honour of returning herewith "the map your Excellency sent me yesterday. I "have marked with a strong red line, according to "your desire, the limits of the United States, as "settled in the preliminaries between the British "and American Plenipotentiaries. With great "respect, I am, &c. "B. FRANKLIN."

"This letter was written six days after the preliminaries were signed; and if we could procure the identical map mentioned by Franklin, it would seem to afford conclusive evidence as to the meaning affixed by the Commissioners to the language of the treaty on the subject of the boundaries. You may well suppose that I lost no time in making inquiry for the map, not doubting that it would confirm all my previous opinions respecting the validity of our claim. In the geographical department of the Archives are sixty thousand maps and charts; but so well arranged with catalogues and indexes, that any one of them may be easily found. After a little research in the American division, with the aid of the Keeper, I came upon a map of North America, by D'Anville, dated 1746, in size about eighteen inches square, on which was drawn a strong red line throughout the entire boundary of the United States, answering precisely to Franklin's description. The line is bold and distinct in every part, made with red ink, and apparently drawn with a hair pencil or a pen with a blunt point. There is no other coloring on any part of the map.

"Imagine my surprise on discovering that this line runs wholly south of the St. John, and between the head waters of that river and those of the Penobscot and Kennebec. In short it is exactly the line now contended for by Great Britain, except that it concedes more than is claimed. The north line after departing from the source of the St. Croix, instead of proceeding to Mars Hill, stops far short of that point, and turns off to the west, so as to leave on the British side all the streams which flow into the St. John between the source of the St. Croix and Mars Hill. It is evident that the line from the St. Croix to the Canadian highland, is intended to exclude all the waters running into the St. John.

"There is no positive proof that this map is actually the one marked by Franklin; yet upon any other supposition, it would be difficult to explain the circumstances of its agreeing so perfectly with his description, and of its being preserved in the Archives of France, where it would naturally be deposited by Count de Vergennes. I also found another map in the Archives, on which the same boundary was traced in a dotted red line with a pen, apparently coloured from the other.

I enclose herewith a map of Maine, on which I have drawn a strong black line, corresponding with the red one above mentioned."

I am far from intimating (said Mr. Rives,) that the documents discovered by Mr. Sparks, curious and well worthy of consideration as they undoubtly are, are of weight sufficient to shake the title of the United States, founded on the positive language of the Treaty of Peace. But they could not fail, in the event of another reference, to give increased confidence and emphasis to the pretensions of Great Britain, and to exert a corresponding influence upon the mind of the arbiter. It is worth while, in this connexion, to turn to what Lord Ashburton has said in one of his communications to Mr. Webster, when explaining his views of the position of the highlands described in the Treaty:—

"My inspection of the maps, and my examination of the documents," says his Lordship, "lead me to a very strong conviction, that the highlands contemplated by the negociators of the treaty, were the only highlands then known to them—at the head of the Penobscot, Kennebec, and the rivers west of the St. Croix; and that they did not precisely know how the north line from the St. Croix would strike them; and if it were not my wish to shorten this discussion, I believe a very good argument might be drawn from the words of the treaty in proof of this. In the negociations with Mr. Livingston, and afterwards with Mr. M'Lane, this view seemed to prevail; and, as you are aware, there were proposals to search for these highlands to the west, where alone, I believe, they will be found to answer perfectly the description of the treaty. If this question should unfortunately go to a further reference, I should by no means despair of finding some confirmation of this view of the case."

It is for the Senate to consider (added Mr. Rives) whether there would be not much risk of introducing new complications and embarrassments in this controversy, by leaving it open for another litigated reference; and if the British Government—strongly prepossessed, as its minister tells us it is, with the justice of its claims—would not find what it would naturally consider a persuasive "confirmation of its view of the case," in documents such as those encountered by Mr. Sparks, in his historical researches to the archives of France.

A map has been vaunting paraded here, from Mr. Jefferson's collection in the zeal of opposition (without taking time to see what it was), to confront and invalidate the map found by Mr. Sparks in the Foreign Office, at Paris; but, the moment it is examined, it is found to sustain by the most precise and remarkable correspondence in every feature, the map communicated by Mr. Sparks. The senator who produced it, could see nothing but the microscopic dotted line running off in a northwesterly direction; but the moment other eyes were applied to it, there was found, in bold relief, a strong red line, indicating the limits of the United states, according to the treaty of peace, and coinciding, minutely and exactly, with the boundary traced on the map of Mr. Sparks. That this red line, and not the hardly visible dotted line, was intended to represent the limits of the United States, according to the treaty of peace is conclusively shown by the circumstance, that the red line is drawn on the map all round the exterior boundary of the United States; through the middle of the Northern Lakes, thence through the Long and the Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods; and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods to the river Mississippi; and along that river to the point where the boundary of the United States, according to the treaty of peace, leaves it and thence by its easterly course to the mouth of the St. Mary's on the Atlantic.

Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina dwelt with great force on the confirmation of the rights of Great Britain by the posthumous documents of Franklin and Jefferson, and upon those grounds, strenuously urged the ratification of the treaty.

OREGON TERRITORY.—In defiance of a treaty, and on a mere pretext set up by the American people, Congress is encouraging the invasion of an important Territory to the North West, known as the Oregon Territory. No sooner was Great Britain swindled out of her rights by the ASHBURTON Treaty than the attention of the Sovereign people was called to this prize by the President in his message; and now in the face of a convention entered into in 1818, by which neither party was to make any settlement of this territory till the question of ownership was finally settled—in the face of the Convention, we say, the United States are preparing to seize on the soil and grant it away to their citizens.

Here is a direct infringement of a Treaty which cannot be agitated without prejudice to most valuable interests which have sprung up in the Oregon Territory; and it is the duty of England armed and triumphant to see that this time there is no mistake. First or last the question must be settled, and we know no time so fitting as the present. Let the same language which was used by the English Ambassador at Paris to the French Minister when discussing the Right of Search question be employed on this occasion. Let the American Government be made clearly to understand that they dare to make one step towards occupying this Oregon Territory, our Ambassador will be withdrawn; and if they still persist let that crisis arrive which must come sooner or later, and for which we were never better prepared.

The time for trifling is past. Terrible as war is, it is too frequently a necessary evil. Hitherto we have treated with the American Government on fair terms—and we have been deceived. They have no longer any claim on our forbearance. They have robbed our merchants, they have invaded our territory, they have robbed us of our soil, and now they seek to crown all by quietly walking off with a still larger share of this Continent.—*Montreal Courier.*

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—*Yucatan.*—An arrival this morning from Laguna reports that the city of Champerituo, an interior place in Yucatan, had been captured by a party of 1800 Indians, and the inhabitants were compelled to flee towards Laguna for the preservation of their lives.

Special Mission to England.—It seems now pretty well settled that a special mission will be sent to Great Britain to settle subjects of importance, among which the Oregon question is the most prominent. Mr. Webster is mentioned as most likely to receive the appointment.

QUEBEC, Feb. 1.—A fire broke out last night between ten and eleven o'clock in St. Paul's market-house, which being built entirely of wood, was soon consumed. The wind was high from the N. E., at the time, but fortunately, the building was isolated and far from any other buildings.—*Gazette.*

The Royal yacht now building at Pembroke, for her Majesty and Prince Albert, has been ordered to be entered in the *Navy List* under the title of "The Victoria and Albert Yacht." She will cost we have heard, little short of £100,000.—*United Service Gaz.*

The steamer Caledonia left Boston the 1st inst. with 21 passengers for England and 7 for Halifax. Among those for England is Haalilio, the Sandwich Island Chief, and the Rev. Mr. Richardson, a Missionary to those Islands.

Passengers in the Caledonia from Halifax to Liverpool—Miss Owen; Capt. Jarvis, 524 Light Infantry; Capt. Glegg, Rifle Brigade; Hon. John Robertson and C. C. Stewart, Esqrs., of St. John; Messrs. A. Ritchie and James Johnson, of Miramichi; Francis Ferguson, Esq. of Bathurst; Messrs. Midward, Tupper, Kenny, Mignowitz, Coleman, Billing, Knowlan, Morrow, Purvis, Robson, and Seely. In the steerage, 6 soldiers of the 83d Regt. and Dragoon Guards, one woman and child.

Married.

At Annapolis Royal, on the 24th ult., William A. Gates, Esq., eldest son of Henry Gates, Esq., M. P. P., to Maria, eldest daughter of James L'Cain, Esq., all of that place.

At Trinity Church, Digby, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. W. Bullock, Mr. Ambrose McCormick, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Mr. George Post.

At Lawrence Town, Nova Scotia, on the 22d inst., Mr. John B. Winchester, of Hillsburg, to Margaret Ann, only daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, of the former place.

At St. Clement's Church, Prince William, on January the 24th, by the Rev. Mr. Disbrow, Mr. William Gallagher, to Miss Elizabeth Swan.

At Southampton, January 26, by the same, Mr. James E. Martin, of the Parish of Dumfries, to Sarah P., daughter of Mr. Jabez Cronkhite.

At Burton, on the 26th December, by the Rev. T. Magee, Mr. Richard C. Close, of Prince William, to Bathsheba Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Nevers, Esq.

Died.

On Thursday afternoon, Joseph, infant son of Mr John Kinnear, Watch Maker, aged two years and a half.

On Saturday last, at 1 o'clock in the 87th year of his age, Mr. ASA BLAKESLEE, one of the Loyalists whose principles induced him to leave his home (Connecticut), and at the conclusion of the American war landed in this City in 1783. He died in faith, having received the promises, and was gathered to his fathers, without apparently in the least feeling the sting of death, much to the comfort of his friends, who esteem their loss his gain.

On Saturday morning, Catherine Connolly, wife of Mr. Peter Connolly, in the 30th year of her age, leaving two infant daughters. She was a native of the County Donegal, Ireland.

At Canning, Queen's County, on the 31st Jany. after a short illness, in the 24th year of her age, Janet Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Marshall, deeply regretted by a large number of relatives and friends. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

At Hampton, King's County, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Henry Fowler, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Fowler was one of the few remaining Loyalists who came to this country in 1783, and was through life distinguished for sterling honesty and integrity. He has left a numerous family, and an extensive circle of acquaintances, by whom his memory will be long and fondly cherished.

At St. Stephen, on Tuesday morning, George Pickles, youngest son of the Rev. Mr. Smithson, Wesleyan Missionary, aged 2 years and 11 months.

At St. Andrews, on the 31st ult. after a lingering illness, Hannah, second daughter of Mr. James Berry, in the 17th year of her age.

At Macao, in August last, Capt. James McDonall, of the ship William Perry, of Belfast, fifth son of the late Alexander McDonall, Esq. of St. Andrews.

At Eastport, on Sunday, 29th ult. very suddenly, Mrs. Mary Leavitt, widow of Captain Jonathan Leavitt, aged 78 years, fifty of which she has resided in Eastport, universally esteemed and respected.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. Arrived, 7th—Barque Lady Falkland, Baker, St. Thomas, 21—Thomas & Sandall, ballast. Reported by Captain Baker:—Put into St. Thomas short of Provisions, ship Lord Seaton, from Great Britain for St. Andrews, and sailed again on the 12th Jany. At do on the 12th ult., ship Britannia, McBean, of St. Andrews, from Newport, Wales. Brig Prince Albert, Flint, from this port, and proceeded on to Cuba. Brigt. Halcyon, Dean, at Barbadoes on the 1st Jany. Brig Argyle, Brown, at Barbadoes for St Andrews. Brigt. Splendid, Swain, of Halifax, at St. Thomas from Barbadoes, dismasted. Evelina, Brice, left for Shelburne on the 11th ult. At Barbadoes on the 27th Dec. Barque Britain, Crosby, of Yarmouth, and sailed again for Tobago.—Lost Mr. Ellis (Mate) overboard, on her passage out.

9th, schr. Olive, Jeffry, New-York, J. & R. Reed assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

31st, ship Caroline, Lovitt, London, deals and staves, Joseph Fairweather; Feb. 2, brig Prince Albert, Clements, London, deals and plank, Wm. Carvill; 4th ship Duke of Wellington, Grant, London, deals, &c. Merritt: 6th, schr. Harp, M'Mann, Bermuda, fish, lumber, &c.; 9th, ship Canmore, Mackie, Greenock, timber and deals, J. Malcolm.

Pork, Beef, and Flour.

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

REMOVAL.

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

PROSPECTUS.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that at the request of numerous patrons and friends, the Proprietor of the *Herald* has been induced to Report and Publish at Fredericton, the Debates of the House of Assembly;—the undertaking of which is to him a business involving both a very great expence, and no ordinary degree of labour. Yet the necessity of the public being furnished with a faithful report of the sayings and doings of their Representatives, is paramount, and in that circumstance is to be found the origin of this undertaking. The *Provincial Reporter* is published tri-weekly, in the cottage belonging to the estate of the late P. Fraser, corner of Queen street, near Christ's Church where it will be continued during the sitting of the Legislature. The price to subscribers for the Reports of the whole session is *Five Shillings*, invariably paid in advance.

H. P. SANCTON,
Fredericton, Feb. 1. PROPRIETOR.

☞ Persons sending ten dollars will receive twelve copies.

TO LET,

A STORE, in the Brick Building in *Nelson street*, owned by the subscriber.—Possession can be given immediately.
February 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET,

TWO Flats in the Brick Building corner of North Market Wharf and Dock st.—Rent very low. Apply to
Feb. 10. JOHN G. SHARP.

TO LET,

SEVERAL Rooms in the subscriber's house, corner of Charlotte and Duke streets. Apply on the Premises to
Feb. 10. E. DURANT.

TO LET,

THE second flat of a house, with Wood house, frost proof cellar, &c.; also, a Work shop if required, situate about 5 minutes walk from the Market Slip. Apply at the Chronicle Office. *Feb. 10.*

OFFICES.

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

To Let,

ON the 1st of May next: That desirable COTTAGE residence, situate on the South side of Princess street, nearly opposite the Dwelling House of JAMES CUDLIP, Esqr. There are four rooms on the ground floor, and four on the first floor, with Pantry, Garrets, and Cellar Kitchen. Also, a large Yard, with Wood and Coal House. Enquire of
Feb. 3. 4i GEORGE WHEELER.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 1st of May next:—THE SHOP in King-street, at present occupied by Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY as a Druggist store, being No. 4 from Barlow's corner. The shop is 50 feet deep, with two counters and two front windows, and is one of the best stands for a retail business in the city. Enquire of C. C. MACDONALD.
3d Feb.

TO LET,

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

Wanted to Charter,

A Vessel of from 300 to 400 tons, to carry a cargo of Deals to Great-Britain. Apply to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
February 3.

SALT, PORK, BEEF.—Four hundred bags fine SALT, 30 barrels PORK, 20 do BEEF. For sale by JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
3d February.

Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a half yearly Dividend of 2½ sterling per share will become payable to proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 9th day of March, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The dividend is declared in Sterling Money, and will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 9th day of March, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

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

(Signed) G. DEB. ATTWOOD, Sec'y.
London, 3d January, 1843.

Foster's Shoe Store.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

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

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

Jan 1. *S. K. Foster.*

ROYAL MAIL LINE
TO FREDERICTON.

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

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

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

9th December, 1842.

NOTICE.

Union Line Mail Stage between St. John & Fredericton.

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

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

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

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

MORE HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

No. 2, North Wharf,

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

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

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

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, &c.
At Reduced Prices.

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

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

ON CONSGNMENT.

Now Landing ex "BRITISH QUEEN" from London:

BRIDPORT NETS, SALMON MACKEREL, and other FISHING LINES, TWINES, &c.—viz:

60 NETS, of sizes;
50 Dozen Sail Sewing TWINE;
100 Dozen Salmon and Fishing ditto
50 ditto Saint Peters' LINES,
20 ditto Long and Short Mackerel LINES
10 ditto Common Shoe THREAD;
10 ditto Stitching ditto;

Also, expected daily, per "*Prince Albert*," and "*Alcona*," from London:—

200 Chests very superior SOUCHONG and CONGOU TEA.—which are offered for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 28. Prince William Street.

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.

New Boots and Shoes.

—JUST R[illegible]
ADIES' [illegible]

C. W. KETCHUM,

Sands' Buildings, Prince Wm. street.

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

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

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

☞ The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, and the inspection of the Public is most respectfully requested.
Saint John, N. B., October 28, 1842.

FALL CLOTHING.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
AT THE
ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,
WATER STREET.

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

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

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

☞ Six Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately.—None but good workmen need apply.
F. NEILL.
St. John, December 3, 1842.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES.

October 21, 1842.

NEW FALL GOODS.

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

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

—ALSO—

Per "British Queen" from London:

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

W. G. LAWTON.

GORDON'S
HARDWARE STORE,
DOCK STREET.

FALL SUPPLY—Per Mabel and South Esk,

85 BAGS Nails, assorted, cut and wrought;
12 casks Ox and Horse Nails;
10 Bags countersunk and slate ditto;
An assortment of SPIKES, from 4½ to 10 inch;
1 cask sheet ZINC; 33 slabs ditto;
Ingots TIN; Tin Plates; Wire; Wire Riddles;
Sheet Copper and Brass; 1 cask SHOT;
1 cask best London Glue;
1 do. Hair seating, from 17 to 26 inches;
1 Bale Green and Yellow SHOE THREAD;
1 do. Chair and Boot WEB;
1 cask Lamp GLASSES;
1 do. Guns and Pistols, Air Canes, Walking Stick Guns, Wad Cutters, Moulds, &c.
4 Cask containing a handsome assortment of Bronzed and Britannia Metal, Urns, Coffee Pots, Percolators, Tea Pots, &c.
1 cask of handsome table and Shop LAMPS;
Hall do. Police Lanterns, Japd. Lamps;
1 Cask CUTLERY;
8 Casks—containing a general assortment of Carpenter's and shoemaker's Tools, Bell Mounting; Coffin Furniture; Counter Weighing Machines; scale Beams; Locks and Hinges of every description; Curtain Bands and Pins; Fire Irons; Brass, Bronzed and Wire Fenders; Toasting Forks and steak Tongs; patent enamel'd sauce Pans; Brass Kettles, &c.
Rosewood Tea Caddies, with glass sugar bowls;
Work Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, &c. &c., which with former extensive stock will be sold very low.
Nov. 4. T. R. GORDON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that, having taken the store in King street formerly occupied by Mr. James E. M'Donald, he intends carrying on an Auctioneer and General Commission Business, and hopes by strict punctuality in Business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Jan. 20. JAMES S. KNOWLES.

☞ Storage may be had for about 1500 barrels.

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

ALMANACKS for 1843.

JUST Published, the *Merchant's and Farmer's Almanack* for 1843: for sale wholesale and retail. A liberal discount to traders for Cash.
4th Nov. W. L. AVERY.

SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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

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

NEW WINTER GOODS.

T. S. HARDING,
Prince William street,

HAS received per ship *Prince Albert*, from London, *Mabel* and *South Esk* from Liverpool, and *Sophia* from

•POOR COPY

A COMMUNING WITH GOD BEFORE ENTERING INTO HOLY ORDERS.

What hands will now be laid upon me, Lord,
Whose spirit breathed, whose bless'd influence given,
By whom shall I be sent to bear the word,
That precious load along the path to Heaven.

Almighty God, Eternal God, 'tis Thou
That in thy chosen servant here dost stand,
Prostrate before thine altar, lo! I bow
To seek the great commission at thine hand.

Oh God the Father, from whose quickening breath
All beings move, each in his proper round,
Whose arm sustains, o'er the abyss of Death,
Those that would sink within that dread profound.

Give me great spirit that enkindling power
To wake anew, deep in my brother's soul,
The Godlike nature, that in man's first hour,
Made the dim part reflect the perfect whole.

Oh God the Son, who with unbounded grace
Took'est up manhood, healedest the gaping wound
And bare feet to the Father's dwelling place,
The dying saved, the long lost wanderer found.

Give unto me that ready neighbor love
Which goideth where the wounded heart to find
And give me that blest unction from above
With holy balm, the bleeding soul to bind.

Oh God the Holy Ghost, that hallowest all
Thy faithful people; and to every truth,
Upward their still advancing steps dost call,
Till weary Age rests, smiling back on Youth.

Hallow my life that I may ever be
A worthy guest at my kings festal Board,
And teach me Truth, that, being taught by Thee,
I may show others where all good is stored.

One only God, whose works, whose ways are one
Grant me, with single heart to do Thy will,
Make me wrong thoughts, and words and works to shun
In thy One, mystic Realm my place to fill.

A girl about to get a pair of holes made in her ears for rings, was visited by an old beau who kept up his chat the whole evening when she told him that she had intended to go out to get her ears bored but that she thanked him for saving her the trouble, as they had been bored at home.

A lawyer with very long legs having been employed to effect a union between a married couple who had been estranged from each other, a lady remarked that he looked more like *dividers* that the thing he was employed for.

Saint John, N. B.

Spring Supply of New Boots and Shoes.

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

June 3. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ One hundred English made TRUNKS for sale cheap.

Coal, Deal, Boards, &c.

475 CHALDRONS Pamberton and Hull COALS;
150 Do. Grand Lake Do.
50 Do. Sydney Do.
425 thousand feet Bright DEALS;
250 Do. White Pine BOARDS;
25 Do. Ash bhd. STAVES;
50 Cords Lathwood; 40 Barrels Herrings;
80 Barrels Cumberland PORK;
30 Hhds. Molasses;
20 Tons common and refined IRON, assorted;
50 M. shipping and sawed Shingles;
2 000 Bushels SALT;
all of which the Subscriber will dispose of at his usual low rates for approved payment.

June 17. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

St. Andrews & Fredericton.

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

EXTRA conveyances furnished at all times, on application at the Hotel.

St. Andrews, April 29, 1842.

NOW LANDING, ex Brig *Promise*—

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

—IN STORE—

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

3d June. W. CARVILL.

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

Ex *Racer*, from London, via Halifax:—

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

Which are now landing ex Martha Brae, from Halifax, and for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Aug. 19. *Prince William Street.*

GENEVA, CANDLES, &c. &c.

W. H. STREET,

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

40 HHDS. Fine PALE HOLLANDS;
30 boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES, 6's;
30 boxes Dip Candles; 16 do. Sperm ditto;
1 Box Carriage Lights.

—IN STORE—

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

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

Recieved per "South Esk" from LIVERPOOL:

COD, Pollock, and Mackarel LINES; Hamber Lines; Deep sea LINES;
Hand Lead Lines; Marline; Roping Twine;
Sail sewing Twine, &c. &c.
Challenge, from New York: A further sup
RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL. All of
offered Cheap for Cash.

JOHN BOWES.

—100 Barrels Corn MEAL,
sale low for cash.
WM. CARVILL.

The Albion Hotel,

Steam Boat Landing, FREDERICTON.

ROBERT WELSH, having removed to the Premises lately occupied by Mr. H. Jackson, at the public Steam Boat landing, has just completed extensive arrangements for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. The whole Establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and a new Barn with Stabling erected. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize "THE ALBION," and every delicacy of the season will be provided.

R. W. continues to carry on the *Confectionary Business* in all its various branches, and will give immediate attention to such orders as he may be favoured with. Ice Creams and other summer refreshments will constantly be kept on hand.

Regent Street, Fredericton, May 2, 1842.

Mrs. JACKSON,

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

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Dennsford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* solution of Copaiba;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Aniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia: *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.

4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essences of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hannay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.

1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUP;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

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

June 11.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1842.

Herrings, Pork, &c.

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

The above articles will be sold cheap for approved payment. Apply to

2d sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

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

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

All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.

August 12. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

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

Also, per late arrivals from the United States:

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

24th June. JOHN BOWES.

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

JOHN BOWES.

Congou Tea.

10 CHESTS of superior Congou TEA, just received and for sale by

Aug. 12 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY.

Important and interesting Work.

Embellished with

SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS,

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New York Evangelist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

The following Valuable and Popular Works, illustrated with many hundreds of Engravings, at New-York prices:

SEARS' ILLUSTRATED COMMENTARY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

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

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

"The second and third volumes are greatly superior to the first, both in regard to the execution of the plates, and in regard to the subjects selected. They are less imaginative and fanciful pieces, and abound more with real views of lands, mountains and cities. [illegible] this work has a distinguished historical and [illegible] It is a very beautiful and ric[illegible] calculated to attract youth, and [illegible] to the study of D[illegible] biical sc[illegible] We have b[illegible] reading it [illegible] in our c[illegible] pleasing [illegible] and tend[illegible] unbeliev[illegible] fact, the [illegible] and anti[illegible]

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☞ All t[illegible] additions [illegible] and are [illegible] Holiday [illegible] Parents a[illegible] They [illegible] works ev[illegible] dertake[illegible] towns [illegible] Age[illegible]

OCTOBER 28, 1842.

Phœnix Book and Stationery WAREHOUSE.

Per Abeona and South Esk—

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

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

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

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

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

☞ On the 5th November M'Millan's Catalogue will be ready for delivery *gratis*.

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

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

Scotch Coals for sale.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Nelson street.

30th september.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

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

Just received and for sale cheap by the subscriber.

30th sept. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Teas, Sugar, &c.

Received from Halifax by the *Saxe Gotha*—

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

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

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

J. O DONNELLY.

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

Pig Iron, Spades & Shovels.

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

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

23d sept. WM. CARVILL.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by recent arrivals:

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

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

With an extensive stock of Choice Bottled Wines comprising—sparkling Burgundy, hock, moselle, sanperay, reysaittes and champagne; still hock, hock, [illegible] Moselle; sauterne, [illegible] Madeira, madeira, [illegible] Port, [illegible] and [illegible] Sherry, [illegible] Brandy, [illegible] Rum, [illegible] Whisky, [illegible] Malt Whisky, [illegible] Ale, [illegible] Porter, [illegible] Cordials, [illegible] Cigars, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Soap, [illegible] Candles, [illegible] Starch, [illegible] Blacking, [illegible] Mustard, [illegible] Pickles, [illegible] Sauces, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Butter, [illegible] Herrings, [illegible] Salmon, [illegible] Oil, [illegible] Sperm Oil, [illegible] Linseed Oil, [illegible] Turpentine, [illegible] Paints, [illegible] Glass, [illegible] Nails, [illegible] Spikes, [illegible] Iron, [illegible] Steel, [illegible] Cordage, [illegible] Canvas, [illegible] Twine, [illegible] Rope, [illegible] Hawsers, [illegible] Anchors, [illegible] Cables, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Cigars, [illegible] Snuff, [illegible] Soap, [illegible] Starch, [illegible] Blacking, [illegible] Mustard, [illegible] Pickles, [illegible] Sauces, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Butter, [illegible] Herrings, [illegible] Salmon, [illegible] Oil, [illegible] Sperm Oil, [illegible] Linseed Oil, [illegible] Turpentine, [illegible] Paints, [illegible] Glass, [illegible] Nails, [illegible] Spikes, [illegible] Iron, [illegible] Steel, [illegible] Cordage, [illegible] Canvas, [illegible] Twine, [illegible] Rope, [illegible] Hawsers, [illegible] Anchors, [illegible] Cables, [illegible]

[illegible] APPLES.

[illegible] CRAB APPLES, in [illegible] for pickling.

[illegible] HARP, [illegible] Wharf and [illegible] street.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

WANTED—200 Empty FRENCH BARRELS. Apply to JOHN BOWES.

24th Nov.

Superior Congo TEA.

Champagne, Hock, Moselle and Chablis.

Now landing ex *Prince Albert*, from London, viz—

45 CHESTS very superior Honorable East India Company's CONGO TEA;
Cases finest sparkling HOCK;
Do do. do. CHAMPAGNE, *(Sillery Mousseux.)*
Do. do. do Moselle;
Do. do. Scharzberg Muscatel ditto;
Do. do. Brauneberg do. ditto;
Do. do. CHABLIS.

Which are offered for sale by

RANNEY STURDEE & CO.

Oct. 28. *Prince William street.*

For Sale,

AT THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

A POWERFUL, Low PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, nearly finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to

THOMAS BARLOW & CO

ON HAND—A variety of Cooking Stoves, Franklins, Ploughs, and Ship Castings. Mill, Ship, and Engine Work, with every description of Machinery made to order.

☞ Warehouse on the Mill Bridge, corner of Pond street. *Jan. 21.*

Teas.

33 CHESTS of Blackish Leaf and Fine flavour Congo TEAS. Just received and for sale low if applied for immediately.

22d July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pilot and Navy Bread.

100 BARRELS best quality Navy Bread
Barrels PILOT BREAD, landing and for sale by

30th sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Loaf Sugar, Paints, Coffee, &c.

The subscriber has received and offers for sale,

8 TIERCES REFINED SUGAR;
And to arrive, daily expected:
20 hogsheads Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

In store, and for sale very low, to close several accounts:

350 Kegs London WHITE LEAD and GREEN PAINT;
5 Barrels RUM COLOURING;
1 Case "Kanaster's" TOBACCO;
2 Bags Havana COFFEE.

August 5. W. H. STREET.

Sugar.

Received by the subscriber—

24 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, which will be disposed of *at a very low rate* for approved payment.

3d June. W. CARVILL.

SUGAR AND TEA.

Landing this day—

21 CHESTS Fine CONGO; 15 Hhds. Bright SUGAR. For Sale by

Sept. 16. W. H STREET.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indented Apprentice named *Abraham Mobey*, for the apprehension of whom One Penny Reward will be given. And all persons are hereby cautioned not to harbor nor trust said apprentice, as debts of his contracting will not be paid by me.

9th sept. JAMES SMITH.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has resumed Business in the store on the South Market Wharf, next adjoining that of Mr. JESSEY HAYCOCK, where he will keep on hand Superfine and Fine FLOUR, Rye do. and CORN MEAL, which will be sold *Cheap for Cash.* JOHN BOWES.

26th August.

CHEAP SHOES,

AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber has this day commenced selling off the Balance of his Stock of Summer Boots and Shoes, at the following reduced prices, for *Cash only*:

	s.	d.
Women's French Kid Slippers,	5	0
do. Black Prunella Boots,	4	6
do. Seal Skin Shoes, assorted, from	2	0
do. Fine Spanish Leather and Russia Kid, from	3	9
do. Fashionable Victoria Shoes,	5	6
Girls' Shoes of all kinds, from	2	3
Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. to	1	0
do. do. of finer quality, from	1	3

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description, at equally low prices.

August 19. S. K. FOSTER.

India Rubber shoes,

MENS, Women's and Children's India Rubber shoes, for sale at *Foster's Shoe Store*, corner of King and Germain streets.

October 14.

CRUSHED SUGAR.

Landing ex Mary Caroline, from Liverpool:—

10 HHDS. Crushed SUGAR;
2 hhds. Epsom SALTS.—For sale by

January 13. JARDINE & CO.

CARLETON

Mill Establishment,

IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN,
GREATLY IMPROVED.

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

Logs, Logs, & Timber.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE BOND.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

AUDITORS.

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

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

Tables and every information can be obtained at the Office.

W. F. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

RANNEY STURDEE & CO.

St. John N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

ON CONSIGNMENT—A few Barrels RUM COLOURING; 1 Package 'Kanaster' TOBACCO. For sale by

8th July. W. H. STREET.

Tea! Tea!

15 CHESTS superior BLACK TEA, just received and for sale by

15th July. W. H STREET.

Just Landing,

15 BOXES superior Cavendish TOBACCO. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

8th July.

Sugar & Molasses.

JUST RECEIVED—Hogsheads Bright SUGAR, and Porto Rico Prime Retailing MOLASSES.

8th July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Iron, Stoves, Soap, &c.

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

150 TONS British common IRON, well assorted;
100 do. Refined IRON, "*Banks' best*," do.
10 do. swedish IRON, *best brand*. do.
3 do. PLOUGH PLATING;
50 do. No. 1. scotch Pig—*Carnsherrie* brand;
50 bundles Cast Steel, well assorted } Naylor & Co.
80 do. German, do. }
20 do. Blister, *(hoop L.)* }
40 do. C. C. N. D. }
100 Plough Share MOULDS;
10 Tons HOLLOW WARE, viz.: Pots, Bake Pans, Kettles, &c. &c.;
40 Metal Weights, 56 lbs.;
30 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted;
12 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 to 12 cwt.;
40 cwt. short linked Chains, 3-8 and 7-16;
50 doz. Farmer's Spades;
20 do. square pointed Shovels;
30 do. Miners' ditto;
20 pairs Forge Bellows 28, 30 and 32 inches;
6 warranted