THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. VII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1843. No. 49.

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.

AUGUST.	R. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.
12 Saturday,	5 0 7 8	7 53	0 9
13 Sunday,	5 2 7 7	8 15	0 38
14 Monday,	5 3 7 5	8 38	1 10
15 Tuesday,	5 4 7 4	9 3	1 42
16 Wednesday,	5 5 7 2	9 31	2 17
17 Thursday,	5 6 7 1	10 4	2 58
18 Friday,	5 7 6 59	10 45	3 51

Last Quarter 18th day, 2h. 10m. 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: Hon. Hugh Johnston.

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: Hon. R. F. Hazen.

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: W. H. Street, Esquire.

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 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.

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.

☞NOTICE.

THE differences between the undersigned John Kerr, Edmund Kaye, and James R. Crane, having been amicably arranged, and the dissolution of the Partnership between them, under the firm of JOHN KERR & CO., mutually resolved on.—Notice is hereby given, That all debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same, discharged by the said John Kerr and Edmund Kaye.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE,
26th April. JAMES R. CRANE.

☞NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of WILLIAM & JOSEPH SCAMMELL having expired on the 20th instant, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm will be closed by JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

W. SCAMMELL
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Saint John Hotel, 20th May, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks for the liberal patronage given by the Public to the *St. John Hotel*, under the firm of WM. & J. SCAMMELL, and begs to inform the Public that he continues the House on his own account, and every thing will be done to continue to give the fullest satisfaction.

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

May 20, 1843.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having retired from the firm of JOHN KERR & Co., and having taken that commodious Fire-proof BRICK BUILDING on the North Market Wharf, formerly occupied by Messrs. JAMES LOCKWOOD & Co., where he intends carrying on the business of *Commission Merchant and General Agent*, offers his services to his friends and the Public in that capacity, with the assurance that the facilities he proposes will enable him to give satisfaction to them who may entrust him with their business.

May 5, 1843. JAMES R. CRANE.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Firm of John Kerr & Co. will in future be continued by the subscribers under the same Firm.

26th April. JOHN KERR.
EDMUND KAYE.

GORDON'S
General HARDWARE STORE.

SPRING SUPPLY—Per Portland, from Liverpool:—

265 BAGS NAILS, ass'd cut and wrought from 4d'y to 10d'y.
100 bags Spikes, ass'd from 4½ to 10 inch;
6 casks OX and Horse NAILS;
Counter sunk, slate, Boat, Whale Boat, fine and extra Clout, scupper and composition sheathing NAILS; composition SPIKES & Clinch Rings;
Sheet & slab ZINK or spelter; Block TIN, I C, D C, IX DX TIN: sheet BRASS & COPPER;
3, 4 & 5 lbs sheet LEAD; Bar do. I Cas'd SHOT & BALLS: GLUE, Lampblack, Bath BRICK &c.;
Long and short handle steel'd SPADES; steel'd socket, ballast and broad mouth *SHOVELS*;
Griffin's and Moor's *SCYTHES, SICKLES* and Hooks—Long and short handle Frying PANS.
Iron, Brass and Copper WIRE—Hair *SIEVES*; Brass do. Iron *RIDDLES*, Curled HAIR—Hair *CLOTH*, ass'd to 26 inch.
Wire Cloth, ass'd—SHOE THREAD—Bristles, &c. Brass, Iron & Copper *BILLS*; Brass *KETTLES* ass'd to 30 gall.; Tea Kettles, Patent enamelled *SAUCEPANS*; *STEW PANS*; Preserving Kettles, &c.; Digesters, Iron POTS, ass'd to 35 gals.; Bake Pans.
1 bale Vices, Anvils, Bellows; Cast, German, Blister, and spring STEEL; Cart and pipe, Boxes; SAD IRONS; 2 cases double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, Fittings, &c.
1 cask Hall Lamps, Hemispheres and Chimnies;
1 do. shop and table do.; Plated Candlesticks; *SNUFFERS FORKS; SPOONS*, &c.; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; *URNS*, &c.
An excellent assortment of Locks; Hinges; SCREWS; Latches, and every description of Carpenters Tools, of the best make.
Japanned and Brass Harness Mounting; *BELL MOUNTING*; Coffin Furniture.
Gang and single cast STEEL MILL SAWS from 4 to 7 feet: Circular, Hand, Whip, Web, Billet and other saws, an assortment of best Files, Rasps, &c. SWORDS, Belts and Sashes.
Work Boxes, Desks; Dressing Cases; Tea Caddies; Ladies Companions; Morocco and Tortoise shell card cases; Portfolios; Netting needles and mesh pins, Crimping Machines; Papier Machee Tea Trays, &c., and a great variety of other Goods which with former stock will be sold low for cash or approved payment.

☞A further supply of Cutlery; Britannia Ware and Fancy Goods expected from Sheffield.

May 12. T. R. GORDON.

Coffee.

Landing this day ex Fame, from Halifax:

50 BAGS best cuba COFFEE—*In Store*—¾ Tons Manilla ROPE, assorted, from 9 thread to 3 1-4 inches.

June 23. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Rowland's Mill Saws.

THE Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a few of Rowland's Mill Saws,

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

June 31.

New Perfumery,
COSMETICS AND SOAPS.

THE subscriber has opened a splendid assortment of NEW PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. among which are the following choice Perfumes:—Victoria Bouquet, Prince Albert's Bouquet, the Princess's Bouquet, Adelaide Pefume, Daws' Perfume for the Handkerchief, Hanney's Rondeletia, Essence of Rose, Rose Bloom, Milk of Roses, Smyth's Lavender Water, Arquebuzade Circassian Cream for the Hair, &c.—SOAPS: Prince Albert's Ambrosial Shaving Cream; Riggs' Military Shaving Soap; Grattie & Peirces' Ekemelik or Sultana Soap; Floating Soap; Rose Soap; Sand Balls; Brown and White Windsor Soap, &c. &c.

May 17. JOHN G. SHARP.

Bank Stock.

8 SHARES of the Capital STOCK of the Bank of New Brunswick, for sale by the subscriber, JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

2nd June 1843.

TIMBER.—120 Tons Red Pine TIMBER, for sale low by the subscriber.

2nd June. JOSEHP FAIRWEATHER.

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Lands and Premises, viz:—The Lots 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.

June 23. [2.] JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

EX REBECCA, FROM LONDON—

5 PUNS. finest Old BRANDY, (Martell's,) Which are now landing and for sale by

June 2. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TO LET.

THE second & third stories of that Brick Building corner of Dock st. & Market Square, at present occupied by the subscriber, being well situated for a Wholesale or Commission Business. Possession given immediately, if required.

April 28. G. T. WILEY.

TO LET,

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

Feb. 10. JOHN G. SHARP.

TO LET,

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

Feb. 10. E. DURANT.

TO LET,

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

TO LET,

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

1st Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

TO LET.

THE two Upper **Flats** of the subscriber's house in Church street. Apply on the premises to JOHN HOOPER.

Miscellany.

CAN A HORSE REASON?

The Hon. Judge Taylor, of Mobile, Ala., has recently addressed a communication to the editor of the "Daily Advertiser" of that city, of a most interesting and extraordinary character. Mr. Langdon, in introducing the communication to his readers, makes the assurance "that every fact stated, can be corroborated by hundreds of his most veracious fellow citizens." The following is an extract:—

SIR:—My purpose is not to discuss the question at the head of this article, but to submit some facts for the speculation of those who may be curious in such matters. As you are aware, I own a horse called *John*, that for several years has not only amused, but astonished the public, by his various feats of intelligence and sagacity.

Every body knows John, and if he is seen, as he often is, in a buggy, and no one in it, walking, trotting, or galloping through the most crowded streets, threading his way among carriages and drays, no citizen offers to stop him; but if a stranger attempt it, he only excites a laugh, and is asked how long he has been in the city? I have witnessed some amusing scenes of this kind at the expense of some one's *good intentions*.

It is proper I should state, that for the last seven years, with the exception of the past and present winters, I have resided about two and a half miles from the city. I generally come to town every day about eleven or twelve o'clock. I frequently drive to town and back without touching the rein. If I come down St. Francis street, he is certain to stop at the Waverly, without anything being said to him, and as soon as I get out, he will start in a trot or gallop, and stop at the Corinthian. If I come down Dauphin street, he will go directly to the Post Office, where he will stop until I get out, when he will wheel across the street, and remain there in his *opinion*, a reasonable time; if he wants water, he will go to a pump, and from one to another, until he finds a friend to pump it for him, when he will return.

John is also a general favorite. The "*freedom* of the city" was long since presented to him in a buggy! He is therefore not confined to any particular street, but goes where he likes, in pursuit of me or his own amusement. He will sometimes go to Water street, and then to Commerce, where, with excellent *taste* and judgement he will sample bales of hay on the side walk: but unlike the cotton samplers, he was never known to fill a bag and carry it off on his back. He not only knows me from others, but can distinguish my voice from all others as may be easily proved. Hundreds of persons may pass him daily without attracting from him any particular notice. If I come toward him when his head is turned from me, and happen to be talking at the time, although from his tight check-rein the motion may be difficult, and perhaps painful, he will turn his head round, resting it against his side, with his eye, which then exhibits a peculiar tremulous motion, fixed on me, until I pass. If he then desires to go home, he will raise his head, point his ears, and start after me, stepping lofitly and keeping me in his view. Although a spirited animal, nothing 'frightens him from his propriety,' in fact, he "dares do all that may become a"—*horse*. It is a fact quite notorious, that he will go about the city in the pursuit of me; it is equally so, that experiments have been made to induce him to leave me, by turning him up the street leading to the country, but after turning a block or two, he would invariably come back. There are many instances of gentlemen having driven him to their residence in different parts of the city and turned him loose to come back: and I am informed that some bets have been pocketed on such performances. I had a standing bet for some years, that I would send him to the market or the post-office, or any house or point that might be designated, and that he would return safely with the buggy. No one doubted he would do it. But a few months since I sent him from my house across the country to the Spring hill road, and up the road a distance of a mile, to the house of a friend, although he had not been there for more than a year. I have often sent him on errands of a similar character. I had only to go with him and show him a place, and he never forgot it. He is perfectly under command of my voice. I speak to him as I would to a servant, and that he understands many things I say to him, is proved by the fact that he obeys me. In harness or out of it, he follows me about like a dog. He stands in no fear of me, and has no cause, for all though I may sometimes *scold* him, I have never struck him, as I believe, in the seven years and a half I have owned him. He therefore does nothing for fear, but for kindness.

It is getting quite late—two or three o'clock. I must have gone up the street. He turns up Royal street, and stopping a short time at the Literary Depot several other places, he goes to the Waverly.—There is no use in going farther in this direction, for he knows I seldom go above the point. He becomes uneasy; turns again much excited; his ears thrown back, his neck arched, his nostrils flattened, and starts into a fast trot. As he passes the Mansion House, he is in a round gallop, wildly throwing his head from one side of the street to the other. If he sees me, he will stop, or come up to me—I get into the carriage, and without saying a word to him, or touching the rein, he takes up the first street leading to our home. Here is a narrow lane leading to the gate, and to make a clean turn through it, it is necessary to keep to the right, near the fence: John knows it, and stops at the proper point; I get out, open the gate and pass through. He wheels short round, describing a quarter circle, and sees all is right before him—the gate is narrow, there being but five or six inches to spare between the wheel and the post. John knows it, and in more than five hundred times passing through the gate, he has not touched the post more than three or four times; but when he happens to do so he will immediately back, sheer off of his own accord, and pass through—never failing in his second attempt. There are many instances of his having locked his wheels with other carriages, when endeavouring to get a good shade, and disengaging himself in a similar manner, and which have been noticed by Gen. T. D. W. and others. But for the oddity of it, I certainly should not use either rein or bridle. In going to the city, or back, but especially at night, I would trust him sooner than a professed watchman. Not the slightest injury has ever occurred to the carriage by any fault of his.

But he has also a mode of communicating his wishes and wants, by signs, looks and actions, which are as perfectly comprehensible by me, as if expressed in the plainest language spoken by man. He not only uses a language to express his ideas, emotions, &c., but he has clearly *invented* that language himself, as I think I shall prove. A portion of the year, the stable being left open for that purpose, John is allowed to come to the kitchen when he likes. About twelve o'clock one light night, I heard a heavy knocking at the kitchen door. The knocking continued so long and so loud, that I got up and went to the window, when I found that it was John creating the disturbance.—His hind feet were on the ground and his fore feet on the upper step. Lifting his hoof, he would strike the point of his hoof against the door ten or fifteen times, repeating it every few minutes.—From many other feats of his sagacity, I was well convinced of his object. I called up the servant and charged him with neglecting to feed the horse, but he stoutly denied the charge. It is certain I did not believe him. But the same thing happened several times afterwards, and I had as often called up the servant, who still asserted the horse was fed. One day I happened to hear the old negro talking to the servants in the kitchen, laughing heartily and repeating, 'John won't lie, and master knows it.'—A laugh. 'He believes John and won't believe me.' Another laugh. 'I won't tell any more lies about feeding John. It's no use.' They all laugh; and I laugh! When he wants water, he will go to the well, and knock against the curb or the water tub in the same manner.

Of late years, the servant gets up at the earliest knocking, for he knows that no sleep is to be had on the premises until John's demands are complied with. I often direct that he should not be fed in the morning, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt some other mode of communicating his wishes.—After exhausting his patience in his usual efforts, he would come to the house and walk by the door, stepping short and quick, and wheeling abruptly round. After practicing in this manner for some time, he would give one of the queerest squeals I ever heard, as much resembling the yell of a Choctow, as any thing else, although he *can*, if he likes, squeal in very good *English*! In November last, Mr. H. of C., who was at my house, desired to witness some of John's performances. After performing several feats I have related, and we had gone into the house, the house servant came to me and said John would not let her go to the kitchen. We went out on the gallery and saw that John had planted his heels directly opposite to the kitchen door, looking very savagely. I ordered the girl to drive him away, which she attempted to do with a stick. But no, John would not move an inch.—With his head near the ground, his ears backened, stamping violently, and shaking his head, he bid defiance. All this I knew was merely for effect.—I knew he would not have injured the least of living things. I then told the girl to go to the well and draw him water. As soon as she started in that direction, he threw off his theatrical character and followed her, looking pleased, and highly gratified at the success of his ingenious experiment.—I will relate one fact of a different character. A year or two ago, when I came to the city one morning, I left John at a shop in Church street to be shod, requesting the smith after he had done so, to put the horse in the buggy and let him go; a practice I have pursued at that and other shops for several years. An hour or two after, I was standing on the side walk, opposite to the Mansion House, when I saw John coming down Government street, and then up Royal in a fast trot, stopping within a few feet of me. He soon commenced stamping violently with his fore foot, which continued for a minute or two. The West Ward omnibus was standing some thirty or forty feet in front of him.—Walking up to it, he put his foot on the upper step, and commenced biting it. After relieving himself of the fly (as I suppose it was,) he backed the buggy to his old position. Although John *knew*, and had *his* reason, why he went to the omnibus, yet it is proper the *learned* public should be informed that as his check rein would not allow his *head* to be brought down to his *foot*, he went to the omnibus to bring up his *foot* to his *head*. Mr. P. then and now of this city, and a number of other gentlemen, were amused spectators of this performance.

If I have stated a few facts which may tend to throw some light on an abstract subject, which of late has elicited some attention, in the meantime, I shall have redeemed a promise made to many friends, at their solicitation, to give some of the arts, doings, and *character* of my horse John. He is a northern horse, finely formed, and without a blemish; and, although in his twelfth year, he has all the playfulness and elasticity of a colt.

Mobile, Ala., Apl. 4, 1843. H. W. TAYLOR.

THE ARIEL STEAM-SHIP BUBBLE.

It will be recollected that about a month since it was announced in this journal that the veritable model of the ariel steam-ship had been deposited at the Royal Adelaide Gallery by Mr. Henson, himself and that a lighter model was about to be constructed, for the purpose of being flown to and fro in the long room of that institution. Since then the parties concerned have been indefatigably engaged upon the model. This was completed a night or two since, and from the experiments made with it there exists little if any doubt as to the practicability of a *voyage* from one end to the other end of a large room. *Occasionally*, as the trials have proved, a very trifling mishap, will break or disorder some portion of its fragile materials, and the whole affair will come down with a run; but as a very ingenious toy—as an *indoor* mechanical bird on a moderate scale it will, no doubt, vastly amuse the public, and fill the pockets of those who have an interest in the machine.

Its projectors and admirers, however, take a very different and very business-like view of the matter. With them the success of the model is to be the most wonderful epoch in the history of the world—the "flight" of Mahomet is to be an insignificant affair compared with it. Simultaneously with the "launching" of the machine from the inclined plane of the Adelaide Gallery, the world is to be favoured with the project for the establishment of a company who are to monopolise *all* aerial voyaging, and realise profits which some enthusiastic and scientific people imagine will really amount to all that the maddest dupes of the Mississippi scheme or South Sea bubble expected to pocket from those precious speculations.

It is set down as a demonstration that, as a model of some 12lbs weight can be made to fly about 90 feet *in doors*, a machine, similarly constructed, and 3,000 lbs weight cannot fail to travel from 30 to 100 miles per hour, over every part of the face of the earth. This is a fair and plain statement of the case, and it is upon *such a demonstration* that the public are to be called upon to—take shares in this wonderful company!

Before offering a few observations upon the *safety* of Mr. Henson's aerial machine, it may be useful to describe very briefly the model alluded to. Its weight, including the steam engine, is, as already stated, about twelve pounds. The great object has been to reduce the weight below that of the former model, without diminishing the size of the wings. In effecting this, it is perhaps more than doubtful whether the efficiency of the steam-engine has not been sadly damaged. Those who have paid any attention to this flying affair are aware that the weight of steam power by which it is proposed to propel the machine has been admitted by the advocates of the scheme to be a serious obstacle to success. This obstacle has been met by the declaration of Mr. Henson, that he has a steam-engine of 20 horse power, and only 600 lb. weight. If this very extraordinary engine, supposing it ever make what is called "a perfect stroke," should work with anything like the "staggers" under which the model engine labours, it requires no prophet to foretel that it will shake itself to pieces before it has got half across the channel with "the overland dispatches."

The "model" having made numerous trips, as perhaps it will, to and fro, in the Adelaide Gallery, "The Aerial Steamship Company for the Conveyance of Government Dispatches, Ambassadors Extraordinary, &c.," will be the next great kite that the philosophers and men of business will endeavour to get aflout. Now the safest thing the public can do in this matter is to wait till a successful trip has been made with the machine, said to be in course of manufacture with wings of 150 feet span and 20 feet broad.

One of the serious objections to Mr. Henson's machine is that there is no security except "the strength of materials" against what the Americans call "eternal smash." If the wheel of a stage coach come off, the chances are in favour of the outside passengers escaping with a broken limb; when a vessel is wrecked the crew can often take to the boats; if a railway train gets off the line the carriages have not far to run, and 99 per cent. out of the passengers may escape; but the *aerial* steam-ship is in a very different predicament; there will be no gradations in its accidents; they will not vary from the "providential escape" to the "horrible and fatal occurrence;" let but one of its many stays break, and the great probability is that wings, engines, cargo and passengers, will lose their identity as quickly as does the vessel that unfortunately comes within the vortex of the Maelstroom.

It appears that the projectors calculate upon the machine carrying seven hours' consumption of fuel; that under favourable circumstances it will travel at the rate of 100 miles per hour, and in ordinary weather from 50 to 60 miles per hour. At distances of seven hours' average rate of progress are to be stations, where there will be aerial steam-ships in readiness to take the "bags and the ambassadors" from the incoming vessel. In fact, everything has been settled—*upon a sheet of paper*; and all that remains is for the public to "come down," as most assuredly the 150-feet-span affair will, if it ever goes up, handsomely, and without any hesitation at all about the matter.

What has become of Mr. Robbuck's "bill" about this wonderful concern? He was wont to be pertinacious in his crotchets.—*London Morning Herald.*

RARE GENEROSITY.—The following instance of generosity on the part of a young gentleman, is recorded in the New Haven Courier:—

Rev. John Mitchell, formerly the esteemed pastor of the society in Fair Haven, has just sailed for Europe. He was compelled to relinquish his parish in Northampton in consequence of ill health, which even now is precarious.

"You should visit Europe, before you can expect an entire restoration," said a young, but opulent parishioner, in a polite note addressed to his dejected pastor.

"Doubtless it would be the means of giving me essential relief, perhaps entire restoration," said he in reply. "But like the rest of my profession, I am not opulent; and my protracted illness has deprived me of much of my little means. I must remain at home, and if possible regain my health, unless God in his goodness has willed it otherwise."

The following day brought something like the following response:

"My dear sir. I have made arrangements to visit Europe, intending to be absent one year. I want some friend—some congenial companion. In the ——Bank you will find $2000 placed to your credit. Your health will not permit you now to engage in your arduous profession, and you have an abundance of leisure. You must not refuse to go with me."

The esteemed pastor did not refuse, and both have sailed for Europe.

NEW METHOD OF BLASTING ROCK.—On the night of Saturday last, about eleven o'clock, the inhabitants of Kent-lane were thrown into the utmost alarm by a report that certain premises were on fire. On examination it was found that the owner of the premises had been making an excavation in the cellar, and had arrived at a piece of rock, which was found to be immovable by leverage or hammer, and to charge it with powder would be a dangerous experiment. He therefore hit on the novel plan of destroying it by fire. In the first place he surrounded it with peats, placed in an upright position. He then ignited them, and the rock become red hot and burst in pieces. The alarm created by the experiment at the dead of night was not soon allayed.—*Westmorland Gazette.*

BRUNELIANA.—Now that Mr. Brunel has so happily recovered from his lately critical state, we may be permitted to repeat a few of the jokes that have been current in society on the subject. One of these expressed the utmost astonishment that so eminent a man as Sir Benjamin Brodie should be found willing to *cut a throat for half-a-sovereign*; another purported that the best thing which Mr. Brunel could do would be to get *change* for the coin; and a third that the most likely person to extract it would be some expert *pickpocket*.

"I should not like to have a half-sovereign sticking in *my* throat," said some one. "I'd rather that than nine shillings," replied the person addressed.

"From the difficulty of extracting a half-sovereign from Mr. Brunel, one would imagine him to be a very stingy man."

The clerk of a parish church not a great way from the borough of East Retford, a Sunday or two back actually gave out the following notice after the morning prayers, and before the sermon: "Notice is hereby given that a vestry meeting will be held in this church on Wednesday next, for the purpose of talking into consideration what colour the church shall be white-washed."

KEEL-HAULING.—A gentleman asked Justice Parsons the definition of *keel-haul*. He instantly replied, "It is *under going* a great *hard-ship*.

A VERSATILE GENIUS.—An old bell in the city of Durham, describing himself by an inscription, says:

To call the folks to church in time,
I chime.
When mirth and pleasure's on the wing,
I ring.
And when the body leaves the soul,
I toll.

A correspondent of the Newburyport *Herald* gives the following as an approved remedy for Influenza:—

"To one table-spoonful of clarified honey, add about eight drops of new spirits of turpentine.—A small tea-spoonful may be taken at a time. For a child, a less quantity of turpentine. Molasses boiled to the thickness of honey is a good substitute.

If the case is a very bad one, apply water of ammonia, to the throat, and cover it with a piece of silk or flannel."

A RIGID SENSE OF DUTY.—At one of the seaport towns there stood (and, we believe, doth stand there still) a fort, on the outside of which is a spacious field, overlooking a delightful prospect of land and water. At the time we are speaking of, a Major Brown was the commandant: and his family being fond of milk diet, the veteran had several cows that pastured in the land aforesaid: a sentry was placed near the entrance, part of whose duty it was to prevent strangers and strayed cattle from trespassing therein. Upon one occasion an Irish marine, a stranger at the place, was on guard at this post, and having received the regular orders not to allow any one to go upon the grass but the major's cows, determined to adhere to them strictly. He had not been long at his post, when three elegant young ladies presented themselves at the entrance for the purpose of taking their usual evening walk, and were quickly accosted by the marine with "You can't go there!" "Oh! but we may," uttered the ladies with one voice, "we have the privilege to do so." "Privilege," repeated the the sentry: "faix an' I don't care what ye have, but you mustn't go there, I tell ye; it's the Major Brown's positive orders to the contrary." "Oh—hay—yes—we know that," said the eldest of the ladies with dignity, "but we are Major Brown's daughters." "Ah, well, you don't go in there any-how," exclaimed Pat, bringing his firelock to the post, "you may be Major Brown's daughters, but you're not Major Brown's cows."—*Cruikshank's Omnibus.*

Extracts from a Report of a Committee on Animal Magnetism, referred to in a communication 28th July, 1843.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Boston, held at the Masonic Temple on the evening of the 22d of June A. D. 1841, Dr. Abner Phelps, Winslow Lewis, Jr., and Francis Dana were appointed a committee to select twenty-four gentlemen of the three learned professions in this city, for the purpose of investigating the claims of *Animal Magnetism*, as exhibited by Dr. Collyer.

The following gentlemen having been requested to attend to that duty, signified their acceptance of the appointment, and subsequently met at the Tempie:—

Rev. Messrs. Stowe, Gannett, Greenwood, Muzzy, Adams, Chapin, Neale, Turnbull, and Jones; Messrs. James, Power, Williams, Denny, Tolman, Peabody, and Plimpton, Esquires; Doctors Storer, Lane, Morrill, Flint, Dana, Strong, Ingalls, Lewis and Stedman.

This committee associated with them several gentlemen, among whom were Doctors Adams and Stone, who attended some of the sittings.

Friday, 10 *A. M., June* 25*th*, 1841.

The committee organised by choosing Dr. William Ingalls Chairman, and Dr. Francis Dana, Secretary.

Dr. Collyer performed the customary manipulations upon his boy Frederick, which were followed by the usual appearances. Many attempts were made by members of the committee to arouse him—such as stretching him upon the floor, and firing two large pistols near his head—but without eliciting any symptoms of consciousness, unless it were a spasm in the arm, (tetanus) the like of which had been occurring for more than a quarter of an hour previous, and which happened at one of the discharges.

At this time, a lad was introduced, who was suffering under the affection called chorea, or St. Vitus dance. In answer to inquiries if any one knew him, the Rev. Mr. Stowe said he was a member of his church, and had been for several years, and was very exemplary; and, moreover, that he knew there could be no collusion between him and Dr. C. Dr. C. having performed the passes upon him for about fifteen minutes, there was a general quiet of the whole system, which before was continually writhed with involuntarily twitchings and convulsions:

It is worthy of note, that while this process was going on, the first subject, still "asleep," was thrown into strong spasms, which continued during the remainder of his sleep. The Rev. Mr. Gannet asked Dr C. if he intended to transfer those symptoms (of chorea) from the affected lad to the first subject?—Dr. C. replied that he had no such intention, and moreover that he was as much surprised as any one present at the circumstance. To the question put by the President, "Is the boy in an unnatural state?" Dr. Stedman replies, "He appears to be in an unnatural state. Those spasms, I think, could not be feigned."

The committee adjourned to meet again on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Saturday, June 26*th.*

The committee met pursuant to adjournment, but without attending to any experiments, adjourned to Monday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Monday, June 28*th.*

The Committee met according to adjournment. A letter from the Hon. Judge Thacher was read. Dr. C. operated first upon his own subjects, with more or less of apparent success. It then was suggested by a member, that it might be more satisfactory to the Committee, to have some subject not known by Dr. C., but with whom the Committee were better acquainted, and that there was a gentleman present who was willing to subject himself to the process, and who was believed to be susceptible. Dr. C. consented to make an attempt. The gentleman alluded to was then presented. Several medical gentlemen of the Committee, and some who were the strongest disbelievers of Animal Magnetism, expressed their high commendation of the character of the new subject, for unimpeachable integrity, and high attainments as a physician and a scholar, and said they knew he would enter into no scheme for misleading this audience or any other. Dr. C. then performed his usual process for about ten minutes, when the patient had gradually fallen asleep. Then as Dr. C. pointed his hand toward the face of the patient, he very suddenly, with a shaking of the head and shoulders awoke, and half smiling seemed partially self possessed, and continued so for about ten seconds; but Dr. C. looking sternly at him he reclined his head, and in about ten seconds more appeared asleep again. In a few seconds he awoke as before. He was again asleep under C.'s eye in a few seconds—then waking and beginning to explain how he felt, he put his hands upon the arms of his chair to rise, as if he bona fide thought he was now at liberty to leave, and rose half way up; when (Dr. C. looking at him sternly in the face) he fell back again into the chair as if too weak to rise. He then rose to a perpendicular posture on his feet, and under the same circumstances and appearances, sank again into his chair.—Presently he rose again upon his feet, and turned towards the Committee, and seeming to believe he was now at liberty, and not perceiving Dr. C., who close behind him with face and eyes sternly bent upon him attempted again, with seeming eagerness to explain how he felt; but he faltered every two or three words, pressing his hand hard upon his eyes two or three times as though partially faint, and breaking off in the middle of a sentence, without finishing any intelligible explanation, and having his hand again pressed over his eyes, rubbing them as though but partially awakened from deep sleep, he turned to take his seat, when he discovered that Dr. C. was close behind him and intent upon him. He then passed a distance of about three steps, Dr. C. now for the first time leaving him, and spoke connectedly and with an easy freedom. He said he felt a pleasant thrill in his arms and hands. "I did not lose my consciousness entirely, but felt confused as you see I am. I attempted twice to speak, while under the power of Dr. C., but could not." He says he never has spoken to Dr. C. but once, which was casually yesterday at the Natural History room, nor seen him more than twice, or ever communicated with him upon this subject. [He subsequently declined a request of the Committee to submit himself again to experiment.]

The father of young Mr. Beals, a respectable merchant in this city is present, and says he has not seen his son so quiet for seven years, as he has been since operated upon by Dr. C.

The Committee adj. to half past ten, A. M. tomorrow.

Tuesday June 20th.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment. Voted to choose a sub-committee of five to examine the subject before and after being put into the so called magnetic state. And Drs. Storer, Lewis, Morrell, J. H. Lane, J. W. James, Esq., were chosen accordingly. The boy Frederick was examined by the sub-committee, who found nothing remarkable. Dr. C. commenced at 22 minutes before 12, the boy declaring under the process, that he would not be put to sleep by Dr. C., because he had magnetised Mr. Beals. In about 7 minutes there are strong twitchings of the muscles over the whole body, similar in appearance to those of the lad with chorea, who is present and affirms that he has not felt any twitchings since, Dr. C. began this time to magnetise Frederick, but prior to this had felt them though comparatively slight, since being magnetized by Dr. C. This present cessation of his tetanus was thought worth noting, though the magnetizing of Frederick, or his having the convulsions at this time might have nothing to do with it. The Rev. Mr. Turnbull explained it by saying that the present quiet of Mr. Beal's muscles might be produced by his close attention to the present operation on Frederick; and the Rev. Mr. F. asked Mr. B. if he felt calm when listening to his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Stow, and being much interested? He replied that he was more excited. The sub-committee was requested to give an opinion in regard to the muscular twitchings of Frederick, which had continued a long time. Dr. Storer stated his opinion that they might be feigned—asked to say whether he thought they *were* feigned; he says, "I should choose not to be driven to an answer, but if you insist, I give it as my opinion that they *are* feigned. Dr. Morrell expressed his concurrence. Dr. Lane was not prepared to give an opinion. Mr. James doubted if they could be feigned. [Dr. Lewis out.] Dr. C. offered to have the boy left in that position, (apparently an uncomfortable one,) with gentlemen to watch him by turns for two, three, or four days, *to see whether this state was feigned.*

Mr. Stone, student of medicine from Salem, was introduced to the Committee by Dr. Storer, who vouched for his good character, and that there could be no collusion between him and Dr. C. and added —"If he shall say Dr. C. puts him to sleep, I will believe it. Dr. C. made a trial. The only effect produced (at this time) was a heaviness of the arms, as if from great fatigue, and a strong contraction of the little finger which he tried to overcome but said he could not.

Dr. C. had said to some members that Frederick was now in an unusually fine state for clairvoyance, when John C. Park, Esq., whom Dr. C. had declared to have the requisite continuity of thought, was put in communication with the lad. Mr. Park without giving any intimation of his intended course and avoiding all leading questions, asked the boy as to what he saw. The first two or three answers not being satisfactory to Mr. P., he willed him back again, he said, to where we were sitting, and then proceeded again. Each succeeding answer, as Mr. P. declares, was correctly descriptive of the same things in the same order, and at the same time that Mr. P. had the ideas of them in his mind directing attention to them.

Mr. Park's Question.—1. What do you see?

Frederick's Answer.—Something high.

Mr. Park's statement made on each answer after the conclusion of the whole experiments.—The building west side of Bowdoin square.

Mr P.—2. What color is it?

Ans.—Black or white—not very black.

Mr. P's statement—It is of granite.

Mr. P.—3. What is there about it? are there any streets?

Ans.—One on each side.

Mr. P's statement.—Such is the fact.

Mr. P.—4. What do you see now?

Ans.—A door.

Mr. P's statement.—I viewed in imagination the door of the jail in Leverett street.

Mr. P.—5. Anything about it?

Ans.—Only the steps there.

Mr. P's statement.—There are steps to it

Mr. P.—Now pass into that door with me through an entry and what do you see?

Ans.—Oh! a great many doors.

Mr. P's. statement.—I was in imagination at this time and during the two following questions, in a hall of the jail, having in it nine doors all in view.

Mr. P.—7. How many count them.

Ans.—1. 2. 3.—I can't count them.

Mr. P.—8. Yes you can,—I can, and so can you. Try again.

Ans.—1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7—oh! there's more than that; I can't count them. Its a cold place—I don't want to stay here.

Mr. P.—9. Well, then we'll leave this place and go to another. What do you see?

Ans.—A door.

Mr. P's statement.—I contemplated the door of Williamson's cell.

Mr. P.—10. Well, we'll go into that door.

Ans.—Oh, we can't, it's all barred up. We can't go in.

Mr. P.'s statement.—It is kept bolted of course.

Mr. P.—11. Why not? Yes we can. We will go in. Are we in.

Ans.—Yes.

Mr. P.—12. What do you see there?

Ans.—A man.

Mr. P.—13. Anybody else there?

Ans. No; one man and more.

Mr. P's statement. Williamson alone is kept there.

Mr. P.—14. What is he doing?

Ans. Sitting there.

Mr. P. 15. What does he sit on?

Ans. Something dirty.

Mr. P.'s statement. Their beds are dirty.

Mr. P. 16. Do you see anything else?

Ans. Only the black thing over there.

Mr. P.'s statement. I knew not what the boy meant at the time, but went directly to the jail, and Williamson had a black article up against the wall to lean against as he sat.

Mr. P. 17. Now we'll turn round, and what do you see?

Ans. A small white thing round.

Mr. P.'s statement A tub for necessary purposes which is round.

Mr P. 18. What is it for?

Ans. It's nasty I don't want to tell. [Exhibiting great disgust.]

Mr. P.'s statement. Correctly described thus.

Mr. P. 19. Well you've told enough about that What do you see now?

Ans. A window.

Mr. P.'s statement. I was directing attention to the window.

Mr. P. 20. Look out at that window,

Ans. I cant.

Mr. P. 21. Why?

Ans. It's dirty.

Mr. P.'s statement. I was wishing to have him speak of the iron grates to it, but do not comprehend his answer.

Mr. P. Then said: Now we'll go to another part. What do you see? But the answers to this and another question not being satisfactory, Mr. P. said —Well I don't know where you are. You are where I am not, and proceeded no further.

The following is Mr. Park's certificate on the above.

"I hereby certify, that the expressions above attributed to me, are in substance correct.

JOHN C. PARK."

[Conclusion next week.]

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—It is at such times as these that the fortifications of Paris recur to the minds of the worthy representatives of the nation who so liberally voted for their construction, with all the burden and mystery of a perplexing dream. There assuredly they are; forts and ramparts, fosses and *enceinte*, already well-nigh encompassing and effectually commanding the whole metropolis. Nothing so vast and so strong was ever before erected with equal rapidity in the world. They may be said, as it were, not to have been built. They have rushed out of the earth; they exist, wonderful to relate, before the Ministry by which they were proposed to the Chambers has fallen from power. Night and day the work has proceeded: we had almost said that the laws of nature have been suspended to accomplish it, for the estimates have not, as yet, been exceeded, and every engagement into time has been peremptorily enforced and punctually complied with. There stands, then, if we are not mistaken, the most extraordinary monument of the reign of Louis Philippe and the most important legacy which he will leave to his successors. Symptoms have already manifested themselves in the Chamber of certain misgivings as to the ultimate consequences of that scheme which, but thirty months ago, was so passionately applauded by the popular voice. But it is already too late; and not all the clamour which will some day be raised against those fortresses can rail one stone from their battlements. When these works are completed, and their guns mounted, the people of Paris will be free as the reigning Sovereign may choose, and for as long. Such is the inevitable result of one of those popular bursts of passion, which M. Thiers asserts to be one of the most glorious characteristics of the French nation. —*London Times.*

THE GREAT REPEAL MEETING IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the Cork Constitution.

Spa Walk, Mallow, July 4, 1843.

SIR—I have been just informed that the New York papers, which came by the *Acadia*, gives an account of a large meeting of the inhabitants of that city, held on the 12th ult.—that 5,000 dollars had been contributed to assist the Irish in Repealing the Union; and that one of the Committee, an influential and wealthy "merchant," gave an engagement, in writing, to the effect that, if Ireland be invaded (a law passed to Burke the Repeal question) he would contribute 1,000 dollars to——and that one hundred other "merchants," as wealthy as himself, would give a like engagement, that the American Repealers would send 100,000 stand of arms, with accoutrements, to Ireland; and that the Canadas would be invaded.

Indeed on being told this I became quite alarmed for the safety of our Colonies in that quarter; and was so anxious about this matter that I went to a friend who lent me the *New York Truth Teller*, in which an account of this assemblage is published; and, on looking over it, I find that the influential and *wealthy (?) merchant* alluded to is no less a personage than "DEN MULLINS!" the glover of Mallow, who was born and reared in the locality from which I wrote. Perhaps a short history of Master DEN's career would not be uninteresting to your readers. He is by trade a glover, in which profession he was never able to earn more than 8s. a week—was for a considerable time in the Mallow yeomanry, and, as a matter of course, took the oath of allegiance.

In the year of 1821 and '22, the northern parts of this Country were disturbed by Whiteboyism.—When the Mallow yeomanry were on permanent duty DEN MULLINS was frequently heard to say, that "he wished to G—d they would meet the bloody rebels in the hope of blowing them off the earth. He endeavoured through the influence of an uncle (DENNY MULLINS, of Blarney lane Cork,) a reputed manufacturer of Forty Shilling Freeholders, to get an appointment as Sergeant of Police, but that failed him. The uncle to get rid of him gave £5 to enable him to emigrate to America, where it now appears his loyalty has oozed out and there certainly is one good trait in his character, which is that of being a good brother, for on last Christmas he sent to his two poor sisters, who have large families (one a widow, who resides here—the other in Cork)—the sum of £6 to enable them to bear up against the pressure of a severe winter.

Any apprehension I entertained for the safety of the Colonies has been entirely removed. The Government need not entertain any great alarm for the Canadas if the other "*equally wealthy and influential merchants*" be of the same class as my friend DEN, of which I have not least doubt.

It has been handed down by TRADITION that in the memorable year of '98, MULLINS' father having had a dispute with a man named *Conway*, respecting the possession of a house, went to Col. CLEGHORN, the then Commanding Officer of the District, said he had information to give of a rebel, who swore himself to be one. The Col. took him into his room, took a file of papers from his desk, inquired if his name was not TOM MULLINS which he answered in the affirmative, when the gallant Col. replied that the man *Conway* against whom he was giving information was not a rebel, as he, the Colonel, had a list of all the disaffected in the district, but that this (MULLINS) was the first name on the list, and the most notorious rebel in that part of the country: desired the rascal to quit his house, or he would have him hanged out of the barrack gate, he having admitted he was a sworn rebel, and as the man whom he informed against was of a good character. So Mr. Editor, here ends my short story of the wealthy and influential American Repealer.

A NATIVE OF MALLOW.

DECLINE OF TRADE WITH AMERICA.

It appears from a return just laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Thornly, that the exports of British goods to the United States of America, in the year 1842, were less in value by the sum of nearly Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds than they were in any previous year since 1833, and that they were less by more than one half than the average annual exports of the nine preceding years, the average yearly exports from 1833 to 1841 (both years inclusive) being of the value of 7,880,000*l.* whilst those of 1842 were not of more value than 3,528,807*l.* This alarming decline in the largest branch of the foreign trade of the country, we regret to say is not confined to a few or even to several articles, but extends to all, with the single exception of tin and tinned plates, as will be seen by the following statement of the fluctuations which have taken place during the period referred to:—

The value of the apparel and haberdashery exported from England to the United States in 1833 was 127,911*l.*; in 1836, 254,269*l.*; and in 1842, 84,893*l.* The value of the brass and copper manufactures in 1833 was 158,456*l.*; in 1836, 270,028*l.*; and in 1842, 89,952*l.* The value of the cotton manufactures and cotton yarn in 1833 was 1,733,047*l.*; in 1835, 2,729,430*l.*; and in 1842, 487,276*l.* The value of the earthenware in 1833 was 221,661*l.*; in 1836, 495,512*l.*; and in 1842, 168,873*l.* The value of the hardwares and cutlery in 1833 was 711,305*l.*; in 1836, 1,318,412*l.*; and in 1842, 293,881*l.* The value of the iron and steel wrought and unwrought in 1833 was 415,515*l.*; in 1836, 913,387*l.*; and 1842 394,854*l.* The value of the linen manufactures, including linen yarn, in 1833 was 832,612*l.*; in 1836, 1,688,012*l.*; and in 1842, 463,465*l.* The value of the silk manufactures in 1833 was 251,278*l.*; in 1836, 637,040*l.*; and in 1842, 81,243*l.* The value of the tin and tinn'd plates in 1833 was 141,259*l.*; in 1836, 246,378*l.*; and in 1842, 144,451*l.* The value of the woollen manufactures in 1833 was 2,289,883*l.*; in 1836, 3,199,192*l.*; and in 1842, 892,335*l.*; and the value of the other British and Irish goods in 1833 was 699,772*l.* in 1836, 1,025,389*l.*; and in 1842, 422,404*l.* The total value of the British exports to America in 1833 was 7,597,699*l.*; in 1836, 12,525,605*l.*; and in 1842, 3,528,807.

The imports from the United States into this country show a very different result. The import of bark has increased between 1833 and 1842, from 18,459 cwts. to 27,648 cwts.; that of salted beef from 899 cwts. to 7024 cwts.; that of butter from 1 cwt. to 3,769 cwts.; that of cheese from 9 cwts. to 14,697 cwts.; that of wheat from nothing to 16,111 quarters; that of wheaten flour from 35,659 cwts. to 381,066 cwts.; and that of hams from 72 cwts. to 1133 cwts.; and that of lard from nothing to 26,555 cwts.; that of pork from 1352 cwts. to 13,408 cwts.; that of rice from 24,114 quarters to 40,450 quarters; that of clover seed from 350 cwts. to 22,632 cwts.; that of tobacco from 20,748,317 lbs. to 38,618,012 lbs.; that of cotton wool from 237,506,758 lbs. to 414,030,779 lbs.; that of turpentine from 322,486 cwts. to 408,330 cwts.; and that of sheeps' wool from 334,678 lbs. to 561,028 lbs.

With regard to shipping, the American tonnage (entered) has increased from 220,869 tons to 319,524; and the British tonnage from 114,200 to 195,745 tons.

After making every allowance for the more than usual embarrassment of trade in the United States, in 1842, the first part of the above return cannot be regarded as being otherwise than most unfavourable to the prospects of English industry, whilst the second shows that the balance of trade is turning against this country in a manner which renders it doubtful whether we shall not shortly have to pay for American cotton in specie instead of goods. Nothing but a very great revival of the demand for English manufactures can save us from this evil; and without a reform of the American tariff, there is very little hope of any revival at all equal to the necessities of the case, but we must consent to make liberal concessions if we wish or hope to receive them.—*Willmer & Smith's European Times.*

(From the London Ecclesiastical Gazette, July 11.)

ADDITIONAL COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

SECOND REPORT.

79, Pall Mall, June 23, 1843.

WE, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops, forming the Committee appointed to act, in concert with Her Majesty's Government, for the Erection and Endowment of Additional Bishoprics in the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain, adopt this means of making publicly known the success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless our undertaking hitherto, and the further objects which, in reliance on the same Divine aid, we hope to accomplish.

Two of the Bishops consecrated for sees newly founded, have now been for some time in their respective spheres of labour.

1. The Bishop of New Zealand has, in a journey of six months by sea and land, completed the first visitation of his extensive diocese; and reports favourably of the progress of religion in those settlements

2. The Bishop of Gibraltar, having resided some weeks at the metropolis of his see, and for a considerably longer period at Malta, and having nominated an Archdeacon for the general superintendance of ecclesiastical affairs in each of those places, is now engaged in visiting the several cities in which English congregations have been gathered together in the islands, and on the coasts, of the Mediterranean. Already he has exercised the functions of his office at Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople, where, though there are considerable congregations in communion with our church, no Anglican Bishop had ever before been seen.

3. The Bishop of Tasmania, who sailed for his diocese at the end of February last, undertook to remain for a few days at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to administer the rite of confirmation, so long intermitted, in a colony which urgently requires the care of a resident Bishop.

Thus, within comparatively a short period, and, it may be added, by the efforts and offerings of comparatively few, three new bishoprics have been erected, and the ordinances of the Church in their full integrity communicated to many thousands of her widely-scattered children.

But demands equal to any which have been met remain still unsatisfied.

1. The important colony of New Brunswick, equal in extent to one half of England, and rapidly increasing in population, has been too long without a resident chief pastor. The time, however, seems at length to have arrived for the supply of a deficiency so generally felt and acknowledged; and as a proof of the interest excited in New Brunswick, by the proposal of forming that province into a separate bishopric, it may be mentioned that our agent, Sir William Colebrook, has officially expressed his opinion in favour of such a measure, while the Chief Justice, the Solicitor General, and other leading persons in the colony, are exerting themselves to raise a fund towards the endowment.

The Special Committee, to whom was entrusted the duty of soliciting subscriptions on the same behalf in this country, have estimated the necessary income at £1200; but though we are far from regarding such a provision as adequate, we shall be prepared to recommend to her Majesty's government the appointment of a Bishop, as soon as a clear revenue of £1000 a-year has been permanently secured.

A capital sum, therefore, of £30,000 will be required. The contributions, which had only commenced in New Brunswick, amounted, at the date of our last despatches, to £2150, but a much larger sum was expected; and the Bishop of Nova Scotia had addressed a pastoral letter "to the clergy and lay members of the Church," recommending a collection in aid of the endowment fund, in every parish and mission of his diocese.

Having taken these matters into our serious consideration, and looking to the great urgency and importance of the case, we have determined to appropriate a large portion of the fund remaining at our disposal, namely, the sum of £20,000 towards the endowment of a bishopric in New Brunswick. Assuming that £5000 will be collected within the province, it will only remain for the Church at home to raise an equal sum, in order to complete this most desirable work. And we cannot refrain from expressing an ardent hope that the public at large, and especially those connected by trade or property with New Brunswick, will make a new effort to provide the required amount.

2. Attention was directed, in our first report to the want of a Bishop in the rapidly-growing settlement of South Australia; and the offer of land which has been made by a zealous proprietor of that colony renders it especially desirable that no unnecessary delay should occur in completing the organization of that infant Church.

3. The Bishop of Australia, though lately relieved from the care of New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land, is still charged with the administration of a diocese vastly too large for his effectual superintendence; and he therefore, in a recent communication, pleads earnestly for the erection of a distinct bishopric in the thriving settlement of Port Philip.

4. In like manner, and with obvious reason, the Bishop of Calcutta has recommende the subdivision of his own enormous diocese, by the erection of a bishopric for the northern provinces of India.

The claims are all strong and undeniable; and, in commending them to the Christian liberality, not yet, we trust, exhausted, of the mother Church, we must not omit to put again prominently forward the not less pressing, and certainly more ancient, claims, of the Cape of Good Hope and of Ceylon.

We propose, then, first of all, to recommend to her Majesty's Government, as soon as the adequate endowment has been secured, the erection of a separate bishopric for the province of New Brunswick.

We shall afterwards direct our attention to the important Colonial Settlements above mentioned, in the order suggested by the joint considerations of their intrinsic claims, the offers of assistance, and the probability of success.

We must not conclude this statement of our proceedings and plans without expressing our thankfulness to Almighty God for the success which he has been graciously pleased thus far to vouchsafe to this first systematic endeavour to impart the full blessings of our Church to the colonies of this great empire, and beseeching Him to dispose the hearts of his people to carry on to its full completion a work undertaken for the furtherance of his glory, in the extension of the kingdom of his blessed son.

W. CANTUAR, C. WINTON,
E. EBOR, E. DUNELM,
JOHN G. ARMAGH, J. LINCOLN,
RD. DUBLIN, G. ROCHESTER.
C. J. LONDON,

BISHOPRIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Committee appointed to promote the endowment of a bishopric in the province of New-Brunswick, earnestly request attention to the great importance which, as appears from the above Report, the head of the Church attach to the erection of a bishopric in that colony.

Nothing is now wanting for the accomplishment of this excellent design, but the comparatively small sum requisite to complete a moderate endowment which the Bishops consider necessary.

The object proposed, and now almost within reach, is the planting of another branch of the Church of England among a population of British origin, which is every year increasing by the influx of emigrants from the mother country.

That the colonists themselves anxiously desire to have a chief pastor of the Church resident among them, is evident from the contributions which they have supplied from their own very limited means for the due support of the bishopric. It would be sad to think that these should prove unavailing for want of a brotherly co-operation at home.

The Committe therefore, confidently appeal to all who feel an interest in the welfare of the colonies, and especially to every true-hearted member of the Church, for such liberal assistance as may at once remove the only existing obstacle to the appointment of a Bishop of New Brunswick.

CHARLES LESLIE COURTENAY.
J. T. COLERIDGE.
JOHN LONSDALE.
W. P. WOOD.
JOHN ARTHUR MOORE.
HARRY CHESTER.
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.
HENRY J. TRITTON.
ALEXANDER HALL HALL.
V. KNOX CHILD, Hon' Sec.

79, Pall Mall, June 28, 1843.

IMPORTANT FROM OTAHEITE.—We copy the following from the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day:—

"FALMOUTH, JULY 13, HALF-PAST SEVEN, A. M. —We have this morning advices from Tahiti to Feb. 17, where there was lying a French ship of war. The French were much disliked by the Queen and her subjects, who often expressed the hatred which they felt towards the new comers, and more especially on account of the manner in which they had obtained possession of the island. Queen Pomare had signified to the French commandant that she would never acknowledge them as her ruler, and that if they persisted in retaining possession of her island she would leave it and take up her residence with one of her relatives who govern some of the neighbouring isles. On the arrival of her Majesty's ship Talbot, Captain Sir Thomas Thomson, in January, the Queen claimed his protection, which he offered her, and an affair was likely to have arisen between sir Thomas and the French commander. The French have forced the Tahitians to place *their flag as a union in the uppermost corner of theirs*—and which they oblige the Queen to have hoisted every day on her fort; but on the arrival of the Talbot she refused doing so, when the French commander declared, if she persisted in her intentions, he would fire on the town; whereupon sir Thomas Thomson informed his rival that if he fired on the town, he would at once open a fire on his ship. Each vessel prepared for action—the Queen still persisting in not hoisting the flag, and at last the matter was ended by the French commander being obliged to send some of his men to carry out his wish. Sir Thomas Thomson sailed in the Talbot (all well) to receive instructions from his admiral respecting the course he should pursue, and what answer he should return to the Queen who sought British protection."

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 11, 1843.

CORPORATION NOTES.—The Corporation of this City have redeemed and taken out of circulation since the first day of May last, the sum of £1460 15 of their paper, which was connied and destroyed on Monday last. The whole amount of notes in circulation is about £1800, which will all probably be taken up in the course of a few weeks.

The city of Philadelphia was visited on the 5th inst by the most severe storm that has occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It commenced early in the morning, and continued with trifling intermission, throughout the day. The rain fell in torrents, the lightning gleamed through the atmosphere, and the continual peals of thunder mingled with the roaring of the wind and rushing of the waters, presented a scene awfully grand, impressive, and humiliating to insignificant sinning mortals.—The amount of damage done the city far exceeds any calamity that has hitherto befallen it; no correct estimate however had been made when the accounts left. Numberless houses were unroofed; many houses and factories were entirely blown down, and some with their inmates, entirely swept away by the flood of waters. The cellars in many parts of the city were completely inundated, and goods to a large amount thereby destroyed. Many lives were lost and several vessels were struck by lightning, and others damaged by the hurricane—A gentleman says he saw the lightning strike the water, and threw a body of it to the height of fifty feet. The rail-road cars were unable to run in consequence of damage done the tracks. One man was drowned from a vessel which was driven ashore; another was killed and several had their legs and arms broken by the fallinglof the Machine Factory; two young men were killed by the falling of a bridge over Darby Creek, and a woman and her four children in a house near Kelly's Mills, were, with the dwelling carried away and drowned in the torrent; such a picture of destruction as the accounts of this calamity present, we have seldom witnessed. A steamer coming up the Delaware encountered the storm and was so completely disabled by it as to render her worthless.

A detachment of the 64th Regiment sailed from Halifax on Sunday morning last, in the transport Premier, for England.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—Two men named Matthews and Babe, have been arrested in New-York on a charge of having murdered the Captain and Steward of the schr. Sarah Lavinia, on her passage from Alexandria. Another of the party, named Webster, has made his escape. The vessel arrived at New-Bedford on the 31st ult., where the three men landed and proceeded to New-York, whither they were followed by the sheriff of New-Bedford, and taken into custody.

The Spartan, Frigate, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, from Mexico and Havana, via Bermuda, from which latter port she came in two days; the frigate has specie for the commissariat.

The Temperance society of Halifax have appropriated the sum of £12 towards the relief of wives and children of soldiers belonging to the 64th Regt. recently wrecked in the Alert, bound from that place to England. The total sum collected for these sufferers is nearly £100.

Arrival of Tea at Halifax.—The ship Prince George arrived at Halifax on Friday last, in 140 days passage from Canton, with a full cargo of Tea to Messrs. Charman & Co. In addition to this large supply, several shipments are expected in the Halifax market from the United States.

NEW VESSEL.—On Monday evening last, a ship of about 500 tons burthen, called the *Solway*, was launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. Wright, Courtney Bay. This vessel is owned by her enterprising builders, and is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture.

On Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, His Worship the Mayor inspected the Fire Department of the City, consisting of the Engines, the Engine Companies, and the Axe and Hook and Ladder Companies, with their various implements and paraphernalia, under the direction of Mr. T. M. Smith, the Chief Engineer. The whole were drawn up in King's Square, in an orderly and extensive line, and although there was no *brilliant* display, by means of glittering uniforms or flaunting banners, yet the assembling together of so large and fine a body of active men, with all the necessary material for subduing conflagration, afforded a cheering sight to the citizens, and was calculated to inspire them with confidence for the future. We understand the Engines and Companies generally are now in a state of complete efficiency.—*Observer.*

The Severn, steamer, arrived at Bermuda from St. Thomas' on the 19th ult., and left on the following day for Nassau, &c. The Royal Mail steamer Teviot left the Dock Yard at noon on the 21st, on her way to England, with 39 passengers, and the following freight in addition to what she brought:—$42,364 in specie, and 2064 ounces gold dust, received from the Royal Mail steamer Severn, and $413,000 from H. M. ship Spartan.

INCENDIARISM.—Two barns belonging to Elias Barbridge of Cornwallis containing about 6 tons of hay, a costly waggon, and other articles, were burned on the 29th ult. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary. A train of matches was laid with a view of also destroying Mr. Burbridges dwelling and out-houses: but providentially the fire so kindled went out. The person *suspected* is of highly respectable connexions—and we would hope the suspicion is groundless.—*Nova Scotian.*

At the sixth Annual Meeting of the "St John Sacred Music Society," held on Wednesday evening the 2d instant, the following gentlemen were chosen office bearers for the ensuing year:—John Boyd, Esq., M. D., President; Mr. J. W. M'Leod Vice President; Mr. Thomas G. Barr, Secretary; Mr. George Whittiker, jr. Treasurer; S. K. Foster, Esq., Conductor. And the following gentlemen were elected a Committee:—Thomas Hatheway, Charles J. Melick, Stephen Whittiker, Thomas P. Williams, and S Steven.

NEW CHURCH AT DIGBY.

Prince William, Township of Digby, August 5, 1843.

Being assured that the following account of the rising of our church will not be read without interest by many of the numerous subscribers to your Journal, I have to solicit a corner in the same for its insertion, which by your compliance will be highly gratifying to the members of our Church generally and more particularly to Your's &c.

On Thursday 3rd inst. the frame of a new Church was raised at Prince William; (commonly called Sandy Cove, or Digby Neck.) There were present on the occasion about three hundred persons of both sexes, a goodly number of whom came from Digby and Weymouth. At 11 o'clock, everything being ready, the company assembled, and Divine Service was performed in the open air, on the foundation of the intended building. Prayers, (that beautiful and incomparable Liturgy of our Church,) were read by the Rev. W. H. SCHMIDT, Rector of Weymouth, and a solemn, and very appropriate, extemporaneous address from Genesis 28 chap. 16 & 17 verses, delivered by the worthy and indefatigable Rector of Digby Rev. W. BULLOCK, who (after its conclusion) proceeded in the usual solemn manner to lay the Corner Stone; the whole of which was concluded with Prayer, and the Benediction. The work was then commenced, and in two hours the raising was completed. The day was unusually fine and not the slightest accident occurred to impede our holy, happy work. While the building was requisitioned by the ladies, (unfavoring angels) were busily engaged in making ready the banquet; they selected for the occasion a newly mown field, over the green grass of which they spread their snow white cloths, which were soon covered with all the delicacies of the Season, as well as plenty of good *John Bull fare.* The company then sat down upon the grass, and it is needless to say did ample justice to the delicious repast, and "after they had all eaten and were filled, they gathered up the fragments that remained." The day being now well spent the happy assembly separated to their respective homes, with grateful and joyful hearts, to the great Giver of all Good; and it was indeed a proud, a happy day for the Church *that Church "which is the Church of the living God the pillar and ground of the truth,"* and many were the fervent petitions offered up on that day, that in the Church just erected the Seeds of eternal Life might be sown in many an unconverted heart.

The foundation of another Church has been laid at Port Lepport, (Brier Island) and the frame will be ready for erection in this month. This is the *fourth* new church now in progress in the township of Digby, all of which when finished will owe their existence (through the Divine blessing) to the indefatigable zeal of the Rev. Mr. Bullock.

*** The Editor of the Halifax *Times* will confer a great favour by copying the above.

FROM TRINIDAD.—By the arrival of the Russia, Captain Lane, from Trinidad, we have received the following item of news:—

On the 20th of June, a Guineaman arrived with four hundred and fifty slaves on board, belonging to the famous negro chief, Don Pedro Blanco, which were all landed in safety a few miles to leeward.—She is now bove out and repairing, and making preparations for another voyage. Will probably be off in twenty days.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Bermuda, July 25.—The immigrant ship Fairy Queen, arrived at Trinidad, on the 28th ultimo from St. Helena, with 195 captured Africans on board. That frightful disease, the small pox broke out among the passengers on their way out, and of sixteen cases, eight had terminated fatally. The authorities of Trinidad were exerting themselves to prevent the disease from extending to the shore.

A Bill has been brought before the Legislature of Barbadoes to establish a Savings Bank in that Island.

The Lieut. Governor Doherty of St. Vincent, has directed the attention of the Legislature of that Island, to "the mischievous state of the law of Debtor and Creditor" as it exists there, and recommends the assimilation to the Imperial Act of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, entitled, "an Act for the abolishing arrest on mesne process in civil actions." &c.

His Excellency also recommends establishing annual Sessions of the Legislature, instead of the present mode of meeting quarterly.

In Grenada, a question of Privilege, arising out of the arrest for debt of two of the Members of the House of Assembly, and a refusal on the part of the House to proceed to business, until the question was settled, has led to a dissolution of the Assembly. We give some particulars. The election of new representatives was going on at the latest dates, and there was every probability that a majority of those members who carried the privilege question, will be returned, and it is believed that a second dissolution will be the consequence.

The French steam Frigate "Gomer," arrived at Dominica on the 6th inst. On coming to anchor says the Colonist, "she hoisted an English ensign at the Fore-top mast head, and fired a salute of 21 guns which was immediately returned by the Battery at Morne Bruce. The Gomer then fired 15 guns as a salute to His Honor the President, which was likewise immediately returned. The G. is employed in carrying a Government Commissioner through the British Islands in search of information relative to the working of the Royal Mail Steam Packets.

Departure of Mr. Cushing in the Missouri Steam Frigate.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says:—"After a long detention in Washington harbour, caused mainly by experiments of proposed alterations in her machinery, the steam frigate Missouri, Capt. Newton, departed from Washington yesterday, bound for the Mediterranean, on whose shores she is to land the Hon. Caleb Cushing, special envoy to China, on his way to that country. Mr. Cushing went on board yesterday, and was received with the salute due to his official rank; and the frigate proceeded down the river a little after one o'clock."

The *Belfast Signal* states that a surgical operation was performed in that town on Saturday, under the Mesmeric influence. A lady was thrown into the Mesmeric state by Mr. P. P. Quimby, and a Polypus extracted from her nose by Dr. Wheelock, in the presence of several citizens, and the subject is reported to have given no signs of pain. This experiment has converted many of the unbelievers into the full faith of the science.

(From the Miramichi Gleaner, August. 4)

We have been favoured with a copy of the speech delivered by Mr Street at the close of the poll at Newcastle, on Thursday last, which we insert below.

Gentlemen Freeholders,

Now that this protracted contest is over, I trust I shall not subject myself to the imputation of self-adulation, by congratulating you and the country at large upon the result. You have obtained a victory, Gentlemen, in which every good and peaceable member of society,—in which every man who wishes to see right prevail in defiance of physical force, —who wishes to see good order and the supremacy of the Law sustained, is deeply concerned, inasmuch as it is the legal and constitutional rights of the people, which for the last six or eight months have been laid prostrate at the feet of a lawless and unprincipled rabble, triumphing over misrule, anarchy and confusion. Gentlemen, it is the Principle not the Individual, you have, in common with myself, been contending for in this election. Gentlemen, I feel that I, the humble instrument, have not lost sight of in the great leading cause you have been fighting for, viz: our constitutional right, the right of exercising our Elective Franchise according to the dictates of our consciences, without restraint or intimidation. Gentlemen, our opponents well knew they could not accomplish their object by fair, and therefore resorted to foul play, both in their canvass and in the contest, whence their wanton, brutal, and outrageous attack upon my friends and supporters, at the opening of the poll on the first day of the election—an outrage, Gentlemen, that perhaps was never before witnessed on a like occasion in any country, much less in a British colony; and in this proceeding, Gentlemen, I regret to say, that we have too much reason to believe that this lawless mob were not only countenanced by several of the Chatham magistrates, but by a member of the Executive Government,—by a man, Gentlemen, who ought to have been foremost in quelling outrage and sustaining the peace of the country; but who, I verily believe, has, in common with the opposing candidate, been the prime mover and cause of the whole of the disturbances that have for the last six or eight months distracted this once happy county. Gentlemen, Mr. Williston in my opinion, came forward at this election not only as the puppet of a mob and tool of a party, but under the immediate auspices and countenance of the present Executive Government of the province; and Gentlemen, when we see a member of the Executive Government—yes, I may say two of them—come here, and another in Fredericton, demonstrating a strong feeling in his (Mr. W.'s) favour,—the one by openly canvassing for him, and the other by conduct which cannot be misunderstood;—and when we also find the reiterated representations to the Head of the Executive from the Grand Jury and General Sessions of the county, urging upon him the necessity of military aid to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace of the county, unheeded and unnoticed, I think I am fully justified in drawing this conclusion.

Far be it from me, Gentlemen, to attribute improper motives to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.—I believe him, when left to himself, to be a well-disposed, well intentioned, excellent man; but Gentlemen, I do say, and I say it fearlessly, that his Excellency, by neglecting, in the first instance, to comply with the Magistrates and Grand Jury's requisition for military,—and in the second instance, by refusing to do so, and accompanying that refusal with the opinion of the Attorney General, as to the duty of the Sheriff in case of Riot, an opinion, Gentlemen, in my mind, as contrary to Law as to common sense—an opinion much more likely to create than to check disturbance—has been grossly misled by his advisers, or the majority of them, and has thereby deservedly lost the confidence of the country—a confidence I much fear, Gentlemen, he will never be able to regain, while the majority of his present advisers remain in office.

Gentlemen, I conceive the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of this county have been greatly neglected and ill-treated by the Executive in leaving them thus exposed to the merciless fury and depredations of a body of misguided people, in defiance of all the representations to his Excellency upon the subject. The consequences are that *blood has been spilt—life has been lost—property destroyed —the people intimidated,*—and but for the noble, magnanimous—yes, magnanimous, and bold resistance on the part of my friends and supporters on the first day of the Poll, God knows, what would have been the consequence. Gentlemen, had the Executive complied with the requisition for troops, do you believe any of these disturbances would have taken place, or that these consequences would have ensued? Gentlemen, believing, as I firmly do, that they would not, I do not envy the reflections of the Executive upon the subject, when they hear of the death of that worthy, but unfortunate man, James Ryan.

Gentlemen, it cannot but be gratifying to every good member of society, to witness the peaceable disposition and high moral feeling that has characterized the proceedings of the supporters of our cause throughout. Peace and fair play has been, and is still our motto, and most religiously has that motto been adhered to. Will or can any of Mr. Williston's voters say that they have met with insult or the slightest interruption in the exercise of their Elective Franchise? Has not the same measure of justice, ever since we have been masters of the field been meted out to both sides? But, Gentlemen, what has been the conduct of the opposite side?—have they not, no later than two days since, committed an outrageous assault and battery on two respectable Freeholders in the village of Chatham —and have not many of our Chatham friends and supporters been deterred by the lawless proceedings of the rioters, from giving their votes, not from any apprehensions of immediate injury in coming to the Poll, (as that we could prevent); but for fear of the consequences to themselves and their property afterwards? The outrage upon Mr. James Johnston, and Mr. Vondy, two days since, no doubt, was simply to show what they might expect, if they voted for me. Gentlemen—the whole of the past and present opposition to my election, arose, as you well know, from disappointed ambition and a contemptible parish feeling that Chatham cannot be represented unless the member resides in the Village. And this feeling has been wrought upon by designing individuals to serve their own selfish ends till they have raised up a spirit which is likely to prove highly injurious to the welfare of this flourishing county.

Gentlemen,—far be it from me to complain of a fair opposition at an election. I have no such intention. Had Mr. Williston or any other Candidate, come forward and contested the question fairly and constitutionally, I should be the last to complain.—on the contrary, if the sense of the County had in such case been declared in his favor, I should have ret

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SSASSINATE THE AMERICAN
MASTER-GENERAL.

rred on board the steamboat Geor
m Norfolk to Baltimore, about one
1st Aug. The bell had just been
The Hon. C. A Wickliffe was in
ing to the table, with his daughter
John McLean Gardner, a son of
o was First Auditor of the P. O.
g the administrations of Jackson
made a sudden attack upon him,
nife into the centre of his breast,
d an inch in length. Fortunately
contact with the breast bone, or
e would have been sacrificed.

The wound bled profusely. The assassin immediately after the act drew a card from his pocket, and handed it to a gentleman near him with a request that it might be read aloud to the company. He afterwards, as our informant states wrote a letter taking the whole blame of the act upon himself, avowing that he was glad that the wound was no worse, but expressing no regret at having inflicted it, and refusing to acknowledge that he had done wrong. The general impression seemed to be that he was insane. He was taken into custody by Captain Coffee of the Georgia, to be delivered to the authorities at Baltimore. The blow was so severe as to cause Mr. Wickliffe to fall into a chair, whence he was conveyed to a couch, where he lay when the Constitution met the Georgia, when our informant left the latter boat. The wound was not supposed to be mortal, though it caused acute suffering. An inch variation in the direction of the blow would have made it fatal. The fact of Mr. Wickliffe's having hold of his daughter's arm, it is supposed saved his life. We have only one remark to make on this matter. The supposition by the spectators that the assassin was insane will have no effect we hope in swaying the course of justice.

We have not the slightest doubt that every fellow who makes up his mind to commit murder now a-days, does so with the determination of acting the insane man and with the expectation of going "unwhipt of justice" on that plea. We are not prepared to say that Gardner was not insane. Every man who commits a great crime must be more or less insane, for, in his right mind he never would brave the awful and almost certain consequences of his iniquity; but this kind of insanity is too dangerous to the peace and safety of society to be allowed to walk abroad. All such insane persons should be closely confined, where they can neither harm themselves nor others."—*New York Herald.*

(From the Barbadoes Mercury, July 4.)

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

In our paper of the 24th ult., we published a short discussion in the Grenada House of Assembly, on the subject of the arrest of a member of that body for debt. At a subsequent meeting of the House, a resolution was moved by a Mr. Baillie, "that the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Guthrie, constitute a breach of the privilege of the House, and that the House will adopt such measures as may best become them to assert such privileges." This was met with an amendment,—"That however anxious to maintain the privileges of the members of Assembly, the House must not infringe the rights of the public: and that the arrest of Mr. Guthrie, under all circumstances, does not, constitutionally, call for the interference of the House."—The amendment was carried by a majority of 9 to 4. This case it appears, being disposed of, another was brought forward, which was considered truly and justly a breach of privilege. Mr. McBurnie a member, was arrested while preparing to attend his legislative duty. On motion made, and seconded, the House went into Committee, and on its resuming, the Chairman reported—"That the privileges of the House have been violated in the arrest and imprisonment of Robert McBurnie, Esq., one of its members, on the day of meeting of the House; and that application be made forthwith to the Supreme Court, or a Judge in Chambers, for his release; and that this House will defray the necessary expense."

This report was unanimously adopted. On the following day, the House again went into a Committee of Privileges, and after much discussion, the following address to the Lieut.-Governor was unanimously adopted:—

May it please your Excellency.

We, the Representatives of the people in General Assembly convened, beg most repeatfully to acknowledge your Excellency's message of this day, and to express our great regret and disappointment, that your Excellency declines to interfere in securing to us the representative branch of the Legislature the undoubted privileges, granted to the Legislature of this Colony, at the formation of the first Assembly in 1766, by his most gracious Majesty's Royal Proclamation, and repeatedly guaranteed to every successive Assembly, by your Excellency's predecessors as well as by your Excellency.

It is a matter of serious regret to us that the public business of this Colony should be delayed, but we, in justice to ourselves and successors must adhere to the resolution transmitted to your Excellency yesterday.

To which his Excellency replied,—

The Lieutenant Governor, in reference to the address of the House of Assembly of yesterday, whilst he assures the Honorable House of his earnest desire to uphold its proper rights and privileges, considers that the House by applying to the Judicial Authority for an exposition of the law has adopted the most constitutional course, and that although the Judicial decision is considered by the House to be adverse to its claims, all persons within this Colony are bound at the present to defer to its authority, and appeal being open from such decision to the Supreme Court of Judicature, and ultimately to her Majesty in Council.

The Lieutenant Governor feels that he has no authority vested in him as the Executive of this Colony to liberate from Gaol a person who is there confined under a writ of execution for debt issued from the Supreme Court, and that there is no law or precedent to sanction such a step.

Relying on your good feeling and discretion, the Lieut. Governor hopes that the honorable House, upon a more mature consideration of all the circumstances connected with its address, and the promotion of the general interests of the Colony, will proceed with the despatch of public business.

C. J. Doyle, Lieut. Govr.

The House went into Committee on the above communication, when the following reply was unanimously agreed to:—

May it please your Excellency.

We, the Representatives of the people in General Assembly convened beg most respectfully to lay before your Excellency a resolution which after mature consideration, the House has come to, on the subject of the illegal arrest of Robert McBurnie, Esq, one of its members, on the day of the meeting of the House, consequent on the proclamation of your Excellency, and whereby the privileges granted to the House by your Excellency have been infringed. Confident of your Excellency's desire to uphold the proper rights and privileges of the Representative body of the Legislature, we cannot doubt, that your Excellency will afford that prompt redress which the urgency of the case calls for."

An address to his Excellency Sir Charles Gray was next agreed to, and being submitted by the Committee to the House, the same was adopted and ordered to be sent up to this Island immediately.

The House then adjourned *sine die*, and his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thought proper, on the 21st ult., to issue a proclamation, dissolving the House.

Infamous.—The Cincinnati Chronicle states that in two of the papers of that city, is an advertisement of the following shameful character. An effigy of humanity named D. P. Scanlan, of New Orleans, offers a reward of $50 for the recovery of a mulatto girl, aged nine years, supposed to have been enticed away from him in that city; and then apprises the "Abolitionists of Cincinnati," by way of showing them "what *good* they sometimes do for the poor negro"—that the girl's mother (his slave) is very much attached to her, is his housekeeper, and that he never intended to part with her and her family, unless by making them free for their faithful services—but that *now* he has instructed his agent to send the family away from his house, let no person know where they are, and sell them all at any sacrifice, if the girl is not returned. "I have likewise advised," says he, "that the husband, who is a highly valuable servant, belonging to a merchant, be immediately *removed*, until his wife and children *are sold and sent away from him!*" And then, with a most self-satisfied sneer, as if a *triumph*, this chivalrous philanthropist thus concludes: "So you see, Ladies and Gentlemen, what your philantropy sometimes leads to."

Upon this the Chronicle remarks: "This is but an isolated case, it is to be hoped, and no specimen of which the whole South would or ought to be judged. Purloining slaves from their masters, or aiding them actively in escaping, against the laws we have not approved; but if such impudent, brazen insults were often cast, as in this instance, into the teeth of a moderate and rational people, we should say the free states could not stand too nicely on the utmost hair of the law. Fortunately, there are few Mr. Scanlans, and false philanthropy, we acknowledge, has in this case led to a most deplorable result. The deed is worthy of a barbarian."—*Boston Atlas.*

Counterfeit Spanish dollars of the date of 1814, and apparently much worn in the centre and generally very good looking, have made their appearance in the American market, and some good judges of money were at first, without giving them suitable examination, deceived by them. We say to all, look out for counterfeit hard money.

Races.—Efforts are being made among the Military and Citizens to get up Subscription Races, to come off the latter part of September. We learn that about fifty pounds has already been subscribed.

Halifax Markets—August 8.

Wheat Flour.—Is still offered almost daily at Public sales, and prices vary, for Quebec 30s. a 30s. 9d: Amer. superfine 30s. a 30s 6d duty paid; and only sells in small lots for the retail trade of the city; the stock on hand is sufficient for the trade until the price is more settled.

Rye and Corn Meal.—Are selling for retail trade at 20s 6d former, 18s a 18s 6d latter.

West India Produce.—There was quite an activity in the Sugar Market the past week. Cargoes having changed hands on arrival at 24s a 24s 6d for exportation; Holders are this day firm at 26s 3d a 27s 6d in bond, and no choice: a few small lots of inferior could be had less. Molasses held at 1s 2d.

Three cargoes of very beautifully cut stone have recently arrived at Newfoundland, from Cork, towards the construction of the new Protestant Cathedral about to be erected.

The Lord's Prayer.—How many millions and millions of times has that prayer been offered by Christians of all denominations! So wide, indeed, is the sound thereof gone forth, that daily and almost without intermission, from the end of the earth, and afar off upon the sea, it is ascending to heaven like incense and pure offering. Nor needs it the gift of prophecy to foretell, the thought 'heaven and earth shall pass away,' these words of our blessed Lord, "shall not pass away, till every petition has been answered—till the kingdom of God shall come, and his will be done on earth as it is in heaven.—*Montgomery.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I have witnessed with considerable interest the efforts of a number of influential and well-disposed individuals in this Province, to aid the endowment of a Bishop for New-Brunswick, and from a communication which appeared in your number of 28th ult. I am led to infer that a call will immediately be made upon the laity of the different Parishes in this Province to aid in the endowment. Considering the afflictions that have fallen upon the people of this and the neighbouring Parish—the unparalleled difficulty of obtaining money, and the continued depressed state of trade, I would beg to submit to the gentlemen whose duty it will be to carry out the recommendation of the Bishop of Nova-Scotia on this subject, whether, instead of a direct appeal for individual subscriptions, it would not be better to make collections, or a series of collections, in each of the churches. By this means, every man, be he rich or be he poor, will have an opportunity of contributing his mite towards the great object; and the man who has not five pounds to give, will assist by giving his five shillings. Many persons would thus be permitted to aid with such small amounts as their limited means would admit of, when the same parties would not put their names to a subscription list for the like sums, and thus the advantages of "many littles" be lost to the fund. Individual subscriptions may likewise be solicited, but the general collection should not be lost sight of. Yours, &c.

August 8. A Parishioner.

☞ The *Weekly Chronicle* is regularly filed in London by Mr. P. L. Simonds, Agent for the Colonial Papers, British and Foreign Newspaper and advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill, London, (opposite the Royal Exchange) where orders and advertisement will be received.

Sacred Concert at Carleton.—There will be another Concert of Sacred Music in St. George's Church, Carleton, in the last of the present month, assisted as before, through the kindness of Colonel Slade, by the Band of the 30th Regiment.

Passengers in the ship *Mary Caroline*, sailed for Liverpool on Sunday last—Mrs. Grant, (the Lady of Capt. Grant, 30th Regt.) two children and servant; Quarter Master Ward, 30th Regt., Lady, two daughters and son.

The Toilet.—An additional pleasing appearance is rendered to the countenance by the well-arranged curl, the braided plait and the flowing tress. In dressing the Hair, nothing can equal the effect of "Rowland's Macassor Oil," on either Natural or Artificial Hair—rendering it so admirably soft, that it will lie in any direction: it produces *beautiful flowing curls*, and by the transcendant lustre it imparts, *renders the head dress truly enchanting!* It preserves the coiffure in the *heated atmosphere of the ball room*, and neutralizes the effects of *a damp atmosphere*, or *violent exercise*.

See Advertisement.

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, the above steamer will not start on the Pleasure Trip, (advertised for this day), until MONDAY next, when she will leave at the usual hour and return on Tuesday.

Passage to Digby and Annapolis and back, $1.

August 11.

Married.

At Carleton, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. Alexander McGuire, to Miss Mary Mailman, both of the above place.

On Wednesday, 26th ult., by the Rev. Sampson Busby, James Johnston, Esq., M. D., to Araminta, second daughter of Thomas Trenholm, Esq., of Point de Bute, Westmorland.

At Fredericton, on the 4th ultimo, by the Rev. W. Hall, the Rev. George Rigby, of the Parish of Kingsclear, to Miss Georgiana Estey, of Fredericton.

On the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Thomas Richards, Jun., to Miss Elizabeth E. second daughter of the late Mr. Archelus Carpenter of Fredericton.

On the 25th ultimo by the Rev. R. Williams, Mr. Charles Birch, to Miss Mary Jane Creighton, both of Fredericton.

At Chambly, on the 15th ult. by the Reverend Mr. Broome, Richard Hollis, Esquire, Lieutenant and Adjutant King's Dragoon Guards, to Charlotte Amelia, second daughter of Assistant Commissary General Koper, and niece of the Reverend Dr. sir William Kuper, Chaplain to her Majesty the Queen.

Died.

Yesterday morning, much and deservedly esteemed, after a short but severe illness, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. Donald Ross. He was born at Fort Charlotte, Lerwick, Shetland Isles, and for many years was a respectable trader in this city. Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock from his late residence in Dock Street, when friends and acquaintance are respectfully requested to attend.

On Monday last, after a protracted illness, Elizabeth wife of Captain William Pitt Scott, aged 45 years, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

At Brooklyn N. Y. on Monday morning last, after a short illness, Mrs. Isabella, relict of the late Nehemiah Merritt, Esq., of this City.

At Liverpool, July 11th aged 88 years, Captain Josias Tucker. Deceased was forty years master of a vessel out of that port, namely from 1787 to 1827. He first went to sea in the year 1777 in the William, Captain Thomas Wilson, from Liverpool for Greenland. The William still survives, and is used as the Bethel Floating Chapel in the King's Dock.

In Lubec, on the 5th inst., John Balch, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

In Calais, on Friday last, Mr. John Noble, aged 81 years.

In St. Andrews, the 1st inst., Sarah Byram, second daughter of the late *Mr. N. Ames* aged 9 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of Saint John, Arrived—Aug. 4th—Barque Charles, McLea, Bermuda, 9—R. Rankin & Co ballast.

5th—ship Lady Falkland, Smith, Plymouth, 38—R. Rankin & Co, ballast.

Barque Charlotte, Andrews, London, 40—James Kirk, ballast.

Steamer Saxe Gotha, Brown, Halifax, passengers, sugar, &c.

6th—steamer North America, Brown, Eastport—J. Whitney, merchandise & passengers.

Brig Francis, Thomson, Dumfries, 41, order, ballast.

8th—schr. Flora, Holder, Boston, 4—Order, assorted cargo.

9th—schr. Eliza Ann, Smith, Halifax, 8; W. Hammond, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Aug. 5th—Barque Anna, Palmer, London, deals: S. Wiggins & son; Brig Grace Darling, Mack, Cork, deals, &c.: James Whitney; schr. Addronah, Crosby, Halifax, salt; John Robertson; Brig Houlton, Staples, Norfolk, timber; I. D. Andrews; schr. Ariel, Kay, Boston, fish, G. & J. Salter; Matilda, Spates, Eastport, plaster; G. Thomas.

7th—ship Vanguard, Sabbiston, Bristol, timber & deals; S. Wiggins & son; Brig Rose, Kelly, Yarmouth, deals; J. Fairweather; Mayflower, Cochran, London, deals; S. Reynolds.

8th—ship John Bentley, Disbrow, Liverpool, timber and deals; James Barber: Jane Thomson, Cooke, Liverpool, deals; Jas. Barber; ship Fidelia, Hume, Liverpool, timber and deals; John Wishart.

9th.—Brig Jessie Amelia, Newton, Cork, deals; James Barber; Brigt. Wasp, Lovett, Africa, boards &c. G. L. Lovett; schr. Phœnix, Raycroft, Cork, deals; R. Rankin & Co; Charlotte, Vaughan, Halifax, deals, Master.

10th.—Barque Albert, Keith, Glasgow, timber & deals; John Robertson; Brig Active, Miller, Glasgow, timber; Jas, Alexander.

Arrived at New York 6th, brig Charlotte Ann, Vroom, 20 days from St. Kitts: 3d, Teazer, Greenlaw, hence. Cleared 4th, Fidelia, Small, this port. Arrived at Boston, 4th, Merchant, Beck, hence: Cleared, 4th, Eleanor Jane, Sharp, this port.

Mechanics' Institute.

The Regular Monthly Meeting for August will be held at the Hall on Monday Evening the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.

August 11. H. J. CHUBB, Sec'y.

The Subscriber has on hand for Sale,

15 M. Ash and Oak Hhd. STAVES; 120 M. PINE BOARDS; 20 Barrels BEEF; 40 do. HERRINGS; 3000 Bushels SALT; Grand Lake and other COAL; and keeps constantly on hand every variety of seasoned LUMBER. Scantling, &c.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

August 11.

HATS! HATS! HATS!!!

3 CASES superior Beaver HATS, from the celebrated Manufactory of Legay & Co. of Boston and New-York, at 23s. each, cheaper than at any other store in the city, and a better article.

E. E. LOCKHART.

Corner Market Square and Water Street.

August 11.

PORK.

60 BRLS. Clear, Mess, and Prime PORK, just received, and for sale by

August 11. H. DeWOLFE SPURR.

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*

Cordage, Chains, &c.

75 COILS Cordage, of the best quality, assorted, from 6 thread to 5 inch.
32 coils 2 and 3 yarn SPUN YARN;
Marline, Houseline, and Hamberline,
1 coil 4 inch HAWSER, 90 fathoms;
SPIKES, Diamond and Rose head, from 4½ to 9 inches; Chains, from ⅜ to ⅝ inch.

Augt. 4. For sale by J. R. CRANE.

Manilla Cheroots.

EX *Argent*, from London—20,000 very superior Manilla CHEROOTS. For sale by

Aug. 4. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SALT—Afloat.

10,000 BUSHELS Salt, on board the *Hero of Sidon* lying at Merrin's Wharf, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, if applied for immediately.

August 4. J. R. CRANE.

Grey Cottons.

8 BALES of the above, received ex *Glasgow* from Liverpool.—For sale by

August 4. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

MILITIA NOTICE.

All Persons between sixteen and sixty years of age, residing in King's, Duke's, Queen's and Sidney Wards, (within the districts of the Light Infantry and Rifle Battalions, City Militia,) who are liable to do duty in the Militia and are not at present enrolled, according to Law, are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend at the Court House, in King's Square, on Thursday the 17th day of August, instant, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 3 p. m.: and they are required then and there to come forward and enrol themselves, or to send a written notification of their names, occupations and places of residence, that they may be enrolled for duty as the law directs.

N. B.—Persons neglecting to enrol, or to send a written notice as above, will be subject to a penalty of *Twenty Shillings*, as also to a fine of *Ten Shillings* per day, if absent from duty when ordered out for Drill and Inspection; and they are further notified that in all cases the law will be strictly enforced.

THOMAS BALDWIN, *Captain and Enrolling Officer City Militia.*

St. John, 4th August, 1843.

Gum Elastic OVER SHOES.

JUST received at FOSTER'S SHOE Store, Corner of King and Germain streets.—A small lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES, (a superior article.)

—ALSO—

A few pairs Ladies British American OVER SHOES, (a new article) For sale cheap.

July 28.

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Corporation PROPERTY, To Let at Public Auction.

ON MONDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) on the premises,

A very Valuable Water Lot,

Near the Steam Ferry Landing, in Carleton, fronting about 75 feet on Rodney Wharf, and extending back about 140 feet. This Property is situate to the Eastward of the store and Steam Mills of the Hon. John Robertson; it will be let for Twenty-One Years from the 1st November next, and no improvements to be paid for by the Corporation.

Also, *at the same time*—The BRIDGE to the Westward of the Steam Ferry Coal shed, 40 by 200 feet and the Slip or Flats to the North adjoining the said Bridge, 50 by 200 feet. This property will be let for the term of Ten Years, the Lessee engaging to keep the said Bridge in repair during the term of the lease, at his own expense, and no improvements paid for by the Corporation.

Further particulars will be made known at the time and place.

By Order of the Common Council.

G. VANHORNE,
THOMAS CORAM,
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,

St. John, 25th July, 1843. *Committee.*

To be Sold at Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 15th day of August next, on the Premises, in Princes street, at One o'clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the Estate, right, title and interest which on the 15th day of March last was vested in Joshua Hughson, of and in "all that certain Lot, piece, or parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being in Queen's Ward, in the said City of Saint John, and known and decended on the Map or Plan of the said City, by the number of Five Hundred and Ninety-two, situated on the side of and fronting on Princes street, bounded East by property formerly belonged to one Drake, and West by property formerly belonging to Geo. Smith, and in rear or North by Church Land, being Forty feet front on said Street, and extending back continuing the same breath, One Hundred feet, more or less, with all BUILDINGS and improvements on the same." Such Sale to be made in pursuance of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage of the said Property, made by the said Joshua Hughson to me, bearing date the 21th day of March last.

July 14. JOHN ROSS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, *By Public Auction.*

To be sold by Public Auction on Monday the 6th day of November next, at the Coffee House corner, Market Square, City of St. John, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock, afternoon:—

ALL the right title and interest of of Thomas C. Everitt to that certain Lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Duke's Ward, in the said City, held by him the said Thomas C. Everitt, under and by virtue of a certain Lease, bearing date the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, granted by the late Thomas T. Hanford to Robert Foulis and others, and known as the Saint John Foundry, and assigned by the said Robert Foulis to the said Thomas C. Everitt, on the third day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

The said Property to be sold to satisfy the amount of a Morigage from the said Thomas C. Everitt to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of New-Brunswick, pursuant to a power in the Mortgage Deed contained.

July 29, 1843.

J. Summers,

GIVES this information, "that he has taken an OFFICE, over Mr. James Melick's (next door to the store he formerly occupied,) for a few months only, for the purpose of closing his former business; he trusts all those who are indebted to him or the firm of J. SUMMERS & CO., will with as little delay as possible, settle their accounts; and all who may have any demand against him or the firm will immediately send in their accounts for payment,"

Valuable Property in the County of Annapolis, at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the superior RESIDENCE, with lands attached, erected at a very great expense by the late Abel Sands, Esquire, at Belle Isle, in the Township of Granville, County of Annapolis. Any portion of the Lands that may be required will be sold with the Dwelling house—the latter is furnished in the most substantial manner, and will make an elegant and desirable country residence for a gentleman, while the situation to a Merchant desirous of doing business is valuable from its being in the most fertile part of the beautiful Township of Granville. To the whole farm is attached nearly 40 acres of superior Dyke Marsh, which will be divided or sold in any lots to suit purchasers. This valuable property offers many advantages to the retired gentleman, the merchant, or farmer. For particulars apply to S. Cowling Esq., Annapolis Royal, or on the premises to HENRY LUXTON.

Granville, (N. S.) August 1, 1843.

NEW ARRIVALS,

per ship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool, comprising as follows:

4 BALES Grey Shirting *COTTONS;*
3 " White do. do.
2 bales Twill'd Striped do.
1 " Printed *COTTONS;*
1 " FLANNELS,
1 " Moleskins, & Fancy Trowsering
1 " Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 " Lining Cottons:
2 " Cheap Orleans & SAXONY.

Which together with a large stock of Gents. Hats Ladies BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c., are selling at very reduced Prices for Cash, by

July 28 W. G. LAWTON.

New Store.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,

at the store late in the occupation of Mr. J. D. MacIntyre, opposite McMillan's Book store, Prince Wm. street:

A Prime assortment of ROOM PAPERS, suitable for Parlours, Chambers, Halls, Entries, &c., with appropriate Borders.

—ALSO—

40 Dozen Brooms; 20 Dozen Pails; Children's Waggons, Cigars, &c. &c., at very low prices.

JOHN LEITCH.

July 28. [Courier.]

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received, on consignment, per brig *Merchant*, from Philadelphia:

550 Pieces Paper Hangings,

assorted qualities and patterns. For sale by

July 14. 3i. JOHN KINNEAR.

Horse Hair Flesh Brushes.

A NEW and very superior article, which for Cheapness, Efficacy, Convenience of Application, and Neatness, possesses many advantages over the Hair Mittens. The friction being caused by the Ends instead of the Sides of the Hair, is more effectual, and at the same time does not Retain (like the Mitten,) any particles from the surface of the skin.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Tooth, Hair, and Clothes BRUSHES, all made to order.

May 19. JOHN G. SHARP,

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

Rowland's

ESSENCE OF TYRE,

Or, IMPERIAL DYE,

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

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

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

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

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

Observe! To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's stamps have authorised the Proprietor's signature to be engraved on the Government stamp, thus—*A. Rowland & Son*, 20, *Hatton Garden*,

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

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

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

CHAIN CABLES,

Anchors, Oakum, Iron, &c. &c.

The subscriber has received per 'Woodstock' and 'Themis,' from Liverpool, and 'Argyle,' from Newry, and other recent arrivals:—

21 CHAIN CABELS, from ⅝ to 1¾ inch,
14 ANCHORS, from 2 to 20 cwt.,
500 fathoms ⅞, ¾, ⅝ coil CHAIN,
2½ tons OAKUM,
10 tons CORDAGE ass'd sizes,
600 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
129 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 18 to 27,
300 tons British Bar IRON, assorted,
150 do. Refined ditto. do.
10 do. Swedish & Russia do. do.
200 bags Iron Spikes, from 4 to 10 inches,
180 do. Wrought Iron NAILS, 5d'y to 20d'y,
100 bolts COPPER, assorted sizes,
4 tons Blistered and Cast STEEL, ass'd
2 do. PLOUGH-PLATING,
18 do. Cast Iron POTS, BAKEPANS, and extra covers,
37 dozen FRYING PANS,
35 do. Long handled Irish SPADES,
28 do. Round and square pointed Shovels,

—IN STORE—

Blacksmiths' BELLOWS & ANVILS:
FRANKLIN & REGISTER GRATES,
PLOUGHSHARE MOULDS, &c.
15,000 White Oak HOGS HEAD STAVES,
100 bushels Yellow CORN,
1000 do. White do.
BEEF, PORK, and NAVY BREAD,
Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR and CORN, in barrels and bags,—all of which are offered at very moderate rates.

July 14. WM. CARVILL.

SPERM OIL, &c. &c.

Ex Flora, from Boston:

25 CASKS Winter strained SPERM; refined and bleached Whale, Olive, and Seal Oils; 1 cask CAMPHINE;
10 Barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE;
10 do Bright Varnish; 10 do Rosin;
3 casks Saleratus; 25 Jars Mackeboy SNUFF;
20 Bbls. ground Logwood, Redwood, Fustic and Camwood; 100 Gross assorted PHIALS.

For sale by

July 21. 4i W. O. SMITH.

Domestic Manufacture!

A few pieces of SATTINETT and Homespun, just received from Pickett's Mills, Kingston, for sale by E. E. LOCKHART.

July 7. *corner of Market square & Water street.*

Steam Boat Nova Scotia.

NO charge of HEAD MONEY will be made on Passengers going by the steamer Nova Scotia.

July 14.—3i. GEORGE THOMAS.

Steamer Nova-Scotia,

Captain JOHN LEAVITT,

THE route of the Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA will be as follows until further notice:—

Leaving St. John on Mondays for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and returning from Annapolis, calling at Digby, immediately after the arrival of the Halifax Stage the same day.

Leaving St. John on Fridays for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, and returning to St. John on Saturday.—

Spring Supplies, 1843.

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; Cream 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, Beach 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, Pivers, Pinchers, Callipers.

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

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

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

Saint John, May 5, 1843.

28th April, 1843.

NO. 2, NORTH WHARF.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ship *Portland*, and brig *Palmerston*—

13 CASKS HARDWARE, containing single and double barrel percussion GUNS Walking stick Guns, Percussion Caps, Wad Cutters, Bullet Moulds, Rammers, Screws and Tips, Nipple Wrenches and Turn-screws, Dog Collars, Patent and common Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Shot Pouches.

JOINER'S MOULDING & BENCH PLANES (assorted;) Compasses, Four-fold RULES, Brass Dividers, HAMMERS, Glass Paper, Glue Pots, &c.

HARNESS MOUNTING, assorted; Patent Coach Wrenches, and Coach Screws.

WOVE WIRE, assorted sizes; wire, cage, Rat and Mouse Traps.

Long and short handle Frying Pans, Britannia metal and tinned TEA and TABLE SPOONS, Cooks' strong Ladles and Forks, Copper SCALES, Brass Wire Seives, Block Tin Candlesticks, Tea Pots, Tureens and Soup Ladles, Gravy Strainers, Oil Fillers, Japan'd Bread and Knife Trays, Cash Boxes Spice Boxes, Spittoons and Toilet Pails, Britannia TEA and COFFEE POTS, 2 pair of low priced solar TABLE LAMPS, spare Hemispheres, Moons, Chimnies and Deflectors, steel and Brass SNUFFERS, 1 Brass TEA URN.

Patent enamel'd PRESERVING KETTLES, SAUCEPANS, Tea Kettles, Soup Digestors, tin'd and untin'd Tea Kettles and Saucepans, Gridirons, COFFEE MILLS, Fire and Hand Irons, Tea Trays, Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, and Preserving Kettles.

BRAZED and Laq'd Cow Bells, socket and rivetted handle Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Garden Rakes, and Scythe-stones.

Brass Butt Hinges, Stair Rods and eyes, Blind Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Hooks, Sconces, Patent Table and Sash Fasteners, Latches, WIRE, Pocket Compasses, sets WEIGHTS, Chest Locks COMMODE SCREWS and STOP COCKS; Racking and Water Cocks, and Pewter Molasses Gates.

IRON; best and common Butt, Chest, T, H, H, L, strap, Table, Backflap, Tester, Pew, Hook and Eye, and Plate HINGES; Screws, Hooks, Hasps, and Staples.

Carpenters' Patent, Tarratt's improved, and other DOOR LOCKS, assorted sizes; Chest, Trunk, Till Cupboard, and Pad Locks; Stubbs and Plates and Shutter Screws; Rim, Knob, Long, Norfolk and Lancashire LATCHES; Door Bolts.

Shoemaker's Brass and Iron Bills, shoe Thread, Heel Balls, Pincers, Hammers, Tacks, Punches, Heel Plates, and Tip Nails.

COFFIN FURNITURE; Japan'd Mahogany and Zebra Wood Knobs; Bedscrews and Keys.

WAGGON and CART BOXES; ELIPTIC, CARRIAGE SPRINGS; Iron Weights, Grocer's Coffee Mills, assorted sizes, tin'd and bright Dog Chains.

Hair Seating and Curled Hair, Brass NAILS, Chair Web; BRUSHES, assorted; shoe dusting, black lead, hearth, and Horse, do.

1 cask Wrought Flemish and Clout TACKS;

7 casks Horse and Ox NAILS;

64 bags wrought, rose, and Clasp Nails, assorted sizes; 45 do. Cut Nails, assorted.

1 cask best London GLUE.

120 bags SPIKES, from 3½ to 9 inches.

1 bale CANDLEWICK, 2 bales containing Cod and Pollock Lines, chalk lines, bed and coffin cords shop twine, log and Hambro lines, chest cord, &c

30 tons "BANKS' BEST" and common bolt and bar IRON, well assorted; 1 ton Plough Plating, assorted sizes.

6 Blacksmith's Anvils.

1 package do. Vices; 1 cask sad Irons.

Which with their stock now on hand, they offer at *Low Prices*.

NEW GOODS.

Per "*British Queen*," from London:

THE Subscriber has received a new assortment of TOYS; Holly, Black Thorn & Grape Walking STICKS in variety; Hair Tooth, Nail & Shaving BRUSHES; Shaving & Washing SOAPS; Prices' Ambrosial Shaving CREAM; Ladies' Bone Knitting Pins, &c. &c.—Toys at Wholesale and retail. WILLIAM MAJOR.

April 28. *Prince William street*

Pork, Manilla Rope, &c.

80 BARRELS PRIME PORK;
30 Coils Manilla ROPE,
15 Cases Palm Leaf HATS.—Now landing and for sale by J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

May 21 1843.

W. G. LAWTON.

April 27, 1843.

NEW ARRIVALS,

Per *British Queen* from London, and *Palmerston* and *Portland* from Liverpool, viz:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Cassinetts, Cantoons, Moleskins and Drills, with a variety of Trowser stuffs and Vestings;
Gents Black scarfs, stocks and Braces;
Silk and Cambric Umbrellas,
Silk, Cambric, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Orleans, Saxony, and Alpaca Lustre,
Black and colored Silks and Satins,
Plain and Fancy Ribbons,
Black and Fancy satin shawls and scarfs,
Ell'd Centre and Indiana Shawls,
Crape, Thibet, Zephyr, and Chene handkerchiefs,
Gloves and Hosiery of every kind,
Oil Cloths and Floor Cloths,
Laces, Netts, Blonds and Quillings,
Plain and fancy Parasols,
White and colored Stays; Muslin Work;
A very extensive lot of Gent's. Hats,
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes,
Grey, White and striped Shirtings,
Flannels, Ticks and Homespuns,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Cambric, Hollands,
Dowlas and Sheetings,
Hemp Carpeting, Bindings and Fringes,
Moslins and Linings of every description.

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

W. G LAWTON.

Foster's Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain-streets.

New Boots and Shoes.

Just Received at the above named Establishment, per Ships "Canton," and "British Queen," and Brig "Mary Ann"—

A New and extensive assortment of **Boots and Shoes** of every description that may be required, for the approaching Season.

The articles are all from the Best and Cheapest Manufactories in Great Britain, and will be sold at lower prices for CASH than similar Goods can be bought for at any other store in the Province.

Wholesale and Retail. S. K. FOSTER.

May 5, 1843.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would beg to make known to his Customers and the Public that he has removed his *Retail GROCERY Establishment* to the corner of Prince William and Princess streets, in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. James Malcolm, where he will furnish every article in his line at the cheapest market prices.

COFFEES fresh ground at all times, may be had at the above Shop.

J. O'DONNELLY.

Corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, 19th May, 1843.

STORAGE would be let *low* in the Fire-proof Ware House in Prince Wm. street, formerly belonging to Jas. T. Hanford, Esq. Apply as above.

CHAIN CABLES, Anchors, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Warehouse, Nelson street:—

20 ANCHORS 1½ cwt. to 18 cwt.; 30 Chain Cables—¼ inch, 5-8, 3-4, 11-16, 1, and 1 1-4 inch;
30 tons common and refined IRON—ass'd sizes,
10 do. Bolt COPPER, ⅜, ½, ⅝, 1 and 1⅛ inch;
20 cases Sheet Copper, 30 oz and upwards;
2 tons composition Spiker, 6 to 10 inch;
5 do Iron; do. from 4 to 10 do.
10 pipes Madeira WINE;
100 qr. barrels F. O. GUNPOWDER;
2 tons Lead Shot—assorted;
10 do sheet Lead from 2½ to 10 lb. per foot;
100 bbls. Medium BREAD;
30 do. American BEEF—in bond: 10 do Pork;
5 tons best London OAKUM;
20 Franklin Stoves; 1 chest INDIGO;
200 boxes Olden Soap; 20 casks Whiting;
100 kegs best London White LEAD;
50 do. do. Black Paint, 14 and 28 lb kegs.
50 do. do. Yellow, do. do.
20 do. do. Red, do. do.

A large assortment of Writing and Wrapping PAPER, Playing Cards, slops, ship's Ensigns, Bunting, signal Lanterns, Compasses, Log Lines and Glasses, saddling, marline, Houseline, and other Cordage.

March 17. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

PALM LEAF HATS.

13 CASES Fine PALM LEAF HATS, for Sale by

April 82. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Cabinet Ware Rooms,

KING STREET.

THE subscribers having succeeded to the business formerly conducted by their father, trust that by strict attention to business, punctuality in the execution of orders, together with moderate charges, to merit continuance of public patronage. They have on hand an extensive assortment of

NEW & FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

made of the best material and workmanship.

Carpets, Curtains and Mattresses, neatly and fashionably made.

Undertaking carefully attended to.

JOS. W. & GEO. H. LAWRENCE.

January 13, 1843.

Ex "British Queen" from London.

Brandy, Geneva, Sparkling Champagne, Cherry Brandy, &c.

10 PUNS. finest Old BRANDY, (Martell's)
10 hogsheads do. do.
2 hhds. very old and superior Pale ditto;
16 ditto finest Pale GENEVA. (Schiedam.)
20 cases finest sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
18 do. Heering's Copenhagen Cherry BRANDY,

Also—100 Bolts best Bleached Coker CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which are now landing and for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

April 28. *Prince William street*

Coals, Coke, Whitening, Coal Tar, Glass Bottles, &c.

100 CHALS. fine Newcastle COALS;
60 do. COKE;
5 Tons Whitening, in various size packages;
50 Barrels COAL TAR; 50 gross Wine Bottles
100 gross soda Water BOTTLES;
6 do. Claret, do.
3 do. Winchester, do.
36 do. Pint do.
40 do. Half-pint do.
50 do. Octagen half pints, do.

The above articles are now landing from the brig Ann, Capt. Hewson, lying at the subscriber's wharf—and will be sold low if taken from along side.

June 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex "Splendid," and "John Kerr," from Philadelphia:

450 BBLS. superfine and scrap'd FLOUR;
338 brls. Rye FLOUR;
325 Bbls. CORN MEAL.

Ex Olive, from New York:

50. Bbls. GENESSEE superfine FLOUR.

Ex Bonded Warehouse:

300 Hhds. MOLASSES; 40 Hhds. bright SUGAR, Cigars, Tobacco, Vinegar, Westphalia Hams, &c.

July 7. JARDINE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

AT THE

ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,

WATER STREET.

In the Store lately occupied by Sam. Gardner.

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

SIX Bales and Cases of READY-MADE CLOTHING—a splendid assortment, which, for style, Quality and Cheapness, cannot be equalled by any establishment in the Province, consisting of:
Sporting COATS, made of Tweed, Silk and Worsted Camblets, plain and figured VELVET, Gambroon and Contoon, diamond and figured Drill.
Four Thousand Pairs PANTALOONS, of every description of texture and fabric;
Two Thousand VESTS—in satin, silk, Valencia, Cloth, Cassimere, &c. &c. &c.
Mattresses, Blankets, Rugs, White and Coloured COUNTERPANES; OIL CLOTH SUITS;
South-wasters, &c. &c.
Boys' Cloth and Moleskin SUITS;
Red, Blue and White Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS; Lambswool ditto;
Linen, Cotton, and Regatta SHIRTS;
Four Cases Beaver and silk HATS
Military and Navy CAPS;
Fur, Plush, and Worsted ditto;
Glazed HATS and CAPS;
Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, and Trunks;
Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Children's ditto; Watches and Jewellery;
A few Double GUNS and PISTOLS, selling cheap *Cash only.*

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

Six Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately.—None but good workmen need apply.

F. NEILL.

St. John, May 26.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES.

W. H. STREET'S

WINE Establishment,

AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

The subscriber has opened the Store and Warehouse in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, in addition to his former premises, and invites attention to his extensive Stock of Old Bottled WINE and SPIRITS.

DOUBLE Diamond and full fruited PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle;
East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of 'Blackburn,' 'Newton Gordon & Co.,' and 'Burnett Houghton & Co.'
London Market Madeira, East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marsalla of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1835 and 1838;
Martell's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; superior OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack:
All of which may also be had from the Wood.
Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality,
HERMITAGE and BURGUNDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE; BUCELLAS;
La rose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret,

—ALSO—

1000 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
200 doz. "Hodson's" London Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;
100 dozen fine Edinburgh ALE;
40 hogsheads Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy;
5 hogsheads, 20 quarter casks Brandy;
20 hogsheads best Old PALE Brandy;
6 hogsheads best GENEVA;
Puncheons Malt and Grain WHISKEY;
50 Puncheons high proof RUM;
100 Pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira;
10 hogsheads Catalonia RED WINE;
6 Qr. casks Blackburn's MADEIRA, for sale at first cost; 10 chests souchong TEA;
150 Boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
100 do. Mould and Dip Candles;
6 hogsheads Refined Sugar;
20 ditto Bright Porto Rico ditto;
10 Kegs Tobacco.

And to arrive ex Brig *Edwin*, from London—
40 hhds. best GENEVA, from 7 to 10 pr. cent. O. P.
50 boxes Wax Wick Mould Candles;
50 boxes Sperm Candles.
All for sale very low by

27th Feb. W. H. STREET.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

100 TONS "Banks' Best" Staffordshire IRON;
200 ditto common English ditto,
10 ditto best Swedish ditto,
10 ditto sheet, hoop, and plate ditto,
10 ditto cast, blister, and German STEEL,
20 ditto HOLLOW WARE,—viz: Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, Boilers, Axle and Block Bushes.
300 Canada STOVES, of various sizes, from 20 to 36 inches, handsome patterns and well fitted;
240 Kegs and Bags Iron Spikes and Nails, all sizes,
3 Tons Composition Spikes,
16 Smiths' Bellows,
24 ditto Anvils; 40 ditto Vices;
300 Kegs Gunpowder, assorted, all qualities;
400 Boxes Window Glass, of various sizes;
10 barrels PUTTY, in bladders;
10 ditto Pipe Clay; 10 tierces Paris Whiting
4 hogsheads Lampblack.
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London WHITE LEAD,
600 ditto cut'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, 1C, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1842.

Brown Stout.

The subscriber has received, ex "British Queen," from London:—

8½ HHDS. (*Barclay & Perkins'*) BROWN STOUT;
50 casks (each 4 dozen) BROWN STOUT;
Ex "Albion" from Halifax:—
5 puncheons fine old Jamaica RUM.

May 5. W. H. STREET.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

T. S. HARDING,

Prince William street,

HAS received per ship *Prince Albert*, from London, *Mabel* and *South Esk* from Liverpool, and *Sophia* from the Clyde, a full and seasonable assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods—in SILKS, LINENS, WOOLLENS and COTTONS; among which are the latest materials for Ladies' DRESSES, of the most distinguished names and styles, together with a large variety of Orleans Cloths and Merinos; Broad and narrow CLOTHS in all colors; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloakings, Net and Tartan Lambs' wool SHAWLS, Carpetings, Flannels, Blankets; printed White and Grey Cottons; Shirt stripes, Cotton Warps, Hosiery and Gloves in all their variety; Fancy Netts, Laces, Ribbons, &c.; Fur CAPES, MUFFS and BOAS. All of which are offered at low prices for Cash.

Also, a handsome set of SABLE FURS of superior quality, for sale at cost. Nov. 11.

Girls', Boys', and Children' India Rubber Shoes.

330 PAIRS RUBBER SHOES, suitable for Children from Two to 12 years of age, just opened and for sale cheap.

—ALSO—

A small lot of Ladies' New Gum Elastic **Shoes**, superior to any other sort of over Shoes for sale in the city. Terms—*Cash*, at

Foster's Shoe Store.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by recent arrivals:

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

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

With an extensive stock of Choice Bottled Wines comprising—sparkling Burgundy, hock, moselle, sauperay, revisattes and champagne; still hock, hermitage, Burgundy, barsac and moselle; sauterne, bucellas, calcavellos, Lisbon, vidonia, marsalla, claret, malmsey, madeira, East and West India and south side Madeira, London Particular and London market Madeira; golden, pale & brown sherry, &c. &c.—*Which they offer for sale at their Establishment in Prince William street.*

Spikes, Chains, &c.—ON CONSIGNMENT.

137 BAGS SPIKES, assorted sizes, from 4 to 9 inches;
15 Kegs HORSE NAILS;
3 ⅛ in. best short link CHAINS, 60 faths. ea.
3 7-16 do. do. do. 60 do.
3 ¼ do. do. do. 60 do.
1 9-16 do. do. do. 60 do.
1 ⅜ do. do. do. 60 do.

Just received ex "*Mary Ann*" from Liverpool, and for sale low by

May 5. JAMES R. CRANE.

Charles Willmer's

AMERICAN NEW'S LETTER AND EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER.

Enlarged to the extent of Ten additional Columns.

THE above Newspaper, now enlarged Ten additional columns, which was established in July, 1842, is regularly published at Liverpool expressly for transmission by every Steam-ship sailing from any port in Britain to any port in the United States, and its leading feature is to give, *at one glance*, an account of every important event that has occurred in Great Britain, Europe, or Asia, in the interval between the sailing of each steam-ship, whether in politics or commerce—a correct and comprehensive Shipping List, in which will be found a faithful record of the arrival and departure of American vessels at and from all the British, European, and Asiatic ports—together with notices of such casualties or disasters as may from time to time occur—a complete Prices Current, in which the greatest care is taken to give the *latest* reports of the various descriptions of American produce, from the most unquestionable sources—thus combining, in *one* sheet, a Newspaper, Shipping List, and a Prices Current.

The annual subscription to Charles Willmer's American News Letter is 12s. 6d. sterling. Orders and Subscriptions will be received at any of Messrs. POMEROY & CO.'S Express Offices in the *United States* and *Canada*, and in Boston by Messrs. Redding & Co., News Agents; Halifax, Mr. Belcher, Stationer; Montreal, Mr. Wm. Greig, Bookseller; St. John, N. B., Mr. G. E. Fenety, Morning News Office; Quebec, Mr. Charles F. Ford, Mountain-street; St. John, Newfoundland, Mr. M'Coubery, Times Office; or they may be sent directed or the Publisher, addressed as follows:—

CHARLES WILLMER,
Transatlantic Newspaper Office,
5, South John-street, Liverpool.

Wines, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

Landing ex the "Camilla" from Leith:

2 PIPES } OLD PORT,
2 HHDS. }
2 Butts BROWN SHERRY;
25 Casks (ea 4 dozen) EDINBURGH ALE;
And on Consignment—
19 Bags best Wine, Ale, & Porter CORKS, Bungs, &c. For sale by

St. John, June 2. W. H. STREET.

To Let,

SEVERAL Houses in King's Ward.—Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

June 16.

Freight for Quebec.

FREIGHT is required for a parcel of WINES to QUEBEC.—Apply to

June 21. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

COPPER.—76 Bars COPPER, assorted, from ⅜ to 1½ inch, will be sold very low if applied for immediately.

June 16. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

WM. H. NEEDHAM has removed his Office to the building occupied by Jardine & Co., corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets

May 12, 1843.

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkinshaw, Esq. Dep. Chairman.

Wm. Chippindale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq.; Thomas Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Codd Esq.; Edwin Leaf, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; John Harvey, Esq.; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS.

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

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

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

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

RANNEY STURDEE & CO.

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

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 Scrolulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate Culaneous 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 Syphlis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term *Cachexia*, but which it is not easy to define; in such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

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

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

BUNTING'S VETERINARY

TABLET;

Being a Synopsis of the Diseases of Horses and Cattle, with their cause, symptoms and cure.

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John.

THE Subscriber in offering this Work to a generous and discerning Public, would respectfully intimate, that it combines the experience of the most eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Practitioners in Europe, and that the whole has been carefully revised by the Author, and such alterations made therein as the peculiarity of the climate of New-Brunswick required. Notwithstanding the perfection to which the art has arrived in Great Britain, there are diseases known there, which have never been known to exist here, and vice versa; consequently an English Veterinary Tablet, would be found to be very imperfect indeed in North America. He would also beg leave to assure Farmers, and others, that with his Tablet before them, very few cases of disease would ever occur, which they would not be enabled to treat with perfect safety, by following the instructions there laid down.

For sale, neatly bound, (till further arrangements are made) at Mr. McMillan's, Phœnix Book store, Prince Wm. street; and by the proprietor, Sydney street, near st. Malichi's Church, st. John, N. B.—Price 2s. 6d. PETER BUNTING.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public that he has taken that large and commodious Store on the south west corner of the Market Square, owned by Benjamin Smith, Esq., where he intends keeping on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

of the best quality, and trusting that by strict attention to business, he will merit a share of public patronage. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

St. John, May 12th, 1843.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

The Subscriber has received per ships 'British Queen,' 'Palmerston,' 'Portland' from Liverpool, and 'Clyde' from Glasgow, and schooner 'Margaret Tryphena' from Boston, the SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS—consisting of

TEAS, LOAF SUGAR, TABLE SALT, Soups, CANDLES, Starch, Blacking, Ink, Cotton Warp, Grey Cottons, and Batey, Sugar, Soda, and Wine BISCUIT;
Cold Water CRACKERS and Pilot Bread;
Java and Porto Cabella COFFEES;
RICE, CHEESE, Saleratus;
Soft Shell Almonds; Hickory, Hazel and Castanut NUTS;
Currants, Figs, Beans, TOBACCO, Cigars, CORN BROOMS and Pails.

Fresh Ground COFFEE always on hand.

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash, at his store, on the south-west corner of the Market square, next door to Mr. N. S. Demill's.

May 17. A. HEGAN.

NATHANIEL ADAMS'

BOOT and SHOE STORE,

Basement Story of the Saint John Hotel, King Street, St. John, N. B.

WHERE a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's **Boots and Shoes** of the best materials and neatest workmanship are constantly on hand.

Orders punctually attended to.

N. B.—The subscriber would beg to state that having engaged some of the first class workmen from New-York, he is prepared to furnish work equal, if not superior, to any other in the city. All he asks is a trial, which he is confident will ensure custom.—Trial is better than report.—Call and see.

*** Two or three JOURNEYMEN will meet with constant employment at the above Establishment.

May 12. N. A.

NEW GOODS.

C. W. Ketchum,

Has received per *British Queen*, from London, a part of his London Goods, consisting of—

AN elegant assortment of Tuscan, Rutland, Chip, Fluted, Dunstable, Rice, Cordonnet, satin, silk, Parisian and Tyroleze BONNETS.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Wreaths and Bouquets, Marabout and Ostrich FEATHERS;
Rouche's Caps and Cap Fronts;
Cases of Bonnet Shapes, for sale very low;
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls, Printed and plain Velvets, Woollen and Cotton Plaids.

ALSO, A quantity of very superior London Prints.

The remainder of his heavy and Fancy Goods daily expected per *Vanguard* and *Sarah Ann.*

April 28.

Iron, Tin Plates, Soap, Shovels, &c. &c. &c.

Now Landing ex "*Agnes & Ann*," M'FARLANE, Master.

1146 BARS Common IRON, assorted, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1 & 1⅛ round 1⅛, 1½, x ⅜, 2, 2½x½, 2½, 2½x⅜, Flat;
240 Bundles ⅜, 7-16, and ½ inch Round do.
110 Scale Weights, ass'd, 56, 28, 14, 7, 4 and 4 lbs;
50 dozen Miners' Shovels;
40 boxes TIN PLATES, IC, DC, ICW, DXX,
50 boxes SOAP; 52 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron.

—ALSO, on hand—

25 doz. Square Pointed SHOVELS,
15 do. Ballast do.;
5 tons Castings—Pots, Bake and Steak Pans
10 paire Smith's BELLOWS; 5 ANVILS;

Plough Plating, Shear Moulds, Swedes IRON—Cast, German and Blister STEEL, &c. &c.

May 5th, 1843. W. CARVILL.

Nelson Street.

ON CONSIGNMENT, per '*Canmore*, from Clyde:

5 PUNS. MALT WHISKY, 110 over proof—very superior flavour;
5 Bales Dundee CANVAS, assorted numbers.

For sale by

May 12. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Cloth Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he carries on the business of making CLOTH, at Golden Vale, Kingston, (King's County.) Having his Machinery in complete order, he will have workmen at each branch, so that Customers may have their Cloth in about four weeks from the time their wool is received.

WOOL—oil'd, carded, and spun, for a 1s. pr. lb.; Warps, filling, or stocking yarn, plain flannel made for 1s. 5d. per yard, twil'd 1s. 6d.; for filling and dressing 1s. 2d.; persons who send their own wool we will find the warps, and give them Satinett finished at 2s. 6d. per yard.

To accommodate customers on the river St. John the subscriber has made arrangements for Wool to be taken in at the following places, viz: Mr. Wm. Segee's, (Fredericton