RP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
ension of Sarsaparilla.

ARILLA Has of late years been much
d with great success in cases of Chronic
, as an alterative in Scrofulous affec-
vy, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions,
cers, diseases of the Periostrum and
fled with obscure pains, wasting of the
rness of the parts, tumours and nodes
d with Syphilis, and in that state of the
n among medical men under the term
at which it is not easy to define; in such
parilla proves a most valuable remedy,
effects a cure when all other remedies
been administered in vain, and when the
ate of the system has been of many years

considered by the most eminent surgeons
ent day, to be the best medicine for re
y the constitution after it has undergone
of mercury.
ension contains all the properties of the
s, in a highly concentrated state, toge-
he addition of an alkali, which is strongly
fied by the late Abernethy, also by profes-
, who in a late edition of his valuable
harmacy, says, "the addition of an alkali
paration of Sarsaparilla, seems greatly to
he extraction of the soluble matter, and
d with great advantage."
t the advocates for this medicine, may be
the names of sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., sir
rke, the late sir A. Cooper, Bart., Drs. J.
M. Ryan, Graham, Marshall Hall, M.D.
&c. &c. Prepared and sold in bottles, in
h, by J. G. SHARP,
28, 1842. Chemist.

ordage, Brandy, &c.
Barque "Woltville," from Liverpool.
TONS CORDAGE, assorted, viz:—
5 and 3 yarn Spun Yarn, 6 thread
ge to 6 inch Standing Rigging, Haw-
rom 4 to 7 inch. Manilla Point Line 1¾
nch, Marline and Houseline;
best French BRANDY;
SPIKES, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
by J. R. CRANE.
North M. Wharf.

ived per Prince Albert,
[LAST WEEK.]
r of Dock-street and Market-square:
Pans; Sieves; IRON WIRE; Flint and
cussion Guns; Percussion Pistols; Gun
Nipple Wrenches; sets of Gun Turni-
llet Moulds; sword Canes;
hammers; sash Weights; sad Irons; Iron
; Traces; shovels; 1 bundle shoe Thread,
Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; shot; cod-
l Twines; shoe bills; ships' scrubbing
; spiders; Griddles; with
o casks of assorted useful articles.
G. T. WILEY.

TEA, SUGAR, &c.
ex "Lady Caroline" from London, and
"Perthshire" from Liverpool:
CHESTS Fine Pekoe flavor'd
CONGOU, } TEA;
ests Fine Congo,
tto HYSON,
tto Finest Souchong,
tto Gunpowder,
xes SPERM CANDLES;
tto London Moulds;
sks "Lazenby's" Pickles, Sauces, and
FRUITS; 15 Casks BLACKING;
ses Durham and French Mustard, Maccaroni, Florence Oil, Citron, Lemon and
Orange Peel, &c.
ses Starch; 50 kegs Mustard;
les Shoe Thread and Bed Cords;
hds. Crushed SUGAR;
ns. Golden Syrup; 50 boxes SOAP;
bls CORDAGE;
xes Jordan Almonds;
gs PEPPER; 120 boxes Raisins;
ortoiseis Currants; 10 bags Almonds;
rums Turkey FIGS;
asks best ROMAN CEMENT;
hests Madras INDIGO.
by JARDINE & CO.
ber 20, 1843.

NVAS & BOLT ROPE.
ing "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—
BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS,
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, from 2 to 4
For sale by
Sept. J. R. CRANE.

EW HAIR WORK.
received—a good assortment of Ladies'
GLETS, CURLS, FRIZZETS and MADONNA
O—Gents patent WIGS, and Metallic Top
Sept. WM. MAJOR.

omestic Manufacture!
w pieces of SATTINETT and Homespun,
st received from Pickett's Mills, Kingston,
by E. E. LOCKHART.
7. corner of Market square & Water street
22d September, 1843.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,
just received per Belmont, from Liverpool:
BOXES IC TIN; 8 do. IX ditto;
5 do. DC do.; 55 bundles sheet Iron;
bags spikes, 3¼ to 4½ inch;
olls sheet ZINC; 4 ditto sheet LEAD;
ars common IRON, well assorted;
bundles ditto ⅝ and ¾ round and square.
ORK—Now landing ex Fame, from Boston
0 bbls. prime PORK; 10 ditto Mess do.
n store: 25 bbls. clear PORK; for sale by
ober 20. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

To Retailers.
NFECTIONARY of the best quality, and of
very description, may be had at the Hibernia,
, in lots of five pounds weight and upwards
9d. per pound. As every kind is made from
ure loaf sugar, the Public will find them far
rior to those imported; as some unwholesome
are often used in colouring, the most simple
s have been procured and used in this ma-
nured by him, for that purpose, and every care
in the manufacturing to insure satisfaction.
ase call and see.
JAMES NETHERY.
cember 17.

Wanted to Charter.
A VESSEL of 500 to 600 Tons, to
carry a cargo of Timber and
Deals to London.
J. DEWOLFE SPURR.
cember 15, 1843.

OTH MANUFACTORY
HE subscriber having his Manufactory in a
high state of efficiency, and having employed
ate workmen is now in full operation; and in
to meet the depressed state of the times he
een induced to make the following alterations
e prices of articles manufactured by him, at his
blishment.
Cloth colored and finished, - 2s. 8d. pr yard,
eymere, colored and finished, 2s. 10d. "
nett, warps found, col. & fin. 2s. 6d. "
Cloth suit of the loom, - 1s. 5d. "
eymere suit of the loom, - 1s. 7d. "
d all dyed and spun, - 1s. per lb.
ool can be left at the places directed in former
rtisements, and will be attended to according
rections.
SEYMOUR PICKETT.
Golden Vale, Kingston, June 14.

THE

Weekly Chronicle

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

Vol. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1844. No. 24.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

	Fri.	H. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
17 Saturday,	6 43	5 17	6 13	10 47
18 Sunday,	6 41	5 19	Sets.	11 22
19 Monday,	6 40	5 20	7 20	11 54
20 Tuesday,	6 39	5 21	8 24	ev. 26
21 Wednesday,	6 37	5 23	9 26	0 57
22 Thursday,	6 35	5 24	10 28	1 39
23 Friday,	6 34	5 26	11 29	2 5

New Moon 18th day, 4h. 7m. morning.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the discount days. Director next week: Wm. Wright, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: D. J. McLaughlin, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. (St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: Hon. John Robertson.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

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

Dissolution!

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

GEO. P. SANCTON,
A. G. CROOKSHANK.

May 17, 1843.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

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

JOHN R. MARSHALL

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—
60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand.
Also, to Let for One or Three Years—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above.
April 28.

Blacksmith Business.

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

HENRY NICHOLLS.

September 29, 1843.

TAX NOTICE.

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

JAMES GEROW, jr.
Dec 8. *Collector of Taxes.*

"PROTECTION"
Insurance Company of Hartford.
SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*
☞ Office in Melick's Brick Building, Market square. September 15, 1843.

Pickles, Sauces, Spices, &c.
Just received per Mayflower, from London:—

MIXED Pickles, Girkins, Onions, Cauliflower, Walnuts, French Olives, French Capers, Mushroon Ketchup, Harveys' Sauces, King of Oude do., Mogul Chetna do., Essence of Anchovies, Anchovey Paste; Double S'fine Durham Mustard in ½lb to 1lb Bottles.

—ALSO—

Candied Citron, Lemon, & Orange Peel, Jordan Almonds, Battog do., Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, &c.

JONH. G. SHARP,
Dec. 22. *Chemist, Corner N. Market Wharf.*

Mail Accommodation Coach between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have commenced running a Coach between Saint John and Fredericton for the Winter, which will leave the Saint John Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock and will leave Fredericton at 6 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and on Saturday at Five o'clock, a. m.

Extra Coaches will be furnished at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, on application to Mr. Scammell, at the Saint John Hotel, or to the subscribers.

Books kept at the Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Fredericton and Albion Hotels, Fredericton, where Passengers can enter their names.

☞ Baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES BEWITT.

November 17, 1843.

RIVER STAGE,
AND ACCOMMODATION SLED
to Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends running a *Stage and Sled* between Saint John and Fredericton during the Winter. The stage will leave the city on Tuesday mornings, and Fredericton on Thursdays. The sled will leave the city on Saturdays, or oftener if occasion requires, and will take such Freight as may offer. The stage is very commodiously fitted up for passengers, to whose comfort the utmost attention will be paid. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

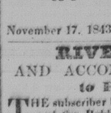
☞ Books are kept at the Saint John Hotel, the Commercial Hotel, and at Mr. James Howard's, (Barlow's corner,) in this city; and at Mr. Robert Welch's, and Wm. Segee's, Fredericton.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

Saint John, Jan. 5, 1844.

Mail & Accommodation
COACH,
between St. John and Fredericton.

Coach 'Perseverance.'



THIS COACH will commence its regular trips about the 18th instant, three times a week, by the Nerepis, during the winter—leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour.

Persons travelling by this Line will find good Coaches and Horses, and an experienced Driver, and every exertion used to make Passengers comfortable.

Extra Coaches furnished at the shortest notice by applying to the subscriber at St. John.

There will also be a Coach once a week on the River as soon as the ice is sufficiently strong.

Stage Books kept at the *Commercial Hotel*, Saint John, and at the *Fredericton Hotel*, Fredericton.

The subscriber in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal support he has received for the last nine years, still solicits a share of that patronage which he has ever endeavoured to merit.

JOHN WINTERS.

☞ All Baggage at the risk of the owner.

November 10, 1843.

Flowering Bulbs.

THE Subscriber has received per steamer from Liverpool via. Halifax, a choice assortment of Bulbous Roots, consisting of fine Double Hyacinth, (to flower in water, or pots) Ranunculus, Anemones, Crocus, Polyanthus, sweet scented Jonquils, Gladeolus, Amaryellis, &c. &c.

☞ The above Roots are in fine order, and will be sold low.

JOHN G. SHARP.
Dec. 15. Corner of North M. Wharf

20th December, 1843.

HARDWARE.
C. & W. H. Adams,

Have just received per *Charlotte*, from Liverpool—

FOUR casks Patent SHOT, in 25lb. bags;
1 case Circular & other Saws; 1 cask Files; Which, together with their usual stock of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hair cloth, and Curled Hair, Fishing Lines and Twines, Banks' best and common bar and bolt Iron, steel, &c. now on hand, they offer at low prices for good payment.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

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, Merchandise, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

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

AN assortment of CORDAGE, viz:—Manilla Rope, Spun Yarn, Hemp Line, Deep Sea Line, Bed Cords, and one Manilla HAWSER—Which will be sold cheap for cash.

12th Jan. 1844. G. THOMAS, *Agent.*

Miscellany.

STORY OF A TEAR.

FROM THE FRENCH.

Imagine yourself, good reader, to be present in one of the crowded green-rooms of the city of Paris. Many persons are there assembled—actors, actresses, managers, dramatists, and dramatic critics. Jest and story are passing in abundance, and all seem to be animated and merry. Yet a grave story sometimes flows from the lips of those who are there met together, and it would be injustice to say that it did not meet with sympathy from, or was unappreciated by, the talkative party to which it was addressed. One such story we shall relate, as it was told in that temple of merriment.

A new performer was complaining of her inability to present herself before the public without the most distressing agitation. Some of those present encouraged the poor beginner, but the majority expressed an opinion of a different kind. 'Such tremors are incurable,' said the latter class, 'nature has made us originally either bold or timid.' 'Yes,' said others, who concurred in the sentiment expressed, 'just as she has made us cold or ardent, grave or gay. We remain what we were made at first. Show me an aspiring man cured of his ambition, or a miser converted.'

Some of those who listened to these observations exclaimed against them as having a tendency to make man materialists or fatalists. One individual however gave the last remark a more decided answer. 'You ask for a converted miser,' said he; 'I can show you one. There is such a being among us now: it is myself!' The person who said this was a popular dramatist, noted for his generosity of feeling. 'What!—you a miser?' said some of those who heard him, 'nonsense!—it is impossible.' 'Not so,' answered he calmly: 'I speak but the truth. I was a miser, though now thoroughly cured, I hope, of the failing. And pray what operated a cure upon you?' returned one of the auditors. Listen, and I will tell you,' answered he; 'it was *an infant's tear!*' All present crowded round him immediately, and heard from his lips the following story.

"The incidents which I am about to relate,' said the dramatist, 'occurred in 1831. I had just then given to the theatre of the Porte Saint Martin one of my pieces—that which brought me the greatest share of fame and emolument. Two letters were sent to me at this period. One was from the manager of the Marseilles theatre, informing me that he was anxious to bring out my new piece there, but, that, on rehearsal, such difficulties had been met with, as to be desirable that I should be present previous to the production of the drama. The remuneration for my trouble was to be left to my own decision. The second letter also was from Marseilles. It ran in these terms:—"Sir, the wife and daughter of your brother are dying of want. Some hundreds of francs would save them, and I doubt not but you will visit relations so near to you, and make arrangements for their preservation and future comfort." This letter was signed by Dr. Lambert of Marseilles.

I have already said to you that I was a miser, in the worst sense of the word, and it is an avowal which my later conduct barely allows me to make without shame. The letter of the physician did not move my pity, but it renewed certain angry feelings which had formerly existed towards my sister-in-law in my mind. Some few years before this time, my brother, an honest sailor, who fell a prey to the element he loved so well, had written to me announcing his intention to marry the daughter of a fisherman, a girl who brought to him the dowry of an excellent heart, two pretty eyes, and a total want of money. I was both proud and miserly, and I answered him saying that: "since he chose to marry a girl without a shilling, he might be happy if he could; but that he was doing a very foolish and degrading action.' I had the brutality to advise him to break with the girl if he yet had it in his power. He, like a true-hearted and worthy man, wedded the girl he loved, according to his promise. My sister-in-law was a Breton, proud and honest. She never forgot my letter, and despised the sender.—When she lost her husband, and was thrown into poverty and distress, it was long ere she could bring her mind to listen to the thought of petitioning for aid from one of such a disposition as I had evinced. But the sight of her girl, her only child, wasting away from sheer want, and the reflection that the poor thing must otherwise be cast helpless upon the world, made her at length disclose her connexion with me to the benevolent physician who attended her. The result was the letter I have alluded to.

The prospect of emolument being very great, it may be imagined that I was not disinclined to visit the Marseilles theatre. I answered the manager's letter immediately, and followed it in person without delay. When I reached Marseilles, the first person whom I saw was the surgeon who had written to me. He was in waiting for me at the principal hotel there. As I had not answered his request for money, the good man had said, in his simplicity, 'he will be here in person,' and day after day he had looked for me. The words with which he saluted me were these:—'You have lost no time, sir. Doubtless you thought, and justly, that death might come in the way if delays took place. Ah! I am glad to see you, it is a proof of your unwearying kindness to your relatives.' What could I do? my purpose had been to visit Marseilles for the theatre alone; but there was a degree of touching simplicity in the doctor's manner, which had more effect in preventing me disclosing the truth than would have been produced by any attack on me for my negligence. I felt it impossible to avow to such a man the real and sole purpose of my visit to Marseilles, and accordingly, instead of going straight to the theatre as intended, I walked away with the doctor to my sister-in-law's.

I found her in a most wretched hovel, scarcely penetrated by a single ray of the sun. Near the bed of the poor sufferer stood an object which drew my first attention. This was her little girl, with large black eyes, beautiful curling locks, and a countenance finely formed and intelligent, while marked with a degree of grave resignation, the result of the precocious habitude of suffering. How interesting that creature seemed to me! I felt at first as if I could have taken her fondly to my arms; but sordid avarice suddenly interposed, and struck me with the thought that if I allowed myself to be moved, I must assuredly burdened myself withnew and heavy duties which might press on me for life. I involuntarily shrunk back at this base suggestion of the demon within me. The physician saw the movement, and, good man, he attributed it to my pity.—'The sight of this misery touches you, sir,' said he; 'but the physician must look closely into the ills he would cure. It is you who must be the physician here. Come nigh your relative.

When my sister-in-law noticed my approach, she made an effort to raise herself. There was upon her faded countenance a mixture of sadness and pride, which told me plainly that it had cost her much to apply to me. She descended to no crouching entirely, but raising her finger, which trembled with weakness and emotion, she pointed to her little girl, and said, in low touching tones, 'See that sweet angel, that gift of heaven! She will soon have no mother!'

Equally true and disgraceful it is, that this appeal did not counteract or wipe away the misery, fears which had beset me. I answered even in cold tones, 'why entertain such fears? You are young, you have a good physician. You despair unnecessarily.' Any other man would have added, 'You have a brother-in-law, too, who will give every comfort in his power.' I added no such words.—My only thought was how to escape from the threatened burden in the easiest manner. Meanwhile, the little girl had been gazing on me with eyes which seemed to indicate that even she felt the want of cordiality in the relative who had come to her mother's side. At length, while I stood in my uneasy uncertainty, she came close to me, and said, 'Sit down upon the bed, for you are too tall to let me kiss you if you stand.' I sat down, and the child clambed upon my knee. The Breton closed her eyes, and uplifted her hands, as if praying in aid of the child's possible influence.

Alas! feeling that my danger increased, I but hardened my heart the more, and clung more closely to the idol whom I worshipped. My brows even contracted a frozen, and there was a drop of perspiration upon it, as I gazed on the child. She, however, was not deterred from kissing me. 'Will you be my papa?' said she; 'I shall love you well. How like you are to my dead papa! He was good, good; are you good also?' The touching eloquence of this infantine appeal is indescribable. I felt its influence, and it moved me—to what! to unwinne the arms of the child rudely from my neck, and set her down upon the floor. The effect of this repulse upon the child was striking and instantaneous. She cast upon me a glance, in which surprise, disappointment, and fear were mingled, and a TEAR, gathering in her beautiful eye, rolled slowly down her cheek. Her silent sorrow did what her endearments had utterly failed to do. A sudden revolution took place in my feelings. As by an enchanter's wand, the utter brutality of my avaricious self-love was laid before me in all its nakedness. I shuddered at the spectacle, and yielding instantaneously to the better feeling awakened, I hastily took up the child, and exclaimed, laying my hand upon her head, 'Before Heaven and thy mother, I promise to be a father to thee, and never shall child be so tenderly cherished as I shall cherish thee!'

Ah, had you seen the Breton when these words were uttered! Such an excitement was produced, that the physician and myself were alarmed for her life at the instant. But joy seldom kills. 'Brother! brother!' murmured she, as soon as she was able to speak, 'I had done you wrong.' It may be guessed that such an avowal could not be gratifying to me. I hastened to check such an unmerited flow of gratitude, by addressing myself to the medical man on the subject of my sister-in-law's removal to a better dwelling. He readily undertook to look out for such a place, a thing which, as a stranger in Marseilles, I could not do.

For three months after that period, I occupied a delightful cottage near Marseilles, with my sister-in-law and her child. To the Breton these three months were months of unalloyed happiness, though, in spite of all care, she slowly sunk into the grave. To me that period was also a memorable one. The alteration of my sentiments being confirmed by the happiness I tasted from the hour of the change, I became a new being. When my sister-in-law died, my niece was left of course, with me. Since that time she has never been from my side. Of her joys I have made my joys, of her life my life. Ah! I owe her so much. That tear of hers—precious pearl of my heart—has been to it what the dew drop of morn is to the unopened flower—expanding it from the entire day of existence."

MEMORY.
AN UNPUBLISHED SONG, BY THOMAS MOORE.

Oh, will thou remember that song of our youth,
That brings back its lustre to light our decline?
Or weeps thou often when memory's truth
Comes mingling with music to make it divine?
For "Where are those voices," my heart will inquire,
"That fondly and faithfully whispered that lay?
Or where the affection that kindled the fire
On the altar of friendship?—are all pass'd away?"

If fortune will fade, and affection with years
Go sleep in the grave of oblivian at last—
Still music shall live 'mid the friendship of tears,
And fondly survive the beloved of the past.
Like Israel's harp as by Babylon's streams
It wept on the willow for lands it lov'd best;
Thus dear to Old Erin, in music's soft dreams,
Sighs faithful and fondly the Harp of the West.

DEATH OF MADAME CATALANI.

The celebrated Madame Catalani, who for 22 years held with so much *eclat* the sceptre of song, has just died, after a short illness, at her villa, near Sinigaglia (Roman State), at the age of 59. Angelica Catalani was born in 1784, at Sinigaglia.—She made her *debut* on the stage at Venice when only 15, and retired in 1831. She had married a Frenchman, M. de Valabrigne, a native of Burgundy, who died in 1828, and by whom she had three children. Madame Catalani has left a fortune which is rated at about £232,000. A Paris evening paper, however, we know not what authority, contradicts the alleged death of Madame Catalani, the announcement of which was first made in the *Journal des Debates*.

Angelica Catalani, who as an actress and singer enjoyed an universal reputation, was a native of Sinigaglia in the neighbourhood of Rome, where she was born, in the year 1784. Her father was a merchant and lived in high respectability, but, from the incursions of the French lost all his property.—Very early in life Catalani was noticed by Cardinal Onorati, who being delighted with the power and sweetness of her voice, recommended her to the Convent of Gubio, with such injunctions on its masters with respect to the care and attention of their fair pupil's talents, as soon rendered her the accomplished subject of general conversation During her residence in this house of learning and religious repose, the fame of her extraordinary voice brought persons from distant parts of Italy to hear her sing. As a striking instance of the delight which the tones of her voice produced on her auditors at that period, it may be mentioned, that she was publicly applauded in the chapel of the Convent, when she sang with the nuns; which the cardinal could by no other means prevent than by forbidding her performance in the church.

At the age of 15 she left the Convent, when the unexpected revolution in her father's affairs induced her to become a public performer, for which purpose she went to Venice, where she made her first appearance on the boards of a theatre at the early age of 15. She next proceeded to Milan, where she made her *debut* in an opera in which the celebrated Marchesi performed, from whom she received instructions during her stay in that city.—She remained for three years afterwards at Venice, Verona, and Mantua, when she was called to Lisbon, and during her sojourn there met Monsieur de Valebraque, a very young officer in the French hussars; and it is said that a presentiment on first seeing each other produced the following remark:—"If ever I marry, that gentleman (meaning the young officer) will be my husband;" and the same sentiment was expressed by M. de Valebraque.—They were shortly after married, and passed many years together in uninterrupted happiness. On Madame Catalani having signified her intention of quitting Lisbon for Spain, the consort of the Prince Regent wrote a letter to her mother, the Queen of Spain, recommending Madame Catalani in terms of the strongest respect and admiration.

On her arrival at the Court of Spain, her Majesty received her with the most familiar kindness. Her reputation had then so far advanced in Spain, that the grandees of the Court fixed the price of the first seats in the opera at six ounces of gold, which is equal to 21 guineas. From Spain Madame Catalani went to Paris, where she gave four concerts, which procured her (at increased prices) 24,000 francs. The celebrity this accomplished artist had acquired in Italy and Lisbon soon reached England, and on the 13th of December, 1805, she made her *debut* before a London audience at the Italian Opera in *Semiramide*, composed expressly for her by Portogallo. Her engagement was for one year, at a salary of 2,000 guineas; but by performances at the oratorios at Covent-Garden Theatre and other concerts she cleared upwards of £10,000 in less than six months. In 1815 Madame Catalani quitted England for Paris, when the King of France granted her the patent of the Theatre Royal Italien, and condescended to annex, by way of encouragement, an annual allowance of about £7,000 sterling.—She continued four years in the management, and gave alternate engagements to Paer and Spontini for conducting the musical department. From Paris she went to Berlin, where she was equally ravishing, and thence to Hanover, where she was received with much amenity by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. She afterwards proceeded to Munich and Vienna, and, after many solicitations, undertook a voyage to St. Petersburgh, where she remained four months, and also met with the most unbounded success. In 1821 Madame Catalani returned to London, and immediately announced a concert in the Argyll rooms, which was brilliantly attended. In 1822 Madame Catalani gave four concerts at the Argyll-rooms, and in 1823 sang at the York and Birmingham Festivals. In 1824 she was by express desire re-engaged at the Italian Opera, where her re-appearance caused the greatest delight. She afterwards travelled again on the Continent, and finally retired into private life in 1831, and died at her villa in the 60th year of her age, much regretted by those who had the benefit and advantage of her acquaintance.

PORTSMOUTH.—THE 44TH REGIMENT.—On Monday the 44th Regiment, which is now doing garrison duty at Gosport, was presented with new colours by Lady Pakenham, the wife of the Major-General commanding the district, Sir Hercules Pakenham. The day was remarkably favourable, and a considerable number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, as well as the naval and military officers stationed in the garrison, were on the ground. The ceremony of consecrating the colours was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, who made a very powerful and impressive address to the regiment, which was listened to with deep attention by all present. The Venerable Archdeacon concluded his address with an appropriate prayer. Immediately after the consecration of the colours Lady Pakenham presented them to the ensigns who had been selected to receive them at her ladyship's hands, and, in so doing spoke as follows:—"In presenting the colours of the 44th Regiment, I am deeply moved, for I cannot help feeling a recurrence of those painful emotions that the late history in Afghanistan excited when presenting it; yet when I look around me on the few brave men who survived those almost unheard of perils, and those who have since joined their ranks, I feel assured that the future career of the 44th Regiment will only remind the world of its former existence by displaying to more than ordinary advantage the well known bravery of British soldiers, and so, if I may be allowed an allusion to the fable bird of old, rise like the phœnix from the ashes of its predecessors. Receive these colours with the warmest prayers for their future glory and success, of one, who as the sister, wife and mother of soldiers, feels an enthusiastic interest in that brave order of men. May they always be unfurled in support of the honour of our country and Gracious Queen, and to the glory of the King of Kings, whose blessing has already been so eloquently invoked!" At the conclusion of her ladyship's address, the colours were taken to the front of the regiment, and received with the usual salutes. After the customery military forms had been completed, the Commander in Chief of the district, Major General Sir Hercules Pakenham, next addressed the regiment. Colonel Shelton returned thanks on behalf of the regiment to Lady Pakenham, the General, and Archdeacon Wilberforce. In the evening the officers gave a ball, which was attended by all the rank and fashion of the district.

The State Beds at Cambridge and Wimpole.—Of the magnificent state beds used by the Queen when at Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, and at Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, we are furnished with the subjoined description. The state bed at Trinity Lodge was originally made for his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, but has been considerably altered. The draperies were of rich crimson satin ornamented with bullion fringe and trimmings; at the head, inside, the arms of her Majesty and her illustrious consort were embroidered in proper heraldic colours, with the initials "V. and A." worked in illuminated capitals. The canopy is very splendid, and corresponds entirely with the other parts of the bedstead, the framework of which is of bronze and gold. It was after the approved design of Miles and Edwards, at whose establishment, in Oxford-street, the elegant state bed at Wimpole Hall was made, at the express command of the Earl Hardwicke, the grand piece of furniture manufactured some years ago not suiting the taste of the Queen, as too gorgeous. On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the noble earl a remarkably elegant bedstead of heart of oak, highly polished, particularly chaste in all its embellishments, was provided at very short notice, the four pillars of which were surmounted by the royal crown of England and that of Saxe Coburg Gotha in gold, and the royal initials in relief of gold. The hangings were of a very splendid chintz of British manufacture, and it was understood to have been printed expressly for the bedstead, which throughout combined elegance with splendour, although not so magnificent as that at Trinity Ledge.

THE SELF PRIMING GUN.—Messrs. Needham, the gun makers of 26, Piccadilly, have recently obtained a patent for an important improvement in percussion locks, by which the caps are, by the motion of the lock placed at once, and without the trouble of putting them on the nipple, as in common percussion locks, with the fingers, in a small cavity beneath where the nipple generally is, and there held fast till exploded on pulling the trigger. The contrivance further provides, that directly one cap is exploded it is forced from it cavity and another cap instantly takes its place. The caps are contained in a hollow groove along the side of the stock, which groove is covered with a small plate of brass, which does not increase the bulk nor render the stock unsightly. The groove holds 60 caps, which lie in it in such a way that it is an impossibility to stick in or block up the passage of the lock, and there is a small simple instrument to feed or replenish the groove, or reservoir when empty. The contrivance is simple, and is effected by a small lever placed in the lock, upon which the cock works. It has these advantages over the method now in use:—additional power, from the cap or priming being brought immediately on the charge without the intervention of a nipple, the impossibility of the caps falling off or being lost, the protection of them from wet, the total avoidance of danger from the caps flying in pieces so as to injure the the shooter, and the increased expedition in firing, in the proportion of five times to three. The soldier will never miss fire, and will fire with a rapidity hitherto never calculated upon, and the cavalry soldier will be able to trust to his pistol or carbine with the confidence arising from the certainty that the cap has not slipped off. To sportsmen the same advantage will arise.—*Times.*

THE YOUNG MAN'S LESSON.—Young man! after the dance of the day are over, how do you spend your evenings? When business is dull, and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known and now know, many young men, who if they devoted to any scientific, or literary, or professional pursuits, the time they spend in games of chance, and lounging in bed, and in idle company, might rise to any eminence. You have sit rapt of the sexton's sun, who became a fine astronomer by spending a short time every evening in gazing at the stars, after ringing the bell for nine o'clock. Sir Wm. Phipps who at the age of forty-five had attained the order of knighthood, and the office of high sheriff of New England and Governor of Massachusetts, learned to read and write after his eighteenth year of a ship-carpenter in Boston. Wm. Gifford the great editor of the Quarterly, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and spent his hours in study. And because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, he wrought out his problems on smooth leather with a blunt awl. David Rittenhouse, the American astronomer, when a plough boy, was observed to have covered his plough and fences with figures and calculations. James Ferguson, the great Scotch astronomer, learned to read by himself, and mastered the elements of astronomy whilst a shepherd's boy in the fields by night. And perhaps, it is not too much to say, that if the hours wasted in idle company, in vain conversation, at the tavern, were only spent in pursuit of useful knowledge, the dullest apprentice in any one of our shops might become an intelligent member of society, and a fit person for most of our civil offices. By such a course, the rough covering of many a youth is laid aside; and their ideas, instead of being confined to local subjects and professional technicalities, might range throughout the wide fields of creation; and other stars from the young men of this city might be added to the list of worthies that is gilding our country with bright yet mellow light.—*Rev. Dr. Murray.*

Melancholy Circumstance.—Last week, at the Blockley Almshouse, a young woman committed suicide by taking arsenic. The following note, found upon a table in her room, explains the cause of her unfortunate end:—"Let no one attempt to use any cup, tumbler or spoon that is on this table. This is to inform all who may see it, that no one is chargeable with my death—that is with having in any form murdered me—I die by my own hand. I have been the victim of a cruel deceiver, who after leading me into the greatest distress, has left me destitute of many friends and acquaintances, now not which way to turn. This has caused me to commit the rash act. May God have mercy on my soul! It is my last request that Dr. E——, may be made come and gaze on the cold clay of her he so ruined and cruelly deserted. My name is ——, I am the adopted daughter of Mr ——, South Twelfth-street. I had when I was very low, the promise of Mr. D ——, brewer, at the corner of —— and ——streets, to be in the Magdalen Burial ground. I think, if some one would call upon him (he is a very benevolent man) that he would let me lie there—R ——. It is my earnest request that no efforts be made to restore life. I have no tie to bind me here. I long to be cold. A prostitute's life I cann

[We continue this day our Extracts from Sir F. B. Head's "Narrative."]

One would have thought that the manly indignation displayed in these high-spirited, loyal remonstrances from both branches of the Canadian Legislature would have induced the Colonial Office to have drawn in for ever the horns with which even then it was feeling its way towards democracy: however, Mr. M'Kenzie had still access to the department, and, as her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor generals of Upper Canada had joined in ignominiously expelling him from the House of Assembly, he determined to endeavour to display the almost royal influence he possessed, by making it appear that he had induced the Colonial Minister to dismiss both these officers from his Majesty's service. Accordingly, with this object in view, he has published in Upper Canada the following note and memorandum:—

(COPY.)

Lord Howick presents his compliments to Mr. M'Kenzie, and will be happy to see him, if he will be good enough to call on him, Monday at twelve o'clock.

Colonial Office, 7th March, 1833.

MEMORANDUM.—This note was addressed to me on occasion on which the Colonial Office resolved to change the Attorney and Solicitor generals of Upper Canada, in answer to my representations as to their conduct.

(Signed) W. L. M'KENZIE.

Accordingly, within one day of the date of Lord Howick's note, a despatch (6th of March, 1833, and published by Mr. M'Kenzie) was addressed to Sir John Colborne, which, after referring to the part which the two crown officers had taken in joining in the votes for the expulsion of Mr. M'Kenzie, concluded by saying, "I have received his Majesty's commands to inform you that he regrets that he can no longer avail himself of their services, and that, from the time of your receiving this despatch, they are to be relieved from the duties imposed upon them in their respective offices."

At the time this despatch was written it was known to every loyal man in the North American colonies that Mr. M'Kenzie was secretly, in his heart, the same rebel and the same traitor which experience has since proved him to be; and altho' it might have been deemed impolitic in the crown officers to avow their natural hostility to such a being, yet the bare fact of the Colonial Office publicly expelling them with ignominy at the very moment when it was known that Mr. M'Kenzie was revelling in Downing street, reading confidential communications which ought never to have been submitted to him, had the effect of disheartening the British, and of encouraging the republicans to believe most confidentially that the Colonial Office was with them, and that, what this resistless engine to assist them, their dark nameless object must eventually succeed.

On Mr. M'Kenzie's return from England he was accordingly hailed by the republicans, or anti-British, as their "conquering hero," and, supported as he had been in Downing-street, it was not surprising that he succeeded in regaining a seat in the House of Assembly, where he was enabled to ejaculate falsehoods almost faster than his own infamous newspaper and the republican press could manage to print them.

The loyal being dispirited, it was not surprising that at the next election the republicans should be successful. Accordingly, at the meeting of the session in January, 1835, a large majority of republican members (13 of whom were Americans) was obtained. Mr. Bidwell, an avowed enemy to monarchial institutions, and incurable American in his mind, manner, and utterance, was elected speaker; and, as Mr. M'Kenzie's grievances had proved so fruitful and so successful to the radical cause, it was determined to sicken the loyalists by a second dose, and accordingly, before the session was a fortnight old, a grievance committee was appointed as follows:—

1. W. L. M Kenzie,

For whose apprehension for treason, murder, arson, and highway robbery a reward of 1000*l.* is now offered.

2. T. D. Morrison,

Since tried for treason, and has suddenly quitted the province.

3. David Gibson,

One of M'Kenzie's principal officers in the battle of Gallows-hill, on which day, having absconded, he is now outlawed as a traitor, a reward of 500*l.* having been offered for his apprehension.

4. Charles Waters,

A notorious republican.

Although the transparent veil, which covered rather than concealed the character of this committee, had not as yet rebelliously been cast aside, still it was just as evident in our North American colonies *then* as it is *now*, that the whole and sole objects for which these republicans were striving were—

1. Separation of the Canadas from the mother-country.
2. The robbery and murder of the loyal inhabitants.
3. The attainment of that *general letter of licence* which is the natural effect, in a young, thinly-peopled country, of a sudden transition to democracy.

It was perfectly well known to every man of character in Upper Canada that, because the report of this Grievance Committee would be written by its chairman, Mr. M'Kenzie, it could possibly not, in the nature of things, contain anything but a confused mass of falsehoods and misrepresentations, forming the basis of new demands upon the Colonial Office that the power of the Lieutenant-Governor should be weakened—that his Executive Council should be made "responsible to the people," and that the Legislative Council, which corresponds with our House of Lords, should also be elected by "the people."

All this being clearly foreseen, it became necessary for Mr. M'Kenzie and his colleagues, in delivering themselves of their report, to have recourse to a considerable degree of stratagem. Accordingly a very few days before the close of the session, Mr. M'Kenzie, at midnight, brought up in the House of Assembly, when it was thinly attended, this report of the Grievance Committee, which, WITHOUT BEING READ, was merely received and laid on the table. *It was not adopted*, but on its being artfully proposed that 2000 copies of it should be printed in "*pamphlet form*" (thereby giving the house to understand that this report, whatever it might contain was after all a mere *pamphlet*), even this was opposed and eventually carried only by a majority of eight.

On the following morning, and on the two succeeding days, several members inquired for this Grievance Report, but for three days it could not anywhere be found, until it was again produced by Mr. M'Kenzie himself, who was obliged to confess he had taken it home with him; and it is now well known that he did so for the purpose of surreptitiously inserting, previous to its being printed, a quantity of additional matter; and with this base transaction the session closed.

At the end of May the report of the Committee was printed, and, when it made its appearance, instead of being in "pamphlet form," it turned out to be large octavo grievance volume, in boards, containing 554 closely-printed pages; and it has been calculated (I believe accurately) that there exist in this book more than three times as many gross falsehoods as pages!

As every respectable inhabitant in the colony knew that nothing but wilful misrepresentations could proceed from the pen of Mr. M'Kenzie, the insulting libels which this report contained on the Executive Government, the Executive Council the Legislative Council, and on everything that is venerated in our social fabric, were treated with indifference and contempt, and by no one more so than by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, who at once forwarded the infamous volume to the Colonial Office, with a few short observations, pointing out the glaring "falsehoods" it contained.

On the arrival in Downing-street of this huge book of grievances, declared by the Lieutenant-Governor to be full of "falsehoods," which had not appeared before or even been alluded to by the Legislative or Executive Councils, and which had neither been read nor adopted by the House of the representatives of the people of Upper Canada one would have thought that the Colonial Office would have recollected the punishment under which it had lately smarted—first, by the stern, manly rebuke it had received from both Houses of the Legislature, for having, without consulting them, recommended legislative proceedings on Mr. M'Kenzie's alleged grievances—and, secondly, by the humiliating necessity to which it had been reduced, of publicly restoring to office the two crown officers who (Mr. M'Kenzie has stated) were dismissed in consequence of *his* representation.

One would have thought that, as "a burnt child dreads the fire," such fatal experience would have taught the Colonial Office to shudder at the very name of Mr. M'Kenzie—that it would have taught the Office to place a just confidence in the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, and never again, by listening to ex-parte unofficial statements, to subvert all rule and government, by giving the Governor and Legislature the go-by. But the policy of the Colonial Office was immovable—its course unalterable—its malady incurable, and, though it was perfectly aware of the struggle that was taking place on the continent of America between monarchy and democracy, it deliberately threw its immense influence into the wrong scale!

Accordingly, instead of disregarding this unadopted, and even unread, report of a party who have since shown they were a nest of traitors; instead of supporting the Executive Government, which had been infamously reviled, they came to the determination, not only to recall his Excellency sir John Colborne from his post, principally because he had treated this report with silent contempt, but, as if to gild the fame, or rather the infamy of Mr. M'Kenzie, they resolved to submit for the King's approval a series of drastic remedies for almost all the fictitious disorders which the wicked report of Mr. M'Kenzie had detailed. That brave and gallant veteran officer Sir John Colborne (whom, though a slight difference exists between us, I both respect and regard) was accordingly officially apprized that he would immediately be removed—remedial concessions were framed—the loyal population were again disheartened—the republicans again improperly boasted that the Home Government was with them;—and thus ends the first chapter of the political accidents it has become my melancholy fortune to relate.

Sir Francis Bond Head having been appointed to succeed Sir John Colborne, arrived at Toronto in January, 1836, and thus describes his sentiments and the events which followed:

With Mr. M'Kenzie's heavy book of lamentations in my portmanteau, and with my remedial instructions in my writing-case, I considered myself as a political physician, who, whether regularly educated or not, was about to effect a surprising cure: for, as I never doubted for a moment either the existence of the 553 pages of grievances, nor that I would mercilessly destroy them root and branch, I felt perfectly confident that I should very soon be able proudly to report that the grievances of Upper Canada were defunct—in fact, that I had vien-ed, vidi-ed, and vici-ed them.

As, however, I was no more connected with human politics than the horses that were drawing me—as I had never joined any political party, had never attended a political discussion, and had never even voted at an election, nor taken any part in one—it was no little surprise that, as I drove into Toronto, I observed the walls placarded in large letters which distinguished me as

"SIR FRANCIS HEAD, A TRIED REFORMER."

I could soon see that the loyalists looked upon me in this light, and, accordingly, on the very first appointment, that of Surveyor General, which they themselves forced me to make, they almost one and all joined in a very improper petition to the King, which I am sure they have all since deeply regretted.

Exposed as I knew I must be to the political storm, it was to me a matter of the most perfect indifference from which quarter of the compass it proceeded. "*I have the grievance of Upper Canada*," I said to myself, "*and I have their remedies*"; and, whether the Tories liked the remedies or whether they did not, I cared not a single straw.

Among those who in private audience presented themselves to me was Mr. Bidwell, the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

To this gentleman, who was the leader of the republicans, I expressed the same language which I had addressed to the leaders of the opposite party. I told him plainly that I was an independent man, but that I would deal honestly towards the country, and, being resolutely determined to correct the grievances of the province, I at once took up the book which contained them, and invited Mr. Bidwell to converse with me freely on the subject.

To my utter astonishment, he told me that there were grievances not at all detailed in that book, which "the people" had long endured and were still enduring with great patience; that there was no desire to rebel, but that a morbid feeling of dissatisfaction was daily increasing—that increase it *would*, and that, in fact, if it had not been distinctly stated that I was the bearer of new instructions, those with whom he was associated had come to the determination never to meet in provincial parliament again. "*What, do you mean, Sir*," said I, "*that this book of grievances, which I have been especially sent for, does not contain the complaints of the province?*" Mr. Bidwell repeated his former answer, and, from that day to the hour of his leaving the country, *never* could I get him to look at the book of grievances, but whenever I referred to it he invariably tried to decoy me to some other Will-o-the-wisp complaint, which in like manner would have flown away before me had I attempted to approach it.

When Mr. M'Kenzie, bringing with him a letter of introduction from Mr. Hume, called upon me, I thought that of course HE would be too happy to discuss with me the contents of his own book, but his mind seemed to nauseate its subjects even more than Mr. Bidwell's. Afraid to look me in the face, he sat, with his feet not reaching the ground, and with his countenance averted from me, at an angle of about 70 degrees; while, with the eccentricity, the volubility, and indeed the appearance of a madman, the tiney creature raved in all directions about grievances here, and grivances there, which the Committee, he said, had not ventured to enumerate.

"*Sir*," I exclaimed, "*Let us cure what we have got here first!*" pointing to the book before me.—But no, nothing that I could say would induce this pedler to face his own report; and I soon found that the book had the same effect upon *all* the republican members, and that, like the repellent end of a magnet, I had only to present it to the radicals to drive them from the very object which His Majesty's Government expected would have possessed attraction.

Although I had arrived in total darkness, the light of truth at once now bursting upon my mind, I perceived most clearly that the republicans had overreached themselves; or, in still plainer terms, that they had killed the goose which had been laying them golden eggs. The following Guy-Faux letter from Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P. to Mr. M'Kenzie, points out the cautious, cunning, bit-by-bit course of "reform," which, in order to attain their treasonable object, the republicans in our colonies *ought* to have adopted, instead of dangerously asking for too much at a time, or of ever rashly committing the sum total of their grievances to paper.

This letter, which was taken among Mr. Papineau's baggage after he had absconded, was endorsed in the traitor's own hand-writing as follows.

[To be continued.]

Provincial Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

Hon. Mr. Hazen laid before the house, copies of despatches received from the Colonial Secretary, by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the following subjects, viz:—On the Revenue Act—the return of *double* Head Money—the Loan Act—the Post Office and Civil List departments, and the Consolidation of the Revenue.

Mr. Fisher wished the house to be put in possession, through the government, of such correspondence as may have taken place between the head of the Executive here and the Colonial Secretary at home, regarding the late alterations in the second branch of the Legislature, as connected with last year's Address on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said that the honorable and learned member from York would be immediately gratified, if an Address were presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor requesting this information—and he though the sooner this were done the better.

Mr. Fisher did not think that an Address was called for. *An* Address of this house was last year forwarded home which involved great constitutional principles, and which, he believed, had received the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government—"but we want," continued he, "*certain information* respecting the way in which our Address was received, and responded to. In short, we want to see something *official*, by which we may judge of the effect our request."

Hon. Mr. Hazen believed, that on this point the house would be satisfied. The Government was quite ready—but honorable Members would not, of course, ask for any thing, the production of which might involve a breach of confidence. He was satisfied that there would be no delay on the part of His Excellency, in granting every reasonable application, but it would be indelicate to ask for any thing of a private nature, which may have transpired in this correspondence.

Mr. Partelow. "These Despatches should be laid before the house unasked: still we may move for them by the Address: and I think that a Resolution to this effect should lie on the Table twenty-four hours, in order to give proper time for consideration."

Mr. End would be sorry to adopt the plan suggested by his honorable friend (Mr. Partelow.)—This house had a constitutional right to be put in possession of what had transpired on this subject.—He thought it ridiculous for the house to get up an Address for the granting of any thing to which it had already a free right—"we have," continued the honorable Member, "a right to ask, and a right to be heard." There was, in ancient Rome, a set of officers called delators, who were in fact a parcel of informers—he hoped there were none here.—There could be no occasion for privacy on such a subject. In Nova Scotia and other places, with which he was acquainted, the *private system* had long since been turned inside out—all exposed.—The principle upon which the people delegated this honorable House, was perfectly known to the world, and this publicity should apply to the manner in which the upper house is appointed by the Government.

Mr. J. A. Street thought with the honorable member for Saint John, (Mr. Partelow) that a notice of Address would not be amiss. Such a mode was strictly Parliamentary. At home, their notices of Address are very commonly acted upon, in order that the House of Commons, not the Executive should be put in possession of necessary information. He agreed with his friend, the learned and honorable member (Mr. Fisher) who had introduced the subject, that this house should get the information in question spontaneously, and the communication of such knowledge would be the signal for the house to act upon it. This house, he was convinced, would always have sufficient delicacy to prevent it from seeking for any confidential correspondence which may be supposed to have taken place between the head of the Government here, and the authorities at home; but this case did not come within such rules—the effort was merely to get acquainted with the reception at home of a great constitutional question, concerning which the people of this Province are so extremely anxious.

Hon. Mr. Hazen stated that yesterday in private conversation with the learned and honorable member for York (Mr. Fisher) he had given him (Mr. F.) to understand that there would be a perfect willingness in the Executive to furnish all necessary knowledge as connected with these dispatches.—The Treasurer's Accounts were ready, and dispatch had been used by the Executive in their preparation. Only a very short time had elapsed since the commencement of this Session, and honorable members complained that impossibilities had not been performed. Every thing was done that could have been done in the space of three or four days. He wished to know what the learned and honorable member for Gloucester meant when he talked of public and private informers! The Goverment here would always look with becoming contempt on such base means. It required no such assistance.

Mr. End retorted that the terms, *secret* and *confidential*, were first used by the honorable and learned member of the Executive, and he (Mr. Hazen) might thank himself for the observation.

Mr. Speaker. "It is wrong to carry on this discussion. Any honorable member has a right to ask for information from a member of the Government: and as in the present instance the application is met by a disposition to grant it, enough has been said on the subject."

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

Hon. Mr. Hazen presented a petition, numerously signed, from the Boot and Shoe-makers of St. John, praying the house to impose a protective duty on boots and shoes. He observed in reference thereto that the privations to which they were subjected was too well known to need any comment.

Hon. Mr. Hazen presented a petition from the Corporation of St. John praying that the house would disallow any motion for levying additional taxes in the city of St. John, whether for the benefit of the water company, or for any other object.

Mr. W. H. Street defended the st. John water company from asperation, and went into details to show the claims it had upon the city. He said that the works of the water company had repeatedly saved the city from destruction—that it could not be carried on without assistance—and that unless the inhabitants were assessed for the payment of money due the company, the works must be abandoned, and the city left to its fate.

Mr. Hazen thought the remarks of his hon. colleague quite uncalled for. The petition was not aimed particularly against the water company, although that was mentioned; it was against *all* additional taxation. And he thought his hon. colleague knew perfectly well that the inhabitants of the city could not bear any more taxes than they were already burdened with.—The details the hon. member had entered into were quite uncalled for.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Friday, February 9.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from John Chapman, Adjutant of the Second Battalion Westmorland Militia, praying that a grant may pass to remunerate him for services performed in the year 1843; which he read.—And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. J. A. Street, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Bankrupt Laws, submitted their report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committe appointed on the third instant, by Resolution of this Honorable House, to take into consideration the state of the Bankrupt Laws now in force in this Province, and their present and prospective effect upon Public Credit, and the Commercial interest of the Province, Report—

"That the Committee have had the subject under consideration, and are of opinion, that these laws are calculated to have a highly injurious effect upon Public Credit, and also upon the Trade of the Province.

"That the present Laws are greatly in advance of any thing of the kind in the Sister Colonies, and also of the neighbouring States, and in many respects, of the Bankrupt Laws in England.

"That in Nova Scotia, an older and much more populous Colony than this, there is no Bankrupt Law in force, and the committee cannot learn that any practical evil has resulted therefrom.

"That even in the United States, that populous and enterprising Country, the Bankrupt Acts, which were only passed a few years since, have recently been repealed, *in toto*, from having been found upon trial to be productive of evil rather than good.

"That in England, where the extensive Commercial operations, and immense amount of capital embarked in enterprising speculations, have made it necessary for the protection of those engaged in Trade, that a system of Bankrupt Laws should be in force, it has been found extremely difficult to make them work,—or in other words, to prevent the remedy from being worse than the disease; and even there, their application is limited for the most part to those engaged in Trade; whereas in this Province they extend to all classes, and are merely limited in amount, by which means all persons owing less than £200, however unfortunate in business or indigent in circumstances, are subject to all the inconveniences of these Laws, while they are deprived of the advantages; a source of well grounded complaint on the part of the small Traders, Farmers and Labourers.

"That in this new country, where capital is scarce and credit is given from a reliance upon the youth, strength, and capabilities of the debtor, rather than upon his present means of payment, the operation of the present laws is to deprive the creditor of his legal remedy, leaving the debtor in the full possession of all those faculties which constituted the main grounds of Credit; than which in the opinion of the Committee, nothing can be more unjust.

"That the Committee, after giving the subject every consideration, are of opinion, that the present Bankrupt Laws, in addition to their injurious effect upon Trade and Public Credit, are calculated to have a highly immoral tendency upon the dealings and transactions between man and man throughout the Province, and to encourage rather than check wild speculations. In England, in order to prevent fraud, and to carry out the operation of these laws, it has been found necessary to introduce an additional system of jurisprudence, which is attended with an expense which only an old, extensive Commercial country, like Great Britain, is fit to bear.

"The Committee, under these circumstances, have come to the conclusion, that this Province is too new and too limited, in Capital, Population and Commerce, for the present operation of the Bankrupt Laws with advantage; and therefore recommend, that the Bankrupt Acts now in force in this province be repealed, as far as relates to all future applications for relief thereunder, with a proviso, however, for allowing all those for whom Fiats shall have been granted prior to the repealing of these Acts, to carry through their proceedings in Bankruptcy thereunder; in order to which the Committee have prepared a Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Laws now in force, under the title of—"a Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to Bankrupt in this Province," which they now submit with this Report.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"J. A. STREET,
W. H. BOTSFORD,
A. BARBERIE,
JAMES TAYLOR,
GEORGE S. HILL."

Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor,—Happening to see a late number of that precious periodical the *Morning News*, said to be published "Tri-Weekly," i.e. once in three weeks, but which, very much to the annoyance of the moral and loyal portion of this community, infests the air with its odour three times a week.—Happening I say to see it, for it was purely accidental, and in the only possible place in the world where it might be said to be useful, I cast over an article in it relative to the last meeting of the Provincial Association, wherein that *Oracle*, Mr. Fenety, recommends that that body should close the doors of the Association against all who are not favourable to its operations as now conducted.—Close the doors!! That certainly would be shewing a degree of *liberality*, and giving an opportunity for fair *investigation* that might, and probably does square with *his* "liberal" views; but for his information they will not suit this community at this particular time. That sapient piece of conceit and ignorance must be told that the people of this city will hear, see, and judge for themselves, and if he should again have the vanity to mount the *scaffold* to spout his nothings, he must not expect the same forbearance as he experienced on the last occasion, when the audience suffered him to occupy the stand until forbearance became almost criminal. On that occasion he was only hissed off; it is not improbable on his next appearance he may be kicked off.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

MESSRS. DURANTS—

Gentlemen.—Prompted by a desire for the prosperity of this community, I attended the last meeting of the Provincial Association, for the purpose of hearing from the mouths of the Officers of that establishment, what remedial measures they intended to suggest to the operatives of this community. (for I observed with regret, that three out of the five Officers of that body, were not operatives,) and how I must observe, (much as I wish it were otherwise,) that there is too much truth in the communicated observations in the last *Courier*, which appeared on this subject. I am among those Sir who feel but too sensibly that a very great portion of our present sufferings is attributable to a mistaken policy pursued by not only by our Legislature, but by a very large majority of our influential men, as well *out* of, as *in* office. I must confess, much as I see the necessity of some strenuous measures being adopted for resuscitating the crushed energies of the productive man, and much as I had hoped to have found a remedy in the operations of that Association, I have up to this period looked in vain for any thing like a digested scheme for its consummation; and while I partially subscribe to the doctrine of the communicant of the last Courier, "that interest will clash" in a greater or less degree, yet am I far from thinking it will be to the extent anticipated by that writer. I think, (a thing which in all probability has not yet entered the heads of the officers of that body,) that it Representatives of all the various productive classes were called together, and the *extent* of all their wishes as to protection, were fairly set forth, including the Miller, of whom there *does* at present exist a suspicion of ulterior if not sinister views. If this were done and a perfect and a reciprocal scale of protection drawn up and *agreed to by all*, it would be giving an importance, and a solidity to their proceedings, that alone can insure success. If this be not done, it will like a thousand and one other ephemerals of the day, flit in gaudy hues before the eye of the unenquiring followers of baubles, and then be seen no more.—Amidst the vagueness and puerile display of that evening, I was much gratified to learn from the lips of Dr. Bayard, (who by the way was the only speaker who appeared to know *precisely* for what purpose he had mounted the Rostrum,) among a number of other pertinent observations, an allusion made to the practice of TRAWL fishing. This is a system of taking fish, that is by no means novel, but has been practised "time out of mind" in the British and Irish Channels, and has in the Mother country been productive not only of support to the inhabitants of the villages along the sea coast, but has realized to the capitalist engaged in it, vast sums of money. Neither is the suggestion of its application to this country new. I remember, the Editor of the Colonist, some 10 or 12 years since describing its operations in his paper, and even went to Carleton among the Fishermen, and lecturing on the advantages to be by them derived by its adoption. But poor man, he was only laughed at for his pains, and told that what was applicable to England, would not suit here. To those sir still sceptical as to the efficacy of the application of the TRAWL to our waters, I would recommend a visit to Her Majesty's steam ship Columbia, where if they will take a trip in the Bay of Fundy, they will see with their own eyes the practical operation of a ROYAL TRAWL, which would probably cause the scales to fall from their eyes, and establish the reign of conviction. It may not be out of place here to mention that the price of a TRAWL, in Bridport, Devonshire, where they are manufactured, would range from £25 to £50, and could be readily worked in one of the many schooners rotting at our wharves. I have thrown out these hints sir, purely from a desire to be of service to my fellow citizens, and to draw aside if possible the veil which at present hangs before the workings of that body, and which in the hands of Mechanics' instead of Lawyers and Merchants, would in a very short time produce that consummation so devoutly to be wished.

Yours, &c.

A THINKER.

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

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

☞ Copies of the Chronicle may be had at this Office at 4d. each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 16, 1844.

BRITISH MAGNANIMITY.—In this impression, and among our English extracts, which are to the 13th January, it will be seen that a supplementary treaty with China has been ratified, one clause of which provides that all Foreign Nations shall enjoy the same commercial privileges as England herself, thus rendering both the French and American Embassies a nullity. Glorious John, honest John, magnanimous John Ball, he has fully proved to the world that he fights not alone for conquest, but for the general improvement of the human race.—Thus has the greatest nation that ever was blessed with the light of heaven, used her Might, Majesty, and Money, not to conquer and rob the barbarians, but to humanize and christianize them, and bring them in closer contact with more civilized nations. The Treaty thus concluded, while it will prove of incalculable advantage to China herself, will also open up to all the Nations of the Earth a trade of fair and honorable competition, to which the Mistress of the World invites them. We sincerely hope that this lesson may not be thrown away on our wayward Republican neighbours, who, ever on the watch for a pretence to abuse a nation she cannot copy, may now have common honesty enough to take back the odium she has laboured for a length of time to heap upon her. The whole vocabulary of their abuse being expended on Britain for her commercial conquests, no sooner had hostilities ceased, than a Plenipotentiary was dispatched from *fastidious* America to share in the "*spoils*." What then must be the feelings of both France and America to find themselves (without deserving it) ranged side by side, in point of commercial advantages, with the conquerors of the Celestial cities.—Such splendid examples, while they surround us with a halo, the brightest pages of England's history, must, spite of the narrow minded and foolish policy of envious nations, break down the tissue barriers set up to hide her resplendent glory, and ere long be productive of that universal admiration which is a tribute paid alone to great nations.

INSPECTIONS.—In our last we threw out a hint that at no distant period we would say something relative to Inspections generally, which we hoped might meet with attention from the Legislature; that body being now in session, we proceed to redeem our promise. The Inspections and Surveys throughout the province are so wretchedly conducted as to call for a thorough investigation in the Assembly, and such amendments made thereto, as, while it makes the regulations respectable to the framers of the Laws, shall also render them efficient and protective to the community. We will first mention the Survey of Lumber, it is notorious to this district, if not to none, save the purchasers, it either satisfied or served with the present arrangement. Ask any Lumberer if he gets fair play in the survey of his Deals and Boards brought to market? he will immediately answer No. Ask him how is this? and his reply will be, because the merchant keeps the Surveyor only that suits him; and that the surveyor knowing precisely on what footing his survey is to be made, takes as a matter of course *proper care to hit the mark aimed at*. Ask Inspector of Fish on what tenure he holds his office? and if he answer truly he will tell you on the breath of my employer, and he only will I serve. Put a similar question to the Flour Inspector, and he will say, if I please not the Importer as to weight and quality, "Othello's occupation's gone": he! no more of me. With respect to this last mentioned article, the inspection has become notoriously a hoax on the community, as all its operations are a mere juggle. The moment an opening for fraud in this necessary article of consumption, and the temptations to its commission are so various, that it would only be a matter of surprise if they were not continually committed. It is publicly stated and we believe not attempted to be denied, that some of our importers *mark their own Barrels, thus dispensing both with the Law and the Inspector*; and with respect to the Flour ground in this province, it is neither packed in barrels, nor inspected, conveniently the Miller's conscience, is the only guarantee to the purchaser. These are facts, just as true as they are glaring, and call loudly for both a prompt and efficient remedy. And here we think we hear the reader say; well, now for the remedy. Then here it is, let a Head Inspector be appointed to each department; let him be respectable and paid liberally; let all other Inspectors or Surveyors be under his command, and make him responsible for their conduct, in the same way that the Collector of H. M. Customs or any other public officer is answerable to the Home Government for all officers under him. Let the sub inspectors names be put up in his office, and make it obligatory on him, to send them in turn to inspect where required, thereby preventing the merchant from chosing his favourite man. This with such other detail as the wisdom of persons conversant with the business may suggest, will in our opinion go far to remedy those evils, which cry aloud for redress.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia met at Halifax on the 8th inst. The Hon. Wm. Young, late speaker, was re-elected to the Chair, and the Rev. Dr. Twining chosen Chaplain.

INDIAN RESERVES.—In the reported Debates of the 9th instant, we observe a most extraordinary statement, made by Mr. End in his place in the House of Assembly. That gentleman stated that he had read in the Legislative Journals of Nova-Scotia, a communication signed M. H. Perley, Esq. which stated that he Mr. Perley, was vested by the Lieutenant Governor of this province with the *entire control* of the Indian Reserves, 65 thousand acres; yet in the face of this, His Excellency in his speech to the House has called the attention of the Legislature to that subject. Mr. End very properly says, he cannot see the propriety of His Excellency's commands, if Mr. Perley's statement be true. To us the case appears extraordinary, in whatever light we take it. If Mr. Perley's statement to the legislature of Nova Scotia be false, we cannot but think his conduct such as to disqualify him from holding any Government appointment. If true, then has His Excellency overstepped his commission, and we incline to the opinion that he has no *authority* to vest any man with such power.—Mr. End called upon Mr. Simonds one of the Executive Councillors, for a confirmation or denial of the statement; that gentleman (Mr. S) did not think proper to reply, consequently the circumstance is yet involved in a mystery, which time alone (it appears) is to unravel.

COUNTER ADDRESS.—The Radicals of Gore District, (Upper Canada,) in an Address, have taken the liberty of advising His Excellency the Governor General of Canada as to what Responsible Government should be; to which His Excellency, nothing daunted, has made a lucid Reply, giving them in return a piece of wholesome and constitutional advice, which we trust will be fully understood and acted upon in that unquiet section of Her Majesty's dominions. Sir Charles received the Address in the very plenitude of good nature, and gave them in return, about as good a "Roland for their Oliver," as could well be imagined; his reply is lengthy, and too good to be missed, we have therefore copied it elsewhere in this impression, and to which we would direct the attention of our readers.

On Monday evening a meeting of the Kingston Branch of the Provincial Association was held in Kingston Court House at which a large number of persons were present, who appeared all animated with one desire to forward the intentions of the Body. The petition to the Legislature, prepared by the St. John Committee, (published in this impression,) being read, it was unanimously signed by those present, and some animated remarks made by the speakers, among whom were Wm. Pyenell and Wm. Simpson, Esquires: Capt. Atchison, and Messrs. B. Ansley and John Berryman, of this city. The resolutions adopted by the members in this city were also unanimously passed at Kingston.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—We omitted in former numbers to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of an article in this Province, hitherto imported to a very great extent. We mean the item of Rope, which is produced of every size and quality, from a Chalk Line to a Cable, at the "*St. Brunswick Ropery*" St. Andrews, and sold in this city by Mr. George Thomas, Ward street.

BALL.—On Wednesday evening a Ball and Supper was given at the *St. John Hotel*, by the Officers of Militia in this city. Upwards of two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present, a large portion of whom were private and public Guests, among the latter were MAJOR GALLOWAY and the Officers of the 33d Regiment, with their Ladies, Officers of the 52d Regt. and of the Artillery and Commissariat. His Worship the Mayor, the American Consul, &c. &c.—Dancing was kept up with much spirit during the evening—Quadrilles and Waltzes following each other in quick succession until the time of departure from the festive scene. The exertions of the Stewards to give effect to the arrangements, and their attention to the company were unwearied; which, coupled with the endeavours of the Messrs. Scammell to furnish the best of Viands, did not fail in affording gratification to all present.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE

To the Warden and Councillors of the Gore District.

I receive, Gentlemen, with great satisfaction the assurance of your attachment to her Majesty's Person and Government, and of your desire to perpetuate the union happily existing between this Colony and the Great Empire of which it forms a part; and I thank you for your courteous expression of personal regard towards myself.

Before I reply to the substance of your address, I must endeavour to remove some erroneous impressions by which it seems to have been dictated.

You suppose me to have been misled by certain imaginary beings whom you designate as irresponsible and unconstitutional advisers. I am not aware of their existence.

You offer me your opinions, in the absence from me, as you say, of constitutional advisers, whereas I have them in the Executive Council.

You speak of the Resolutions of September, 1841, as having been exclusively carried into operation under my lamented predecessors; but in my Administration have they been so thoroughly carried into operation as in mine.

The substance of your address relates to the resignation of certain members of the late Executive Council, and to the question of Responsible Government, which you conceive to be involved in that proceeding.

The resignation of those gentlemen proceeded from my refusing to agree to certain stipulations which it was unconstitutional for them to demand, and a compliance with which was impossible on my part, as, in my judgment, it would have involved a surrender of the patronage of the Crown to them for party purposes, an act to which I could never agree. In no other respect was the question of Responsible Government involved in their resignation.

With reference to your views of Responsible Government, I cannot tell you how far I concur in them without knowing your meaning, which is not distinctly stated.

If you mean that the Governor is to have no exercise of his own judgment in the administration of the Government, and is to be a mere tool in the hands of the Council, then I totally disagree with you. That is a condition of which I can never submit, and which her Majesty's Government, in my opinion, never can sanction.

If you mean that every word and deed of the Governor is to be previously submitted for the advice of the Council, then you propose what, besides being impossibly tedious and useless, is utterly impossible, consistently with the due dispatch of business.

If you mean that the patronage of the Crown is to be surrendered for exclusive party purposes to the Council, instead of being distributed to reward merit, to meet just claims, and to promote the efficiency of the public service, then we are again at issue. Such a surrender of the prerogative of the Crown is, in my opinion, incompatible with the existence of a British Colony.

If you mean that the Governor is an irresponsible officer, who can, without responsibility, adopt the advice of the Council, then you are, I conceive, entirely in error. The undisputed functions of the Governor are such, that he is not only one of the hardest worked servants of the Colony, but also has more responsibilities than any other officer in it.—He is responsible to the Crown and the Parliament and the people of the Mother Country, for every act that he performs, or suffers to be done, whether it originates with himself, or is adopted on the advice of others. He could not divest himself of that responsibility by pleading the advice of the Council. He is also virtually responsible to the people of the colony, and practically more so than ever to the Mother Country. Every day proves it, and no resolutions can make it otherwise.

But if, instead of meaning any of the above stated impossibilities, you mean that the Government should be administered accordingly to the well understood wishes and interests of the people; that the Resolutions of September, 1841, should be faithfully adhered to; that it should be competent to the Council to offer advice on all occasions, whether as to patronage or otherwise; and that the Governor should receive it with the attention due to his constitutional advisers; and consult with them in cases of adequate importance; that there should be a cordial co-operation and sympathy between him and them; that the council should be responsible to the Provincial Parliament and people; and that when the acts of the Governor are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be at liberty to resign; then I entirely agree with you, and see no impracticability in carrying on Responsible Government in a colony on that footing, provided that the respective parties engaged in the undertaking be guided by moderation, honest purposes, common sense, and equitable minds devoid of party spirit.

As you have considerately tendered to me your advice in the supposition that I stood in need of it, I trust that I may, without offence, offer some counsel in return.

You have all the essentials of Responsible Government. Keep it. Cling to it. Do not throw it away by grasping at impossibilities. Do not lose the substance by snatching at a shadow.

You desire to perpetuate your Union with the British Empire. Do not imagine that this purpose can be promoted by obstructing her Majesty's Government, in order to reduce its authority to a nullity. You have every privilege freely granted that is compatible with the maintenance of that Union. Her Majesty's Government has no inclination to exercise any unnecessary interference in your local affairs; but can never consent to the prostration of the honor and dignity of the Crown, and I cannot be the traitor that would sign the death warrant of British connexion.

Cherish Responsible Government and British Connexion. Let them work together in harmony and union in a practicable manner. But do not pursue a course that must destroy one or the other or both.

This advice is offered with perfect sincerity by a friend, whose only interest in the counsel that he gives, is an anxious desire to secure the welfare of Canada, and the integrity of the British Empire.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS TO 13th OF JANUARY.

The result of the year's revenue had been published. The whole amount received for the year ending Jan. 1, 1844, was £50,071,943, being an increase of £5,752,078 on that of the year previous, which was £44,329,865. The principal increase is on the income tax which has risen from £571,056 to £5,249,260, in consequence of the recent changes.

American flour was quoted at Liverpool, 9th ult., 31s. 6d. to 32s. per brl. superior quality. No alteration in the duties on foreign grain.

A slight accident happened on the 5th Jan. to Queen Victoria, who was being driven in a pony carriage with the Marchioness of Douro. The postillion took too short a turn from one road into another, and the left wheel of the carriage went into a broad ditch, which threw the carriage against the hedge. The Queen and Lady Douro were speedily rescued from their unpleasant position, and returned to the Castle in a small pony carriage, driven by Colonel Arbuthnot, which was kindly given up by a lady who was driving close by; and Prince Albert, accompanied the car on horseback. The Queen did not experience any inconvenience from the accident.

IRELAND appears to remain in the same state of tumultuous excitement without definite action, in which she has been for months. The near approach of the State trials, which were

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…dent happened on the 5th Jan. to
…, who was being driven in a pony
…e Marchioness of Douro. The pos-
…short a turn from one road into ano-
…ft wheel of the carriage went into a
…hich threw the carriage against the
…Queen and Lady Douro were speed-

…ly rescued from their unpleasant position, and re-
…turned to the Castle in a small pony carriage, driven
…by Colonel Arbuthnot, which was kindly given up
…by a lady who was driving close by; and Prince
…Albert, accompanied the car on horseback. The
…Queen did not experience any inconvenience from
…the accident.

…Ireland appears to remain in the same state of
…tumultuous excitement without definite action, in
…which she has been for months. The near approach
…of the State trials, which were to be renewed on
…the 15th ult., had called forth two movements, one
…apparently from the Catholic Clergy and the other
…from the City Corporation of Dublin. The first of
…these is a call for an "aggregate meeting of all the
…Catholics in Ireland, at Dublin," on the 15th ult.,
…two days before the trials,—to protest against the
…striking from the jury panel of the names of 11
…Catholics, and the second, a motion on the 8th ult.,
…at the session of the Corporation, by Alderman Roe,
…formerly Mayor of Dublin, for an address by the
…Corporation of Dublin to the Queen, representing
…the grievances under which Ireland laboured, and
…requesting her to postpone the State trials until
…these grievances shall be redressed. In the mean-
…time the preparations for the trials were going for-
…ward, and the Court-room was undergoing a com-
…plete alteration, to enable a greater concourse to
…attend on this engrossing occasion.

The weekly "rent" declared at the meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 8th, was £500.

On the 4th Jan., the first proceedings were had for striking the special jury for the state trials. The counsel for both sides were present, to urge any objections they might take to the names drawn; there being a list of 717 juror, from which 48 were to be taken by lot. The list thus obtained consisted of 12 Radicals and Repealers and 36 Conservatives.

The parties proceeded, Mr. Kemmis for the Crown and Mr. Cantwell for the traversers, to reduce the list, each naming one alternately, Mr. Kemmis never failing to name either a Catholic or a Liberal, eleven of the former and one of the latter, and Mr. Cantwell each time exclaiming, "There's another Roman gone!" The list was at length reduced to the twenty-four whose names follows:—

1 James Hamilton, 14 Upper Ormond quay, wine merchant.
2 James C. Papworth, 106 Malborough street, architect.
3 Capt. Edward Roper, 15 Eccles street.
4 Stephen Parker, 2 St. Andrew street, pawnbroker.
5 Edward Clarke, Esq., 128 Stephen's Green, west.
6 Benjamin Eaton, 8 Princes' street, builder.
7 James Hamilton, 15 Chamber street, ironmonger.
8 Francis Faulkner, 78 Grafton street, grocer and wine merchant.
9 J. J. Croker, 36 North great George street, wine merchant.
10 Henry Finn, 25 William street, piano forte maker.
11 Henry Thompson, 28 Eustace street, wine merchant.
12 Anson Floyd, 19 Wellington quay, china warehouse.
13 John Rigby, 175 Great Brunswick street, gun maker.
14 Robert Hanna, 12 Henry street, wine merchant.
15 John Holmes 10 Wm. street, merchant.
16 Wm. Longfield, Esq., 18 Harcourt street.
17 Wm. Ord, 79 and 81 Cork street, tanner.
18 Robert S. Stubbs, 5 Dame street, linen draper.
19 Wm. Scott, 42 and 44 Stafford street, cabinet maker.
20 Joshua M'Cormick, jr. 16 Usher street, wine merchant.
21 Wm. W. Woodroofe, 70 Abbey street, merchant.
22 Geo. Mitchell, 50 L. Sackville street, tobacconist.
23 James Walker, 20 Suffolk street, engraver.
24 George Fowler, 4 Anglesea street, wine merchant.

Great complaints are made that the Crown should have struck off every Catholic that turned up from the ballot box, which is considered equivalent to packing a jury, as the traversers will now be tried by a jury composed entirely of Protestants.

Mr. Steele (one of the accused parties) had given instructions to have Sir James Graham, the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel and Lord Lyndhurst immediately summoned to give evidence on his trial. Sir James Graham is his principal English witness, it is said, in consequence of the fact that Mr. Steele was a member of the Birmingham Political Union, when the present Secretary for the Home Department was a Whig.

China.—The news from China extends to the beginning of October. The most important intelligence was the arrangement of a supplementary treaty between the Chinese and the British Governments, one clause of which guarantees to all foreign nations the same privileges as to the British themselves.

The Duc de Bordeaux has left England for the Continent.

Lady Burdett is dead. Sir Hudson Lowe, has also paid the debt of nature at a very advanced age.

The Rioters.—At the Carmarthen Assizes just closed several Rebecca rioters came before the Court. Many were let off; others were tried on minor offences, and when convicted recommended to mercy; altogether the utmost lenity was shown. The men called Shany-sybor-fawr and Dai-y-cantr were sentenced transportation for life and for twenty years. Other prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from six to twelve months.

Several Englishmen of distinction have purchased estates at Cannes, (France,) near Lord Brougham's.

The Madras newspapers state the death of Sir John Norton on board ship while going to Singapore for the benefit of his health. The treasure taken at Hyderabad had been brought to Bombay; it amounts to about £700,000, including the value of the jewels. One of the Ameer family, a young and ignorant man had been brought by a steamer to Bombay, and sent to join the others at Sapoor, near Poonah.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—*State of Trade.*—There has been rather a large business done this week in the principal articles of consumption. The accounts to hand from Bombay, China and America, have had no effect on our business and the trade of the manufacturing districts, as it is evident, from the range of prices for goods in China, that no shipments of much weight will be made should spinners insist on advanced rates.

The Geyser arrived on the 1st of January from Athens. There were reports by her of a fearful disturbance in that city, the feeling against Russia being intense, and the Ambassadors house it was reported, was destroyed by fire. By the way of Corfu further reports had come to Malta, but no mention was made of the former story, which seems to rest on the authority of a private letter to a lady in Malta.

The British brig 'Hebe,' of London, Robert Douglas, master, from Aquin, Hayti, whence she sailed 29th December, with a cargo of Logwood, bound to Cork for orders, was totally lost on Fish Keys on the morning of the 3rd inst. The mate and second mate, and one of the seamen died previous to her being lost. The master and rest of the crew arrived here this morning, with the materials and part of the cargo.

The cotton market of London, Jan. 5th was improving. The prices of all descriptions were quoted at ⅛d ¼d higher. The accounts of commercial affairs are highly prosperous. All other markets is flourishing—and the English revenue highly prosperous. On the whole, this news will probably add about $1,500,000 *to the value of American produce now in market.—Philadelphia Messenger.*

Wholesale Deserting.—Thirty-three men, part of the crew of the U. S. frigate Raritan, at New York, engaged on the 29th ult to elude the vigilence of the officers, sentries, &c., on board that vessel, and made their way ashore, or rather to the ice, upon which they walked ashore. Several have been recaptured, but most of them are still at large.

To His Excellency Sir William Mac-Bean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.;

To the Honorable the Legislative Council; and

To the Honorable the House of Assembly for the same Province in General Assembly convened;

The PETITION of the undersigned, OFFICERS and MEMBERS of the PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION of NEW-BRUNSWICK, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the necessity which exists for improving the depressed condition of all classes within this Province, by judicious measures for the protection and encouragement of Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures and the Fisheries.

That your Petitioners are of opinion, that the present depressed state of the farming interest, arises in a great degree from the want of a steady home market for Agricultural produce; the high rates of duties now levied on such produce in the United States, completely closing that market to the Farmers of New-Brunswick, and compelling them to rely almost solely on consumption within the Province, while the protection given by the American Tariff to Manufactures and Mechanics, has drawn from this Province a very large number of those classes who there manufacture articles for export to New Brunswick, and thus inflict the greatest possible injury upon this country.

That to create a home market for the surplus productions of Agriculture, your Petitioners conceive that encouragement should be given by Legislative enactments to the Manufacturing, the Commercial, the Sea-faring, and all other classes of consumers, who in return would supply by their industry and skill, all the articles required by the farmers of the Province. A constant and steady interchange of commodities would thus take place, the wants of the population would, in a great degree be supplied from among themselves, and a neighbourly intercourse and feeling would spring up, which would make the interest of any one class, equally the interest of all, and result in rendering the people prosperous and contented.

That while some deny, that this is, or ever can be, an Agricultural country, experience has proved, that the soil of New Brunswick, notwithstanding some disadvantages of climate, is capable of producing as large a quantity to the acre of nearly every kind of crop, as the soil of any other part of the globe; but that by the system of Agriculture generally persued, a vast quantity of labour is wasted, and a large amount of wealth is thereby annually lost to the Province. That in order to remedy this state of things, and introduce a better system of farming throughout the country, your Petitioners pray, that your Excellency and Honors will devise measures for establishing a model farm or farms, with Agricultural Schools connected, in favorable situations in the Province, where farmers' sons and others, may receive a sound practical farming education, and learn the most improved systems of Agriculture adopted in other countries; Your Petitioners further pray, that a moderate bounty be given for a short period on the importation of Guano, in order to encourage the general use of that valuable manure among the farmers of the Province; and they also pray, that an appropriation be made by Your Excellency and Honors for the importation of the best Agricultural Implements known in other countries, to be deposited in each County, as models for whoever may choose to copy them.

Your Petitioners have no doubt, that Your Excellency and Honors are fully aware, that New-Brunswick possess within itself, unbounded materials for Agriculture, Commercial and Manufacturing industry; and your Petitioners believe, that under a judicious system of protection to the labour of this Province, those elements of wealth and special advantages, may at once be turned to profitable account; for labour whether manual or animal, or performed by the agency of steam or water power, when applied to such elements, would open to the Province a long career of prosperity; a large and flourishing population would fill the country; and New-Brunswick, now viewed as the habitation of a mere wilderness, would become one of the fairest and richest portions of British Colonial Empire.

That in order to develope the abundant resources of this country, encourage its settlement, and induce the large body of mechanics and operatives who have been driven from its shores into a foreign land, to return to the dominion of that flag under which they were born, and to which they owe allegiance, your Petitioners respectfully, but earnestly pray your Excellency and your Honors, to impose such import duties upon the product of foreign countries as will protect the labour of the Province, and give to the produce and manufactures of New-Brunswick protection, equal to the protection enjoyed by the produce and manufactures of the countries with which it trades, taking into consideration the circumstances of this Colony, its resources and capabilities.

That your Petitioners crave leave, most respectfully, to bring under the especial notice of Your Excellency and Honors, the expediency of encouraging the formation of Spinning and Weaving establishments within the Province, more particularly as a very large quantity of Wool, of good quality, grown therein, is now annually exported to a foreign country, thus reversing all the established principles of trade, by exporting the raw material, and importing the manufactured article for home consumption; And your Petitioners humbly pray, that the subject may receive that consideration from Your Excellency and Honors which its great importance merits.

That your Petitioners are led to believe that the soil and climate of New-Brunswick are particularly well adapted for the culture of Hemp and Flax; and as a means of encouraging the production of those highly useful and important articles, your Petitioners pray, that bounties may be granted by Your Excellency and Honors, by which the growth of those valuable products would be introduced and encouraged to the great benefit of the Province generally.

That your Petitioners are fully of opinion, that the valuable and extensive Fisheries of this Province need protection from foreign encroachment, and encouragement by Legislative bounty; and that if prosecuted in an efficient manner, they would improve the condition of the Farmer, by opening an additional market for his surplus produce, and furnishing him in return with a cheap and wholesome article of food—while they would necessarily give employment to a large number of operatives and tradesmen, would train up a numerous body of hardy sailors, and increase and extend the foreign trade of the Province, by supplying a valuable article of export, greatly needed to open and sustain a trade with various Southern countries, from whose markets your Petitioners are now almost wholly excluded. Your Petitioners therefore pray, that bounties may be granted by Your Excellency and Honors, to the vessels and fishermen of this Province, for the purpose of inducing an extensive prosecution of the Fisheries, and securing thereby, great and numerous advantages to the country; and your Petitioners also pray, that those Fisheries may be protected from that foreign encroachment to which they have long been subjected, and which has proved so detrimental to their interests, by such means as Your Excellency and Honors may deem most advisable for effecting such protection.

And your Petitioners further most respectfully and humbly pray, that Your Excellency and Honors, in granting protection and encouragement to the Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures and Fisheries of the Province, would be please to grant protection and encouragement equally to all those great interests, without any undue preference being given to either.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound, &c.

New-York Harbor.—A letter from New-York, received at the Merchants' Exchange, states that there has been no steamer from the east since Monday. This morning the steamer Mohegan started for Stonington, but returned again, not having been able to proceed beyond Rikker's Island; the ice from thence to Throg's Point, is perfectly compact across the sound, and passengers pass and repass without difficulty. The lower bay is filled with ice, so that nothing can come up or down without the aid of steamers. No mail south of Washington has been received for eleven days; consequently business is comparatively at a stand. A captain who arrived at New-York on Wednesday, reports that the ice extended fifteen miles south of Sandy Hook.—*Boston Paper.*

Married.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Hawkins, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Esther Irvin, of this city.

At Hopewell, County Westmoreland, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Thomas Tupper, Capt. Bradberry Robinson, to Phoebe, third daughter of Capt. Dalton, Bishop, all of that Parish.

Died.

Last evening, Mr. Wm Aull, aged 60 years. Funeral at 4 o'clock on Saturday, from his late residence in Sheffield street, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At St. Martins, on Saturday the 3rd inst., Mrs. Eice Smith, relict of the late Mr. William Smith, of Falmouth, N.S., aged 75 years, (for many years a member of the Baptist Church,) leaving a circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. And on Wednesday the 7th inst., Levi, eldest son of Mr. Nelson Smith, aged 1 year and 8 months.

At Gagetown, Queen's county, on Sunday morning last, Miss Mary Rebecca Clarke, aged 73 years, highly and deservedly respected. The deceased was the only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Richard Samuel Clarke, formerly Rector of saint stephen.

At Miramichi, on the 6th inst., after a long and painful illness, Wm. Abrams Esq., in the 59th year of his age.

At Charlottetown, on the 30th ult., in the 65th year of her age, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, formerly rector of that parish for a period of 47 years.

At Gagetown, on the morning of Wednesday last, Mary Elizabeth, wife of N. H. DeVeber, Esq., High Sheriff of Queen's, in the 65th year of her age, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Chatham, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Catherine Walsh, wife of Mr. Peter Walsh, aged 37 years, leaving a husband and five small children to lament their loss.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, Arrived, 9th—Brig Aurelia, Amaress, Almeira, 60—Wiggins & son, ballast. 13th—Brig Merchant, Beck, New York, 2, Master, assorted cargo.
Schr. Richmond, Sharp, Boston, 4—R. D. Wilmot, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

12th—ship Delhi, Young, cork, deals—Samuel Gardner; schr. Woodlands, Johnson, Philadelphia, scantling—I. D. Andrews.
13th—Brig Fellowship, Armstrong, London, deals—Thomas Wallace.

The barque *Princess Alice Maude*, Capt. Gray, which sailed from this port on the 25th ult. was dismasted in a gale on the 29th, lat. 40 22, long. 63 16; lost boats, spars, water casks, &c. decks swept of every thing, and put into Halifax under jury masts; the crew are sick and frost bitten and one dead—eight of the men besides the 2d mate being unable to come on deck.

Brig Fleta, Brailey, at Halifax, 57 days from Malaga, with fruit, wine, oil, &c. reports having experienced very heavy weather; had been 25 days North of Bermuda. On the 29th ult. was hove on her beam ends, cut away shrouds, &c. had bulwarks stove. On the 1st. instant, lat. 35, log 67, fell in with the wreck of the American brig Balkan, of Hampden, 38 days from Martinique, for Boston, with 130 casks molasses; had experienced heavy weather on the 29th January, was hove down, vessel filled with water. The Fleta lay by 6 hours, when the captain and crew of the Balkan came on board, also the mate and 6 men, late of the ship Joseph M'Culla, condemned at Martinique. On the 3d saw the smoke of a vessel apparently on fire, two square rigged vessels in sight.

Ship Republic, at Boston, from Liverpool, saw a ship ashore on Sable Island on the 3rd inst., with all her masts standing. The Republic experienced remarkably severe and cold weather on the passage

Simmonds'
COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of January was published, to be continued monthly, Price 2s 6d—No 1, of *Simmonds' Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany.*

CONTENTS:—

1. Our Colonies, which and where are they.
2. The Navies of the World.
3. Schomburgk's Discoveries in British Guiana.
4. Lord Elgin's Prize Essay on West Indian Agriculture.
5. Van Dieman's Land in 1842 3.
6. Recollections of Algeria.
7. The Oregon Territory.
8. Our Note Book.
9. Reviews, Colonial, Home and Foreign Intelligence.

London:—Published by P. L. Simmonds, 18 Cornhill, where Communications and Colonial Newspapers are requested to be addressed to the Editor. Agent for New-Brunswick—Mr. W. Till. February 16.

To Newspaper Proprietors, Printers and Bookbinders.—Wood and Sharwoods, of 120, Aldersgate-street, London respectfully inform Gentlemen connected with the business of Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing, and Book-binding, that they publish a Printed Specimen Book of the Types cast at the Austin Letter Foundry, and also a Priced List of the Columbian and Albion Printing Presses (*which are now manufactured by them*), and of every article connected with the business. The Types and Presses and every article supplied by Wood & Sharwoods are warranted of the very best description, *and at a considerable reduction in price.* Priced Lists and Specimens of the Austin Types, and Bookbinders' Brass Tools, will be forwarded through Mr. P. L. Simmonds, Colonial Agent, 18 Cornhill, London, who will be happy to receive Orders, accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to a London or Liverpool Merchant upon shipment.

The Austin Letter Foundry, Columbian and Albion Press Manufactory, 120, Aldersgate street, London.

Pork, Beef, and Navy Bread.

50 BBLS. Nova Scotia PORK; 50 do. do. BEEF; 75 do. NAVY BREAD—for sale low by WM. CARVILL.
January 26. *Nelson street.*

Lard & Lard Oil & Candles.

Just received from the Manufacturer for sale on his account.
Per schr. "Flora," from Boston:
25 KEGS Hogs LARD;
5 Tierces and 11 brls. LARD OIL;
42 Boxes stearine (or Lard) CANDLES;
4 barrels Hickory NUTS.
January 5. [6i.] JOHN KINNEAR.

Iron, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, &c. &c.

The subscriber has just received per ship Agnes & Ann:
TWO THOUSAND Bars and 100 Bundles common IRON; 1500 bars "Banks" best Refined IRON;
200 Bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 16 to 26;
100 Bags SPIKES—5 to 9 inches;
40 boxes Tin Plates—CW. IC. DC. DX.
80 Dozen Farmer's SPADES;
3 Casks steel pointed Miner's Shovels;
500 bundles best OAKUM, 1 Iron Plough;
200 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd 1 a 6;
Also—100 chaldrons Steam COAL, which will be sold very low while landing.
February 9. WM. CARVILL.

COAL.

FIFTY CHALDRONS Scotch COAL—on board ship 'Agnes & Ann, now lying at Robertson's Wharf, for sale at 22s 6d. per chaldron.—*Cash.* Feb. 16 WM. CARVILL.

On Consignment:

Received per schooner *Richmond*, from Boston, an Invoice of—
10 CASES MACCARONI;
1 case, 10 canisters SARDINES;
4 boxes, each 1 dozen (half gall.) Girkins;
4 do. each 1 doz. (half gall.) ass. Mixed Pickles,
4 do. each 1 doz. (qr gall.) ditto,
2 cases, each 1 dozen, LEMON SYRUP;
2 ditto, each 1 dozen, Tomato Ketchup;
2 ditto, each 1 dozen, pints, Pepper Sauce;
1 case, 2 dozen, Concentrated Mustard.
Which are offered for sale low by
Feb 16. W. H. STREET.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to remove his Hardware Establishment in April, to the store at present occupied by Mr. A. Fraser, in the Market square, will let his STORE in Dock street from 1st of May. T. R. GORDON.

Coal and Herrings.

ONE HUNDRED Chaldrons good HOUSE COAL; 60 barrels Herrings. For sale by
Feb. 16. J. FAIRWEATHER.

RUM.

The subscriber has just received—
16 PUNCHEONS RUM, fine flavoured and very high proof. Which is offered for sale by W. H. STREET.
February 16.

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next.—
THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling HOUSE, with out-Houses, large and excellent Garden, &c., attached, in Princess street, opposite the residence of James Cudlip, Esq., and now in the occupation of Miss Williamson. It commands excellent views of the Bay, Patridge Island, Carleton, &c.—Apply to
Feb. 16. SAMUEL BUSTIN

To be Sold.

THAT Pleasantly situated NEW HOUSE at the East end of Queen Street; it contains a Parlour, two Drawing Rooms, six Bed Rooms, with Closets; Kitchen, and Frost-proof cellar.
There is also on the premises a large BARN and Cow-house, an inexhaustible well of Water, which may realize to the purchaser £50 a year.—Apply to THOS. BALDWIN.
Feb. 16.—3in.

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THAT well finished Dwelling House in Water street, containing four rooms on the second flat, three rooms on the third flat, with a large well finished Store on the ground flat, and now in possession of Mr. James Finn, being well adapted for a Boarding House and retail or wholesale Store.
Also to let—One Flat of a newly finished House in Cazernarthen street; rent moderate. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel to
Feb. 16. JAMES NETHERY.
[Courier]

For Sale—or to Let.

THE STORE in Prince Wm. street, lately used by Mr. W. L. Avery, as a Stationery Warehouse, and adjoining Mrs. Ketchum's shop. A right of passage to Water street, is attached to the premises. Possession will be given on 1st of May next.
—ALSO—
A LOT OF LAND situate on the south side of North Slip, having a front of 60 feet on the slip, and extending 90 feet back. It is well adapted for a Lumber Yard, or it may be divided into several eligible building lots. Immediate possession may be had. Apply at the office of
Feb. 16. GEO. WHEELER.

TO LET,

THE Upper Flat of the house in 'Horsefield street, occupied by L. W. Durant, with a Worshop, if required. Apply at this Office.
February 16.

TO LET,

A WELL finished two story Dwelling House in *Sewel street*, opposite the residence of Daniel Scovil, Esq. Apply to
Feb. 16. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET.

(And possession given on the 1st of May.)
THE subscribers 4 story house in church street. The Premises are in good repair, and will be rented to one or more persons, to suit Tennants, and for a term of one or more years, as a business stand either for a Tavern or Boarding House; the premises are too well known to need description.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the spot.
Feb. 16 JOHN HOOPER.

Information Wanted

OF ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, who left Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in October, 1843, and was shortly after seen in Saint John, New-Brunswick, since which time he has not been heard from. He is described as being about 5 ft. 8in. high; dark hair, turned, fair complexion and pock marked, about 70 years old. Any information left at the *Chronicle Office*, respecting his whereabouts, if living, will be gratefully acknowledged by his distressed and anxious wife (who is now in this city). He had on when he left home a blue frock coat and homespun vest and trowsers.
Feb. 16. MARGARET DOUGLAS.

River Conveyance.

THE Subscriber has commenced running a STAGE twice a week to Fredericton by the River, in addition to his line of stages on the Nerepis,—by this arrangement people travelling can be accommodated five times a week each way. Light Freight received and forwarded with dispatch by leaving it at the Commercial Hotel, St John, and Segee's Hotel, Fredericton. This stage will leave the Commercial Hotel every Monday and Thursday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Segee's hotel, every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, and every Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.
Feb. 16 JOHN WINTERS.

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

The subscriber has received from London, by the brig Mayflower—
A supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Patent Medicines. Patent and common Trusses; tooth, nail, hair, flesh and clothes Brushes;
—ALSO—
the following choice Perfumes in handsome cut glass toilet bottles—Ess. of Honey Suckle, Sweet Briar, Sweet Pea, Spring Flowers, Lavender, Verbina, &c. &c.
Paris's original Brown Windsor Soap; Regg's military SOAP, sultana Soap &c.
JOHN G. SHARP.
Dec. 22. *corner of North Market Wharf.*

CHEAP NAILS.

CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.
10 TONS CUT NAILS, asserted, from 3dy to 30dy, now on hand, and are offered at the very low price of 2¼ per lb. by the keg, at *Gordon's Hardware Store,* Dock street.
Jan. 5, 1844.

Just Received.

20 BARRELS Mess PORK; 40 do. prime do.; 80 brls. superfine FLOUR;
12 Do. OATMEAL;
100 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD.
November 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

To be sold at Public Auction, in the Market Square in the city of Saint John, on the Second day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon:
THE following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Patrick Cain, being the House and Premises or part of a Lot of Land, in the city of Saint John, commencing on the south of land owned by the Estate of the late Samuel Nichols, and running southerly on Saint John street twenty feet, leaving Saint John street forty feet wide, thence west forty six feet, thence running northerly twenty feet to Samuel Nichols property, and thence easterly to Saint John street. The same being sold by virtue of a certain covenant contained in a mortgage from the said Patrick Cain to Messrs. William P. Ranney and Henry P. Sturdee. Any further particulars may be had by applying at the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co. or to W. & G. Ritchie.
January 5.

FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late William P. Ranney, Esq., offer for sale the following Valuable Properties, possession of which will be given on the 1st of May next:—The lot of LAND, HOUSE, and *PREMISES*, the residence of the late W. P. Ranney, Esq., situate in Germain street, in the City of St. John—the same being 47½ feet on Germain street, and extending in rear thereof 206 feet.
Also.—That lot of LAND, with a *HOUSE, PREMISES* thereon, situated on the West side of Prince William street, in the said city, formerly occupied by Messrs. Thompson & Wallace, and next adjoining property owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Major—being 25 feet on Prince Wm. street, and extending back 43 feet, containing a large SHOP on the lower Flat.
Further particulars may be had on application at the office of W. & G. Ritchie, or to John Pollok and H. P. Sturdee, Esquires.
Feb. 9.

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THE upper FLAT of the House on the corner of Duke and Charlotte street, occupied by Mrs. Durant. Apply on the premises. *Feb 9.*
Also to Let—A Lot of Ground, with Workshop, Barns, &c., in rear of the above, now in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Holeman.

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THE SHOP in King street, at present occupied by Mr. P. Gallagher, in the third building from Barlow's corner. The shop is 50 feet deep, and can be fitted with two Counters if required. C. C. MACDONALD.
February 5.

STORES TO LET.

TWO Stores on Waterberry's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. Ratchford; also the Wharf and Bridge connected with the stores, will be let together or separate as may be required.—The premises are too well known to require further description. Possession will be given immediately or after the 1st day of May next. DAVID WATERBERRY.
Feb. 2

TO LET,

Possession given 1st May:
A DWELLING HOUSE in Charlotte street, nearly opposite the residence of M. H. Perley, Esq.; now occupied by S. Robinson.—Rent moderate.
—ALSO—
The fire proof STORE adjoining the one now occupied by the subscribers; possession given immediately, if required.
Apply to
Feb. 2 L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

FOR SALE,

THE following valuable Lands and Premises, viz:—The lot of LAND, numbered in the plan of the City, 1106, 1105, and the half of Lot 1104, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, situate on the corner of St. James and Germain streets, and having a front on each of the said streets of one hundred feet.
Terms and further particulars made known on application to the subscriber.
Feb. 2. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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

To Let,

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

Timber for Sale.

ABOUT 1400 Tons White Pine Timber, fully 19 inches average, first rate quality. Inquire of R. RANKIN & CO.
26th January, 1844.

SUPERIOR LAMP OILS.

1200 GALLONS Pale Seal,
300 PORPOISE,
300 SPERMACETI, 500 WHALE.
For Sale by W. O. SMITH.
Dec. 8, 1843 [cour.] North side Market square.

—NE PLUS ULTRA—

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING & CURLING SALOON.

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

W. F. BROOKS

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he still continues at his old stand, Foster's corner, where he offers his professional services to them as usual, and every attention will be observed in cutting Hair in the most fashionable style.
His shop has lately been fitted up in a good style for the better accommodation of customers, and as he intends not to be surpassed by any of his profession, and a strict attention to business, he will merit the patronage of the public.
Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair.
WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.
Ladie's Curls and Frizettes on hand.
N. B. Razors put in complete order.
Always on hand an assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Goods in his line.
January 26, 1844.

Dancing Academy.

MR. GOODWIN, respectfully informs the Public of St. John, that his DANCING Academy is now open at Bragg's Long Room, corner of King and Cross Streets, where that desirable accomplishment is taught in all its various BRANCHES.
☞ The LADIES CLASSES are now formed, Tuesday and Thursday, afternoon's from 3 to 5 p.m. Parents are requested to call.
Mr. G. may be consulted at the Academy on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.
Feb. 2.

Just Received,

Per the Ship "Charlotte," from Liverpool:
SAND BOILERS with spouts, Dish Kettles, Skillets, fire dogs, Bar Weights, Andirons, fire Irons, Iron and copper coal scoops, brass Fire Guards and Fenders, enamelled stew Pans, &c.
Smiths' Bellows, hammers, Vices, &c. Cut and wrought Nails, Boat nails, Horse traces, spring Steel, Rails lead and lead Pipe, Saddler's Tools, Harness Mounting, Whips, spurs, Patent Leather, &c. Curled Hair, Girthwell, &c. Footbaths, Italian Irons, Writing Slates, Shoethread, Hearth and scrubbing Brushes, counter Balances, and *VARIOUS OTHER MERCHANDISE.*
December 27. G. T. WILEY.

LUMBER

THE Subscriber offers for sale YARD, (Deveber's Wharf, of Nelson street, an assortment of Clapboards, Refuse Boards, Scantling and Laths. The whole of which will be sold low for Cash.
N. B.—Builders are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
JOHN W. CRAIG.
St. John, January 26, 1844.

FUR CAPS, &c.

Per Clyde:—
1 CASE containing 104 *Fur Caps;* of Sealskin, Seal, Nutria, Sealette, &c.
14 Dozen superior GLAZED *HATS;*
12 Pairs PARIS MITTS—*For sale low for Cash only, by*
January 26. [3ms.] E. E. LOCKHART, *Market square.*

Raisins, Cigars, Coffee, Flour, &c.

Landing ex schr. "Flora," from Boston:
75 BOXES bunch and layer RAISINS;
10 Kegs GRAPES;
40 Bags Puerto Cabello COFFEE;
25 Do. Government Java ditto,
20 Barrels ONIONS;
Packages Honey, Guava Jelly, Brazil and Pecan Nuts and Filberts, Cassia, Currants, &c.
Brooms, Bed Cords, Axe Handles &

IRON.
Plough Plating, Copper, &c.

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

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

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

WINTER GOODS,

Per ship Belmont:

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

Per Woodstock—10 chests fine Congou TEA.

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

T. S. HARDING.
October 6.

CHEAP CLOTH BOOTS, &c
At Foster's Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain streets.

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

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

Received per Prince Albert,

Corner of Dock street and Market-square:

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

Also per Wolfville—

MILL, Whip, Cut, Billet, Turning, and Lock SAWS, Coopers' Knives, Plane Irons, spokeshaves, (plated and plain) spare Braces, ship Scrapers, Garden Hoes, Hand and Whip Saws, Waster, Warding, Watch, and Kit Files, Table, Dessert, Carving, Butcher, Mincing, and Cheese Knives; Fish Forks, Fleams, Scissors, Pocket Knives, with an assortment of Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, etc.

October 27. G. T. WILEY.

CUT NAILS

Of Home Manufacture, at "GORDON'S" Hardware Store—Dock street, Wholesale and Retail—

CUT NAILS, from 3'dy to 24'dy; Flooring BRADS, 3 3½ and 4 inches, and 6'dy and 8'dy Finishing **NAILS**—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HARRIS & ALLAN, by experienced Workmen, from the best English double refined Iron, and will be found well worthy the attention of Mechanics, &c.

3d November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

GORDON'S
Hardware Store, Dock-St.

Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:

553 PIECES HOLLOW WARE—consisting of POTS, from ½ to 35 gallons, BAKE PANS and Covers from 10 to 17 inches; SPIDERS, from 10 to 16 inches; Griddles and Frying Pans, bool'd and swivel'd, assorted to 17 inches;
1 case 'Thompson's' Accons, assorted:
1 bale cotton COFFIN CORD, assorted, White, Black and Mixed.

Per "Wolfville," from Liverpool:

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

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

Nov. 3. T. R. GORDON.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE.

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

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

Per recent arrivals:

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

All which the subscriber is determined to sell at the lowest rates on the Cash system.

E. E. LOCKHART,
October 30. *corner Market square & water st's.*

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

Has just received his Fall Supply —consisting of—

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS

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

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

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

Fleecy Cork Insoles,

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

AN indispensable article at this season of the year, to preserve the Feet from dampness.—Those persons who value good health should not go a day without them. For sale cheap at

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,
Corner of King and Germain streets.

ALSO:—650 Pairs *INDIA RUBBER SHOES* of all sizes, for Men, Women and children.
10th November.

Spruce Saw Logs.

The subscriber will contract with parties for—

8,000,000 Superficial feet Spruce SAW LOGS.

To be delivered in the spring.
10th Nov. W. CARVILL.

Hyson Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, &c.

Landing Ex "Emerald," from Boston.

10 BOXES TOBACCO [2lbs each
17 do. Hyson TEA, in packets of 8 bags superior fine COFFEE.
—ALSO 18 TONS—
6 hhds Bright Sugar, 10 boxes Window Glass 10x12. For sale low for Cash by
Nov. 17. W. H. STREET.

FLOUR, PORK, AND BREAD.

Per Brig "Topaz" from New York:

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

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Per Lady Caroline, from London:

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

Port, Sherry, Marsalla, Claret, Brandy,

Geneva, London, Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

Now landing ex 'Alexander Edmond' from London:
2 PIPES and 2 Hhds } superior old PORT WINE;
7 Hhds. superior Pale and Brown SHERRY,
2 Pipes do, MARSALLA;
2 Hhds. superior Claret, (*Chateau Latour.*)
2 do. do. do. (*Chateau La Rose.*)
5 Puns. finest Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's)
20 Cases finest bottled Pale do. do.
10 Hhds. do. Pale GENEVA, (Schiedam.)
6 do best London Brown Stout, (Barclay, Perkins & Co's.)
6 do. Best London Pale ALE, do. do.
20 Casks (each 3 doz. pints) London Brown STOUT. For sale by
Oct. 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

CHEAP SLEIGH HARNESS, COLLARS, &c.

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

SEARS PICTORIAL WORKS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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

More Paper Hangings,
CIGARS, &c.

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

1000 *Principe Cigars.*

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

Printing Paper.

A Few Reams excellent PRINTING PAPER, 22x32, and 24x34 inches. For sale by the subscriber at low rates.

E. E. LOCKHART,
Dec. 22. *corner Market Square & Water street.*

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Hallifax, Jun. Esq.; Claude Edward Scott, Esq. 4 Francis Mills, Esq.; James Walkinshaw, Esq.;

DIRECTORS.

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

AUDITORS.

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

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

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
St. John N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

General Agency and Commission Office,

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

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

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

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

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

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

June 2. 1843.

J. B. White & Sons,

MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,
Patentees of
Keene's Marble Cement.

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

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

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

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

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

Mechanics' Institute.

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

Admission for one year, to Members of the Institute, with or without family, - - 5s.
Ditto to non-members, do. - - 7s. 6d.
not transferable;
Single Admission, - - - - 7½d
The Museum will be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, commencing on Monday next, 31st July, from 2 to 4 p. m.

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

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

NEW Hardware Establishment,

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

G. T. WILEY

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

SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Teapots, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Dinner Castors, silver mounted Glasses, Revolving Ditto, high and chamber Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

BRASS and IRON LOCKS—Wolverstons patent, Carpenter's patent Scotchspring, sliding door, mortice, sash, upright, closet, chest, desk, till, pad and other LOCKS.

BRASS and IRON—Night, Rim, Norfolk Thumb, French, &c. LATCHES.

BRASS and IRON—Wood, Lock, Thumb, sash &c. Screws, Brass, jap'd, Ebony, Zebrawood, Mahogany, door and Commode Knobs, Backflap.

BRASS and IRON—Butt, T, H, HL, strap plate, pew, desk, table &c. Hinges.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS—Hand, Frame, tenon, compass &c. Saws, Beech and Moulding Planes, Firmer, socket, framing and mortice Chisels and Gouges, Rules, Compasses, Gauges, Spokeshaves, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Braces, Augers, Turnscrews, bench and other Axes, etc. etc., Nippers, Plyers, Pinchers, Callipers.

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

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

Counter and Spring Balances, scale Beams, steelyards, Grocers' Box and Flanch Coffee Mills; Crimping Machines, Italian sad and Box Irons, Enamelled, Tin'd and Untin'd Tea Kettles, Saucepans, &c. Tea canisters, Dish Covers; Stew Pans, Griddles, Frying Pans, Gridirons—assorted Hollow ware, Garden and ditching spades, Hoes, round and square shovels, horse Traces—Rolls of sheet Lead, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases and work Boxes; work sets; Needle Books; Thimbles, &c.

Gent's Rosewood Dressing Cases; mock Russia writing Desks, card cases, Fly and Pocket Books, Percussion and Flint Guns, Pistols and apparatus; regulation Swords, Sashes, &c. &c.

☞Further supplies daily expected from Sheffield, Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

MOLASSES, &c.

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

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

TIN, Sheet Iron, &c.

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

539 BUNDLES sheet IRON, assorted, to No. 24;
6 Boxes IC TIN; 2 Ingots Block TIN;
3 cases containing 121 cast and German steel Mill Saws, assorted, from 4½ to 7 feet, for gangs or single; 1 cask FILES;
1 cask Curled Hair and Hair seating;
1 ditto Butt Hinges, Norfolk Latches, Locks, &c
1 ditto Brads and Tacks; 1 case Planes;
3 Casks containing GERMAN SILVER Spoons and Forks; Nursery Lamps, steel Busks and Eyelets, *Wilson's* shoe Knives, Mortars, Breeching chains and cart Bitts, Tin'd Rivets, sockets, castors, Patent Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Bed caps, Rifle swords and Belts, sashes, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots; sauce Pans; scrubbing, dusting, whitewash and Paint Brushes, &c. &c.
16 Bags Iron BOLTS, 3 8 and 5 8 inch;
4 do. Brass do. 3 8 and 1 2 do.
2 do. slate Nails.

☞A further assortment daily expected.
22d sept. T. R. GORDON.

COFFEE.

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

Roman and Patent MARBLE CEMENT.

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

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

Salt, Oakum, Cordage, &c.

Per barque *Perthshire*, from Liverpool:

8000 BUSHELS SALT;
40 bundles Prime OAKUM;
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted, from two yarn spunyarn to 6 inch;
1 ton Bolt ROPE; 1600 sheets Patent FELT;
3 tons BOLT COPPER, 5-8, 3 4, 7-8, 1, 1 1 8, and 1 1-4 inch;
2 tons Composition sheathing Nails, 3½ to 3¾ inch, for wood sheathing;
2 tons Composition Spikes, from 5 to 3½ inch;
5 cwt. 10 inch Spikes.

IN STORE.

A few hogsheads very Bright Porto Rico Sugar and Molasses.
Oct. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TEAS.

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

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

THE subscriber is just opening a very large and splendid assortment of Toys and fancy Articles, to supply all his friends and little customers with Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

Ladies' Work Boxes and Reel Stands in great variety. Also, Madonna Bands and Ringlets.

☞Toys at Wholesale.
December 15. WILLIAM MAJOR.

PER BARQUE PURSUIT,

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

MEN'S STRONG BOOTS,

At FOSTER'S Shoe Store, Corner of King and Germain streets.—Just received,

500 PAIRS of Men's, Youth, and Boys' Strong BOOTS and BOOTTEES —For sale Cheap.
Dec. 1 S. K. FOSTER.

Iron, Tin Plates, &c.

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

100 BARS "Banks' Best" REFINED IRON, 20 Tons;
500 Bundles Round IRON, from 1-4 to 1-2 inch, 1-2 cwt. each;
84 Bars Common ditto, *well assorted*, 100 do., consisting of—½ to 3 inches Squares,
½ to 3 do. Rounds,
1 to 4x½ do. Flats,
1 to 5x⅜ do. do.
1 to 4x¼ do. do.
100 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX.;
100 Boxes SHEET IRON, *Canada Plates.*
Sept. 15. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

GERMAIN STREET.

Just Received.

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

Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.

Landing ex *Canmore*, from Glasgow—

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

Also—Just received on Consignment:

10 Barrels SODA; 12 Boxes Glasgow SOAP;
14 Barrels, 9 bags PEARL BARLEY;
6 Kegs BLACK LEAD;
12 Boxes India Rubber Blacking;
12 casks Rice; 20 M. Principe Cigars.

All which are offered for sale very low for cash.
22d sept. W H. STREET.

CANVAS.

Received per *Prince Albert*, from Liverpool:

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

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per ship *Severn*:

21 TONS best Patent Picked OAKUM.
Oct 6. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

MORE Cheap Boots & Shoes,

JUST RECEIVED AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,

Corner of King & Germain streets.

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

LADIES' Fine Black Cloth BOOTS, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d: Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.
Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.
Do. Snow BOOTS of every description;
Girls', Boys, and Children's Cloth Boots;
Gentlemen's Black, and Drab Do.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilett SLIPPERS, in great variety;
CARPET SHOES of every quality;
Ladies' Kid Slippers, best sort, from 3s.
Misses and Children's Kid Shoes, from 2s.
Do. seal Slippers and Ties, all qualities;
Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. a pair;
Boy's, Youth's, and Children's strong SHOES, Boots, Bootees, &c., in great variety.

☞Further supplies expected at stated periods through the season.

Oct. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

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

Now landing ex Portland, from London:

10 HHDS. finest COGNAC BRANDY;
6 ditto Guinness' Dublin Brown Stout;
10 cases (ea. 2 doz. pints) sup't. Cherry Brandy;
10 boxes London Sperm Candles;
2 hhds. London VINEGAR; for sale by
October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

27th October, 1843.

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

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

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

Per ship 'William Ward,'

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

Sugar, Tea, &c.

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

39 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Chests Hon. East India Company's Fine Congou TEA (a superior article.)
20 Bbls. Prime BEEF.

In the 'Prince Albert' arrived this day.

200 Bolts Bleached Greenock CANVAS;
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, 2 to 4 inch.
For sale by JAMES R. CRANE.
September 15.

Pork, Cordage, Canvas, Chains.

Just received, per recent arrivals:

50 BBLS. Prime and Clear PORK;
30 cases TOBACCO;
50 Tons IRON, assorted;
200 Bolts best Navy British CANVAS;
50 ditto Brown do;
30 Pieces Osnaburgs;
8 tons cordage, spunyarn, hamberline, hunsline;
1 chain Cable, 1½ in.; 20 do. from ½ to 1¼ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.

The above will be sold low, on application to
22d sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Nails and Paints.

Just received per the ship "Pursuit" from Liverpool:

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

SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline *Infusion of Sarsaparilla.*

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

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

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

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

Cordage, Brandy, &c.

Per Barque "Wolfville," from Liverpool.

11 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, viz:—5 and 3 yarn Spun Yarn, 6 thread Cordage to 6 inch Standing Rigging, Hawsers from 4 to 7 inch. Manilla Point Line 1¾ to 2 inch, Marline and Houseline;
6 Hhds. best French BRANDY;
120 Bags SPIKES, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
For sale by J. R. CRANE.
Oct. 20. North M. Wharf.

Received per Prince Albert,

[LAST WEEK.]

Corner of Dock street and Market-square:

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

TEA, SUGAR, &c.

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

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

CANVAS & BOLT ROPE.

In the "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—

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

NEW HAIR WORK.

JUST received—a good assortment of Ladies' RINGLETS, CURLS, FRIZZETS and MADONNA BANDS.

ALSO—Gents patent WIGS, and Metallic TOP PIECES.
8th sept. WM. MAJOR.

Domestic Manufacture!

A few