SAINT JOHN, N. B.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1845.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9.

"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

Number 35.

THE CHRONICLE

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

TERMS—7s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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Weekly Almanack.

MAY		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.	
3 Saturday,	- -	5 0 7	0 3	11 9	41
4 Sunday,	- -	4 59 7	1 4	41 10	19
5 Monday,	- -	4 58 7	2 Sets.	11	0
6 Tuesday,	- -	4 57 7	3 7	35 11	33
7 Wednesday,	- -	4 55 7	4 8	20 Morn	
8 Thursday,	- -	4 54 7	5 9	26 0	11
9 Friday,	- -	4 23 7	6 10	10 0	45

New Moon, 6th day, 5h. 13m morning.

Health for All !!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MEYAH.

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 3, 1844.

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

ONE HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, ass'd. from 3dy. to 30dy.

Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2½d. per lb. by the Keg:

Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes;

Cut TACKS and BRADS—in 1M. papers;

—ALSO—

Cut *Iron* and *Zinc* Sheathing NAILS, of any size, furnished at short notice.

WM. H. SCOVIL,

March 1. *South Market Wharf.*

FROM 20M. to 30M. of SCANTLING, from 7 to 10 inches, long lengths. Apply at the Chronicle Office. Jan. 17.

French and Spanish Leeches.

J. G. SHARP has received from London a supply of fine healthy French and Spanish LEECHES, which will be sold at reduced prices. March 21.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 2, 1843.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

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 Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, jun.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

Printing Paper, Cotton Batting, &c. &c.

Per "Eliza Jane," from Boston:—

TWENTY Reams PRINTING PAPER; 30 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;

30 Reams WRAPPING PAPER;

4 Bales COTTON BATTING;

5 Chests SOUCHONG TEA

BRUSHES, Clothes PINS, COMBS assorted, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—

3,000 Pieces Paper Hangings.

For sale Cheap, by JOHN LEITCH.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe store:—Ladies' Patent Elastic American and Grecian pattern Shoes;

Do. plain and figured Rubber Shoes;

Gentlemen's Patent Elastic and Galoshes Pattern Rubbers;

Girls' and Boys' plain and fig'd, lined and unlined Rubbers;

Children's plain and figured Rubbers, to suit from two years of age;

Boys', Youths' and children's strong Winter Boots.

Do. do do. Brogans, Bootees,

Do. do do. Shoes, &c.

For sale cheap.

HARDWARE—On Consignment:

Now Landing, ex ship *Duke of Wellington*, from London;

GERMAN silver Tea and Table Spoons;

Door Locks; Improved Patent Letter Clasps, &c. &c. For sale by

Jan. 11. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville, (Westmorland, N. B.) three setts of Woollen *CARDING MACHINES*, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to

J. MORICE & SON,

Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.

N. B.—References may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Breden, St. John. Dec. 13.

SAM. GARDNER & CO.

Have just received per *Duke of Wellington*, from London—

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

OVER-COATS.

Consisting of Derby, Chesterfield, and Albert Coats in Diamond and Plain Beaver;

Which together with their present large and well assorted stock of

MADE CLOTHING,

They offer to the Public—*Cheaper than ever.*

January 17, 1844.

Molasses.

The Subscriber has just received

300 PUNCHEONS very Superior MOLASSES, for sale low by

Jan. 3. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Miscellany.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Caudle has been made a Mason—Mrs. Caudle indignant and curious.

Now, Mr. Caudle—Mr. Caudle, I say: oh! you can't be asleep already. I know—Now what I mean to say is this; there's no use, none at all, in our having any disturbance about the matter; but at last my mind's made up Mr. Caudle: I shall leave you. Either I know all you have been doing to-night, or to-morrow morning I quit the house. No, no; there's an end of the marriage state. I think—an end of all confidence between man and wife—if a husband's to have secrets and keep 'em all to himself. Pretty secrets they must be, when his own wife can't know 'em. Not fit for any decent person to know, I'm sure, if that's the case. Now, Caudle, don't let us quarrel; there's a good soul, tell me what's it all about? A pack of nonsense, I dare say, still—not that I care much about it—still, I *should* like to know. There's a dear. Eh? Oh, don't tell me there's nothing in it. I'm sure I'd tell you anything. You know I would. Well?

Caudle, you're enough to vex a saint; now, don't you think you're going to sleep, because you're not. Do you suppose I'd ever suffered you to go and be made a mason, if I did'nt suppose I was to know the secret, too? Not that it's anything to know, I dare say; and that's why I'm determined to know it.

But I know what it is; oh yes, there can be no doubt about it. The secret is, to ill use poor women; to tyrannize over em; to make 'em your slaves; especially your wives. It must be something of the sort, or you wouldn't be ashamed to have it known. What's right and proper need never be done in secret. It's an insult to a woman for a man to be a free mason, and let his wife know nothing of it. But, poor soul! she's sure to know it somehow—for men husbands they all make. Yes, yes; a part of the secret is to think better of all the world than their own wives and families. I'm sure men have quite enough to care for—that is, if they act properly—to care for them they have at home. They can't have much care to spare for the world besides.

And I suppose they call you Brother Caudle? A pretty brother, indeed! Going and dressing yourself up in an apron like a turnpike man—for that's what you look like. And I should like to know what the apron's for? There must be something in it not very respectable, I'm sure. Well I only wish I was Queen for a day or two. I'd put an end to free-masonry, and all such trumpery, I know.

Now, come, Caudle, don't let us quarrel. Eh! You're not in pain, dear? What's it all about? What are you lying laughing there at? But I'm a fool to trouble my head about you.

And you're not going to let me know the secret, eh? You mean to say you're not? Now, Caudle, you know it's a hard matter to put me in a passion—not that I care about the secret itself; no, I wouldn't give a button to know it, it's all nonsense, I'm sure. It isn't the secret I care about; it's the slight, Mr. Caudle; it's the studied insult that a man pays to his wife, when he thinks of going through the world keeping something to himself which he won't let her know. Man and wife one, indeed! I should like to know how that can be when a man's a mason—when he keeps a secret that sets him and his wife apart? Hi, you men make the laws and so you take good care to have all the best of 'em to yourselves; otherwise a woman ought to be allowed a divorce when a man becomes a mason. When he's got a sort of corner cupboard in his heart—a secret place in his mind that his poor wife isn't allowed to rummage.

Caudle, you shan't close your eyes for a week—no, you shan't—unless you tell me some of it.—Come, there's a good creature; there's a love. I'm sure, Caudle, I would not refuse you anything; and you know it. or ought to know it by this time. I only wish I had a secret! Yes, I'm sure I should I think, of confiding it, but to my dear husband! I should be miserable to keep it to myself, and you know it. Now Caudle!

Was there ever such a man? A man, indeed! a brute—yes, Mr. Caudle an unfeeling brutal creature, when you might oblige me, and you won't. I'm sure I don't object to your being a Mason; not, at all Caudle; I dare say it's a very good thing; I dare say it is—it's only my being a sharer of it that vexes me. But you'll tell me—you'll tell you're own Margaret? You won't! You're a wretch, Mr. Caudle.

But I know why: oh yes I can tell. The fact is you're ashamed to let me know what a fool they've been making of you. That's it. You, at your time of life—the father of a family. I should be ashamed of myself, Caudle.

And I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now. Lodge indeed!—Pretty place it must be, where they don't admit women. Nice goings on, I dare say. Then you call one another brethern. Brethern! I'm sure you'd relations enough, you did'nt want any more.

But I know what all this Masonry's about. It's only an excuse to get away from your wives and families, that you may feast and drink together. That's all. That's the secret. And to abuse women, as if they were inferior animals, and not to be trusted. That's the secret, and nothing else.

Now, Caudle, don't let us quarrel. Yes, I know you're in pain. Still Caudle, my love, Caudle; Dearest, I say; Caudle! Caud—

"I recollect nothing more," says Caudle, "for here, thank Providence! I fell asleep."

CHINESE LACE.—We have been favored with the sight of a very singular production, namely cushion bobbin-lace, made in China. This article was obtained by a a British soldier, who was a lace-maker, at the time the armament advanced up the great river to attack Nankin. It was near this place that the soldier saw the women at work, and conceiving it to be a great curiosity, he took out his knife and without ceremony cut off a yard which he brought to England. The ground is that of Mechlin, a sort of Brussels, being plaited at the close and twisted on the other sides of the hole. It is coarse having only four holes to the inch—a scallop pattern is worked into it, by shooting the threads crosswise near three quarters of an inch. It has large prominent spots, in which the hole is closed with not less than fifteen bouts round the pillars. To the naked eye it has the appearance of being of yellow Bengal silk in the gum, but no sooner is the microscope applied than this vanishes, and it has all the resemblance of being a vegetable substance, as though composed of a sort of fine basket twig. Several experiments have been made to ascertain its real quality. Upon being boiled, it produced a thick fœtid, gluttinous substance, and the material had all the appearance of twisted cotton, though not the least twist can be observed in the thread when in the gum. At a distance it has somewhat of a shining appearance as though it were a metallic substance. This was considered rather important to this district, as it demonstrates that the Chinese wear and use lace, and that such articles will be in request in that extensive Empire, which is said to contain a third of the human race.—*Nott's Review.*

ARTIFICIAL ARM.—At the Paris Academy of Sciences last week M. Magendie read the report of a committee on an artificial arm, invented by M. Van Petersen a Dutch sculptor. The opinion of the committee was very favorable, and it appeared admirably. One of these persons was an invalid who in the wars of the Empire lost both arms, receiving only the mere stumps. With the aid of two of these artificial arms he was able to perform many of the functions which had hitherto been performed to him by others. In presence of the committee he raised with one of the artificial hands a full glass to his mouth, drank its contents without spilling a drop, and then replaced the glass on the table from which he had taken it. He also picked up a pin, a sheet of paper, &c. Each arm (and hand, with six or seven fingers, weighs less than a pound. The mode in which the motion is imparted to the articulations of the apparatus is exceedingly ingenious. A sort of corset is fitted round the breast of the person, and from this are cords made of caligut, which act upon the articulations, according to the motion given to the natural stump of the arm. The motion falls only when the member that is wanting has been entirely removed from the socket; which is of comparatively rare occurrence. At present the apparatus is expensive.

NEW MEMORIAL.—At a recent meeting of the Medical Society of London a communication was read from Mr. Harrison Curtis on the valeriate of zinc, which is stated to be a valuable antispasmodic in the treatment of certain nervous affections. Mr. Curtis has given it an extensive trial in case of deafness and tinnitus aurium, and also of incipient amaurosis and muscæ volitantes, and in almost every instance with decided benefit. One advantage it possesses is, that it combines both mineral and vegetable properties. Several cases were briefly narrated in the paper in confirmation of these views, in nearly all of which the most beneficial results attended the exhibition of the valeriate.

The widow of the late Hon. R. Osway Cave found amongst her deceased husband's private records, an imperfect memorandum of his desire to convey £20,000 to Sir de Lacy Evans, as a testimony of personal regard. With an affectionate respect for her late partner, this high-minded lady properly acted upon the minute, and transmitted the whole of the above sum to the gallant officer.—*Dublin paper.*

The trial of Jane Cranby, for rescuing her child at Launceston, was adjourned at the Carlisle assizes, the prisoner's other child not being sufficiently instructed to be admitted as evidence.

It is said that the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle is valued at £2,000,000! A single gold service of George IV., contains all the dishes requisite to dine 130 guests.

Punctuality begets confidence, and is the surest path to honor and respect.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—Many farmers prefer transplanting fruit and even ornamental trees in the spring. It is not for us to dictate in the matter, though were our opinion consulted we should recommend that all trees of whatever description, with the exception of indigenous evergreens, be transplanted, or at least removed in the fall. This judgment is deduced from the well known physiological fact, that with the fall of the leaf all animation in the circulatory system is suspended for the season. Though retaining still the principle of vitality, and capable of reanimating and vegetable increment, they are yet to all outward appearances dead; and as there is no demand upon the vital powers for the continuance of growth, which is, consequently, wholly suspended with the cire season, attended with little if any apparent detriment. A practice is said to have obtained in Germany, of placing the trees upon the surface of the soil instead of excavating, as is the practice with our American orchardists, and supplying a covering of very rich mould around or above the roots; but this plan has its objections some of which would seem to be inseperable. In the first place where the soil was not very humid, the raising of a mound immediately above the roots would operate as a drain to convey the water of which newly transplanted trees stand in much need. In the second place, it seems impossible, without great toil and trouble, to give the trees sufficient stability to secure them against the effects of high winds, especially if the trees are of large size. On the whole, we think that the German innovation is rather too superficial; although it may sometimes be successful, it would be found, perhaps, upon a fair trial, that success would prove the exception to a very general rule.—*Maine Cultivator.*

FALLEN LEAVES FOR MANURE, HOT-BEDS, &c.—There is not any manure, perhaps, that is more desirable for most of the great variety of plants that come under the care of the Horticulturist and Farmer than a fine leaf mould; with some particular classes of plants it is indispensable for their perfect development, and for all the most natural that can be applied. With a little care and labor every farmer or gardner might greatly increase his compost heap, by devoting a few hours of his leisure moments in collecting from the hedges and woodlands the fallen leaves and decaying twigs. They will also answer another important purpose before they can be converted into a suitable compost for enriching the land—they form the best material for making hot beds.

IMPORTANCE OF CHARCOAL.—A fortnight ago we called attention to the increasing evidence as to the value of charcoal, as an agent of cultivation, and we alluded to the employment of it in the Pine growing at Bicton. We have since received a letter from Mr. Barnes in which he entirely confirms the statement we then made. "Charcoal," he says, "is the most astonishing article to make use of for all purposes of cultivation, and plants under artificial treatment. I judge from many years experience in its use. What you say respecting my employing it largely among my Pine soil is true. It consists of nothing but charcoal and loam without a particle of manure of any sort. Every plant under my care has some charcoal used about it. I never yet saw the plant that did not delight in it, and to heaths it is most especially acceptable." It seems now that opinions thus strongly expressed by one of the best gardeners in the country must carry conviction to the most sceptical.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

THE BRIDE OF KAFFRARIA.

A ROMANTIC AND THRILLING TALE,

ILLUSTRATING "TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."

[*Concluded.*]

The morrow came; it was Tuesday, the 23d of December. The whole family were astir before sunrise; and bustle and preparation were seen in all directions. The bridesmaids flew hither and thither, assisting their hostess to deck the table or conveying sundry of her numerous mandates to her household, the slaves wandered about, to all appearance busy, but in truth, lingering and jesting; but sadly neglectful of their tasks,—while with a heavy heart the poor bride listened to the sounds of hurry and gladness, and sighed to think of they cause.

Who can tell how painful were the suppressed emotions which swelled her bosom as her young attendants arrived her in her bridal finery; how quickly the mind drew the contrast between what was and what might have been! how her heart owned to her if it had known this hour had been so bitterly left, it could hardly have dared to meet it.—This was the case to a certain—too late even to effect the vain wish to undo what her thoughts, though as yet she could not remark it.

Time passed on, but the guests arrived slowly and scantily—the rumour of the coming storm had begun to be acknowledged, and not one dared that had been bidden appeared to attend the wedding or celebrate the marriage.

Mathew's brow grew dark, and in deserted and murmuring voice he cast down back his friends as "fools." The busy young wife, distributed that there was a chance of so few doing honor to her child, while many a young wheck turned for a moment pale, and Breda and his companions laughed at the fears that were abroad.

At length the moment came—the bride was led in by her father, and colorless as her own white robe, stood beside her destined lord. All marked how deadly pale she looked; but in her own feeling the struggle seemed to have passed by, and an unnatural calmness, it should perhaps be termed insensibility, succeeded. It was no effort to maintain composure, for she felt as though incapable of agitation.

That day was bright—sunny and glorious as December usually is in Southern Africa; the air slept serenely on hill and plain, and the rays of the golden cuckoos came afar from the almost inaccessible depths of the distant and darkly wooded kloof, which lie haunted like a spirit—heard, but seldom seen. Yet one heavy cloud once, and in the stillness of this atmosphere traveled slowly upward; it was alone, the sky was clear beyond, so no one needed it; but a little before mid day it overcast the sun, and a sudden gloom fell upon the earth; and Hans Vander Meyer whose mind was somewhat turned with the superstition of her African nurse, felt a chill come over her heart, as she noticed the instantaneous darkening of the heavens, at the very moment that Mr. M—— uttered the first words of the ceremony, which was to link her friend, for to the life with Brodrick, *conwyn*; passed on, and when the portals like bride had received the congratulations of her friends, the vest was withdrawn, and the sun shone forth again in all its meridian splendour.

Red constantia, and bride cake, laughter and merriment formed the business of the hour, and all darker thoughts seemed forgotten under the influence of the cup of mirth. Yet scarcely ten minutes had elapsed, when a Hottentot was seen riding at full speed up the approach to the house. Within hastened to the bridegroom, as his royally restless mood permit, where the messenger dismounted from his horse, and without speaking, unbound a handkerchief from his waist and drew from it a letter, which the youth seized impatiently. But it was nothing at last to the party at large—it was addressed to Mr. M——; one of his flock many miles away was dying, and he requested his presence.—When the old gentleman made this known, Willem and to endure a sneering comment from his father on his anxiety, and a less insulting jest whose sound leave been at another time less galling laugh from his new brother, but he was too thoughtful for failings were no worse, to feel indignant at their satisfaction. I don't like Mr. M——'s being called away from a wedding feast to attend a death bed," whispered Hannie Vander Meyer to young Holmester. "It seems a bad omen for dear Zezya."

Adrain called her on her side fancies, and the delate soon merged into flirtation; while on every side the laugh and jest were heard again, and after a few pitying phrases none seemed impressed with much concern for the acquaintance who required their pastor's saddest offices. Again the mistress of the house hurried to and fro to hurry her loitering slaves in their preparations for the coffin, which had been the source of so much severity and anxiety on of rejoicing; again the bridesmaids flew about, like dusky ma'amp in action, and a few of the elder guests began to look towards the door in expectation of the hearse being announced. The sound of horses feet was heard; but no one was seen, and it was not heeded. Then used a loud outcry from the culinary regions.

"Oh, my heart!" exclaimed the bride's mother, starting up in horror; "something is the matter in the kitchen; all things are going the wrong way with the tiffin."

"Perhaps with more than it," thought Willem instantly, as he rose also while Hannie's cheek grew pale, and Zezya looked through the window on the distant orange grove and neither thought nor feared. Another moment, and there was a rush of feet, and all around within and without the entrance of the room, filled with dark faces of every size, and excess of every degree of consternation.

"Oh! Jaron! Jaron!" shrieked a girl darting forward and falling at the feet of her mistress. "We are lost—we are dead!—the Kafirs are upon us."

"What's this?" demanded Mulier.

It was true enough at least to excuse the slave's exaggeration. Several bands of Kafirs were in the colony and men had been killed and dwellings destroyed during the preceding day and night. In truth six hours had fallen heavily; things long many was then unknown to the irrigated servants, who after the plunderers departure, had caught every horses—and in terror galloped off to spread the tidings of devastation. There were two fugitives, and the master of each was buried beneath the smoking ruins of his home.

In a few minutes all was hurry and confusion; even being unpressed horses saddled up; and on every hand was embrace and finding fault, and impatience and regret. Mathew's place was not very defenceable—a line of kraals extending to within fifty yards of the house; yet, had all the guests remained with their attendants, it would have required a large party to destroy it. But this could not be, each had some duty that required his presence at a distance. There were homes to be protected—children or parents who might be in instant need of the strong arm, and had least of the father or the son; and for the weaker, there were relatives whose danger, if it existed, must be shared. Mulier himself was urged to fly, and seek shelter elsewhere, but he spurned the counsel in disdain—Hannie Vander Meyer, who dearly loved her friend, and whose relations were beyond the probable reach of evil, were anxious to remain with Zezya.

"You will not—you must not," asserted Adrain.

"I shall," replied the maiden.

"You must not," repeated the youth, "you have a father and a mother and sisters down at Uitenhage, who will be wretched when they hear of this outbreak, and in despair if any evil occur to you.—Mother is here! ty the Kafirs, and his house is sure not to escape.

"But you heard the Kafirs spare the women. If they come I shall not be hurt.

"I would not trust to the mercy of any," exclaimed Holmester: "and never, never, when their passions are aroused by personal hatred. If a woman were killed anywhere, it might well be here, and you shall not say. My faithful slave Hendrick will go with us, and your little Mopje must ride for once. Five minutes I give you to get on your habit and bid farewell, but after that we must be gone. I should not deserve your father's friendship if I left you behind."

They went; and Brodrick tried to persuade Zezya also to flight, but she was inflexible; her mentality was past; her energies were arrested, and the passive yielding girl had became a woman of that and firmness so well as feeling.

"I will not leave my father's house at such a time," she said, "no persuasion shall induce me; no entreaty shall move me. My heart is not changed within this hour, and who would have been my duty before is now the same as ever. We are my parents choice to-day, there I repose, and share the chances of life and death with them.

The last guest had gone though, with reluctance, and every rail and fence adieu when Hans came galloping in to tell that his uncle had been carried off by a party of Kafirs, and he had been hardened killed.—He had narrowly escaped, and on looking back from a neighbouring hill, he had seen some of the savages entering the house not ten minutes journey behind him.

This demanded instant attention, and all the slaves were summoned into the farm-house, when it was discovered that of the men who had been counted on, two Hottentot slaves had taken themselves off to provide for their own safety otherwise. No time was lost in arming the rest, and then the value of Willem's prudence and foresight was discovered, for he had taken care that every gun and all the ammunition in the house should be at hand and serviceable.

The shutters were all closed, the doors fastened, and the family and servants repaired to the upper rooms to watch for the arrival of their savage enemies. All had been done with great rapidity, and ten minutes had elapsed when, turning from the half curtained window, Willem looked back at his sister, and his voice trembled as he said, "they are coming."

The tone detected her emotion, but misunderstood it. "Fear not, my brother, I shall prove a coward, I believe, no, not yet."

"And so can I," replied Willem, and for once he spoke proudly. "And you perhaps, may see no fall, but do not let us die with angry words upon our lips."

Something in his tone pleased Mulier, and for the first time for years, he cast a look of satisfaction on his son. The next moment they both and Breda fired simultaneously, and the fall of two of the foremost Kafirs, and a third being evidently wounded, proved the accuracy of their aim.

This gave a momentary check, but they came on like a cloud of locusts, and rushing towards the house the hurried fire of the servants did little harm, and left the troops nearly as one or two wounded men. The crash of glass was heard instantly as they endeavoured to force in the windows—but the heavy and strongly barred shutters resisted without their efforts; while from the rooms above, which were all provided with smaller defences, ends windowsen a little to present an aim, the besieged kept up a fire on the assailants, which, if less effectually, was sufficient greatly to interfere with their proceedings, and again and again the savages retreated, and more numerous shots were directed against the defenders, but the shutters were so quickly closed that none of the assailants numbers fell in their owners. The scene without was fearful; dark beings rushed to and fro like demons, with looks and gesticules as fiends obeying Satan's mandate. Within, fears very painful and fearful also; all the children were collected round their mistress, who with tears and suppressed lamentations—some cowering to the ground others clinging to her dress, while she, who though, a kind and worthy woman, was little suited to such exigencies, had, on the Kafir first appearance, caught her daughter to her bosom with the exclamation, "O poor lambs! poor lambs!" but she spoke no more, and now sat weeping and disconsolate, the very image of despair.

Zezya had quickly withdrawn from her mother's embrace; for she had other duties to perform, and though as convinced as any that their resistance could not avail, she proved that something of courage of her father and her brothers animated her own spirit, and without shedding a tear or uttering an expression of alarm, she exerted her utmost to control the terrors of the female attendants and give aid to their defenders. From window to window darted Mulier, and his assistance, whenever his presence was for the moment most needed, to heave or lighten all the enemy, as they gathered in different parts around the walls; and these being fortunately a few spare guns, Zezya and the slave girls received and loaded the pieces as they were discharged, and every man was always ready with a useful weapon in his hand.

It was not for a little time, this lasted—seconds seemed hours, and hour with them the events of days on such occasions. Ten minutes might have crept on, and many a savage form lay lifeless, beneath its carcasse, on the roop and on the ground, while within the house there was only a man wounded and one of the children killed; but their scanty stock of ammunition was first diminishing, and they felt that this kind of warfare could not long endure.

"It must soon come to an end," said Willem, as his sister, while handing him a loaded gun, made some comment on the fact. "And it strikes me also that the Kafirs are busy at something there, behind the large to, and we have no window that commands it. I will rise and see what they are at."

He leaned from the window for a moment, but a Kafir poising his weapon, instantly sent it whistling through the air. As the youth drew back it missed his head, but striking his arm, passed through, almost ere it was felt, as though six inches of iron and six feet of wood had met no opposition—leaving an aperture in size like the passage of a grape shot.—With a firm hand, but ashy cheek, Zezya bound up the wounded, while her brother said in a low voice, "I saw smoke rising—they will fire the house. My dear sister, were not here I should not care so much."

"God's will be done," said the bride, calmly; "I do not now feel life so hard to part with, as I should once have felt it."

The news was told to Mulier; and the dense smoke which quickly filled the atmosphere confirmed its truth. The enemy had lighted a fire, and were heaping on it weeds and branches of every sort, whose smoke would prove most suffocating

and offensive. With the fences of the best of months they extended the fire, and while the flames rose quickly to the roof, every particle of wood catching and blazing like a torch, they fed it also with furze and bushes. Meanwhile the rooms above were filled with smoke and vapor almost to suffocation.

'We must not stay here, said Muller, 'to be smoked like bees in their nests. Let us make a rush and at least die in the open air.'

It was done in an instant—the children were seized by the elder slaves, Zetza caught her mother's arm, and in a body they hastened down the wide staircase. The beer was first, and he opened the heavy entrance door,—when they all rushed forward, as though it had been been to shun, not meet their foe. The Kafirs were taken for the moment unawares, but immediately surrounded their prey, and though most sprang from it to the ground many of the unhappy fugitives were assegaied on the spot.

As Breda's foot touched the earth, the weapon of a stalwart savage, used as a lance went through his body, and he sunk down without a groan; and in the same hour Zetza was a bride and a widow. All now was horrible confusion—the dead the dying, and their slayers—assegais and knobkerries upraised in every direction, and the red glare of the flames over all. A few fierce words in broken Dutch had proved at once their recognition of Muller, and partial knowledge of the language, and standing before his his mother and sister, Wilhelm resolved to make one effort for their lives. 'Spare them,' he exclaimed, 'the Kafirs do not kill women!'

'Spare none! spare none!' cried a Kafir in a leopard skin karosse, whom Zetza knew to be Macomo, as she had seen him formerly. Kill them all, women and children, spare not one!' a stern looking warrior replied; meanwhile with a thrust of his assegai, and Wilhelm sunk at his sister's feet—Muller who, aged and wounded as he was, stood defending himself, with the obstinate courage of a lion; beheld his son's fall, and his last act, as a mortal wound subdued his energies, was to whirl his gun as a knobkerrie, and level the youth's assailant to the ground. 'Mein kindt! mien kindt!' groaned the mother, as she folded Zetza in her arms once more. She never spoke again; a spear entered her side, and she lay down to die. If for embrace was refused, yet the unhappy girl fell with her, then herself unwounded, rose half kneeling, and looked vacantly around upon the scene of horror.

'Spare none! spare none!' was again the cry of many voices, and one or two slaves that had still been left alive, were struck to the earth in the agonies of death. Zetza saw the dark glance of more than one approaching savage beat upon her, and though she had never shrunk before throughout that dreadful conflict, she instinctively clasped her hands with an imploring air. A young Kafir stood near; he had perchance, never seen blood shed until that day, and pity for the desolate girl touched his heart, and, without injuring, pushed her aside with his assegai, and she fell. Others believed her killed, and she lay there with the mingled heat of the sun and flames which consumed the dwelling of her childhood pouring on her face; while in mind half insensible to her fate, half conscious that the dead were her companions.

The work of blood being finished, the work of plunder was assayed; but there was little possible in that respect. All could and prowled about, but could be found had already been driven off; and the rapidity with which the whole dwelling became a blazing pile was such that scarcely anything was attainable which could excite or satisfy cupidity; the tiffin engrossed so many of Vrow Muller's tho'ts not being destined to be tasted even by the destroyers of her home. The little temporary town was seen was so evident, and the certainty of the building being reduced to utter ruin so undoubted, that after collecting from the scene of death the weapons both of vanquished and of conqueror, the Kafirs prepared to leave the spot. As one stooped, however, to take the gun from Wilhelm's side, he perceived that Zetza shuddered and shrunk from his touch. He was a fierce old warrior, and he raised his spear to kill her. But Wilhelm was not dead, and had, within the last few minutes returned to consciousness though prudence had kept him still; and in the moment that through his half shut eyelids he perceived the old man's uplifted arm, the sweetness the greatest effort of his life, he rose, he capable, threw himself over his sister, between her and her merciless foe. An expression of surprise escaped the Kafir's lips, and he struck at them with his assgai, which piercing the light form of Wilhelm, passed between Zetza arm and side, merely grazing her, and sunk deep into the earth.—But the warrior doubted not his had transfixed them both, and, drawing out his weapon, walked contentedly away.

Zetza closed her eyes; she knew she was unhurt, yet thought she must be dying; the lifeless body of the last most devoted protector weighed heavy on her chest; others lay around, and it surely was no longer a place for the living. She heard the tramp of horses; nearer came the sound, and louder; they were galloping as though for life or death. They came close, but not until a cry of horror in a well known voice struck on her ear, did she raise her eye lids to show any sign of life.

It was Ignace, whose voice proclaimed the fact of her existence as he drew her from her horrible position; it was his joy at her escape that first inspired the wish of surviving that dreadful hour. Hearing worse tales after parting from her father, he had not been able to endure the idea of her danger, and as the leader of the six armed horsemen, he had hastened to render what aid he might, striving but in time to save the life of her he loved, and snatch her from a situation whose terror might well have conquered reason.

An examination of her unfortunate companions proved that all were already dead; but any attempt to inter them at that moment was prevented by the intelligence that the Kafirs were returning on the path. Vaureenen hastened to the tree beneath whose shade he had placed his cousin, and told her they must go instantly.

'And leave them to the wolves?' said she, pointing to the lifeless group: 'it must be! it must be!'

'I cannot hazard your life for those who can feel nothing,' he replied, 'but I shall return hereafter.'

Ere he had finished he was mounted with the passive girl before him, his followers closed around and they dashed on towards Graham's town. The Kafirs threw themselves in their way, but the determined little band cut through them with some loss of the assailants; Ignace unconsciously avenging his young cousin by closing the career of the unfeeling savage who had slain him.

During the following week the deferred rites of sepulture was performed under the direction of Ignace. He remained on the frontier throughout the whole of the Kafir war; and, at its termination, before he again quitted South Africa for another shore, brightness had returned to Zetza's cheek, and gladness to her eye, and Hinnie Vander Meyer became again her bridemaid; but this time no heart was nearly broken by the bridal; the wedding festivities passed in peace; and the union has been, as it deserved to be, one of happiness.

By Last English Mail.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE REV. H. M'NEILE AND LORD SANDON.

The Rev. Hugh M'Neile has addressed the following letters to Lord Sandon, in consequence of his lordship's reply to the resolutions of the Orange body, deprecating an increased grant to the College of Maynooth:—

Liverpool, 14th March, 1845.

My Lord—I have just seen in the public papers a letter from your lordship, addressed to some of your constituents in this town, on the subject of the proposed additional grant of public money for the support and enlargement of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth.

After expressing your regret to find yourself at variance on such a subject with a most respectable body of your constituents, you say, in justification of that variance, that you feel 'the institution is one the support of which cannot, under all the circumstances be abandoned by the state.' Comparing this with the report of your lordship's speech on the subject in the House of Commons, at the commencement of the present session, I am led to the conclusion that, in your lordship's deliberate judgment, the state is pledged by some contract to the continued maintenance of that seminary. These circumstances—their importance, and their direct bearing on the religious character of the country—will, I trust, render further apology unnecessary for the public address for one of your lordship's clerical constituents.

In the present state of my information on the subject, I feel that opposition to the proposed measure (however practically insignificant that opposition may be), is a duty of so sacred a character, as to outweigh both my earnest desire to be quiet in my own sphere of action, and my sincere repugnance to do or say anything against an administration to which the country is in temporal things (so far as I am capable of forming an opinion) so singularly indebted.

But when I reflect upon the vastly superior opportunities for accurate information in detail possessed by your lordship, I feel that what I now consider a sacred duty may possibly be a mistake; and therefore I take the liberty (which I trust you will kindly excuse), to request with all respectful earnestness that you will have the goodness to inform me when the public faith in this matter was pledged, and where an authentic record of it may found.

Referring to the language of advocates and opponents in parliament, it is easy to prevent Sir Arthur Wellesley on one side, and Mr. Gratton on the other: to quote sir James Newton and sir H. Parnell against Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Secretary Ryder; and much in the way of impression may be made of Mr. Percevil's admission—which, however, his son limits, and with seeming fairness, to the stipulated term of twenty years after the union.

But surely nothing of this kind on either side can be fairly pleaded as the basis of a contract binding the nation; for that purpose nothing can be effectual but the letter of the statute.

The only contract I have been able to find bearing at all on the question—and that, it must be admitted, rather vaguely—is the following portion of the resolution of parliament to the union in 1800:—

'That a sum not less than the sum which has been granted by the Parliament of Ireland on the average of the last six years, as premiums for the internal encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, or for educating institutions for pious and charitable purposes, shall be applied for the period of twenty years after the union to such local purposes, in such manner as the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall direct.'

Is this what your lordship referred to? If not, then with all sincerity of conviction I must unfeignedly regret, that without your lordship to refer us to the letter of contract, that we may not act or speak in ignorance of so important a document. I have the honour to be, my lord, your faithful and obedient servant,

HUGH M'NEILE.

Lord Viscount Sandon, M.P., &c.

London, March 15, 1845.

My dear Sir—I have received a number of letters from several esteemed constituents, expressed my regret at finding myself at variance with them on a point so interesting to the feelings of all of us as the proposed enlargement of the parliamentary grant to Maynooth, but in my replies to them I have thought it better not to enter in detail upon the grounds on which I have formed my opinion on the point of the proposition, reserving them for that more full discussion of the subject in parliament, in which, ere long, the whole question will be debated with every advantage for statement and counter statement, for argument and reply on every side.—To this course I must still adhere. I have no private sources of information upon the subject. I know nothing upon it to which the world has not full access. Upon the bearing and value of the facts, or arguments, which induce me to think the state cannot abandon the support of the college of Maynooth, different minds will, I have no doubt, come to different conclusions.

I only ask for myself that credit should be given me, in the conclusion which I have come to, for an undiminished attachment to our Protestant faith, and our Protestant institutions, and unshaken desire to uphold them.

We differ now, as we have before, as to the means—we differ as little as ever upon the subject. Believe me, my dear sir, yours, very truly,

SANDON.

The Rev. Hugh M'Neile.

Liverpool, March 19.

My Lord,—I beg to assure you that nothing could have been further from my intention than to impose upon your Lordship the unreasonable trouble of entering into any details, or anticipating any of the arguments which may be adduced in Parliamentary discussion.

My simple and single object in taking the liberty of addressing your Lordship was to be favoured with a reference to the letter of the engagement into which Parliament was said to have entered for the support of the college of Maynooth.

Your Lordship said, in the House of Commons (at least so reported in the public papers), that you 'thought it the duty of Parliament to carry out the engagements which had been entered into with the college of Maynooth, both in the spirit and letter.'

I was therefore led to conclude that your Lordship's opinion rested, not on any doubtful bearing, or variously estimated value of certain facts and arguments, but upon some actual engagements embodied in some public documents.

From the reply with which your lordship has favoured me, I now perceive that you have no knowledge of any such document (from which I confidently infer that no such thing exists), but that your opinion rests on facts generally known, and arguments which you think it would be premature to discuss at large until the whole subject comes before Parliament.

I will not, of course, intrude any further discussion of the subject upon your Lordship, or expect you to take the trouble of noticing this letter. But however satisfactory your Lordship's reservation of your arguments for the floor of the house of commons may be to those who are in a position to hear and answer them there, it is obviously not the most satisfactory mean for your Lordship's constituents.

I trust, therefore, that you will kindly excuse me, when I take advantage of the connexion of this correspondence with your Lordship's repeated name and extended influence, to state briefly some of my own convictions (in which I doubt not many millions of her Majesty's subjects will concur) upon this subject.

I believe, that it has pleased Almighty God to bless us with a revelation of his will, that revelation cannot be disregarded without guilt in the act and danger in the consequences, 'whether it be done by a nation or by an individual man only.'

I believe that a national adoption and encouragement of the doctrines and practices of the Roman church is, on the part of England, a practical disregard of the authority of Almighty God, who has plainly condemned many of those doctrines, and forbidden many of those practices.

I believe that to increase the amount of the grant of public money for the support of the College of Maynooth, and to pledge the state to the repairs of the buildings composing and connected with that college, amounts to a national adoption and a very efficient encouragement of the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church.

My conviction, therefore, is, that even if it could be shown that a constructive engagement (and the plea of a *direct* one must now be relinquished) existed to maintain that college, the result would be to place us in this dilemma—that, either from deference to the acts and words of our fathers we must continue to violate the plain precepts of the Almighty; or, out of deference to the authority of the God of our fathers and our own God, we must refuse to make ourselves partakers of our father's sins.

I am quite aware that this is a tone uncongenial to Parliament, and that the ready retort is at hand about the assumed interpretation of the revealed will of God. But, my lord, if we once admit the sacred Scriptures to be so obscure, that it still remains doubtful whether bowing down to images, *e.g.*, and teaching men so, be, or be not, offensive to the Almighty, and such an offence as, in days past, incurred crushing calamities, subversive of the most flourishing national prosperity, we do, in fact, yield all that is worth contending for, all that Rome has ever contended for, viz., the practical uselessness of the written word of God. It is vain,—it is, I think, an offence to good sense and honest consistency, to profess to take the Scriptures as our guide in some things, while we so wilfully and avowedly disregard them in others. It is more: it is an insult to the Almighty himself, to pretend to be guided by His word, so far as it involves no practical inconvenience among our fellow-men; and, assoon as such inconvenience arises, to find excuses for not being guided by His word any longer.

If England, in her Parliament and in her constituencies, be content to treat the word of God so, we must only patiently await His provoked and sure, though mercifully protracted judgments; but all that is required to change the face of affairs, and enable us, without hypocrisy, to seek shelter under the shadow of the Most High, is practical consistency in the members of England's church.

To say that such views and arguments are not united to these times, is manifestly not to answer them. They profess to rest upon the word of Him who is the same yesterday and to day and for ever; and, unless they can be refuted from the same sacred source, they must stand. To attempt to refute them from any lower source is to concede their Scriptural character, and to betray the unchristian weakness of the cause opposed to them. To attempt to turn them into ridicule is to betray worse than weakness.

As a clergyman of the church of England, I cannot with a safe conscience take any other than this Protestant tone; and I do most cordially rejoice in your Lords' ip's assurance of your 'undiminished attachment to our Protestant faith and our Protestant institutions, and your unshaken desire to uphold them.'

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your lordship's faithful and obedient servant,

HUGH M'NEILE.

Lord Viscount Sandon, M. P.

It appears from a statement in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, that the ancient city of Galway, the capital of the west, is just now in a state of high religious ferment in consequence of events which are thus narrated:—

"Amongst the inmates of a convent in Galway was a very old lady, who had become possessed of some freehold property, which she held in her own right independent of mother church; and it was supposed that she retained the ownership merely to secure greater respect and attention to be paid to her while she lived, but without the slightest suspicion that any portion or remainder of it would ever be permitted to revert to sinful worldings without the wall. This supposed whim of the old lady was humoured by the gentlemen who had her affairs in charge, in perfect confidence that she could not live always, and that her good acres would, after decease be secured in *perpetuam* to these peculiar charitable uses in which, according to their code, the whole duty of man, and of women, too, consists. But when the Charitable Bequests Bill became the law, it was no longer convenient that so valuable a waif should float about, in dependence upon the breath of an octogenarian; and she was accordingly importuned most vehemently to dispose of her estate. Transfer it she would not; but she consented at length to make a testamentary disposition of it; and, being a self willed person in all things and resolved upon having her own way, even in this she sent for a relation of her own, a Roman Catholic merchant, who, by her directions, brought in a notary, also a Roman Catholic, and in the presence of these two persons she did make a will. To make a long story short, the good old sister, full of years and of sanctity was gathered to her fathers; and before she was cold in her bed the will was opened.—'Oh, tell it not in Gath'—she had eluded their grasp, and left every sod of ground to lay persons of her own name and kindred. Not as much as a shovel'ful of blessed clay did she bequeath to convent or to friar; not a maravedi to bishop or sub deacon. No; not one farthing to his Grace, the Lord John, for the completion of the freework of his cathedral; or to help the price of that beautiful new organ which he intends to inaugurate with a *Te Deum* upon the anticipated repeal of the Charitable Bequests Bill.

"The pious horror and dismay of the reverend will-openers may be imagined. For some minutes

"The convocation gap'd, but could not speak."

"When they did recover the use of their jaws, however, they unpacked their hearts after *Hamlet's* fashion, and most charitably consigned the soul of their departed sister, as another Sapphira, who had 'lied unto God' to that place from which even masses *ad infinitum* have no charm to recall it. Yes, in the bitterness of their anguish they cursed her, 'quenched the candles' upon the emaciated remains, suspended all rites and obsequious respect, as wholly unavailable in so desperate a case, and declared that the corpse should be committed to the earth, like that of an excommunicated felon in the dead of night, and

"Without the bringing home of bell or burial."

"Nor was their rage levelled only against the dead; her kinsman, the merchant above alluded to, was denounced in the most unmeasured terms of sacred ribaldry as an accomplice in a fraud upon the church. No portion of the good old lady's property had been devised him. He did not want it; but because he knew of the manner in which she had disposed of her inheritance, and did not at once violate all principle of honour and betray the secret to those holy men he too is worse than an infidel. The disgust of all classes at the audacity with which the gentleman's pure and unblemished character has been assailed has shamed even his malignants, and they are making some awkward attempts to back out of it; but their conduct has united the opinions of the better class of Roman Catholics as to the latest subject of agitation. They all now think God that they have a Catholic Bequests Bill. The sequel of the story may be dispatched in few words. By the firmness of the gentleman above alluded to, the ecclesiastics were compelled to change their order of midnight interment. The body was buried at a proper hour in the morning, but not a single priest in the town of Galway attended the grave. We understand that an authorised exposure of these transactions will be laid before the public by him who is best qualified to detail all the circumstances, and whose duty it is, even in self justification to vindicate the character of his departed friend. We shall await the appearance of such a report with an anxiety commensurate to its importance, and in the meantime leave the above unexaggerated statement to speak for itself."

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Generals—William, Chalk farm, Kent; Earl of Effingham, G. C. B., Colonel 3rd foot, Brighton Sharpe, Leamington.

Lieutenant-general Pritchard, Royal Artillery, Borking, Essex.

Major general G. Waugh, East India company's service, Penang, Madras.

Colonel Creagh, C.B., late of the 81st Foot. Barrack Master at Burnley.

Captains—Edwards 98th Foot, (Assistant Adjutant General), Hong Kong; Horton half pay, 6th foot; Simpson, Adjutant, Durham Militia.

Lieutenants—Birch, 51st Foot (Adjutant), Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land; Shields, 78th Foot, Sukkur, Bombay; Clements, 84th Foot, Tavay, Madras; A. S. Dickson, Royal Artillery, Constantinople, Leg. half pay, 20th Dragoons; Dalton, half pay, Royal Artillery Drivers, Dunbig; Goslett, late 2nd Veteran Battalion, near Dublin; Sandilands, half pay, 7th West India Regiment, London; De Whitz, half pay, 5th light Battalion King's German Legion, Linden, near Hanover.

Second Lieutenants—Bishop, late of the Royal Marines; Fitzgerald, Royal Artillery, Gibraltar.

Adjutant Morrison, half pay, West Lothian Fencibles, Rothsay.

Surgeon Morle, half pay, 59th Foot, Wellington, Somersetshire.

Assistant surgeon Leigh, Staff, Dublin.

Medical Department.—Macann, F. A., half pay staff Surgeon, Gibraltar.

A fatal accident happened to Lieutenant M. K. Tynte, 4th Dragoon Guards, grandson of Colonel Tynte, of Halswell, Somersetshire, on Thursday, the 27th ult., at Kilcash, on the borders of this county. It appears that a steeple chase was to have taken place between some of the officers of the garrison quartered a Clonmel and some of the neighbouring gentlemen. Previous to the race Mr. Tynte was amusing himself by jumping his horse over a bar held by two of the country people, when the latter on Lieutenant Tynte's horse rising to take the jump, raised the pole, which striking the animal on the face, turned him completely over, and rolling heavily on his rider, injured him to such an extent that all who witnessed the accident, concluded the gallant rider was killed on the spot. A number of the police who were at hand instantly raised the horse, which, being stunned by the fall, continued to lay on its prostrate rider, and having extricated him from his perilous situation, procured a door from a neighboring cottage, and carried him on their shoulders about half way between Kilcash and Clonmel, where a party of his own Dragoons, were sent off on cars to meet him; conveyed him the remainder of the way to his quarters—Surgeon Prendergast, of the 90th, was from the moment the accident occurred, and being assisted by Doctors Shiel and Burgress, of Clonmel, afforded him every attention and assistance their valuable aid could suggest; but all was in vain; the lamented gentleman expired at his quarters, in Clonmel, on Thursday last.

Guano.—Large importations of guano have taken place into the Clyde during these last three weeks, but as the demand exceeds the supply, prices have of late been on the increase. Since the month of February 1844, when the first cargo of guano was brought to Glasgow from Ichaboe, up to the present time, there have been upwards of 20,000 tons delivered in the three ports of the Clyde, of which more than 8,000 have reached us since the beginning of the present year. Within the last two months prices have advanced from £5 10s. per ton to £8 per ton or thereby.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Naval Intelligence.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered that, in future the magazines of all men of war steam vessels shall be fitted with Dell's metallic powder cases. Their facility of stowage has been tried in the magazine of the Terrible, at Woolwich, where, for the sake of experiment, 70 of these cases were ranged in a space which would have been fully occupied by 45 of those of the old construction. The metal being pure tin, it is not liable to corrode, the cartridge is more easily packed in and drawn from the metal case than the old wooden one; and it is calculated that the difference of expense will be covered by its great durability. Mr. Dellbridge of the ordnance department, the inventor of these cases, also the patentee of a new mode of lighting ships' magazines which was tried on Thursday last on board the Terrible, Rear Admiral Bowles, having proceeded from Admiralty to Woolwich, for the purpose of reporting upon its applicability.

A miniature light room, fitted up with strong reflectors, receives one of Palmer's double wick wax candles, which drops into its position through a powerful tube from the deck above the magazine. The light is so strong that the smallest print used in a newspaper may be read with ease in the farthest end of the magazine. We understand that Rear Admiral Bowles expressed himself much pleased with this ingenious invention, which is particularly calculated for men of war steamers, where the little space is precious, as compared with the old mode of lighting, is of consequence; but it is equally applicable to line of battle ships.

The Penelope steam frigate, Capt. W. Jones, left the Gambia on the 12th January, for the southward.

Mr. Long's new steam frigate, the Terrible, will be armed with four pivot 68-pounders on the upper deck, two forward and two aft; and also four broadside guns, of the same calibre, on carriages on the same deck. On the main deck she is to carry two of Monk's 56 pounders forward and two aft, and four 68-pounders on the broadsides. All these carry hollow shot, and have very long ranges. The pivot guns weigh 112 cwt. each; the whole 16 guns weigh 65 tons, and throw at one discharge 1,040 pounds of metal, the 56 pounders a distance of 5000 yards. This will be an armament worthy of her.

Ichabod, Dec. 25.—Arrived, her Majesty's steamer Thunderbolt, from the Cape of Good Hope; about 23 labourers were killed here yesterday, owing to a slip of a guano pit.

The Reformation in Dublin.—On Sunday last a very interesting scene took place in St. Andrew's Church. It was at the morning service, and that several converts from Romanism would on that day make a public profession of the true faith. The church was crowded to excess at an early hour.—The service was read by the Rev. C. H. Minchin and the Rev. Messrs. Burke and Brashie, reformed priests, read the lessons. The Rev. Thomas Scott preached on the occasion from 1 Cor. vi. 11. 'When the Rev. Messrs. Brashie and Burke approached the table to partake of the Lord's Supper, the solemnity of the occasion was considerably increased and no person could witness the scene without being affected. An attempt was made, after divine service to create a disturbance in the street, but the 'subjects' of mother church were soon put to silence by the judicious arrangements of the police.

Seven men and three women renounced the errors of Popery, and made a profession of their embracing the doctrines of the Church of England by partaking of the Lord's Supper.—*Statesman.*

J. J. Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 2, 1845.

Provincial Secretaryship.—The last English Mail we are informed brings intelligence that Her Majesty's Government have disapproved of the act of Sir William Colebrooke in appointing Alfred Reade, Esq., to the office of Provincial Secretary; and further that her Majesty has not been pleased to accept the resignation of those Councillors who thought proper to retire in consequence of that appointment having been made; they will therefore again take their seats, and the office be open to applicants therefor.

The friends of what is termed 'Responsible Government' view in this disapproval that the Province is saddled with that kind of Government.—This was several times during last session distinctly disclaimed by the House. We can therefore only presume that his Excellency, in the eyes of the House, made an injudicious appointment, and as such it was disapproved of by her Majesty's Government.

Mr. P. P. Quimby gave some interesting experiments in Animal Magnetism at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute last evening, before a numerous audience.

Bishop.—We learn that the Lord Bishop of New Brunswick will leave England for this Province by the first May steamer.

The United States and her Foreign relations.—It will be seen by a formal decree of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, and announced to the American Minister by the Mexican Secretary of State, that diplomatic relations between the two countries have ceased; this irruption in the friendly relations although long expected, has been more immediately brought about in consequence of the American House of Congress having passed resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the United States. In addition to this, Notes have been addressed to the Ministers of England, France and Spain, by the Mexican Government, communicating their protest against the conduct of the Americans, imputing to them a breach of faith, and declaring that "the Mexican Republic will employ in opposition to this measure, her power and her resources; and trusting in the justice of her cause, does not fear to give assurance, that whatever may be the result, she will preserve the honor which at any cost she ought to defend in the very grave matter under consideration." Meantime, the Secretaries of State for both Texas and Mexico are stated to have left their respective governments for England, but for what purpose has not yet transpired.

The Americans, it would appear, have got into trouble with another small power in the South, the Brazilian Government. It appears that Commodore Turner thought proper to seize a vessel in the harbour of Rio Janeiro, suspected by him to be employed in carrying on the Slave trade; the release of the vessel was immediately demanded by the Brazilian Government, which being refused, preparations were made at the forts for firing into the American frigate, when Commodore Turner thot proper to give up the prize. The American minister protested against the conduct of Brazil, and demanded his passports, which, to his surprise, were immediately granted. Thus we have seen in a short space of time two of the very minor nations treating the Americans with the most profound contempt, which is brought upon the latter in consequence of their impudent and unjust interference in the affairs of those nations simply because they are weak, and not by any means in a state to cope with a nation like the United States; still it would appear that they heard her to her teeth, and she will consider well before she resents it.

With respect to the Oregon question and Great Britain, the news given in our last of the determination of the latter power to hold her rights sacred, was received in the United States pretty much as we anticipated, and that is by a general "backing out" by all the *respectable* newspapers, some affirming that the remarks made by the British ministry "may be regarded as on the whole temperate and *conciliatory*," "in the highest degree pacific," others that "they are entitled to the most serious and respectful consideration," while a few of the more rabid would, in addition to Texas, annex the whole North American Provinces, *per force* if necessary, and send the "Princetown" across the Atlantic to blockade the whole British coast. Now, under the circumstances—in view of the present happy position of England, and to avert bloodshed, it would probably be as well to give the decision of her statesmen "the most serious consideration;" but we have no such thought that that would be the case, if unhappily Britain should have the world at war upon her back; the history of past transactions, and the present unjustifiable interference by America in the affairs of Mexico, tell us that the reverse would be the case.

As this appears to be the only question likely to affect a good and amicable understanding between the two nations, and in fact the sole case now unsettled between them, it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that it may be arranged to their mutual satisfaction,—a long and lasting peace would be the consequence; but if on the other hand, a blow should be struck, no man can tell where the horror and blaze of war would stop.

Temperature, at St. John, N. B. observed during the months of April in three successive years, and by taking the aggregate averages of three observations daily, at the hours of 7, 1, and 9; at the same elevation and distance from the sea as that of former reports:

Ap. 1843,	the agg. averages gave	1217 units ab. 0.
1844,	"	1152½ "
1845,	"	1113 "

During April 1843, the thermometer was lowest on the 1st at 7 a. m. 22 deg. but never much before the freezing point during the remainder of the month. The highest was on the 21st at 1 p. m. 60d. and never but once so low as 40d. at the same hour of the day. The warmest day for the month was the 25th, 51½.

During April 1844 the temperature was very low on the three first days at 7 a. m. 8d. 14d. and 20d. but not lower than 30d. after that. The highest was at 1 p. m. on the 15th 54½, the warmest was on the 9th, 47½.

During April 1845, the thermometer marked 16 deg. at 7 a. m. the 6th; before 10 a. m. on the same day it stood 70d. in the sun, and 30d. in the shade at 1 p. m. The highest in the shade was 60d. on the 23d at 1 p. m.; on the same day in the sun at 3 p. m. the 70d. was the warmest day for the month, the average of it 48d.; on the 29th at 10 a. m. 39 in the sun.

The loose ice, drifting out of the Long Reach and coves, had been going off to sea by piecemeal for some time before the 24th, but on that night large masses of it floated off to sea, which produced a sensible effect on the temperature of the following day. The temperature decreased rapidly on the afternoon of the 25th, down to the freezing point, 32deg. and increased again but little till the morning of the 28th—the coldest of the four days averaging only 33½.

The greatest range observed of the barometer for the past three years, from 15th April 1842 to 30th April 1845, has been 2.07 inches. The highest was at 10 a. m. on the 24 April 1844, the lowest on the 23d December following, at 9 p. m.

The greatest rises,	30th Nov. 1842.	30·85
	17th Jan. 1843.	30·74
	24 April 1844.	30·89
The depressions,	24th Jan. 1843.	29·10
	6th Feb.	29·10
	23d Dec. 1844.	28·92

Difference of the greatest extremes in inches 1.97.

It appears that no quantity of rain has fallen this month, either on the sea board or yet in the interior to swell the rivers this season as usual, hitherto considered necessary to form a freshet for breaking up the ice; but that the ice for this year is bidding gradually to decay, and is rotting, loosened, and set in motion by the actinic influence of the sun's rays alone—a power once described by a lecturer on Natural Philosophy, in one of his lectures at a frontier town, some few years ago, as that of *fricti-tionizing*, which indeed was not a bad description of the actinic influence of the sun's rays upon ice or snow, to many of his audience, who might not have understood the Greek term for such action.

A piece of ice, of 18 inches or 2 feet in thickness, if taken out of a lake and exposed to the sun's rays for a day or something less, as early in the season as the middle of March, though very clear and transparent at first, soon becomes oxydized, dull, and opaque, not only internally, but often even throughout the block. The separation lines, observable between the different frozen layers or stratifications of ice, if closely examined, though each appears so fine as to resemble a mere fracture, as that of a crack across a pane of glass, will be found to be altogether composed of fine globules of air, which, when exposed to the influence of the powerful rays of the sun's rays, the globules very quickly become elongated, in shape resembling grains of oats, or of an oblong oval, from the lateral force of heat and expansion, which completely wedges off one part of stratification from another; all such portions as are exposed, undergoing the same change at the same time; and thus it is that the largest masses of river or lake ice become honeycombed and disunited, and which is the first operation to be seen acting on the ice in rotting, as it is sometimes called. It is by the actinic power of the rays of the sun playing upon the trunks and branches of the maple and other forest trees, which causes their sap to rise before the snow is gone off the ground, or the ice out of the lake.

From our position in latitude upon the surface of the earth, we should be entitled to a climate equally warm and congenial as that of the South of France, were it not for the frequent visits throughout the winters of that long frigid route of the N. West wind blowing over so great an extent of ice and snow, which first blows over more than half the circumference round the earth, within the arctic circle, and lastly, with its accumulated cold, sweeps over us. But then, we have also that antagonist or equalizing power of two daily visits of the warm waters of the equatorial current brought to our very doors; and blest as we are with these benevolent provisions, we never have experienced, or likely ever will experience any such thing as a tropical suffocating calm, which produces such lassitude and languor of the human frame for 24 hours together.

Vegetation has made a start; the hop, tansey, and horse raddish have grown over two inches. R.

Mexico on Annexation.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has translated from its Mexican papers the following detail of the proceedings of the Mexican Government on the receipt of the tidings of the triumph of Annexation at Washington:

Senor Cuevas, Secretary of State, informed the Chamber that the Cabinet, amid all its complex duties had attended especially to this most important affair, and had ordered Senor Almonte to proceed as he had actually done, previously to receiving their instructions. He assured them that it had decided to defend most energetically the rights and honor of the Republic, and had already, in moving troops and other corresponding measures, done all that lay in its power at present. It has not yet ceased its efforts. He said that the Government would communicate to the Chambers any future intelligence it might receive, that by conference with the Cabinet they might decide upon the best means of defending the rights of the Republic; that it would moreover, immediately direct an energetic protest to all friendly powers, against the outrage committed by the United States, to the Government of which the protest would also be forwarded; *all diplomatic intercourse with that Government would at once be closed.*

After this declaration the minister declared that without any extraordinary powers, the Government believed itself strong enough to sustain the rights of the Republic because it confided in the unanimity of the whole nation, which would hasten to defend the holy cause of an administration that had in view no other object than the maintance of the rights of the Republic and its laws.

Subsequently, in the Chamber of Deputies, Senors Rodriguez de San Miguel, Espinosa and others, proposed the following decree.

1st. Inasmuch as the United States of North America, by the Annexation of Texas to their territory, have openly violated their friendship with this nation; it is hereby declared, that from the passage of this law, the treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded between the said people in 1831, and mutually accepted and ratified in January of 1832, are at an end.

2d. In consequence whereof, from the publication of this law, the terms of six months and of one year, for various purposes agreed upon in said treaties, shall begin to be complied.

The Chamber immediately went into secret session for the purpose of discussing the above decree.

On the 20th March, the American minister at Mexico was informed that the diplomatic relations between the two countries had ceased. In compliance with this order to leave the country, Mr. Shannon, the American minister, is said to have taken his passports and gone to Vera Cruz. The same day a note was addressed by the Mexican Cabinet to the Ministers of Spain, France and England, protesting against the proceedings of the United States in relation to Texas.

DEPARTURE OF THE TEXAN SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ENGLAND.

A good deal of speculation has been indulged as to the place of destination of Mr. Ashbel Smith, the Secretary of State of Texas, in his present tour, and the nature and objects of the business that could have induced him to desert his post at the capital of Texas at this important juncture in the affairs of his country. Not even the people of Texas, themselves, we believe, are informed on these heads—the same surprise having been manifested there at the sagacity of the movement, and the same lose conjectures indulged as to the cause of it. They will experience the same astonishment, then, no doubt, that is felt here, to learn that the moment at which the Minister of the United States arrived in Texas, with proposals for the consideration of that country guaranteed by the most solemn sanctions of our government, that moment was chosen by the chief officer of State in Texas to slip from his duties at office of State in Texas to slip from his duties at mission to London. Such, however is the fact, as we have it from unquestionable authority; Mr. Smith having left here on Monday evening last for Boston, whence he intends to depart by the British steam packet of the first of May.

The mission of Mr. Smith, we have good reason to believe, grows out of the recent despatches received in Texas, from different points through the extreme courtesy of H. B. M. navy. Of the Cabinet in despatching abroad the Secretary of State, with an abruptness of movement bordering on rudeness to the American Minister, we will not speak or point a parallel, lest we should do injustice to these functionaries, whom we desire to respect, whose course we have hitherto vindicated, and who we would still hope, have nobler ends in view than to betray their country into European vassalage. It is right, however, under the circumstances, that we should state the impression which the best information we can obtain is calculated to leave, and if it turn out that we have misinterpreted the mysterious proceedings that are going on, we shall promptly say so when the fact appears. We cannot escape the apprehension that Mr. Smith's sudden despatch to foreign parts, is in pursuance of a plan of operations concerted by the Texan Cabinet, in consultation with the American minister at Texas, having for its object to put off under various excuses all action on the resolutions of Annexation, and further advices and distinct propositions, made on a full understanding of the state of affairs, can be had from England.—*New Orleans. Com. Bul. April 17.*

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Mr. Villiers' Reply to his Hawkstone Electors.—"*To the Members of the Hawkstone Deputation.*—Gentlemen, I beg you will accept my thanks for the compliment which you have paid me. I am aware that my connexion with the borough of Hawkstone would naturally give you a right to claim of me that I should undertake the duty of representing it in parliament; but, by the address which you have placed in my hands, you imply that I must enter parliament as the representative of the opinions of my constituents, and not as a senator chosen by them to deliberate in their stead, upon the interests of the whole nation. And as such a theory, how, in the present day, is subversive of the British monarchy and constitution, I must decline to comply with it. I will also candidly confess that my principles will not allow me to adopt the tone of conciliation and comprehension, which it would appear, is necessary to secure the votes of any large portion of the constituency. I cannot offer a more protection to the agricultural interest, and repeal of the Corn Laws to the manufacturer I cannot profess adherence to the church, and at the same time regard dissent with indifference or favor. I cannot at once promise to maintain the Irish Church, and to enlarge and give endowments and grants to its deadly enemies. I cannot uphold with one hand the British monarchy and with the other the supremacy and irresponsibility to law of the House of Commons. In other words, I cannot profess incompatibilities and contradictions; and therefore I must beg to decline allowing my name to be proposed as a representative for the borough of Hawkstone.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient, faith

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2d. In consequence whereof, from the publication of this law, the terms of six months and of one year, for various purposes agreed upon in said treaties, shall begin to be completed.

3d. The Government orders the closing of all ports to the commerce of the United States, and forbids the use of their manufactures.

4th. No proposition relative to the restoration of friendship will be listened to from the United States except upon the basis of the relinquishment of the plan of the Annexation of Texas.

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SUMMARY.

Mr. Gladstone, it is said, is to reunite himself to the government, by succeeding Lord Ripon as President of the Board of Control.

A young girl hanged herself at Amiens, a few days back, from vexation not being able to procure a new dress to go to a ball.

We learn from Rochfort that orders have been received at that port to prepare for sea the steam-frigate Descartes, of 450, and Infernal, of 320 horse power.

The *Mining Journal* states that a process has been discovered which will produce cast steel at a cost not exceeding that of pig iron, of a quality suitable to the manufacture of steel.

Mr. Wombell's famous elephant, 'Chunley,' died on Tuesday. He cost £800, nineteen years ago.

The annual expense of the Metropolitan Police Force is upwards of £367 000.

The Parisian authorities have voted 10.000 francs for the adornment of churches with painted glass.

A Mr. Beaming, of Jersey, has constructed an electric gun, which discharges balls with amazing rapidity.

Mr. Thomas Hood, the inimitable author and wit whose sufferings were lately soothed by a liberal permanent grant from the government, is in a state of health which precludes all hope of his recovery.

On Saturday, the first day when the new duties were taken off sugar, no less than £71,000 was received by the Customs in London on that article alone; and since then the daily payments have continued large.

Several exiles who had effected their escape from Siberia, arrived at Strasburgh last month, after a dreary journey of five month's continuance. Amongst them are two French general officers who were captured during the retreat from Moscow.

The amount of paper circulated by the Bank of England, in Saturday week, was £20,010,075, and the stock of Bullion was £15,876,438, being an increase in both. The amount of Promissory Notes circulated by the Irish and Scotch banks during the four weeks ending the 1st instant, was £10,168,265, being a decrease of £60,000.

The Austrian government has called to Vienna the captains of the four great circles of Bohemia, and some of the chief manufacturers and merchants of each, to consult with them on the best measures to be taken to put an end to the stagnation of trade and the consequent distress that prevails in the mountainous districts of that country.

The Mutine, Commander Crawford, one of the five new 12 gun brigs, designed by Mr. Fincham the master shipwright of Portsmouth Dockyard, in her passage to the Cape has proved herself a very superior vessel. Letters from her speak in the highest terms of her sailing and other qualities since the improvements effected in her by her constructor.

It is a singular fact that four different languages are spoken in England. There are something like 2,000,000 in Ireland who speak Irish, and cannot speak English—some 100,000 in Wales who do not speak English—many in Scotland, also, who do not speak English. In the Isle of Man there is a population which speaks a branch of the Teutonic tongue. In Russia thirty diferent languages are spoken.

A Queer Idea.—To get rid of the thousands of young working women who are out of employment in New York, it is gravely proposed to form a society and raise $25 000 by subscription to provide free tickets for their passage to Chicago, Milwaukie, etc., for such young women as may choose to migrate Westward in search of employment, husbands and happiness.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. the Rector, JAMES DEWOLFE SYMES, Esq., Merchant, to ELIZA ANN, youngest daughter of Mr. John Crane, of Economy, Nova Scotia.

Lost evening (in Carleton), by the Rev. Frederick Coster, Mr. THOS J. FAIRWEATHER, to MARY ANN third daughter of Mr. William Craft.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. John Phipps, to Miss Ann Walker, both of this city.

Died.

On Friday last, after a short but severe illness which she bore with christian fortitude to the Divine Will, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John O'Neill, aged 51 years, leaving a husband and seven children to lament the loss of a kind parent and most affectionate wife; she was a native of Ballstraw, county Tyrone, Ireland, and for many years a resident of this city.

On Saturday morning, after a severe illness, borne with exemplary patience and entire trust in her Redeemer, Mary Ann, aged 19 years, third daughter of Mr. George N. Smith, Artist, of this city.

On Tuesday morning, at Indian Town, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Henry Coleman, in the 24th year of his age.

At Digper Habour, on Friday last, Jane, wife of Mr. James Thomson, aged 64 years, an old inhabitant of that place, deeply and sincerely regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Mrs. T. was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

At Borfors, London District, (U. C.) on the 3rd ult., in th 29th year of his age, William Underhill, formerly of Queen's County, N. B., and third son of the late Mr. Thomas Underhill.

At Fredericton, on the 14th ult., after an illness of only a few days, Eliza, wife of Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, and daughter of Mr. William Kitchen, of Douglas, in the 34th year of her age.

Lately, at his residence in the island of Guernsey, General Sir Thomas Saumarez, in the 85th year of his age. He served in the first American war, and was present at a number of principal actions during that contest; at the battle of Germantown he received two wounds in the head.—General Saumarez administered the Government of New Brunswick for one year, during the last American war, about 31 years ago.

On Sunday, the 16th of March, in the 31st year of his age, Captain Brunswick Smyth, only son of Major General George Stracey Smyth, Major-General Smyth was Governor of New Brunswick, and equerry to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, his brother, the late Rev. John George Smyth having been for more than twenty years chaplain to his Royal Highness.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

In England recently, Miss M. H. Andre, only remaining sister of the unfortunate Major Andre, aged 93 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST JOHN, ARRIVED, 25th—Brig Hibernia, Neville, Wexford, 45—Wiggins & son.

Ann Louisa, Keill, Dundee, 48—R. Rankin & co., ballast.

27th—ship Clyde, Halcrow, London, 40—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Thetis, Hall, New Orleans, 23—John Hammond, ballast.

British Queen, Lord, Bermuda, 7—R. Rankin & co., ballast.

Whale ship Peruvian, Cadlip, from a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean,—last from Oahu, 141 days—2200 bls. Black 350 bls. Sperm Oil, and 22 000 lbs. Bone—to Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

Brig Panope, Wiseman, Ichaboe, via Barbadoes, 32—W. H. Scovil, guano.

Birman, Cann, Yarmouth, n s. 2—Wiggins & son, ballast.

William & Henry, Ayre, Stockton, 53—Wiggins & son, coals.

schr. Union, Copeland, Boston, 3—Geo. Thomas, assorted cargo.

Enterprise, Gorham, Boston, 4—Master, assorted cargo.

Daniel O'Connell, Parker, Boston, 4—order, ballast.

28th—ship Charlotte, Kinney, London—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Ship Edinburgh, Lawson, Mobile—James Kirk, ballast.

Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Stoop, Alexandria, 10—S. Hersey, wheat.

Brig John & Richard, Clark, Sunderland, 50—order.

29th—Brigt. Topaz, Shackford, Eastport, 1—order, ass'd cargo.

30th—Brig Robert, Middlemist, Havanah, 30—N. S. Demill, molasses & coffee.

1st May—Ship British Queen, Healy, Liverpool 42—Wm. Hammond, merchandize.

Triton, Smith, New Orleans, 35—Wiggins & son, ballast.

Barque Euclid, Davidson, Mobile, 39—Master, salt.

John, Leighton, Bermuda, 12—John Mackay, ballast.

William Herdman, Marshall, Gibraltar, 34—Wiggins & son, ballast.

Robert Watson, Reid, Gibraltar, 40—to order, ballast.

Ocean Queen, VanZuilecom, New Orleans, 29—R. Rankin & co., ballast.

Mayflower, Cochran, London, 37—Geo. Thomas, merchandize.

Schr. Meridian, Kavanagh, Boston, 5—Master, ass'd cargo.

Emily, Hilton, Yarmouth, 1—C. McLauchlan, molasses.

Charles, Claridge, Eastport—Master, ballast.

24—ship Princess Alice Maude, Gray, London, 50—S. Reynolds & son, general cargo.

Canmore, Bannerman, Glasgow, 35—J. Malcolm merchandize.

Ship Robert, Johnson, Savanah, 14 days—ballast order.

CLEARED.

25th—schr. Margaret, Fitzgerald, Boston, iron.

28th—schr. Martha Brae, Robbins, Halifax, limestone; Sarah Jane, King Boston, potatoes, &c.

29th—Brigt. Merchant, Beck, New York, chalk Jas. Kirk.

1st May—ship Columbus, Cowing, Liverpool, timber & deals, Wiggins & son; Marchioness of Queensbury, McCallum, Belfast, deals, R. Rankin & co.; Portshire, Drake, London, timber & deal, John Robertson; Don, Muir, Dublin, timber and deals, Wiggins & son; Friendship, Anderson, Cork, deals, &c, John Mackay; Princess Vaughan, Dublin, deals, Wm Carvill; Bristol, Maxwell, Limerick, deals, Wiggins & son; Oronocto, Cronk, Cork, timber & deals, John Robertson; Planter, Pettingill, Bristol, timber and deals, Wiggins & son; Brig Carricks, Welsh, Liverpool, deals, Jas. Barber; Voyager, Parker, Leith, timber & deals, J. Barber; Indemnity, Grieves, Port Rush, do.; schr. Clyde, Crosby, Halifax, fish, Jardine & co.

2d—Brig Richmond Lass, Donald, London, timber & deals, S. Reynolds & son; schr. Union, Copeland, Boston, coals, &c.

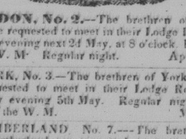
Report of ship Peruvian, 141 days from Oahu, Sandwich Islands.—Spoke, lat 57, 43, lon. 70. W. Feb. 9th, 1845. Galeonda, 100 days out, clean.—Lat 29, 37, lon. 62. brig Vigilent, of London, for at Domingo, 4 days out from Bermuda, all well. April 20th, south edge of George's Bank. Brig Corfu, 4 days from St. John for Barbadoes, all well.

The ship Truscott, at New York, from Bermuda, reports at that place three wasted schr. Maid of the Mist, from this port for Jamaica, put in leaky.

GRAND CONCERT
OF
Instrumental and Vocal MUSIC.

THE Members of the Philharmonic Society have the honor respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that they will give a **CONCERT** of Instrumental and Vocal Music, on the evening of Monday the 19th inst. in celebration of the sixty second Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists in this Province; upon which occasion they will be favoured with the kind and valuable assistance of Mrs. UNDERWOOD, Mr. RICKS, Band Master of H. M. 33rd Regiment, Mr. SYEVIN, Professor of Music, and some talented and favourite Amateur Vocalists. The Programme will be given in a future advertisement.

May 2 1845.



ELDON, No. 2.—The brethren of Eldon are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Friday evening next 2d May, at 8 o'clock. By order of the W. M. Regular night. April 25.

YORK, No. 3.—The brethren of York are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Monday evening 5th May. Regular night. By order of the W. M. May 2

CUMBERLAND No. 7.—The brethren of Cumberland are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Tuesday evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M. May 2

QUEEN, No. 13—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Wednesday evening next R N By order of the W. M. May 2.

VICTORIA, No. 6—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Thursday evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M. May 2

BRUNSWICK STAR, No 21—Will meet in their Lodge Room, on Tuesday 6th May. R.N. By order of the W. M.
Springfield. [K. C.] May 2

LONG ISLAND LOYALIST, No. 23—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Tuesday evening, 13th May. R. N. By order of the W. M.
Hampstead, (Q. C.) May 2.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT HEROES—Will meet in their Lodge Room, on Wednesday evening 14th May. R. N. By order of the W. M. English settlement. May 2

PRINCE OF ORANGE, No. 30—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Tuesday evening 20th May. R. N. By order of the W. M.
Lewis' Cove, Washademoak. May 2.

April 1, 1845.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received per barque *Bristol* from Liverpool—

16 PACKAGES, containing—CARPETING Druggets; Red and White Flannels; Grey, White, and Printed Cottons; Moleskins, Gambroons, and Tweeds; Printed Furniture Cottons; Linens, Muslins, and Ticks; Plaid Shawls, &c.
—ON HAND—
500 Pairs Ladies Double sole BOOTS, suitable for muddy Weather.

April 4 W. G. LAWTON.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable Lot or parcel of LAND, situate and fronting on the Washademoak Lake, in the Parish of Wickham, Queen's county, containing 200 acres, more or less, formerly owned by William Peters and Jas. Blizzard. The land is of very superior quality, having a good growth of Timber on part, and yielding a considerable quantity of excellent Hay.

If the above is not previously disposed of, it will be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the first day of July next. Further information can be obtained by application to

April 18. H. P. STURDEE. St. John.

11th April, 1845.

The Subscriber has received per ship Saint John, from Glasgow:

9 BALES and cases STATIONERY; 15 Kegs S F and D F S MUSTARD; 1 case D F S Mustard, ½, ¼, and 1lb. bottles; 5 packages Cooking Raisins and Currants; 1 ton Best Quality Scotch SOAP; 1 „ SHOT, (assorted); 30 boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
ALSO:—*per schooner Charlotte, from Boston:*—
12 tons best quality LOGWOOD;
5 „ RENWOOD;
All which will be sold cheap for cash.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

CLOVER SEED, &c.

10 BARRELS Northern *Clover SEED*; 10 bags of old Java COFFEE, a superior article.
10 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 16's.
10 boxes Candles, a new article, *equal to sperm*—
Received per schr. Meridian, from Boston. For sale by (April 4) J. R. CRANE.

Hollow Ware, &c.

Just received per ship *St. John*, from the Clyde:—
1225 OVENS and Covers, POTS, Spiders, and Frying Pans; and Boilers with spouts; Fire Dogs; Red Chalk; 1 case Thomson's Acoms.

April 11. T. R. GORDON.
Market square.

TO LET,

FROM 1st May next: the Lower Flat of the subscriber's house in Mecklenburgh street, consisting of two Parlours, 4 Bed rooms, Kitchen, Cellar, &c.

February 14. J. W. ROBERTS.

NEW
Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the House lately occupied as Mann's Hotel, opposite the residence of George Lovett, Esq., Prince Wm. street, a few doors North of Duke street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

made of the best materials and workmanship, every article of which is warranted for neatness and durability, and on examination will be found second to none in this country; all of which he offers for sale at very low prices for satisfactory payments.

St. John, May 2. W. HOGAN.

Assessors' Notice.

THE Assessors hereby give Notice, that Assessments of Rates and Taxes are now about to be made within the city for the current year;—where fore, all persons choosing to furnish statements of their real and personal Estates and Incomes according to Law, will leave them with the Assessors forthwith.

S. L. LUGRIN,
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,
D. JORDAN,
JOSIAH WETMORE, Jr.
Assessors

May 2nd, 1845.

No. 14, Dock Street.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for past favours begs to state that he continues business near his old stand Dock street, opposite Mr. R. Culverts.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Wares manufactured at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—All kinds of Ship Work attended to.

Stoves, Stove Pipe, Conductors, Gutters, &c. always on hand.

☞A Journeyman and Apprentice wanted—a lad from the country would be preferred.

May 2 W. WESTLOTORN

REMOVED.

MR. JOHN McGARRIGLE would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed to Hazeldine's brick building, Water street, where Gentlemen (permanent or transient) Boarding can have superior accommodations on moderate terms.

May 2

Great Saving in Soap & Labour.

Royal Letters Patent—Granted March 4, 1844.

Patent Washing & Cleansing POWDER.

ONE great advantage which this Powder possesses over others, consists in its not injuring the hands of the persons using it. Other Washing Powders contain Carbonate of Soda in its free state, which by acting upon the skin, inflames the hands, and renders them sore and wrinkled.

Other advantages peculiar to this Powder, may be stated as follow, viz:

A saving of at least one half of the Soap which is necessary when Soda is used.

A great saving in the labour of washing.

The colour of linen and other fabrics turn out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means.

N. B.—Warranted not to injure articles though made of the finest materials.

☞Sold in packets at 1½d each, by

JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist,
May 2. Corner of North M. Wharf

Just Received and For Sale,

20 BAGS BLACK PEPPER; 50 Boxes 8x10 GLASS; 3 dozen large sized Bedcords; 4 Boxes GINGER; 5 bels. Cider VINEGAR; 5 do. PILOT BREAD; 25 do. Onions; 1 case best Matches; 2 Feather Beds; 10 dozen Corn Brooms. *Also on hand:*
20 boxes I C TIN PLATES;
6 bundles No 10 IRON WIRE.

May 2. JOHN KINNEAR.

More Paper Hangings.

Just received per steamer Herald from Boston:—

3000 PIECES of cheap **Room Papers**, for sale at very low prices,

JOHN LEITCH.
May 2. *Prince Wm. street.*
(Corr. Tem. Tel. Her. N. Brans. 3 ins.)

TO LET,

THE Principal Flat of a House in Dorchester street, near the subscriber's residence, containing two Rooms, two Bed rooms, a Kitchen, cellar, &c.

May 2. J. FAIRWEATHER.

SALT AFLOAT—6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, now landing from ship *Euclid*, for sale low by

May 2. J. FAIRWEATHER.

GUANO! GUANO!!
Pure Guano.

THE Cargo of the brig "Panope" direct from Ichaboe—for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Parties who wish to secure a genuine article will do well to apply early.

May 2. WM. H. SCOVIL.

CORN MEAL.—Landing ex schr. *Union*, from Boston—On Consignment—500 barrels Brandywine CORN MEAL; for sale low while landing. *Ex Eleanor Jane, from Boston*—50 bags Government Java COFFEE; 7 boxes fancy Soap; 2 boxes Castile SOAP; 2 Cases ealed OIL; 35 dozen Corn Brooms; 5 dozen Jute MATS; 50 boxes TOBACCO; 2 cases Satinets. For sale by

May 2 JARDINE & CO.

Winc, Brandy, Geneva, &c.

Ex Lady Caroline and other ships from London:

10 PUNS. superior Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's); 36 Hhds. do. do.
4 do. Old Pale do.
30 cases (each 1 dozen) finest Bottled Pale do.
2 Hhds. very choice old Jamaica RUM,
20 Do. finest Pale GENEVA (Schiedam),
2 Do. do. VINEGAR;
Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. casks superior Old PORT, Pale and Brown SHERRY, London Particular and E. I. MADEIRA, Marsalla, Lisbon, Bucellas, &c. &c. &c. Cases finest CHAMPAGNE, sparkling Hock, Moselle, &c.—Which, with a choice stock of old Bottled *WINES*, &c. &c., are offered for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
May 2. *Wine Merchants.*

NOW LANDING—*ex Mayflower, from London*—2 Hhds. very choice old Jamaica **Rum**,
2 Hhds. do. MARSALLA.
For sale by RANEEY, STURDEE & Co.
May 2. 1844.

FOR CHARTER.

THE barque ALBION, W. Weare, Master, 504 tons, will take a charter for any safe Port in Great Britain. Apply to the Master on board, or to

April 25. ALLISON & SPURR.

London Eliptic Carriage Springs.

16 PAIRS 32 inch 3 and 4 Plate Superior Improved CARRIAGE SPRINGS. For sale by C. & W. H. ADAMS.
April 25. *No 2. North Market Wharf*

Egyptian Black TEA POTS.

5 CRATES, just received by the *Bristol* from Liverpool, and for sale by

April 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

GUANO!

FOR SALE by the subscriber, in quantities to suit purchasers, **Pure Guano**, of the first quality.

April 4. J. G. SHARP.
Corner of N. Market Wharf

PROSPECTUS

Of a NEWSPAPER, to be Published Weekly at Saint John, New Brunswick, to appear early in May, under the Patronage of the Provincial Association of New-Brunswick, to be named

The COLONIAL ADVOCATE
OR THE
Farmers', Manufacturers', Mechanics' and Fishermen's Journal.

Price 10s. per annum, half in advance.

On commencing a new Paper it seems proper, as it is certainly customary, to lay before the Public the principles on which it is intended to be conducted.

First then in importance, is Religion. We will zealously advocate all generally acknowledged religious and moral doctrines, and principles, without suffering those controversies which divide the Church into sections, to be discussed in our columns. All opinions not distinctly heretical, or dangerous to the welfare of society, shall at our hands meet perfect toleration and respect.

Perfectly convinced as we ourselves are of the excellence of the mixed system of Government under which we have the happiness to live, and the parental and fostering care over us evinced, at all times, by the Imperial Administration, we will strenuously advocate devoted loyalty to the Crown, attachment to our unrivalled Constitution, and firm adherence to our connexion with the Mother Country; at the same time we profess ourselves favourable to such political principles, and institutions, as tend to foster patriotic feelings in the people, secure their liberties, and stimulate their energies. We look upon all Government as instituted for the good of the whole community, and therefore to be conducted for the general benefit.

On the subject of Political Economy we are decidedly of opinion, that, if we desire to advance into general prosperity, a reasonable protection to our infant Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mechanical labour, has now become absolutely necessary—protection not of one or two interests at the expence, and to the detriment of all others, but a general protection *against foreign competition* which, as we believe, will benefit society at large, and therefore all its parts. Conscientiously believing that the public mind has received a wrong bias in this respect, we mean independently, and perseveringly, to advocate the principles of a well-weighed Protective system for this Colony.

All that regards our Shipping interest, so valuable to the Colony, and the Empire, will receive our best attention. Our Fisheries also, as they well deserve, will meet with our sympathy and care. A more enlightened management and inspection, in this interest, has, we hold, become imperative, if we have any desire to extend our exportation. A People who would throw off the fetters and degradation of poverty must, in our opinion, cherish, protect, and encourage, its productive population. It is by their exertions alone that all subsist, and by which the estate of all is advanced. Every information valuable to those classes will be carefully collected. Our Public School system, and the interests of general education, will not be forgotten.

We mean to comment freely on the political conduct, and expressed opinions of all public men: but will abstain from meddling with their private character, for private ends.

Such portions of European politics, particularly those of Great Britain, as we may think will interest our readers will be inserted, and occasionally commented upon, more especially when in any degree they bear on our own prosperity. For the benefit of distant subscribers, the state of the Saint John Market will be regularly noted.

It will be our duty as well as interest in all other things to give satisfaction to a discerning Public and consequently to insert only such matter as will amuse, instruct, and elevate the public mind. We will endeavour ourselves to avoid all hurtful extremes, and pledge ourselves to admit nothing vile, or unpleasantly to offend into our pages.

We call, with confidence, on all coinciding with us in the views we have here expressed on the subject of *Protection to all our productive classes*, and who may approve of the principles we have thus laid down for our future guidance in other matters to come forward, and patronise our undertaking. The attempt is now, in this Province at least, and should attract attention, and procure support: and the price of this paper is fixed so low as to be within the means of all, and to ensure its finding its way into every settlement in the Province.

Published by Mr. CHRISTOPHER SMILER, *Prince William Street.*

John Collins, from Liverpool,
(Late of Agnew's, King street.)
Chronometer, Patent Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Watchmaker.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that he has commenced business in the above line, next door to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, North side of King street. Having been employed in England for twenty-seven years as a practical workman in the making and manufacturing of Chronometers, and every description of Watches, and having a perfect knowledge of the business in every department, both philosophical and mechanical, he hopes that from his character and ability as a workman, with strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Mathematical, Philosophical, and Nautical Instruments repaired and accurately adjusted.

☞Patent Lever and Vertical Watches made to order, of superior workmanship, at lowest prices; and Watches, Clocks, and Timepieces of every description, cleaned and repaired at shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

JEWELLERY neatly repaired. *April 25.*

Garden, Grass, and Flower SEEDS.

THE subscribers have received from the Seed Establishment of Breck & co., Boston, a part of their supply of Garden and Flower SEEDS. The remainder daily expected by the 'Seadrift,' from Clark's Establishment, London:

—IN STORE:—
4.5000lbs. Red Clover SEED; 65 bushels Timothy SEED—the produce of New Brunswick.

April 25. PETERS & TILLEY.
[courier & T. Tel. 3ins]

Paint Oil, Putty, Gold Leaf.

Per Corsier, from Liverpool:

6 CASKS Raw Linseed OIL;
4 do. Boiled do.
4 casks Putty, 1 cask Red LEAD;
6 do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Ivory black, Lamp black, &c.

April 25 JOHN G. SHARP.

MANILLA SHEROOTS.

1 CHEST very superior MANILLA SHEROOTS. Just arrived per Corsier.

April 25. JOHN G. SHARP.

HOUSE TO LET.

A Large part of the commodious and pleasantly situated HOUSE and Garden, occupied by Mrs. Raymond, and the subscriber, in Princess street. Apply on the Premises.

April 25—2i. GEORGE MATTHEW.

PORT WINE.

20 QUARTER Casks OLD PORT—from the house of Newman, Hunt & Co., Oporto—now landing and sale by

April 25. JOHN ROBERTSON.

New Supply,

COMPRISING an elegant assortment of Glazed **Room & Hall Papers**, Just received per brig *Merchant*, from Philadelphia, and for sale very cheap. S. K. FOSTER.

April 18. *Foster's corner.*

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds.

J. G. SHARP has received from London part of his stock of Garden and Flower SEEDS, all of which are last year's growth, and of superior quality. March 21.

VICTORIA HOUSE
1st APRIL, 1845.

Extensive Importations
OF
Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received per barque *Bristol*, from Liverpool, and ship *St John* from the Clyde:

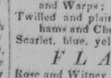
BROAD CLOTHS, in blues and blacks—*Superfine West dyed;*
Ditto ditto, in Invisible green, and all *fashionable shades;*
BEAVER CLOTHS, extra stout; in blues, blacks, olives, browns, &c. &c.;
PILOT CLOTHS, Waterproofed and extra heavy;
CASSIMERES, in all colors; superfine double and single Milled;
BUCKSKINS; Doeskins; Tweeds; and the newest styles in Trowserings;
French and British plain and figured VERY VELVETS; and SATINS;
MARSEILLES, CASHMERES, CARSINETTS, *Toilinetts, Vestings, &c. &c.*
An Extensive Assortment of the newest styles in Gents' silk and satin SCARFS and CRAVATS, Stocks, Opera Ties and Fancy Merlin Cravats;
Gents' silk and French cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
An immense assortment of the newest description of *BONNETS*, in Plain and Fancy Tuscan;
Plain and Fancy straw and chip, &c. &c.
An extensive and elegant assortment of Bonnet and cap French and British RIBBONS—newest styles;
French Flowers, Rouche and Goffed BORDERS;
Rich Brocade, figured, plain and striped French and British *Satins*; Tare Satins; Gros de Naps; Orientals and Persians;
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, *of the most elegant and new description;*
PARAMATTA and PATENT CRAPE;
Syrian, Coburg, Llama, Plain figured and Printed *ORLEANS CLOTHS & Delaines;*
French and British Printed *MUSLINS;*
Ditto ditto ditto *COTTONS;*
French New Fancy GINGHAMS;
Fancy CLOAKINGS and PLAIDS—new styles;
Victoria and Bishops' Lawns and Scotch cambric;
Ribb's Richly Worked Long Robes and Cops;
A most superb and extensive assortment of quite new designs in Shawls, scarfs & handerchiefs;
Ladies' Neck Ties, Collarets and Bows;
Limerick, Honiton, Canton, Valenciennes, Brussels, Lisle Paris, Gimpure Laces, *Edgings and Footings;*
Black and White *Rich Castilla Veils;*
Blonde; Blonde Quillings; Bobbinnets and Fancy *NETTS of every description;*
Richly Worked Collars; Habit-shirts;
Capes; Cuffs; Berthas; Caps and Fancy Aprons;
Ladies' French cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Worked Insertions and Edgings;
Parasols, in great variety and newest styles;
Umbrellas ditto ditto;
A most extensive assortment of every description of Gloves and Hosiery;
Rich Chintz; Furniture Prints and Dimity;
Damask and Plain Moreens and trimmings to suit;
German Velvets, in all shades and black for dresses;
Marseilles Quilts and counterpanes; Toilet covers;
French and British white and coloured STRAWS;
Jaconets Cambric, Muls, Books, checked, striped and all descriptions of Winte Muslins;
Oil cloth Table covers; Toilet covers, &c.;
White & Bisy Linen Table cloths, Towels, &c.;
Irish LINENS; Lawns; Diapers; Ducks; Tickings; Osnaburgs, &c. &c.;
Moleskins; Cantoons; Satteens; and Jeans, printed and plain;
Grey and White Cottons; Shirtings; Sheetings and Warps;
Twilled and plain shirting stripes; Scotch Ginghams and Checks;
Scarlet, blue, yellow, white, Plain and Twilled *FLANNELS;*
Rose and Witney BLANKETS, in all sizes;
Youth's and Men's Oil-case and Cloth CAPS;
Gent's and Boy's silk and gossamer HATS; (newest shapes;)
Millinery, Tailors' Trimmings; and small wares of every description.

Cash only.—NO SECOND PRICE.

April 4. *JAMES DOHERTY.*

☞Remainder of Spring and Summer Goods per first ships from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde.

STEAM NOTICE.



THE **Herald** will in future till further notice, leave Saint John for Digby and Annapolis at 11 o'clock in the morning of Saturdays, and leave Annapolis on Monday, first high water after 10 o'clock, A. M. Will leave for Eastport at 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, to meet the BOSTON STEAMER, and return same evening. She will leave on her first trip to WINDSOR on Wednesday evening the 23d instant, and leave Windsor at high water on Thursdays. JAMES WHITNEY.

April 11, 1845. 4i

The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"

WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, A. m., and on on SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 9 o'clock, a m. ROBERT WYLIE.

April 18, 1845.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

2nd APRIL, 1845.

A DIVIDEND of Two and a half per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 31st ultimo, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 30th instant. *By order of the Board.*

R. WHITESIDE.
Cashier.

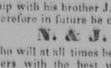
Bank of New-Brunswick.

2nd APRIL, 1845.

THE *Annual General Meeting* of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-Brunswick, for the Election of Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock.

T. LEAVITT.
President

CITY
Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 1, KING STREET,
BASEMENT STORY SAINT JOHN HOTEL.



Poetry.

SPRING IS COMING.

BY MR. NACE.

Who was deaf and dumb from his childhood.
Spring is coming! Spring is coming!
Birds are chirping, insects humming,
Flowers are peeping from their sleeping,
Streams escaped from Winter's keeping,
In delightful freedom rushing,
Dance along in freedom gushing.
Scenes, of late in deadness sudden'd,
Smile in animation gladdened;
All is beauty; all is mirth,
All is glory upon earth,
Shout we then with Nature's voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! Rejoice!

Spring is coming: come my brother,
Let us rove with one another,
To our well remembered wild wood,
Flourishing in Nature's childhood;
Where a thousand flowers are springing,
And a thousand birds are singing;
Where the golden sunbeams quiver
On the verdure-girdled river;
Let our youth of feeling out,
To the youth of Nature shout,
While the waves repeat our voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! Rejoice!

GIVING GIN TO INFANTS.—At a Coroner's Inquest held yesterday before Mr. Higgs, on the body of a child aged three months, it was stated that the mother of the infant, a young woman who sings at public house concerts, had been often observed to give it gin, she being herself in a state of intoxication. Mr. Leonard, surgeon, stated that spirits to any infant are as poisonous as arsenic to an adult, and that upwards of a thousand children annually lose their lives from that cause and the neglect of drunken parents combined.—*English paper.*

Ludicrous Translation.—In the French translation of Paradise Lost, "Hail! horrors, hail" is rendered thus—"Comment vous portez vous les horreurs!" That is, "How are you, horrors?"

PRICE OF TEA IN 1680.—These are to give notice to persons of quality, that a small parcel of most excellent tea is by accident fallen into the hands of a private person to be sold; but that none may be disappointed, the lowest price is 30s a pound, and not any to be sold under a pound weight, for which they are desired to bring a convenient box. Enquire at Mr. Thomas Eagle's, at the King's Head, in St. James's Market.—*London Gazette, Dec. 16, 1680.*

Stock of Consigned GOODS,

On hand 20th February, 1845,

And for sale at low prices for prompt payment:—

21 HHDS. and casks best raw and boiled Linseed OIL;
5 hogsheads best LARD OIL;
250 casks Fine Wrought 4d. to 20d. NAILS;
100 do. Deck and Ceiling Spikes, 5 to 10 inch;
12 do. 5d. 8d. and 9d. Horse Nails;
22 cases small China, 1-4 in. 5-16, 3-8, 7-16 & 1/2 in.
14 Chain Cables, 60 fathoms, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 & 1 in.
70 bundles sheet IRON, No. 20 to 25;
55 boxes I C Tin Plates;
880 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, No. 9, 10, 12 & 15;
100 kegs WHITE LEAD;
50 do. Black, Red, Yellow and Green PAINT;
20 casks assorted Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.;
20 Thousand Feet Window Glass, 20 different sizes;
50 chests congou and souchong TEAS;
50 bags superior COFFEE;
50 bags Ginger Beer and Bottle Corks;
800 pieces Glazed and other Paper Hangings;
35 boxes Composition and Sperm Candles;
100 pieces new and handsome printed Calicoes;
1000 yards fine, superfine, and 3 ply WOOL CARPETING;

Also—Liquid and Paste Blacking, in barrels; barrels Pilot Bread; Air tight and other Stoves; Saleratus, Navy Bread, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves both ground and unground, Brooms, Indigo, Lamp Black, Nutmegs, Painted Floor Cloth, assorted Stationery, Starch, Mustard and Ginger, Black Lead, split Peas, assorted Chairs, 30 Muskets, 3 double barrel Guns, Chocolate, Hand saw Files, Looking Glasses, Cruet stands with bottles, &c.&c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Brick Buildings, Prince William street

Ex Oromocto, from Liverpool,

1625 EARTHEN JUGS, 1, 2, and 3 gals. 100 tons rock SALT;
10 tons patent Cordage, ass'd sizes, 6 th to 5 inch.
Marline, houseline, spunyarn;
500 bolts Gourock and bleached CANVAS;
10 cwt sail and roping Twine;
2 bales salmon and shad do.
5 cases sheathing COPPER, 16 to 24 oz.
10 cwt comp. Nails; 1 cask comp. clinch Rings;
280 bolts Copper, 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch Mounting METAL;
3 tons Oakum; 1800 sheets patent Felt;
5 chain cables, 4 Anchors, short link chains 3-8 to 7-8 inch. Also in store.
500 brls S'fine Flour; 6000 bushel Liverpool Salt;
10 tons spikes, assorted 6 to 10 inch.
100 boxes best Liverpool Soap—for sale low by

April 4. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Steam-Boat Notice.

THE Steam Boat NOVA-COTIA is now in readiness for Towing, and may be obtained on application to Captain LEAVITT, or at the store of THOMAS PARKS.

January 24. *Dock street.*

☞NOTICE.☜

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, and their business will henceforth be conducted under the Firm of **Samuel Reynolds & Son.**

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.

Indian Town, N. B. Feb 22, 1845.

☞All arrangements entered into, and all balances due by me and to me, either in Notes of Hand or Accounts, will be received and paid by the above Firm. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Indian Town, N. B. Feb 22, 1845.

February 22, 1845.

Received by the *Nautilus*, from Liverpool:

MILL saw FILES, Pit Saws, Hatchets, Curry Combs, Planes, Fox Traps, Gun Flints, Bell Carriage, Tenon Saws, Spoke Shaves, Caulking Irons, Mincing Knives, &c.

G. T. WILEY.

SALT—AFLOAT—**5,000** Bushels Liverpool SALT, just received per barque *Perseverance*, and for sale by the subscriber.

Feb 14. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Scotch Ale, &c.

JUST received, a quantity of the above ALE, in Pint and Quart Bottles.

—ALSO, IN STORE:

Finest London and Falkirk ALE; Guiness' and London PORTER and BROWN STOUT, in pint and Quart Bottles. For sale by

March 14. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO

GUANO.

50 BAGS weighing from 100 to 150 lbs. each.—For sale by

March 7. ALLISON & SPURR.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT

IN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale—the following parcels of LAND, situated in the Parishes of Wicklow and Andover in the County of Carleton:—

LOTS Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 28, and part of Lots Nos. 27 and 29; together with a triangular Lot in rear of the above, containing 130 acres adjoining the front line of the second tier of Lots—the whole containing about 650 acres, more or less. This Block of Land fronts on the River Saint John, between the mouths of the Upper and Lower Gaisguit Rivers,—with the Great Road to Canada passing through the same is well wooded and watered. The Land is of excellent quality, and will be found well worthy of the attention of Farmers.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, containing 1430 acres, more or less, in the second tier of Lots, in rear of and adjoining the last mentioned Block,—intersected by the two main Branches of the Upper Gaisguit River.

A Block of Land, as follows:—Lots Nos. 12, 1, 2 and 4, in second tier of Lots; and Lots 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the third tier of Lots, in Deputy McDonald's Survey of the CANADIAN SETTLEMENT, in the parishes of Wicklow and Andover, containing 1247 acres more or less; with a reserved Road passing through the centre of the Block between the second and third tier, and a front of 250 chains of four poles upon the American Line,—intersected by the river *des Ciute* and the North or main branch of the Gaisguit river.

A Block containing 7 Lots, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Deputy McDonald's Survey, in the Campbell Settlement, in 1830, containing 1360 acres, more or less, fronting upon a reserved road between the second and third tier, on the East side on the boundary line on the West.

A Block of Land in the fifth tier, in the Parish of Wicklow:—Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, containing 732 acres more or less, fronting on the East, on a reserved Road between the fourth and fifth tier, in Deputy McLauchlan's Survey of the Campbell Settlement, in 1832, and on the West side by the Boundary Line between the State of Maine and this Province.

A Block of Land containing 1442 acres in the Parish of Wicklow—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in the fifth tier of Lots in Deputy McLauchlan's survey of the Campbell Settlement in 1832. This Block fronts on a reserved road between the fourth and fifth tier, and upon the Boundary Line on the West.

Also a Block of Land containing 561 acres, more or less, in Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, in the sixth Tier in Deputy McLauchlan's survey of the Campbell Settlement in 1832 adjoining or fronting upon a reserved Road between the fifth and sixth tier on the East, and fronting on the West upon the boundary Line.

The entire of the above Property is situated in one of the most fertile districts in the Province, all heavily Timbered—intersected by several Rivers, with a front on the River St. John on one side, and on the other side a front of between eight and nine miles on the Boundary Line, comprising in all about 7500 acres of the very best Land in the Province, contiguous to the County Town of Woodstock in this Province and Houlton in the State of Maine—affords an opportunity for investment perhaps unequalled from the settlement of the Province.

For plans and other particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to CHARLES PERLEY, Esquire, Wood stock; DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law; or to the subscriber.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Saint John, 24th January, 1845.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

CLOTHING STORE,

Water Street,

Third store from the South Market Wharf.

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

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

Seamen's Clothing and Outfits.

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

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

SAMUEL NEILL.

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

Oct. 11, 1844. S. N.

January 3, 1845.

The subscriber has received by the *Abigail*, from England, a further supply of

HARDWARE;

Among which are the following articles—

CUT and Wrought NAILS; Horse and Boat do; Horse and Boat ditto; Horse Traces; Ox Chains; Waggon Boxes; Fire Irons; bronze Table Lamps; CUTLERY, Skates, Sadirons, Tea Trays, Locks, Hinges, Gunfurniture, Brass Nails, Glass Hemispheres and Chimnies, Coal Scoops, School Slates, Sparrowbills, Bake Ovens, Cast iron Spiders, Griddles, Refined and Common **IRON, &c. &c.**

G. T. WILEY.

Salt, Coal, Hay, Boards, &c.

ONE THOUSAND Bushels SALT; 100 Chaldrons ORREL COAL;
100 Chaldrons Grand Lake COALS;
25 Tons Screwed HAY;
400M. feet PINE BOARDS;
300M. feet DEAL;
Ash and Hardwood Hhd. STAVES;
100 Barrels PORK;
50 Do. BEEF;

or sale by the subscriber at his usual low rates.

July 3. J. FAIRWEATHER.

British MERCHANDIZE.

Landing ex brig *Kathleen*, from Liverpool—

8 BALES and two Boxes MERCHANDIZE, containing Printed Calicoes, Merinos, De Laines, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Pea Coats, Carpetings, Padding, &c. &c. For sale by

Dec 13. J. R. CRANE.

HERRINGS.—200 Barrels for sale by the subscriber.

Feb. 7. J. FAIRWEATHER.

St. John

CLOTHING MART,

Water Street.

The subscriber has just received his FALL SUPPLY of WINTER GOODS—consisting of:

12 CASES and Bales of West of England superfine, Diamond, and plain Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, of various colours, textures and fabrics;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kersey, Tweeds.
10 *Bales Ready Made Clothing,*
—consisting of—
Superfine Frock and Dress COAT—various colours and latest styles;
Do. fine and superfine Beaver, Pilot, Kersey, Duffield and Flushing, in the most fashionable styles;
Do. Reefing, Pea and Monkey JACKETS;
Do. superfine Dress JACKETS—in various colors
100 Pairs of PANTALOONS—of fine and superfine Broad Cloth, Beaver, Pilot, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, and Rifle Cloth;
300 VESTS—in silk, velvet, satin, valentia, cloth cassimere, tweed, &c. &c.
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Plain and rib'd do; blue, red, and white Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
White Shirts—with linen necks and breasts; Do. regatta and striped gents fancy Neck Ties and Stocks; black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs;
Water Proof COATS and CAPES; Travelling Bags and Trunks;
Boy's Tunic Frocks and suit; blue, white, and red Flannel, plain and twill'd;
2 Cases of Fur and Cloth CAPS; 1 Do. silk and Beaver HATS;
India Rubber, glazed and felt HATS; Pocket Knives and Combs;
Brushes, Razors, Shaving Boxes, and a great variety of Hosiery;

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,

of every description—suitable for all climates: Blankets, Counterpanes, and Rugs, Mattresses, Hammocks;
Oil Skin Suits; Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, *&c. &c. &c.*—Selling off cheap for Cash.

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

F. NEILL.

November 1, 1844.

City Clothing Store,

SOUTH SIDE of the MARKET SQUARE.

The subscriber has received, *per recent arrivals, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow*, an extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of—

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, *KERSEYS*, Buckskins and Doeskins;
Wool Blue and Drab CLOTHS, PILOTS;
Double and single width TWEEDS, Moleskins, Cantoons, &c.
Red, Blue, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
Velvet, Satin, silk, Valencia and Cashmere *VESTING;*
Superfine Dress and Frock **Coats,** different colours and most fashionable styles;
Superfine, fine, Beaver & Pilot Cloth JACKETS, all colours;
PANTALOONS, of Cassimere, Broad cloth, Doeskin, Buckskin, Tweed, sattinett, Moleskin, Cantoon, Drill, Duck, canvas, &c.
VESTS, in Velvet, satin, silk, Valencia, Thibet, cassimere, Broad cloth, Beaver and Pilot cloth, of all shapes and sizes;
Beaver and Pilot cloth COATS, in Tuglioni, Chesterfield, Down the Road, and Frock styles, all colors,—a most extensive and fashionable assortment;
White shirts, with Linen collars and Bosoms;
Shirt collars and Fronts, all Linen;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
Lambswool shirts, Drawers, stockings, socks, &c.
Carpet Bags; Braces, Gloves and Hosiery;
Rose and Whitney Blankets, counterpanes, &c.
Black and coloured silk HANDKERCHIEFS;
Fur, cloth, scalet, and Glazed *CAPS;*
Glengarry and Scotch Bonnets;
HATS, in Beaver, Gossamer and Felt;
Ditto, Oil cloth covered, India Rubber varnished—guaranteed water proof;
Umbrellas; Trunks; Guns; Watches, Jewellery, *&c. &c.*
SEAMEN'S CLOTHING and OUTFITS;
Monkey, Pea, Reefling, Pilot and Beaver cloth JACKETS;
PANTS, Beaver and Pilot;
Red, Blue and White Serge and Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
OIL SUIT CLOTHING (a superior article).

☞With every other article in the Outfitting line, suitable for all climates, and will be sold at the lowest possible price, for CASH ONLY.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. As the principal part of the above mentioned *Clothing* are made by Workmen in the establishment (the Tailoring rooms being immediately over the store), and cut to the Latest Fashion by a Foreman of first rate abilities, Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call, and on inspection can see that they are much superior to the slop made clothing brought to this market; or they can select the cloth, and have any garment made to order in twelve hours' notice.

Nov. 1. J. A.

Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

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

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

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

21st February, 1845.

LEATHER, CONNEE, &c.

Received by the *Charlotte*, from Boston:

50 SIDES SOLE LEATHER;
10 do. Upper; 3 hair Mattresses;
10 bags best COFFEE; 6 Jars SNUFF;
2 boxes Ground Ginger; 1 bbl Camphor Oil;
30 doz. Bed Cords; 10 boxes 8x10 Glass;
8 bbls. Bright Varnish; 3 do. Cider Vinegar;
6 boxes Blue Starch; 3 Boxes Shaving SOAP;
A half barrel Cloves; 17 empty Trunks;
85 doz cwt. TOBACCO; 1 Cooking Stove.

Also by the Nautilus, from Liverpool:

33 bags Black PEPPER;
10 brls. Washing SODA; 1 bbl. ALUM;
3 boxes Fig Blue; 30 kegs MUSTARD;
15 kegs GROUND GINGER, and for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

Ex "Nautilus" from Liverpool:

ONE and a half Tons BOLT COPPER, 1/2 in to 1 1/4 inch;
4000 Composition Clinch Rings, 5/8 in. to 1 1/4 inch.
For sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.

February 28.

GORDON'S Hardware Store,

Market Square, St. John, N. B.,

Cheap for Cash only:

50 BAGS SPIKES, ass'd. 4 to 10 in.; 25 do. Boat Nails, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch;
100 ditto Wrought Nails, Clasp and Rose head, 4d to 20dv.
20 do. Composition Spikes & sheathing Nails
1 cask ditto Clinch Rings,
9 do. Ox and Horse NAILS;
1 do. Horse Traces and Ox Chains,
15 dozen Shovels and Spades;
22 do. long handl'd and Irish padles,
60 do. Socket Shovels;
3 rolls sheet LEAD, 3 to 5lb.
1 cask Shot, ass'd. 6 rolls lead Pipe, 3/4 to 1 in.
1 case sheet COPPER, 1 cask sheet ZINC,
20 slabs Block ditto, 6 cwt. BLOCK TIN,
20 boxes Sheet ditto,
3 casks Tea kettles and Saucepans,
2 tons Pipe and Waggon Boxes,
1000 POTS, Ovens Spiders, Griddles, & Steak 2Pans, 1 bale Cotton Chalk Lines,
1 cases Scotch AUGERS, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch.,
case Rat & Fox Traps, 10 doz. Fry Pans,
1 crate Coal Scoops, Hand & Dust Pans,
10 cwt. Cast STEEL, square, flat & octagon
10 do. Beaver do. common and best,
12 do SPRING do. best,
Brass Shackles and screws for Carriage Springs, 1 cask Hair & Seating, 1 do. Borax,
1 cask School SLATES and PENCILS,
Smiths' Anvils, Vices and Bellows,
2 tons Block Bushes and Rivets,
1/2 do. Iron WIRE, 1 cask Plate Hinges,
1 ton Plough Plating and Moulds,
2 cases *GUNS and PISTOLS,*
25 MILL SAWS, for single and Gang Gates & Circulars, 3 casks Files of all kinds,
3 casks containing Knives and Forks, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe, Butcher & Bread Knives, *Rodgers'* RAZORS and Knives, German Silver Forks, Carvers, Steels, Patent Putty and Oyster Knives,
2 casks containing Solar, Shop and Table *LAMPS,* Nursery Lamps, Cambridge and Desk do.,
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies and Deflectors, and Hall Lamps,
1 cask Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee POTS, Candlesticks, Lamps, Urns, Snuffers, Trays, &c., Bronze Urns, Hot Water Jugs, Block Tin Tea & Coffee Pots, &c.
1 do. Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, Coasters, Castors, Cake Baskets, &c.
1 do. Ladies' Work Boxes, Desks, Tea Caddies, Toys, &c.,
1 do. BRUSHES—White wash, shoe, scrub, dock, hair, cloth, dusting, black lead, &c.
30 do. containing an excellent assortment of Carpenters' and shoemakers' TOOLS and Findings, 'Carpenters' Patent' Rim and Mortice LOCKS, scotch ditto, common and 'sanderson's Patent' stock Lock Night Latches, Brass and Japanned Norfolk LATCHES, Chest, Pad, Press, and Till Locks, common and best Patent Berr HINGES, Chest, Table, T Blacklap H, Rear H, and strap HINGES, Cut and Wrought Brads and Tacks, Fine and Iron Rivets, Coffee Mills, Brass and Bronze Fenders, Fire and Hand Irons, Rakes, Hoes, Trowels, Axes, Hammers, Coffin Mounting and Cords, Weighing Machines, Steelyards Weights, Brass, Iron and Japanned Candlesticks and Lamps, Glass Lamp Globes and Lamps, and a variety of other small Wares;
1 case TEA TRAYS, Waiters, Bread & Knife Trays, &c. 1 cask Screws;
1 bale shoe Thread,
2000 lbs. GUNPOWDER, 20 kegs F. ditto.

—Constantly on Hand—

All sizes of CUT NAILS, Flooring BRADS, Finishing ditto, and sheathing NAILS, of the subscriber's own manufacture, and which will be found much superior to any article of the kind imported.

THOMAS R. GORDON.

January 11. *Market square.*

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc.

Thomas Sandall,

No 3, Water street, has received per brig Abigail, from Liverpool, a General Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c consisting of:

ONE HUNDRED Bundles Sheet IRON, Nos. 20 22 24 26 28 29 30 32 TIN;
1 cask refined BORAX;
1 cask sad Irons, 1 cask Horse Traces;
2 cases Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Stewpans and Round Pots, Tin'd and Enamel'd;
2 crates Coal Scoops and Hods;
1 cask Iron WIRE and WIRE CLOTH;
6 bundles Longhandle Fry Pans; 1 cask sheet ZINC; 1 cask Iron, Brass and Copper Stove Rods;

General Assortment of Rim, stock, Pad, Till and Chest LOCKS; Black Coffin Mounting; full size Glass Paper; Halter Chains; Iron and British Metal Tea and Table Spoons; Brass chamber and table Candlesticks; Hearth Brushes; Corkscrews, Whip Thongs; Broom Heads; Door springs; short handle Fry Pans; Percussion and Flint Gun Locks; Weighing Machines; Dog Collars; Chain Wag, Pad and Box Lines; Linet Reels; Pegging, sewing, and Bead Awls; Lasting Tacks; Copper Coal Scoops; Bellows; Centre Board, Cornice, Pole End, Jack and Joint Planes; curry Combs; scale Beams; steelyards; 2 casks Britannia Metal and Plated Ware; Britannia Metal and Plated Candlesticks; Plated Waiters, snuffers and Trays; Imitable Alabaster Tea and Table Spoons; Ditto Table and Dessert Forks, a new article bearing so clear and exact resemblance to silver as to deceive many experienced Judges; German silver Tea and Table Spoons; Ditto Metal and Plated Cruet stands; Britannia Metal Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots, hot water Jugs;

1 cask Hair Seating, 18 to 26 inch;
2 bales CURLED HAIR; 1 cask Cams' Tools, consisting of ship and Coope Adzes, Broad Bench and narrow Axes, shingling Hatchets, Hammers, Hunters Axes, Drawing and Hollowing Knives; socket, Frames and Trimming Chisels & Gouges;
2 casks Pocket and Table Cutlery. Jan. 1.

1st January, 1845.

HARDWARE.

G. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per brig *Abigail*, and other arrivals from Liverpool, an additional supply of HARDWARE, &c., consisting of—

SOLAR Side LAMPS; Solar Table LAMPS; 2 and 3 branch Solar SHOP LAMPS; Glass Hemispheres, Deflectors and Patent Chimnies; Silver plated CANDLESTICKS, and Snuffers and Trays; Brass Candlesticks; steel Snuffers; White and Black Coffin Mounting; Brass and Iron Head Shovels and Tongs; polished steel FIRE IRONS; Bench and Moulding PLANES; Turkey Oil Stones; Harness Mounting; Police Lanthorns; Powder FLASKS; Gilt and Black Hearth Brushes; Scrub Brushes; Halters and Dog Chains; Brass Trunk Nails; Mixed Pins; Brass and Iron shoe Bills; Copper Tacks and Nails; Coffin Pins; Tinned Table and Tea Spoons; superior Mortice and Rim Door Locks; Polishing Paste; Percussion Caps; Percussion GUNS; Tin, Tea and Coffee Pots; CURLED HAIR; Plane Irons; Chisels; Hammers; Hunters' and shingling Hatchets; Ships' Scrapers; Blacksmiths', Watchmakers, Mill and other FILES; London Spring, Hand and Tenon SAWS; "*Groves*" Buck Saws; 45 Gross, containing Table, Pocket, Butcher, Oyster, Cooks and Shoe KNIVES, and Carving Knives and Forks; 56 dozen Pocket and Rack COMBS.—a few cards of "*Rodgers & Son's* superior Pocket Knives; Britannia Metal TEA POTS; 100 Canadian Griddles, 3 Tons Bake Ovens and spare Covers; 1 Pen Pipe; Waggon Boxes, &c.

31st January, 1845.

The subscriber has received per barque *Canmore*, from Glasgow;

58 BOXES best quality Tobacco PIPES, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

ARCH'D. HEGAN.

Drugs and Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

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

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

—ON HAND—

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

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

June 21.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE,

18, Cornhill, London,

(Opposite the Royal Exchange.)

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

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

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

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

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

IRON, STEEL, &c.

E. L. JARVIS is now receiving a large and well assorted supply of IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, &c. &c.

Also—A consignment of CAM'S Tools of various descriptions.

North Market Wharf, Nov. 1, 1844.

"Ne Plus Ultra"

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING

and Curling Saloon.

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

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

Ladie's Curls and Frizettes always on hand.

November 8.

Mens' Youths' and Boys' Strong

Boots, Bootlees and SHOES.

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

TWENTY PER CENT.

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

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

S. K. FOSTER.

ORANGES and LEMONS.

Received ex schr. "Satellite"

80 BOXES ORANGES of superior quality.
10 boxes *LEMONS*—For sale by

March 21. J. R. CRANE.

HARE'S PATENT FLOOR CLOTH—To ANY DIMENSION WITHOUT SEAM—for Halls, Lobbies, Passages, &c. JOHN KINNEAR is authorised to forward orders for the above.

Prince William Street, March 28.

BRANDY.

Now landing ex *Tyro*, from London, via Halifax—

6 HHDS. finest COGNAC BRANDY, *Martin's*, for sale by

Feb. 28. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY NEXT.

THE House at present occupied by Mr. Charles Frasier, on the corner of Dorchester & Sewell streets—containing four Rooms a Kitchen and Bed Room—Also, a Barn and wood house.

Feb. 28. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

PARR'S *Life Pills*, are now established as the only *certain* cure of disease in this human frame. Sufficient has already been advertised in the public prints to convince any reasonable person that the efficacy of this medicine is unbounded, and that every disease will soon vanish from the effects of this popular remedy. Already the proprietors have received and published twenty-six different sheets of Testimonials; and, having received some thousand letters confirming all the statements published, and proving the immense benefit derived by all classes by taking *Parr's Life Pills*. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unquestionable. Further sheets of testimonials may be had gratis, of all Agents.

The fame and efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in America.

From the New York Sunday Mercury Jan. 10, 1841

We call the attention of the invalid to the Testimonials of cures performed by Parr's Life Pills.—The testimony of such respectable names is a certain guarantee for the truth of the efficacy of this truly excellent medicine.

The number of testimonials of cures by Parr's Life Pills, are crowding upon the proprietor daily, and their unsolicited testimony witnessed by gentlemen of high reputation.

The following testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the theatrical profession, Mr. T. D. RICE, the original Jim Crow—a gentleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a citizen, places his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the Medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion. This (worth thousands of similar grateful acknowledgments) can be seen at the principal depot, 304 Broadway.

From Mr. T. D. Rice, (the original Jim Crow.)

To Messrs. T. Roberts & co. 304 Broadway, N.Y.

Gentlemen—Having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted a tightness across the chest, with great prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England, I had recourse to your popular Medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the Medicine, and can now sincerely testify to their value & great efficacy, and also to the great character they bear in the old country. Your obedient servant,

T. D. RICE, 20 Vestry street.

The following Testimonials in favour of Parr's Life Pills, from highly respectable parties, are confidently submitted to the public. This singularly efficacious medicine is now being introduced into every family, and rests its claims for patronage on the most credible authority.

Cure of an old confirmed stomach and liver complaint.—Mr. John Howarth affirms that he has been for many years suffering from a deranged stomach and liver complaint, and although he has had recourse to various remedies, and has been under one of the most popular surgeons in Manchester, nothing afforded him the desired relief until he met with Parr's Life Pills, which have already afforded him more benefit than all the other advertised medicine he has been taking for years, and therefore can with the greatest confidence urge any one suffering from the same complaint to give them a trial.

Witness to the truth of the above, Mr. George Dean, Market street, Manchester. Feb. 7, 1843

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