THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

Vol. VI. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, AGUST 12, 1842. No. 49.

THE CHRONICLE,

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

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

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for in advance.

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All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanack.

August		R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.	
13 Saturday,	- -	5 8	7 8 11	1 4	6
14 Sunday,		5 9	5 51 M	5 14	
15 Monday,	-	5 10	6 50 Morn	6 37	
16 Tuesday,		5 12	6 48	0 24	8 2
17 Wednesday,	- -	5 13	6 47	1 29	9 10
18 Thursday,	-	5 14	6 46	2 30	9 59
19 Friday,	- -	5 15	6 45	3 36	10 43

First Quarter, 13th, 6h. 25m. mo.

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: Geo. Swinney, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: R. L. Hazen, Esq.

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

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

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

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

Marine Assurance Company.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sunday's excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership the business heretofore carried on by L. H. Deveber will in future be conducted under the firm of

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

L. H. DEVEBER,
RICHARD SANDS DEVEBER.

St. John, 7th day, 1842.

Removal.

DAVID PATERSON has removed his **Boot & Shoe** Establishment from Prince Wm. street, to the Brick Building lately erected by John Johnston, Esq., side of Dock street, three doors from the Market square. May 6.

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their place of business from *Water street*, to the new Fire proof store, lately erected by them at the foot of *Union street*, on the property belonging to R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

April 29, 1842.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER have removed their Counting House to the same building. *April 29.*

St. Andrews & Fredericton.

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

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

St. Andrews, April 29, 1842.

For Sale,

AT THE PHENIX FOUNDRY,

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

THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

On Hand—A variety of Cooking Stoves, Frame Ploughs, and Ship Castings. Mill, Ship, and Engine Work, with every description of Machinery made to order.

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

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

Arrangement for 1842.

HAS now commenced plying in the Bay of Fundy, as follows:—*Monday*—Leaving Saint John for Eastport, Saint Andrews, and Saint Stephen, at 7 a. m., and returning on Tuesday.—*Wednesday*—For Digby and Annapolis at 7 a. m., and returning on Thursday.

Will leave Saint John every *Thursday* evening for WINDSOR, two hours before high water, until further notice.

For further information please apply to the master on board, or at the Counting Room of

E. BARLOW & SONS.

St. John, April 22. *Dock street.*

Post Office,

St. John, 9th July, 1842.

THE Mails for St. Andrews, St. George, St. Stephen and the United States, will in future be made up on *Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The return Mails will be received on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at 4, P. M.

J. HOWE, Jr. P. M.

Miscellany.

NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.

No living character has been more unsparingly assailed by the Whig Radical press than the reigning Sovereign of Russia. His Majesty's disposition, we have always felt convinced, was grossly misrepresented. It is important, therefore, to be able to give so agreeable and authentic a trait of him as the following:—

At one of the masked balls at St. Petersburg, which I need not tell you, are of frequent occurrence, and for which the Czar manifests a peculiar predilection, a young lady, the sister of an officer who had incurred the Royal displeasure, was present. She was there with an aching heart; for she had resolved on seizing that opportunity personally to submit her brother's case to the revision of the Sovereign. An unguarded speech which had escaped the young man at the festive board, had been reported, and most unfavourably, to the Emperor. It had issued in the loss of his military rank and banishment from his family. His prospects in life appeared in truth to be utterly blasted. He was an only son and his parents were inconsolable. About eleven a general buzz announced some distinguished arrival, and in a few moments the noble form of Nicholas was seen towering above the throng. Relying on her disguise the mask instantly accosted him. Understand me, I am not speaking of these reunions in terms of commendation. I think them of all assemblages the worst. They veil, and but slightly, much that a woman of feeling and purity would dread. But she to whom I refer had breaking hearts at home to soothe and heal, and the recollection of their agony lent her fictitious courage. Nicholas struck with the grace of her address, replies to her. At first badinage and repartee only are exchanged between them; the conversation gradually assumed a deeper and a graver tone; and at length the sister, trembling in every limb, but in accents of fictitious firmness, mentions to her chief the young soldier's case. 'His sentence has been confirmed,' was the reply. 'But I appeal from it.' 'Appeal from it—to whom?' said the Czar quickly, and somewhat sternly. 'I appeal,' returned the lady, feeling all the time as if the earth was reeling under her, 'not as one of old did from 'Philip drunk to Philip sober,' but from Nicholas, wearied with the cares of government, irritated by ingratitude, and morbidly sensitive to reproach from ceaseless misapprehension of his objects, pursuits, and purposes, to Nicholas calm and thoughtful, considerate, and just. Listen to the comment as originally uttered, and observe the effects of a malicious cause.' She repeated twice, slowly and deliberately, the remark of her brother in her own terms; and then in the form in which the sentence had been dressed up for the Emperor's consideration. As originally pronounced the sentiment was unnecessary and ill-judged, but wholly free from all offence. The Czar, as follows:—On Tuesday last a young man, about eighteen years of age, residing near Tapley's Brook in Danvers, left his father's house in the morning with his dog, gun, &c. for the purpose of shooting. His custom has been on such occasions, to be absent most of the day, and therefore his failure to return to dinner occasioned no uneasiness. About noon, the dog entered the house, and appeared in a state of extraordinary agitation, making many motions which were afterwards understood to be an invitation to follow him, but which at the time occasioned some apprehensions that he was about to suffer an attack of hydrophobia. Finding that no attention was paid to his wishes, he finally left the house, and was not afterwards seen for several hours, when he again entered and had recommenced his invitations to follow him. A person then in the house, but who was not there at the dog's previous visit, observing his strange conduct, and learning that it was similar to what had been exhibited before, concluded that there was sufficient method in his madness, to constitute him a safe companion, and accordingly followed him out, to see what would come of it. At first, in his eagerness, the dog ran out of sight of the man who followed him; but being recalled by a whistle, kept himself afterwards, only a short distance in advance. The man followed through "brake and brier," but was rather daunted when the dog plunged into the recesses of a swamp. Determined to see it out, however, he went in after him, and there discovered the young man lying on the ground insensible, and with his face dreadfully shattered by the discharge of his gun. He was taken home immediately, the dog followed in triumph, and alths', as we learn, still insensible yesterday morning, was not considered in a hopeless condition.—*Salem Gazette.*

THE ORANGEMAN'S SUBMISSION.

BY CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH.

The following stanzas were written, and published anonymously, at the time when, by an act of the most exalted loyalty, the Orangemen of Ireland prostrated, at the royal command, the strongest earthly prop of the British throne in their country.—Having been adopted by that maligned and maltreated body it is now reprinted and avowed.

We've furl'd the banner that wav'd so long
Its sunny folds around us:
We've still the note of our ancient song,
And burst the tie that bound us.
No, no—that tie, that sacred tie,
Can ne'er be loos'd or broken;
Our thoughts will flash from eye to eye,
Although no word be spoken.

Go raze old Derry's tell tale wall,
Bid Enniskillen perish,
Choke up the Boyne—abolish all
That we too fondly cherish:
Twill but be as the pruning knife
Ov'd by a skilful master,
To concentrate the sap of life
And fix the strong root faster.

We love the throne. Oh, deep ye plann'd
The hateful wile to prove us!
But firm in stainless faith we stand,
Our Queen shall know and love us.
When William came to free the isle
From galling chains that bound her,
Our fathers roar'd beneath his smile,
A living rampart round her.

Ye've ta'en the outer crust away
Leaving nought soulless and undying:
A sparkle from the hallow'd frame
Of our inurited sires,
Pure as the fire whence first it came,
Our love nor fades nor falters.

Our love to thee, dear injur'd land,
By mocking foes derided;
Our duteous love to the royal hand,
By trait'rous craft misguided,
Banner, and badge, and name alone,
At our monarch's call we tender;
The loyal truth that guards her throne
We'll keep—and No Surrender.

THE HEROES OF JELLALABAD.

The following is from the letter of a young officer in the division of Sir Robert Sale. The letter is dated the 27th of April, 1842, and refers to the battle of the 7th, in which the gallant Dennie fell:—

"We had received intelligence the day before that General Pollock had been beaten back in the Khyber, and the report was confirmed by a salute of 20 guns fired from Mahomed Akbar's camp. In this emergency, nothing remained for us but to sally out and fight a battle, and under cover of the terror which would be produced by victory, to march down to the Khyber and fight our way to Peshawur. Our loss would have been tremendous, but I am fully persuaded that the colours of both the regiments would have arrived in safety. We marched out at break of day in three columns: the right consisted of the Sappers and Miners, one company 13th Queen's, and one company 35th Native Infantry; the centre was the 13th Queen's; and the left the 35th Native Infantry. The guns and cavalry were formed in rear of the centre. About 750 yards from the gate there is a ruined fort, which Akbar, had repaired in a rough way, and garrisoned with 200 men, picked Ghilzies.

"As everything depended upon the rapidity of our movements, it had been arranged that the columns were to have this respectively to their right and left, and push on without loss of time to our main object—the camp of the Sirdar. The guns were set to work; but before they had had time to do anything, a cry arose of 'A breach! a breach!' and the assault was ordered. Colonel Dennie, on his white Arab, rode to the head of the column, and said, '13th, I have led you often before, stand by me now.' And up the went to the wall: it was 12 feet high, thickly pierced with loop-holes, and not injured by the guns. Dennie rode to within five yards of the wall, and was immediately shot through the body; he fell from his horse mortally wounded. The 13th went up with a most devoted gallantry, and a hand to hand struggle commenced through the loop-holes, the Afghans laying hold of the muzzles of our men's muskets, and they in turn seizing the matchlock. The men were dropping in great numbers when Sale ordered a general advance to be sounded. Our column had moved on to a considerable distance ahead of the others, and was kept halted all this time. The enemy's cavalry seeing us in a manner isolated, came down at full gallop. We immediately formed squares, and made ready to receive them. Our position was a capital one, as one side of the square rested on a walled garden, which enabled us to strengthen the other three sides, and the space between us and the walls of a ruined fort was so narrow that in reality only one side of our square was exposed to an attack from formidable numbers. The heavy fire which we opened made them pull up at a decent distance. Their leader, however, was not to be stopped; he galloped impetuously down upon us, spear in hand, and knocked over the man at the corner of the square; he passed round two sides of the square apparently uninjured, and I thought he was going to escape, when I saw him fall headlong from his horse, pierced with five balls. I have his lance, and shall keep it to my dying day as a trophy of the fight. On seeing their leader fall, his horsemen turned tail and galloped away. When the advance was sounded, we at once re-formed column, and prepared to move on. As bugle after bugle took up the sound, the troops, white and black, set up a cheer, which made the hills ring; on hearing that cry, I said to myself, 'These men are resolved to come back victors or die on the field.' Mahomed Akbar now came on with about 2000 cavalry; the sharp and well-directed fire of our infantry skirmishers had staggered them not a little, but now that the 9-pounders came into play, they were absolutely bewildered. It was pretty impossible for them to keep together. A don of them could not collect in a knot but down cat the iron storm upon them, scattering them rigand left, and crushing horsemen, and horse in its egress. They commenced galloping wildly abt in all directions, but they could find safety nowhe. In the mean time our columns moved steady on, and we gradually approached Akbar's cam. All of a sudden a loud boom was heard in ontport, and a round shot came whistling over our hea; it was succeeded by a second, and then by a thi. Our men gave another cheer, and there was a sile on every face, which said as plain as words, "Boo were once our guns, and by the blessing of Gathey will soon be ours again.' The enemy colmced their cannonade, but few and far between wo the shots, and as badly directed as even my inger would have desired. Not so our battery, with now concentrated nearly all its fire upon the spot from which the enemy fired their guns. Our infatry continued to advance, and when we reached eir camp we found it deserted. The great prize were the guns; we found them altogether—1 tore artillery 6-pounder; 1 horse artillery 12lb, howzer; 1 mountain howitzer; and, lying upon the ound, the Sikh gun which Colonel Wild had lost the Khyber Pass, on the 24th of January. We remained in the camp for about two hours, and burnd all the tents, and then returned dragging the guns in triumph to the city. On our way we received a letter from Gen. Pollock, saying that he had given the Khyberries a sound thrashing, and had forced the dreaded pass; and we soon afterwards learned that Akbbar had fired his yesterday's salute on hearing of the murder of Shah Soojah by a son of Meweh Zamaun Khan. We all, however, blessed the lucky false tidings which had caused us to gain this glorious victory, and enabled us to boast that we had raised our own seige three times."

Sea Serpent in Penobscot Bay.—Capt. Silas Hatch of this city informs us, that he met with a sea monster on the 24th inst., while on his way from the Isle d'Haut to the Penobscot river. It was one hour after sunrise and the morning was perfectly clear when something was descried at a distance, supposed at first by Mr. Ward (an old sea rover) who was with Capt. Hatch, to be a mast and afterwards to be a whale. Without changing the course of the boat they drew near to the object, until they arrived within thirty feet, as Hatch says; the boat laying parallel with it. But before approaching thus near they observed that it was not a mast nor a whale and their curiosity being stronger than their fears they moved up to within thirty feet of him, the animal all the time remaining stationary. They thus had a fair view of the sea monster, or that part of it out of the water. The head was elevated about two feet; was flat on the top, like a snake, [illegible] and very smooth.—The body was of the size of a half barrel, thirty feet of it was out the water. After looking at him a while the 'critter' sunk into the water and moved off leaving a wake behind like that of a steamboat. On account of his proximity to the creature and of the time it was visible, Capt. Hatch says he could not be mistaken about its appearance, but never having seen a *Sea Serpent* he would not depose positively that this was one, but as he has seen whales and a great many 'strange fish' he knows this to be a sea *Monster.*—*Bangor Democrat.*

St. Domingo.—The island of St. Domingo, that has been visited by such a fearful earthquake, is nearly as large as Ireland, and carries on an extensive trade, exporting annually to the value of a million sterling. The Haytien community is deeply interesting, as constituting a free colony of coloured people, who have a constitution, which is a representative republic, under a president, in conjunction with a Senate and House of Representatives. It has a standing army of 28,000, with a militia force of 40,000, although there are less than a million of people—thus making one man in every fifteen a soldier. No white man is permitted by the law of the republic to hold a foot of land within its territory, no white man can marry a Haytien woman, and, thereby become entitled to her real or personal estate, and no white man can trade without a special licence, renewable yearly, with a heavy fine; nor, indeed, generally speaking, can he trade at all without being associated with a haytien partner. The men of Hayti are said to pass much of their time "in sauntering, talking, idling, and playing games of chance and skill." They merely work to live.

The Best Method for Advertising.—We have, this week, received an advertisement through the medium of a friend, upon which was written:—"This property must be advertised in a conservative paper, it being property of considerable value." The writer of this sentence is evidently a man of business, and one possessing considerable foresight, as the readers of "Conservative papers" are principally the aristocracy.—*Shrewsbury Jour.*

Instrument for marking Deserters.—A circular has been issued from the Horse Guards, which we published last week, recommending that the marking of deserters shall hereafter be conducted on an uniform system throughout the army, and directing attention to the instrument recently invented by Messrs. Philip and Wicker, of St James' street. This instrument, which is of brass, is shaped at the end into the form of the letter D, from the outline of which is protruded, by means of a spring, a series of needle points, which are regulated by a screw at the end, and by turning which their length may be increased or diminished. By pulling back this nut, after the points are regulated, they recede into a box, when the instrument may be considered charged. A light pressure on a small brass lever delivers the needle points, inflicting a puncture on the skin of the exact shape of the instrument. These punctures on being rubbed with a marking fluid composed of a quarter of a pound of pulverised indigo, two sticks India ink, and enough of water to render it liquid, leave an indelible D upon the arm or hand of the deserter. This punishment is only to be administered on parade in the presence of the men—in the cavalry by the trumpet-major, and in the infantry by the bugle major, who are to be instructed by the medical officer how to apply the instrument. It is moreover, only to be inflicted in the presence of the surgeon. If marking deserters is considered indispensible, there is no possible means by which it can be accomplished with less pain and more certainty.

Brick Making, &c.—An important discovery has been made by R. Prosser, of Birmingham, which bids fair to be attended with important results to the interests of architecture. The novelty of Mr. Prosser's process consists in the clay being dried, ground to powder, and submitted to pressure in metallic moulds, until the particles cohere together. As there is no water in combination with the clay, no drying process is necessary; consequently the articles made by this method are ready to be fired or burned as soon as they leave the machine. Owing to the great pressure required to cause the particles of clay to cohere together, the articles made by this press have greater density than those made in the ordinary way; they are also less porous, and not subject to decay in wet or frost.—In addition to those advantages, any architectural device may be impressed upon the clay, which, when burnt, will retain all the sharpness of the original, however elaborately finished. By this process bricks may be made in all weathers, and with greater economy than by any other plan known at present. The brick press is worked by hydraulic pumps, giving about 300 tons pressure, thus producing the adhesion and cohesion. The machine delivers the brick (four at a time in the present machine) ready at that instant for the kiln, requiring no exposure to the atmosphere to dry. The whole operation, from the time of putting the powdered clay into the machine to the delivery of the brick, occupies about half a minute. Machinery might readily be constructed to produce bricks ally per minute.

Blasting by Galvanism.—Mr. Robert's mode of blasting was for the first time in the neighbourhood of Glasgow carried into practical operation in Mr. M'Callum's quarry, adjoining the Necropolis, on the evening of Saturday last. The operations were directed by Mr. Wilson of the Mechanics' Institution, and the successful result in every instance gave a most convincing proof of the practicability of the application. Some hundred tons of rock were detached; and several practical men who were present, and who previously were sceptical on the matter, expressed their complete conviction that the adoption of this mode of discharge would be more efficient and economical than the present one.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

An Invitation to Dinner.—It was observed that a certain covetous rich man never invited one to dine with him. "I'll lay a wager," said a wag, "I get an invitation from him." The wager being accepted, he goes the next day to the rich man's house about the time he was to dine, and tells the servant he must speak with his master immediately for he could save him a thousand pounds. "Sir" said the servant to his master, "here is a man in a great hurry to speak with you who says he can save you a thousand pounds." Out came the master. "What is that, sir, that you can save me a thousand pounds?" "Yes, sir, I can, but I see you are at dinner. I will go myself and dine and call again." "O pray, sir, come in and take dinner with me." "I shall be troublesome."—"Not at all." The invitation was accepted. As soon as dinner was over and the family retired, "Well sir," said the man of the house, "now to your business. Pray let me know how I am to save a thousand pounds?" "Why, sir" said the other, "I hear you have daughter to dispose of in marriage." "I have, sir."—"And that you intend to portion her with ten thousand pounds." "I do sir," "Why then, sir, let me have her and I will take her at nine thousand." The master of the house rose in a passion and kicked him out of doors.

THE BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR.

Bishop Mant has so long borne, and so fully entitled himself to, the name of a "High Churchman," that reproofs of the Tractarians come with double force from him. The Tractarians come with considerable pleasure the following passages from *A Charge intended for Delivery at the Visitation of Down and Connor*, June, 1842:—

1. In thus referring to the Roman errors, to which, although noticed last in the foregoing extract, it is my purpose to direct on this occasion your first attention, you will naturally understand me as alluding to certain publications, under the title of *Tracts for the Times*, which have of late been the subject of much public discussion.

But here I would at once profess my disapproval of the spirit and manner, wherein that discussion has been too often conducted. Those of you, my Reverend brethren, who have read the Tracts, will probably concur with me in opinion, that they were undertaken with good and laudable motives, that in many particulars they were directed to valuable ends, that they have in some cases been productive of important benefit. These, however, are not sufficient reasons, why, if evil has been blended with their good, that evil should not be unfolded and deprecated; rather there are obvious reasons why it should. But I am confident, my Reverend brethren, that you will also concur with me in opinion, that those, who are not acquainted with the productions by actual perusal, are not the proper persons rightly to estimate their character; that many of those, who have assumed the office of judges, are not qualified for discharging it; that general, indiscriminate, intemperate, violent abuse, is not the language fit for a discussion of their merits or demerits; that, if erroneous sentiments be avowed in them, whilst we condemn the error, respect is due to the religious attainments, the high moral excellence, the learning, and the conscientious efforts, conscientious doubtless, however misdirected, of the writers from whom these compositions proceed; and that, in particular it is an act of grievous injury to a distinguished individual, to brand the opinions in question and the maintainers of them with appellations derived from his name; appellations which, in point of fact are not correctly attributed, the fitness of which he has distinctly disclaimed, and the imposition of which he feels to be injurious to himself, however the discredit may properly attach to such as employ the appellations, rather than to him. Necessarily as my subject will lead me to speak with disapprobation of some of the views and practices of those of our brethren, I hold myself bound to speak thus respectfully of their persons. And such a course you I trust, will esteem most agreeable to equity and reason, as well as to our Christian profession and the obligations of brotherly love.

In obedience to the same spirit will be the manner in which it is my purpose to bring the several topics before your minds: in the manner, namely, not of censure upon others, so much as of admonition to ourselves. It is not in the character of a theological critic or polemic that I am now addressing you. But as one whose duty it is, and who is ready, the Lord being his helper, to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine, contrary to God's word, and both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others in the same" I invite your attention to the proposed inquiry, which, under God's blessing, shall be submitted to you as instrumental, less to a judgment upon others, than to a salutary admonition for ourselves.

1. Be it then our first caution, not to deviate from our national Church, by adopting any guide to faith or practice, other than that which the Church herself acknowledges and prescribes.

To elevate tradition into an authority, independent of and paramount to the written word of God, was the fatal error on which the Romish Church made shipwreck; to reduce tradition to its secondary station, and to value it as subordinate only and auxiliary to God's word contained in holy Scripture, was the first step to our religious Reformation. Holy Scripture with respect to matters of faith, is pronounced by the Church to "contain all things necessary to salvation;" and with respect to practice, in the decreeing of rites and ceremonies, she pronounces it to be, "not lawful for her to ordain anything that is contrary to God's word written."

The Church, indeed, cherishes and professes a high respect for the sentiments of the ancient doctors and bishops of the early Church, as best qualified, by their opportunities of time and place, to illustrate and aid the true interpretation of the written word of God; and as embodying the sentiments of those ancient doctors, she has regarded with special veneration the decrees of the first four General Councils, those of Nice, of Constantinople, of Ephesus, and of Chalcedon. But whilst she protests that "things ordained by them as necessary to salvation have neither strength nor authority, unless it may be declared that they be taken out of holy Scripture" so she receives them only upon the ground of their ordinances being of scriptural origin.

Thus in the Council of Nice it was decided, that the Son is truly God, of the same substance with the Father; in that of Constantinople, that the Holy Ghost also is truly God; in the Council of Ephesus the Divine nature was affirmed to be truly united in Christ to the human, and with it to constitute one person; and in the Council of Chalcedon both natures were affirmed to remain distinct, and that the human nature was not swallowed up in the Divine. But why does the Church receive these decrees of the four Councils? Is it upon the authority of the decrees themselves? Surely not; but because they have their foundation in holy writ. "These truths," as Bishop Burnet says, "we find in the Scriptures, and therefore we believe them: we reverence those Councils for the sake of their doctrine; but do not believe the doctrine for the authority of the Councils."

Thus again, with respect to the Athanasian Creed, which is a practical application of these decrees, setting forth that the Son and Holy Ghost, who are each truly God, are in the unity of the Godhead justly the objects of Divine worship. But here also the Church maintains this position, not because the Athanasian Creed asserts it, but because the Creed may be "proved by most certain warrants of holy Scripture, and therefore ought to be thoroughly received and believed."

Let us, however, put a different case. Let us suppose that the ancient doctors of the Church were favorable to an opinion and a practice agreeable thereto, not of an indifferent nature, such as might be safely and harmlessly embraced, but involving a theological doctrine, would it be consistent with the principles of the Church to follow such an example, if it could not be shown to rest upon holy Scripture, but were "rather repugnant to the word of God?"

I will put the question in a specific form. Let us suppose that the ancient doctors of the Church were favourable to the usage of prayers for the dead: an usage, which presupposes that the dead are capable of being profited by the prayers of the survivors, for otherwise the prayers were nugatory: but such a supposition is unfounded, and gratuitous at least, not to say at variance with the declarations of scripture, which is our rule and pleasure; worse, this supposition also is without scriptural foundation, or, if it have foundation, it makes the usage matter of obligation rather than of permission, and, instead of leaving it to the option of the Church, imposes it on her as a duty. But supposing the practice of the doctors of the ancient Church to be fit example for our national Church to follow, in accordance with her declared principles?

The answer shall be given in the language of the Church, in her "Homily concerning Prayer." "Now to entreat of that question, whether we ought to pray for them that are departed out of this world, or no? Wherein, if we will cleave only unto the word of God, then must we needs grant, that we have no commandment so to do." Again: "Therefore let us not deceive ourselves, thinking that either we may help other, or other may help us by their good and charitable prayers in time to come." And again: "Neither let us dream any more, that the souls of the dead are anything at all holpen by our prayers: but, as the Scripture teacheth us, let us think that the soul of man, passing out of the body, goeth straightways either to heaven, or else to hell, whereof the one needeth no prayer, the other is without redemption."

The fact is, that this practice of praying for the dead is not recognised in the sacred Scriptures of Christianity, by way either of precept or example. In the apostolical age, in the first century, no such practice was known. It had its origin in the curiosities of the second century, and by degrees became more widely spread and more firmly established, but with no other authority than custom. Before the Reformation, it was admitted generally, if not universally. At the Reformation, it was abolished by our Church; who, having at first retained it in her Liturgy, subsequently saw better reason to displace it, and left it altogether out of her common Prayer-book. In times succeeding the Reformation, some of our divines have spoken with tenderness of the practice, but it has received no countenance or encouragement from our national Church. Nor has any attempt been made for reviving it in the use of her members, till of later years, first by the Nonjuring clergy early in the eighteenth century, and now in the nineteenth by some of our brethren, whose proceedings are the subject of our present inquiry. With them it rests upon the precedent of the ancient Catholic Church, independently of the guide which our Church recognises and prescribes; a precedent which, if consistently followed, would lead to very serious and dangerous consequences; for, if prayers for the dead be revived in the Church, as an ancient Catholic practice, of which we have the evidence, for instance, of Tertullian in the second century, why should not the practice of offering annual oblations at the tombs of the dead be restored on the same authority? Why should not the practice of making a cross on the breast upon every trivial occasion be also revived: a practice so general, that, as Tertullian also relates, not a shoe could be put on by a Christian, until he had thus testified his reliance on the cross of Christ? How, in a word, shall we resist that host of superstitious usages, which, on the authority of Catholic antiquity, the Romanists will be ready to pour in upon us, and which, the principle being once admitted, we shall find it impossible to controvert and repel? So important is it, on account of the consequences, as well as of the principle, that we should adhere to the guidance of holy Scripture, which our national Church acknowledges and prescribes.

2. Be it our second caution, that, in our extreme reverence and affection for the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of Christ at large, we do not abate the feelings and restrict the conduct of dutiful respect, which become us in relation to our national branch of it.

To be conscious on good grounds that we are true members of the Catholic Church of Christ, such as she was founded under his authority by his apostles, is one of the purest and most abundant sources of delight, which in our present state of trial have been vouchsafed to us by our God and Redeemer. But all the means of grace and holiness, all the blessings of apostolical doctrine and fellowship, are possessed by us in our national Church: and it is by communion with her that we have communion with "the holy Church throughout all the world." To her, our holy mother in Christ Jesus our Lord, our first, our best, our most affectionate regards are due: the regards of dutiful children to a tender parent deserving of all love and honour.

By the reformation of the errors into which she had fallen under the domination of Romish tyranny,

and by her restoration to Evangelical purity of faith and soundness of doctrine, by the holy aspirations of her liturgical devotions, by the integrity and uncorruptedness of her ritual, she claims our filial confidence, as in this kingdom the legitimate descendent of primeval, and the unrivalled glory of modern, Christendom. Imperfections may, perhaps, be found in some of her provisions, (as in what of human composition will there not!) by those who search for them with an eagle eye. But, should such be discovered here and there, it may be matter of grave and earnest deliberation with us, my brethren, whether with respect to her who bore us at our new birth, and carried us in her arms, and nurtured us at her bosom, and trained us to tread in the paths of righteousness, and strengthened us by the imposition of hands episcopal, and continually accustomed us to worship God in the beauty of holiness, and fed us with the bread of life, and gave us to drink of the waters of salvation, and sent us forth, as her ministers and representatives, under a solemn pledge to "give our faithful diligence, always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as she hath received the same:" it may, I say, be matter of most serious deliberation with us, my brethren, in our relation to our holy mother Church, whether it behoves us to put forward, unfold, descant, and enlarge upon her fancied imperfections, after the manner of some of the compositions now under our consideration; whether it be well to suggest with one that "she is in need of a second Reformation;" to exhort with another, that, till her members be stirred up to a certain religious course, ye the Church sit still, be content to be in bondage, work in chains, submit to her imperfections as a punishment, go on teaching with the stammering lips of ambiguous formularies, and inconsistent precedents, and principles but partially developed:" to plead with another, that "until God be pleased to amend it, we may rest contented with our lot;" to contend with another, that "the English Church seems to give an uncertain sound; that she fails in one of her very principal duties, that of witnessing plainly and directly to Catholic truth, that she seems to include what she ought to repel, to teach what she ought to anathematize; to argue with another, that we must "unprotestantize the national Church" that we "cannot stand where we are," that "as we go on, we must recede more and more from the principles, if any such there be, of the English Reformation:" whether it be well to hold up to admiration the excellence and beauty of the ancient Catholic Breviary in comparison with the English Book of Common Prayer, and to expose her rites and ceremonies to an invidious comparison with those of earlier times by the reflection, "that, although the details of the early ritual varied in importance, and corrupt additions were made in the middle ages, yet, as a whole, the Catholic ritual was a precious possession; and if we, who have escaped from Popery, have lost not only the possession, but the sense of its value, it is a serious question whether we are not like men who recover from some grievous illness with the loss or injury of their sight or hearing; whether we are not like the Jews returned from captivity, who could never find the rod of Aaron, or the ark of the covenant, which indeed had ever been hid from the world, but then was removed from the temple itself." Whether such positions as these, my brethren, befit the lips of filial affection and duty, is submitted to your deliberation; for my own part, amidst this language of disparagement and derogation, methinks to my ear a plaintive voice calmly but feelingly responds, "If I be a parent, where is my honour?"

3. Be it our third caution, that we do not, out of a fond respect for the bygone usages of antiquity, infringe the duty which we owe to our national Church in a faithful observance of her ordinances, and of her ordinances only.

At the era of the Reformation, by the agency of her sons, well versed as they were in the history of Church compositions, the Anglican Church, after the likeness, so far as the circumstances would permit, in all respects on the principles of the Catholic Church in her purest ages. In the exercise of a sound judgment upon matters indifferent or questionable, some things she chose, and, otherwise knowledge beamed more clearly on her vision, clouded as it had been by the obscurity of the mediæval corruptions, she continued to make successive improvements, until her Liturgy was liberated from all essential error, and attained comparative perfection.

Thus she appointed her Sundays and other festivals or holidays for Divine service, besides the order of her daily prayers; she appropriated the morning and evening of each day to the matins and even song of her congregations; and from various rites, which had been used for religious solemnities, she selected those which, having in principle at least the sanction of holy Scripture, as well as of ecclesiastical antiquity, and fitted withal for edification, and conducive to "the doing of all things in a seemly and due order," appeared to her requisite to be retained; whilst, with a clear discrimination and salutary discretion, she repudiated or omitted others. It is a fit subject for our cautionary consideration again, whether it be conduct worthy of commendation and imitation, or whether it be not rather to be dispraised and avoided, if the things, which the Church hath set aside, her modern sons betray a disposition to re-establish and to engraft upon them others of a like character; whether a tendency at least to disrespect for her decisions be not manifested by them, who after the pattern of the ordinances of the earlier Church, but in deviation from those of their own mother, would fain institute new festivals for annual celebration, and institute new services: for example, by the appropriation of the 21st of March, under the title of "Bishop Ken's day," in honour of one of her holy bishops and confessors, and by the construction of another special "service in commemoration of the dead in Christ;" would fain, for her morning and evening services, distribute her seasons of prayer into seven daily hours after a fanciful but unauthorized hypothesis of the precedent of apostolical worship; and would fain withal, in opposition to the judgment, which the Church herself saw cause to adopt after much deliberation and in her better mind, revert to the obsolete and antiquated practice of prayers for the dead.

It is true, that these alterations have not been proposed for public adoption in the Church. But they are indications of the bearing of the mind of those by whom they are commended. They show a restlessness of thought; a dissatisfaction with the actual devotions of the Church, and a hankering after other things "more excellent and beautiful." And they are thus calculated to shake in others, especially in youthful and unsteady minds, their esteem for the Church's provisions, and their confidence in her learning, piety, and wisdom. An opening is thus likely to be made for numberless innovations in our worship. In the same spirit of reverting to the example of early, but not scriptural, apostolical, and primeval antiquity, and in contemplation of the significant, though silent, self correction of the English Church, there are those who have seen good to mix water with the wine at the holy communion. As in the same spirit, and notwithstanding the like disapproval of the Church, others might proceed, should they see good, to revive exorcisms and other obsolete usages, practised of old time in the ministration of holy baptism.

4. Be it a fourth caution, that we do not adopt a rule for the interpretation of the Articles of the Church, so as to impose upon them a sense different from that which they were originally intended to, and do properly, bear.

The Articles of religion, "agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy, in the Convocation holden at London in the year 1562," were agreed upon "for the avoiding of diversities of opinions, and for the establishing of consent touching true religion." And the King's declaration, in ratification of the Articles in 1628, insisted on the agreement of the clergy "in the true, usual literal meaning of the Articles;" and commanded every man "not to draw the article aside any way, or to put his own sense or comment to be the meaning of it," but "to submit to it in the plain and full meaning thereof," and to "take it in the literal grammatical sense."

The conduct of the Church herein was marked by integrity and prudence; and the line described for the observance of her ministers appears intelligible and plain: on her part, a clear enunciation of her sentiments on the various topics brought under notice; on her ministers, an honest subscription to her sentiments, in "the true, usual, literal meaning," in "the literal grammatical sense" of the language which conveyed them.

Other views, however, both of the conduct of the Church and of the interpretation of her Articles by her ministers, have been taken in these our times. The Church has been described as "seeming to give an uncertain sound;" as teaching "with the stammering lips of ambiguous formularies;" a grievous impeachment of her character, for truth or discretion, that she could discover and prescribe no better means than uncertainty and ambiguity for the attainment of her avowed object of "avoiding diversities of opinions, and establishing consent touching true religion." And for the sense of the Articles reference has been made, less to the true purport of the language according to the use of their framers, than to the teaching, or rather the imaginary teaching, of the Catholic Church, according as each individual may form his measure of that criterion; a process for ascertaining the truth, the very contrary to that which our Church has prescribed; for, whereas she has studied to avoid diversities of opinions by definite statements, to which she has required her ministers to testify their assent, the modern hypothesis supposes her ministers to be thus referred back again to the scattered testimonies of bygone times, and an indefinite antiquity; or rather to the deductions, each of his own mind, from the records of antiquarian ecclesiastical lore. The consequence of this must needs be perplexity and hesitation in fixing the meaning of the Articles; occasions for evading or explaining away their real intention; laxity of sentiment as to the importance of unity of the faith, and diversity and contrariety, instead of unanimity and concord, in those who make professions of it; nay, the co-existence of subscription to the Articles, with an inward belief of the very errors which the Articles themselves were framed to counteract.

And what, meanwhile, is the object to be thus attained? Avowedly, that "members of our Church may be kept from straggling in the direction of Rome; or, as I understand it, that those whose minds disincline them from communion with our national Church, from a want of cordial concurrence with her Articles literally understood, may discover a solution for their embarrassment in interpretations supposed to be supplied by ecclesiastical antiquity; and thus effectively retrograde step by step from their natural parent, under the semblance of a strict devotion to the Catholic Church; but in reality, it is to be feared, by an approximation to the Church of Rome.

For, in truth, the points on which this latitude of interpretation is sought, and a reference is pleaded to the testimony of Catholic antiquity, are the points on which our National Church is at variance with the Romish Church; and it is on these points that satisfaction is offered to the scrupulous inquirer, by detaching corruptions of the Christian religion from their connexion with Rome, in which connexion they are condemned by our Twenty-second Article; and thereby procuring admission for them into the mind, under the character of ancient Catholic truths: as if for example, whilst the particular corruptions, condemned by the Articles, were condemned merely as Romish corruptions, other synonymous practices of "purgatory, pardons, worshipping, and adoration, as well of images as of reliques, and also of invocation of saints," had been previously in being, for which the example of ante-Roman antiquity might be pleaded, and against which, therefore, the Article was not directed. And so protection is thrown over the very doctrine which the Article was intended to reprobate: whilst we are told that "a certain veneration for reliques" is not to be condemned, but is to be tolerated; that "a certain worshipping and invocation of saints" is not censurable; that "a certain adoration of God's messengers" is not wrong in itself; that "the aggravations of a [illegible] with all the aggravations of a [illegible] and profane superstition, which mark the Romish errors.

But this principle, then, of interpretation, it is to be understood, that not the errors repudiated by the Church in detailing them, are condemned. And by a somewhat similar process it is discovered, that the Thirty-first Article, which condemns "the sacrifices of masses," is not to be understood as speaking of "the sacrifice of the mass;" notwithstanding the Thirty-second, which declares the lawfulness of the marriage of priests at their own discretion, the Church has power, did she so choose, to take from them this discretion, and to oblige them either to marriage or to celibacy; and that, notwithstanding the declaration in the Thirty-seventh Article, that "the Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this realm of England," the supremacy of the Pope, while it lasted, was "ordained of God," and had a claim on our obedience: that the same character belonged to "the metropolitan, the patriarchal, and the papal systems;" and that, as to whether the Pope "ought to have supremacy, *ought* does not in any degree come into the question."

Thus, indeed, may "the stammering lips of uncertain formularies" be fastened upon the Anglican Church; not so, whilst she is suffered to utter her sentiments in her own plain forms of speech, and is not constrained to submit her meaning to the fanciful exposition which her interpreters may be pleased to call the teaching of the Catholic Church.

5. And this leads to a further caution, that we abstain from the use of all such language as may tend to indicate in our own minds, or to implant in others, an indifference to the errors and corruptions of the Romish Church, and to encourage, on the other hand, a favourable contemplation of her, by putting forward and commending her better qualities, and by obscuring and keeping out of sight her peculiar abominations. They are the "errors" of the Church of Rome, "not only in her living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of faith," which, so far as we have any concern with that Church, it is our business, in pursuance of the example and instructions of our National Church, to fix in our own minds, and to make subjects of admonition to our people.

Under the former division allusion has been made to certain representations, calculated to lead to an acquiescence in some parts of the Romish system, if not to an approbation of it. I would here refer to some commendations which have been bestowed on her devotional provisions, in particular relation to those of our National Church.

There are doubtless devotional compositions in the Romish Church, deserving of approbation as to their matter, however "repugnant to the word of God and the custom of the primitive Church," by reason of their being "in a tongue not understanded of the people." But these are not her peculiar property; these she shares with our own Church, by whom, in common with her, they were derived from Catholic antiquity, and are still wisely, piously, and happily retained. Her devotional peculiarities, besides the use of a foreign and unintelligible language, are her superstitions, her idolatry, her invocation and adoration of the blessed Virgin and other saints, her intercessory supplications in their names, her giving of the Creator's honour to the creature. These ought to be kept constantly in our minds, if we would entertain a right idea of the Romish Church. These ought to be presented to others, if we would impress the like idea on their minds.

And, to say the truth, this is, to a certain extent, done by the authors to whom we are adverting; and they scruple not to avow "the utter contrariety between the Roman system, as actually existing, and our own; which, however similar in certain respects, are, in others, so at variance, as to make any attempts to reconcile them together in their present state perfectly nugatory. "Till Rome moves towards us," they add, "it is quite impossible that we should move towards Rome: however closely we may approximate to her in particular doctrines, principles, or views"

Yet there seems to lurk in their minds a desire, perhaps I may say that desire is embodied in the attempt, to extenuate and apologize for some of these characteristics of Romish worship: as if some of the addresses to created beings, in the Breviary, were, and others were not, "intrinsically exceptionable;" as if the "confession before God Almighty, before the blessed Mary, ever-Virgin, the blessed Michael, Archangel, the blessed John Baptist, the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, be all saints, and you, my brethren, that I have sinned too much in thought, word, and deed:" and by the petition, "Therefore I beseech the, said Mary, ever-Virgin, the blessed Michael, Archangel, the blessed John Baptist, the holy Apostle Peter and Paul, all saints, and you, my brethren, pray the Lord our God for me;" as if this confession, I say, and this petition, were "not a simpletonious invocation made to the saints, but an address to Almighty God *in his heavenly court*, as founded by his saints and angels;" and as if aught whatever could be said toward the justification of such an invocation as the following: "Hilfary, succour the wretched, help the weak-hearted, comfort the mourners, pray for the people, intercede for the clergy, intercede for the devoted females; let all feel thy assistance, who observe thy holy commemoration. Pray for us, holy Mother of God."

Speaking, however, independently of the invocations, it is the evident tendency of thoughts, in which the services containing them are mixed, to raise the character of the Romish Church to an elevation exceeding that of our own, for devotional exercises. Let the unbiassed reader examine the account given of the Breviary, whence a service was derived, and let him judge, in the first place, whether the Breviary, as it was prized by the Catholic Church, is not hidden up to admiration, as preferable to the English Book of Common Prayer; and then whether the same Breviary, as practised still in the Romish Church, save or the addresses to the Virgin Mary and other saints, is not represented as preferable to our Common Prayer, and whether, therefore, as a generation, it is not deemed entitled to a higher place. Set aside these objectionable addresses, which are capable of easy extermination, and the Common Prayer Book would stand in no competition with the exceeding "excellence and beauty in the services of the Breviary of the Roman Church," imbodying, as they, in the title of their panegyric, present it to embody, "the substance of the devotional services of the Church Catholic."

Representations such as these, my brethren, appear to me fit subjects of cautionary reflection concerning the compositions, whereby they are conveyed to the public mind. Not is the necessity of caution caution in this behalf diminished, rather, indeed, it is greatly augmented by such passages as I would now submit to your thoughts; the tenor of which asserts a proper religious feeling to exist exclusively at the present time in the Romish Church, and the second exhibits the two Churches of Rome and England in actual contrast with each other, greatly to the advantage of that of Rome.

"In truth," says the former of the two passages alluded to "there is at this moment a great progress of the religious mind of our Church to something deeper and truer than satisfied the last century. . . . . The age is moving towards something, and most unhappily the one religious communion among us, which has of late years been practically in possession of this something, is the Church of Rome. She alone, amid all the errors and evils of her practical system, has given free scope to the feelings of awe, mystery, tenderness, devotedness, and other feelings, which may especially be called catholic."

The other passages enters more into detail: and if the length of the extract shall make it seem inappropriate for a quotation, an apology must be pleaded by its importance. "To these," says my author, speaking of certain persons peculiarly exposed to temptation, "to these the Roman communion, as at present seen in this country, does come in a fascinating and imposing form. She comes to us with our common saints, which modern habits have led many wrongly to regard as hers exclusively; with holy truths and practices which in our recent carelessness are too often disregarded or neglected, or even spoken against amongst ourselves; with unity on truths, whereon we are distracted we should think unnecessary, if we had not been neglected among us; with fuller devotions, works of practical wisdom or of purified and kindled love; a ritual, which (though withdrawn mostly from the laity), still in itself, at some holy seasons, sets before the eyes more prominently than our own, our Saviour in his life and death for his Church, or which utters more distinctly some truths which the sins of the Church caused to be more veiled among ourselves; or she points to a communion of saints, in which we profess our belief, but of which little is heard among us, now that even the prayer for the Church militant for the most part practically forms no part of our weekly service; she has in her monastic institutions a refuge from the weariness and vanities of the world, and a means of higher perfection to individuals, which many sigh after, and which might be revived in a primitive form, but which as yet we have not; in her small communion in this country she is not pressed on all sides by the spiritual wants of her children as we are, which hinder perhaps from noble enterprise in God's service some who might otherwise have essayed it, still she does erect among us edifices to his glory, with which, notwithstanding the simple means at the command of our people, we have but a little here and there in this day to compare. Above all, she comes to us with her prayers; and, some of her members, by remembering us at the altar, and night and day in the holy week, have drawn men's hearts unto them, and won our sympathy and gratitude, in any lawful way wherein we may manifest it."

Your reflections, my brethren, will readily furnish the counterpart of this picture; and, together with the flattering features of the portrait, you will remember others of a very different cast, which distinguish the Roman communion: the adoration paid to our common saints, and the multitudinous addition of her own, with their meritorious and miraculous actions; the "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits" by which her most holy truths and practices are desecrated and profaned; her real disagreements under the semblance of universal union; her discipline disgraced by tyranny; her devotions sullied by superstition; her ritual abounding in occasion of offence, and representing our Saviour's sacrifice as aided by the merits of her saints; her monastic institutions supplied by fraud, supported by injustice and violence, teeming with profligacy, and too grievous to be name; her edifices erected professedly to God's honour, but abounding in abominations which dishonour God; her implacable animosity towards us, and her anathemas and execrations perpetually poured on us from her altars. But to these things I can barely allude in passing, and must be contented to leave the foregoing picture of the Roman communion drawn by a favourable hand, with the warning that we be not thereby deluded to mitigate our well-founded disapprobation of Rome, much less to make her the object of our admiration and imitation.

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THE LATE EARL OF LEICESTER.

Thomas William Coke, first Earl of Leicester of that line, expired at his seat Longford-hall, Derbyshire, on Thursday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was the oldest Whig in either house of Parliament, not even excepting the member for Middlesex. He accepted a peerage in the 86th year of his age; and after he had numbered three score years and ten, he espoused a lady young enough to be his grand-daughter, by whom he had five children. For nearly half a century he was the first commoner in England, and when he chose to become the junior earl, he took a title which of right belongs to another family, for the Marquess of Townshend is also Earl of Leicester, and the member for Bodmin, who claims to be the eldest son of the noble Marquess, assumes that title, which confessedly belongs to the Townshend family. The late Earl of Leicester was born on the 4th of May, 1752, and was married in the 23d year of his age, on the 5th of October, 1775, to his cousin Jane, youngest daughter of James Dutton, Esq. His first wife was, therefore, aunt to the second Lord Sherborne and sister to the first. By that marriage he leaves no male issue. Mrs. Coke died on the 2d of June, 1800; and after remaining 22 years a widower, the subject of this notice was married on the 26th of February, 1822, to the Lady Anne Amelia Keppel, third daughter of the fourth, and present Earl of Albemarle, her ladyship being but 19, and his lordship 70. The surviving issue of his first marriage are daughters, viz., Lady Andover, who was afterwards married to Sir Henry Digby, by whom, with other issue, she had a daughter, who married the present Lord Ellenborough, from whom she was divorced in 1830; Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, and Lady Anson (mother of the present Earl of Lichfield) was also the daughter of the deceased peer. The issue of the noble earl by his second marriage, are Thomas William, now second Earl of Leicester (of that line,) who was born in the year 1822; the Hon. Henry Keppel, born in 1824; the Hon. Henry Coke, born in 1827; the Hon. Wenman Clarence Walpole, who was born in 1828; and the Lady Margaret Sophia, who is only 10 years of age. At the early age of 22 the late Earl of Leicester, then Mr. Coke, was returned for the county of Norfolk, which he represented in fourteen parliaments, and occupying a place in the representative branch of the legislature for more than half a century, he was for many years "Father of the House of Commons." He opposed the American war, the war against revolutionary France, the policy of Pitt, and everything Conservative. He supported the Catholic Relief Bill, and the Reform Bill, and every measure of the Whigs; but in other respects he was a staunch adherent of the landed interest. As a practical agriculturist he was unsurpassed—as a patron of farmers he was unequalled. The annual festivals held at Holkham, given by this munificent nobleman will long be remembered. The deceased peer's father was Wenman Roberts, Esq., who assumed the name of Coke on inheriting the estates of that family; he was the only son of Anne, the sister of the Earl of Leicester, who erected Holkham. The earldom of that peer became extinct at his own death, and the nobleman just deceased was his grandnephew. Though the granduncle's peerage became extinct in 1759, yet, as it is well known, the title was not revived till 1837, although in 1784 an earldom of Leicester, as already stated, was conferred upon George Townshend, who afterwards became the Marquess Townshend, and this title is still vested in the present Marquess, and constitutes the courtesy title of the eldest sons of the Marquesses Townshend. Neither the Coke nor the Townshend family, however, can claim any direct descent from the well-known Earl of Leicester, of Queen Elizabeth's time; but the deceased peer derived his birth from an ancestor of whom he might well be proud, the celebrated Chief Justice Coke. Amongst the families connected with the noble earl are those of the Earl of Suffolk and Berks, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Lichfield, Sir Henry Digby, Lord Sherborne, the Stanhope family, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Waterpark, the Tenison family, &c.—*Times.*

[From the Bombay Times, May 23.]

SHIPPING PROSPECTS.—On no former occasion had the harbour of Bombay been so crowded with shipping as it is at present. During the brief interval which has elapsed since the departure of the last mail, 21 days, no fewer than 43 ships aggregating about 28,000 tons, have arrived, which added to those previously here, and deducting those which have sailed, make the number of merchant vessels at present in harbour, exclusive of small country craft to be 90, and their aggregate tonnage about 54,000 tons. The greatest difficulty is consequently experienced in procuring freights, which will be further aggravated by the near approach of the monsoon when no further supplies of produce from the coast and interior can be received. The rate of freight to China has fallen to 10 rupees per candy, while to England scarcely any can be procured at all; the price of cotton on the Bombay Green is at present higher than in the English markets, and would leave a loss even if it could be laid down in Liverpool freight free. Nor do matters appear to be much better at any of the other eastern ports.—Prospects for shipping in this country are not, therefore, at present very flattering; and the shipowners must make up their minds to run their ships at a loss for some time to come. Their case is a very hard one, occurring, too, at a time when, from the reduction in the timber duties, the value of shipping since opposite is deprecated by a sum equivalent to the various ports of England and an amount of tonnage need in the laid up, almost in a state of confiscation. At home this tonnage incurs comparatively little expense, whereas in this country the expenditure will be heavy.

EASTERN CRUELTY.—While I was at Kabul, Mihan Singh was guilty of an act of atrocity which may be considered as a specimen of the summary and vindictive justice administered to the unfortunate inmates of an estern harem. He baked alive his favourite wife, the mother of his only son. She happened to be in the Panjab, where some of her enemies accused her of an intrigue, and Ranjit sent her to her husband in Kashmir. Her son, who feared the worst from the hands of his father dashed his turban on the ground before him (the most imploring act of supplication that an oriental can make use of.) and knelt bareheaded at his feet.—Mihan Singh promised to forgive her. Soon afterwards the poor lad was sent to the Panjab, in order to be there when Sir Henry Fane, the commander-in-chief, was on his visit to Lahore. His unfortunate mother was then seized and forced into a bath, the temperature of which had been increased for the purpose of destroying her by suffocation. This did not succeed as soon as was expected; her screams were so horrible that several people left the Shyr Garh, that they might not be obliged to listen to them; and in the end her husband sent her a bowl of poison, which she swallowed.—*Vigne's Travels in Kashmir.*

Cloths, Paddings, &c.

Received ex ships *Elizabeth Grimmer* and *Edwin*—

40 PIECES blue, black, and invisible green BROAD CLOTHS;
Cassimeres and Buckskins;
30 Pieces Grey and Red Paddings;
300 lbs. White Sewing Cotton;
10 Dozen Marshall's THREAD, 30 and 35;
5 Cases Guns; Percussion Caps, &c.

June 8. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

CARD.—Mr. GEORGE W. BUSTEED having been appointed a Marshal, will attend on all business entrusted to his care with punctuality, and all monies collected by him will be paid over promptly.

☞ Papers left at Mr. F. Neil's, Water street, will be properly received. 3i 8th July.

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly Dividend of *Twenty four* shillings sterling, per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 17th day of August next, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 17th day of August, to be fixed by the local boards.

The Books will be closed preparatory to the Dividend, on the 2d day of August, between which time and the 17th day of August, no transfers of shares can take place.

By order of the Board.

G. DeB. ATTWOOD, Secretary.

London, 18th June, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

The subscriber offers for sale at his store in Nelson street—

FLOUR in bags and barrels, manufactured from the very best American Wheat, at the *Union Point Mills.*

Also, HORSE FEED and BRAN, at the lowest price for Cash.

8th July. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Teas.

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

22d July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Subscriber,

HAS just received a further supply of Linens, Sheetings, Table Covers, Towelings, Napkins, Hollands, Check and Stripe Homespuns,—which, together with his other stock, will be sold low for cash. C. W. KETCHUM.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUT 12, 1842.

According to previous announcement the Exhibition and Bazzar of the Mechanics' Institute will be opened on Wednesday next. His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and LADY COLEBROOKE will arrive in town early next week to be present on the occasion. On Tuesday a Concert is to be given in St. Georges' Church. Carleton, under the patronage of His Excellency and Lady. Altogether we imagine that next week, should the weather prove fine, will revive the lost energy of St. John's inhabitants and place a smile on their sadly countenances. The Ladies are everywhere busy to contribute their handiwork to the Bazzar, and the Officers of the Institute will spare no pains to make such a collection for exhibition as will be creditable to them and the community.

Not the least interesting part of the proceedings at the Mechanics' Institute will be the Concert by the Saint John Sacred Music Society, which we learn will take place on the evening of the day of opening. We trust that the efforts of this Society will be liberally responded to, and that the whole exhibition will be so bountifully patronized, as fully to carry out the intended objects.

CRIMINAL COURT.—On Monday last, the Court commenced with the Criminal Cases. Elizabeth Williams, charged with stealing a Watch from A. Smithers, Esq., was found guilty.

Margaret Shea, a servant girl, and her aunt, were tried on charge of having stolen a variety of articles belonging to Mrs. Nichols and her daughter, and found guilty.

Thomas Gibson, for stealing a horse, the property of Mr. James E. McDonald. Found guilty.

On Tuesday, a man named Kelly, and his wife, were found guilty of having committed an assault upon Mr. James Stockford, while in the exercise of his duty.

Mr. Benson, who had given bail for his appearance, upon a charge of having counterfeit money in his possession, was acquitted.

On Wednesday *John Kenon*—who was taken up on suspicion of having attempted to burn the National School-House—was released, there not being sufficient evidence to prove the charge.

The 12th July rioters, against whom bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury, have, we learn, been discharged *on their own recognizance*, to appear at the next term of the Supreme Court, in January next. *This may be a judicious measure*, but one of which we have strong doubts. We were in hopes that speedy justice would have been meeted out to these rebels against the public peace, as a warning to other offenders of the same character.

FIRE!—About ten o'clock last night, a fire broke out on that ill-fated spot the South Market Wharf, which consumed four buildings, occupied as Flour stores. From this spot having been the scene of some of our most extensive conflagrations, a great deal of anxiety was felt as to its results. It was, as usual upon these occasions, low tide at the time; but by a plentiful supply of water from the Fire Plugs the Engines were soon got to work, and it must be acknowledged with admirable effect, especially when we consider the limited space of a wharf to work on, and that the fire was confined to the four buildings which were immediately adjoining other wooden buildings on each side. The garrison engine, as also Mr. POLLOCK with his engine from Portland, were as usual, early at the scene, and vied with the citizens in their endeavours to subdue the flames. The Royal Artillery and Regimental Police were promptly on duty, and acted efficiently so in guarding property and maintaining order, without which the exertions of the different Fire Companies will ever be of little avail. The stores burnt and the occupants are:—

Store belonging to Wm. Hughson, not insured, occupied by W. D. Pickup as a flour store, insured, and John D. Purdy & Co. as a flour store, not insured.

Store belonging to Adam & Davidson, insured yesterday, occupied by John Bowes, as a flour and goods store, not insured; George F. Gove, as a flour store, not insured, and I. & J. G. Woodwards office.

Two stores belonging to Jesse Haycock, both insured, one occupied by J. & G. Salter, commission merchants, insured; Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer, not insured, and J. Hardenbrook, sail maker, not insured. The other occupied by James R. Sweet, flour & goods; H. Hawkins, Auctioneer; Samuel Broadbent, dry goods, and Fought & Brundage, sailmakers.

In addition to which the sch. *Ann*, of Yarmouth, lying in the Market Slip, took fire at her masts, which were obliged to be cut away to save the vessel and those adjoining in the slip.

How the fire originated, or in which building does not seem to be clearly ascertained, but it is believed to have commenced in the first of the above named stores. So rapid was its first progress, and other circumstances induce the belief that by means of turpentine or other inflammable material, it is another of those devilish acts of incendiarism, which of late have so much alarmed us.

Our city at this time is infested by as great a gang of villains as ever graced the gallows;—like unsatiated beasts of prey, when the fire last night was found likely to be got under, they cut the engine hose, which several times caused a stoppage to replace the injured part, and unless respectable people resolve by one grand combination either to starve these miscreants out, or hang them for their offences, we may expect they will not only burn our property but also our persons, at no distant day. Indeed we firmly believe that nothing but the presence of the military at the extensive fires with which we have been visited, prevents a scene of general riot and plunder. Although individuals may be unpleasantly restrained in some particular cases; still, for the general good, they should reflect that soldiers are bound to, and will obey the orders given them, and it is no fault of theirs if the Magistrates do not station a person with them to direct them in the execution of their duty.

An Inquest was held on the 5th instant, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of a new-born female child, found under suspicious circumstances.

On Monday night last, a young man named George Robertson, was accidentally drowned while in the act of making fast a rope on the Ferry Boat wharf, in Carleton.

At the fifth Annual Meeting of the *Saint John Sacred Music Society*, held on Wednesday evening the 3d inst., the following Gentlemen were chosen office bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Alexander Lawrence, President; Mr. Z. Estey, Vice-President; Mr. L. H. Waterhouse, Secretary; Mr. G. Whittekir, Jun., Treasurer; S. K. Foster, Esquire, Conductor; and the following Gentlemen were elected a Committee:—Messrs. Samuel Bustin, J. W. McLeod, Charles J. Melick, Stephen Whittekir, and Thomas Hatheway.

HALIFAX RACES.—At the Halifax Races which commenced on the 3d instant, the principal prizes were taken as usual by the New Brunswick horses; leaving the cup to the Hon. J. B. Uniacke's *Enfield*. This, we learn, would have come to our shore likewise, had not one of Mr. Gilbert's horses been mismanaged. The sweepstakes on both days were taken by Mr. Bunting's *Harkaway*; the Club Plate, the Queen's Plate, and the Town Plate by Mr. Gilbert's *La Belle*.

QUEBEC, August 3.

Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General, family and suite, took their departure for Montreal, in the steamer *Lord Sydenham*, which had been engaged for the purpose.—The ladies of the family proceeded to the place of embarkation in open carriages, and His Excellency and Staff went on foot. The platform was crowded with spectators, and a large number of citizens were on the wharf, who loudly cheered His Excellency when the boat left. A guard of honor of the Coldstreams, with the band of the Grenadiers, were likewise in attendance.

The weather, which during the last three days has been rainy, with a chilling north easterly wind, looks more settled to-day, the thunder of last evening having probably contributed to the favourable change. Dry weather is much wanted at the present time for maturing the growing crops, and for getting in the hay, which we understand is very abundant this season.

We learn that the sale of building and villa lots in the St. Mary's Suburbs, Montreal, which took place on Monday and Tuesday went off with great spirit, the buyers being principally mechanics, &c. The prices of lots varied from £12 10s. to £300 each, and the acre and villa lots from £125 to £150 per acre. Of 192 acres purchased 4 months ago for £6000, 40 were sold for £9000, leaving 152 for £6000, 40 were sold for £9000, leaving 152 for remaining nowold: a rise in property that has seldom been equalled in this province within such a short period.

DRAWING ROOM.—On Thursday evening LADY BAGOT held her Drawing Room in the apartments at present inhabited by Her Majesty's Representative in the late Parliament Buildings. The hour appointed for the ceremony was 9 o'clock, and from a little before that hour visitors continued to arrive in quick succession. The ceremony observed was somewhat different from what has been the practice on former occasions, where the Governor's Lady has usually occupied an elevated platform, or throne, at the upper end of the apartment, where the ladies were introduced by the Aid-de-Camp in waiting, and in turn presented to her. On Thursday Lady Bagot took her place at a convenient distance from the door, by which the visitors entered. Her Ladyship was attended by Lieut. Colonel Autrobus, Provincial Aid-de-Camp, and supported by her three daughters and Miss Sadler, and there received the ladies presented by the Aid-de-Camp, the gentlemen by whom they were accompanied, (those at least who had seen how the matter was arranged at St. James's) quitting their companions and allowing them to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to her Ladyship, they proceeded to rejoin them.

The company, after the ceremony of introduction, passed to the left, and instead of retiring as it is the case at a Levee, proceeded up the room, where they formed in groups and conversed with their friends as at any other evening party.

The presentations being ended, Lady Bagot made the tour of the room, waited upon by Colonel Autrobus, and entered into conversation with many of the Ladies. His Excellency the Governor General also was general and affable in his attentions. The Ladies of the family appeared to have recovered from the fatigues of their voyage;—of their attire we are not competent to speak, but the thing that struck us was the absence of all superfluous ornaments, and the elegant neatness which is so becoming, especially to young ladies, but unfortunately so rarely seen in any way remarkable, and that was for the display of valuable jewels, in the tiara and stomacher Her Ladyship wore on the occasion, [illegible] appropriate and becoming her rank.

Refreshments were abundantly served in the Drawing-Room, &c. The Band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance and performed during the evening in the lobby at the head of the principal staircase, some of the choicest pieces of music.

Montreal, July 27.—We were visited last evening at about 7 o'clock, by a very severe hail storm which passed over the town, pouring down for the very few minutes its effects were [illegible] a shower of icy globules, some of which were [illegible] the size of a marble in circumference. The garden [illegible] in the track of the storm must, we fear, have suffered very severely, for we have seldom witnessed a more violent squall. It was accompanied with [illegible] lightning, and did not last more than five [illegible] or and *Montreal Courier.* [illegible] utes.

It is reported that a young women lost her life, the St. Lawrence Suburbs, from injuries received from the violence of the storm.

On the Champ de Mars several large poplar trees were completely rooted up.—*Times.*

Montreal, July 27th.—We have authority for stating, that his Excellency the Governor General, Lady Bagot, and the Misses Bagot, purpose leaving Quebec on Monday, and may be looked for in this city on Tuesday next, the 2d proximo, where they will remain for a few days, previous to their departure for Kingston. The Governor-General, Lady Bagot, and the Misses Bagot, have intimated their intention of honouring the Charity Ball, which is soon to be given in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of this city. The Ball, though the day has not been definitively fixed, will, we believe, take place on the evening of the 4th of August. We understand that the preparations have been nearly completed, being of a description highly creditable to the taste of the Managers of the Ball, and that it will be very numerously and fashionably attended, a circumstance to have been expected when charity is the object, and when they gay assemblage will be graced by scions from the nobility and high Court circle of England.—*Gazette.*

MONTREAL, July 26th.—A melancholy accident took place in this city on Friday last. As Mr. William Hunton, an aged and respectable gentleman, was passing from one part to another of a wholesale store, where he was making some purchases, he accidentally fell through an open trap door, and received so much injury by the fall, that though every medical assistance and attendance from his family was shown, which the nature of the case required, he expired in the course of the following (Saturday) afternoon. The unfortunate gentleman, we have heard, was somewhat near-sighted, and it is supposed, did not observe the opening through which he was unfortunately precipitated.

THE LATE STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.

We take the following remarks, suggested by the late terrible accident to the *Shamrock*, from the London (U. C.) *Enquirer.*

"The recklessness of human life which has been displayed by some of the proprietors and captains of steamboats in the United States, especially on Lake Erie, unfortunately does not require to be proved by us. From such disasters Canada has till lately been happily exempt. We fear however, and we have for some past feared, that this will not long be the case, and that the fate of the Shamrock may be the precursor of similar and probably even more serious and deplorable consequences. The engines of the early built British boats on Lake Ontario were built pretty much on the plan of Bolton & Watt's low pressure engines, which seldom exceeded by a pressure on the boiler more than 4 to 5 pounds on the square inch, and which is or has been the case for the most past in all the British Steamboats at home, till very latterly, and probably still is so. We believe from reading the loss of the Atlantic Steamboats the pressure of their boilers do not any of them exceed it. It is to be attributed to this circumst

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ordinary circumstances 50 to 100 lbs. of pressure on the square inch is the usual expansive power of steam, but in head winds, or towing heavy vessels, or racing they may work and we believe they do, up to from 100 to 200 lbs. The low pressure steam of many of these boats is raised to between 20 and 30 lbs. per inch, and is properly called high low pressure steam; in this is to be found the true cause of the frequency of the dreadful accidents which have happened.

We shall be told that high pressure steam or *high low* pressure steam is as safe as the low pressure, because the boilers are made strong in proportion—that when boilers are new, a scale of proportion is (frequently) resorted to in the thickness of the boiler plate we very well know, and that a similar proportion is observed in the construction of low pressure boilers—but supposing these proportions to correct in the first instance, and rigidly adhered to in the next, which we know is not always so, who will be found to argue that a boiler calculated to sustain the pressure *when new*, of 100 lbs. to the inch or even of 200 lbs. will retain the same capability for strength that it originally had, and be equally safe when it is four years old; like the wheel of a carriage, there is a period when its incapability for another revolution arises, so with a steam boiler there is a period when its power of resistance fails, and bursting is the necessary consequence. This we know applies equally to the low pressure boilers but experience has amply proved that when a low pressure boiler does burst, the dreadful consequences attendant upon the bursting of a high pressure boiler never takes place.

The adoption of high low pressure steam is an invention of the Americans to save the cost of the engine in the first place, and to save appearance, by being able to call the engine low pressure.—A high pressure engine costs about £20 to £25 per horse power; a low pressure engine costs from £40 to £45 per horse power. A engine of 50 horse power worked by steam of 4 to 5 lbs. on the inch, necessarily costs more than a 50 horse power engine worked by steam of 25 lbs. to the square inch; and in these two causes are to be found the result both to high pressure steam, and to high low pressure steam, as well as the abandonment of the old low pressure engine which so eminently combines utility with safety.

The question suggests itself, what is the remedy—we are quite aware the subject has more than once engaged the attention of the British legislature, and that the reports which were ably drawn, agreed that it was better to let the public take the remedy into their own hands, than to interfere by legislation; it may be so even here, but we doubt it, we believe it would be safer to legislate that no steamboat should be propelled by steam at a pressure of steam higher than 5 lbs. to the square inch.—It is quite a mistake to suppose that they would not go equally fast, certainly not with the present engines, but with engines made on the same scale with the British Atlantic steam boats they certainly would. At all events it could not be wrong to appoint one or more Commissioners whose business it should be to examine and report upon the circumstances of every steamboat employed in carrying passengers, and who understanding the nature of the subject, would be able to recommend such precautionary measures as would prevent the recurrence of such melancholy disasters as that which has called our attention to the subject. We earnestly recommend a measure of this point to the government, that when Parliament meets, the members may have some data before them by which to guide their procedure.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Monday evening, gives the following account of a terrible riot in that city on that day:

"This morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a most alarming riot and fight, attended with much personal injury and bloodshed, took place between white and black persons, in the vicinity of South and Seventh streets. All ages and sizes and colored persons of both sexes were engaged in it.

The affray began in Shippen street, between Fourth and Fifth, in consequence of an attack made by several white boys upon a procession of temperance colored men and boys who were marching through the streets intending to participate during the day in a temperance festival over Schuylkill.

Soon after the onset, the fight became general and missiles of every description—sticks, clubs, brickbats, stones were thrown and numbers severely hurt. The procession dispersed, and the crowd highly incensed, proceeded to the neighborhood of South and Sixth to Seventh and through St. Mary street, where for a time the melee was of the most violent character. All the houses in the vicinity occupied by black persons were attacked, and in a few moments thousands of brickbats hurled through the air, back and forth, with the greatest profusion and violence.

A large number of white and black persons were seriously injured—one white man was stabbed in the eye, and one of his arms broken; another was cut in the abdomen; others of both colors were knocked down with clubs and stones, and awfully cut and mangled. The houses and stores in the vicinity were closed and the inmates sought refuge within doors.

The city police officers with the Mayor soon arrived, and the combatants were dispersed. A number of the ringleaders were arrested and put in confinement. Officer Whisner, of Moyamensing, arrested one desperate character, who, it is believed, stabbed one of the white men.

Between twelve and one o'clock, although the throng was immense, the rioters had dispersed and partial quiet was restored.

The houses in the neighborhood were more or less injured by brickbats thrown into the windows. A small church in St. Mary street, suffered somewhat in the breaking of windows.

The Evening Journal says that the colored procession independent of the temperance festival, were celebrating the anniversary of the liberation of slaves in the Island of Jamaica, and had one or two banners which it is alleged gave offence and caused the difficulty.

The United States Gazette of yesterday morning says that as night drew on the riot was renewed.—That a mob of 2000 persons in the day gay as well as grave, in Lombard street were attacked, the windows and furniture destroyed. Many of the colored people fled to the other side of the river for safety.

Some twenty or more of the rioters were arrested in the evening.

A large building in Lombard street, new and handsome, but not finished, was set on fire and destroyed. It was erected at the cost of a wealthy colored man, engaged in the lumber business. An impression prevailed that it was intended for the use of abolition societies.

Soon after, a meeting-house in St. Mary street was attacked, and in like manner destroyed. The firemen played on neither of these buildings, but saved the adjoining houses. At midnight all was quiet. The Gazette says that the forecast of the white mobbites was beyond all precedent.

The recent melancholy accident which befel the Shamrock steam freight boat, in Canada, has prompted a member of Parliament to frame a Bill for introduction during the approaching session, calculated to check the employment of high pressure engines—and thus secure travellers from a recurrence of such casualties.

HALIFAX, August 10.—Two Companies of the 76th Regt. with about 80 invalids from the Regiments in this Command, will, we understand embark on board the Premier, Transport, in the course of next week.

The Java, Troopship, may be hourly looked for from Bermuda, with the Head Quarters of the second Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Lt. Col. Mercer, R. A. who has been relieved by Lt. Col Jackson, will proceed to England in the Premier.

Lt. Col. Calder, R. E. becomes Commandant of the Garrison upon the embarkation of Lt. Col. Mercer.

A Private of the 52d Regiment shot himself while in a fit of temporary insanity.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—With your permission I will resume the subject of steam and steamboats as intimated in my last. It is not my wish to prejudice the minds of the community against the 'Huntress' nor any other American or high-pressure steamboat, but to endeavour to show up their true character, and how the uninitiated may be misled; and if they should think proper to travel in boats of this description, they may do so with a full knowledge of the fact. But here I cannot resist giving the Americans their just meed of credit for the uniform good order which pervades their steamers in all departments; even in England they are not at all surpassed in this particular, if equalled;—everything on board is done as if by magic; no noise, no brawling nor swearing, and it is often impossible for a casual passenger to tell who the commander of the boat is, unless some sudden emergency should call him to action. Some of our steamers are widely different in this respect.

I am digressing a little from my particular subject, but shall again fall into the track, and ask the "interested" parties wherein consists the 'safety' of American steamers either in their construction or their engines. It is but a very short time since the *Home* actually fell to pieces on her passage from one port in the union to another; and the frightful catalogue of victims that are almost weekly sacrificed by the bursting of some steam boiler, is quite sufficient evidence to convince any sensible person that their system of driving steamboats is far from being safe. We certainly can have no control over American steamers; but I sincerely trust that another session of our local Legislature will not be allowed to pass without their making some enactment to regulate the amount of pressure which shall be carried in the boilers of British steamboats. We surely do not wish to lie still in this matter, until the frightful scenes in the United States are brought more closely than they have been to our sight—or until the mangled remains of some near and dear friends are presented to our astonished vision, or even until such a scene as lately occurred in Canada, by the blowing up of the steamboat 'Shamrock' is enacted in our waters, before we can see the utility of the strong hand of the law being used to regulate this important auxiliary to our comforts.—No, no, for the sake of humanity let such precaution be taken by those in authority as will prevent the probability if not the possibility of such an accident occurring in these waters. And I now call upon an enlightened public to discountenance in every way boats of such a doubtful character for safety as the Huntress, and American boats generally are. As I stated before, many persons are deceived in the idea that because she carries a condensing engine, the steam must of consequence be low pressure;—this is certainly not the case. Some of the most destructive and terrible accidents that have occurred in the States were from engines of this description. Wherever steam is raised to such a pressure as to make its character violently explosive, there there is danger;—a boiler may be good to day for all the purposes intended of it; but it certainly cannot be used for a length of time, with an immense pressure upon every part of it, without a corresponding deterioration of its strength. Besides, look at the consequences of ACCIDENT, and the best and safest constructed machinery is liable to this;—in the truly low pressure the boiler may give way, but an explosion involving the safety of the hull of the boat cannot occur;—in the high pressure, gunpowder itself cannot be more violent or destructive in its effects—blowing not only the hull to atoms, but the unfortunate passengers and crew meeting the same horrible and untimely fate.

In addressing you, Mr. Editor on this subject, it is far from my intention to do private injury to the owners of high pressure steam boats; but the safety of the public must not be sacrificed for the profit of any individuals, indeed I am wrong in stating "for their profit;" I cannot think that boats of this character, in a country where regard is had for human life, will ever be profitable to their owners;—at this age of steam, people in general have too good a knowledge of its destructive effects, and too many examples of the same, to travel in boats carrying highly elastic steam, when means are to be found moving with a superior degree of safety.

It my next, it will be my duty to enquire, what is low-pressure steam; and point out a means of securing the community against the probability, at least, of an accident from this cause.

Yours, truly,

St. John, August 11.

Married.

On Tuesday 2d inst., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Jeremiah Young, to Miss Abigail B. Fanjoy, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday 3d inst., by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. Arthur Rowe, to Miss Mary Ann Crawford.

In the Methodist Chapel, Portland, at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, by the Rev. George Miller, Mr. Elijah Clarke, of Fredericton, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. William McKee, of Portland, St. John.

At Halifax, on Monday evening by the Rev'd Dr. Twining, Sergeant Stainland, of H. M. 69th Regiment to Isabella, 5th daughter of Mr. Wm. Wells.

Died.

Tuesday evening, William, eldest son of Mr. Alexander McAvity, aged 4 years.

Tuesday afternoon, James Smith, infant son of Mr. James Whitney, aged 1 year.

In Portland, on Sunday evening, 7th inst, James Renton, infant son of Mr. Thomas Renton, aged two months and eight days.

At Boston, on the 22d ult., of consumption, Mary Ann, wife of Nathaniel N. Wilmot, formerly of this city, aged 33 years.

At Montreal, on the 26th ult., Thomas Dutton, Esq. Paymaster of the 71st Regiment Highland Light Infantry, aged 52 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 1st—Am. steamer Huntress, Jewett, Portsmouth, via Eastport, passengers.

Steam ship North America, Mabee, Boston,—J Whitney, passengers and merchandize.

2d—Ship Oromocto, Cronk, Liverpool, 52—John Robertson, ballast.

11th—schr. Johnston, Harbo. Quebec, Thos. Leavitt & Co. flour and pork.

Brig Relief, Mann, Porto Rico, Sancton & Crookshank, rum and molasses.

Edwin, Leonard, Fayal—R. Rankin & Co. wine.

Aisthorpe, Warwich, Londonderry, 58—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.

12th—ship Avon, Masters, Liverpool, 56—J. Ward & Sons, salt.

CLEARED.

5th.—Ship New Zealand, Bannerman, Newry, deals and flour—W. Carvill.

6th—Ship Lady Colebrooke, Mc Clear, Cork, timber; Friendship, Nicholas, Newcastle, timber & deals; Brig Amelia, Crosby, Cork, deals &c.

8th—Ship Albion, Moran, Liverpool, timber—John Hammond; Pons Ælii, Horner, Wright, timber; schr. James Clarke, Beck, Boston.

11th—ship Britannia, McBean, Liverpool, timber—E. D. W. Ratchford, and N. S. Demill; British American, Pritchard, Liverpool, timber—S Wiggins & Son; Lord Wellington, M'Crea, Liverpool, timber—Jas. Kirk.

Wreck.—The barque Nancy, Capt. Henderson of and for Grangemouth, Scotland, which sailed from this port last week with a cargo of timber and deals went ashore on Long Island, (near Grand Passage, Nova Scotia,) in the fog on the 30th ult., and became a wreck. Crew and materials saved. The hull, cargo, and materials are to be sold at Westport, on Monday next. for the benefit of all concerned.

Ship St. Andrew Leitch, of this port, arrived at Quebec on the 24th ult., from Stornaway, (Scotland) with passengers.

JAMES MALCOLM,
WHOLESALE GROCER, AND
Commission Merchant,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

IS now ready to receive consignments of any description of Merchandize, for Public or private sale. *24th June.*

NOTICE.

STEAMER Nova Scotia will lay by to clean boilers on the 19th and 20th instant.

August 12. (Corr.)

☞ She will go on her pleasure trip to Digby to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, as notified.

LADIES' BAZAAR,
AT THE
Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that the HALL will be ready for the reception of Articles (not perishable) for the BAZAAR, on Friday and Saturday the 12th and 13th inst., when it is requested that as much as is convenient may be sent in, in order to facilitate the arrangements.

By order H. J. CHUBB.

12th Aug. 1842.

Rifles! Attention!!

A MEETING of the Volunteer RIFLE COMPANY, will take place at the Hibernian Hotel on Friday, 19th inst. at 8 o'clock.—Punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES NETHERY.

August 12. *Captain.*

Concert of Sacred Music
AT CARLETON.

UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and LADY COLEBROOKE, who will honor it with their presence, there will be a performance of SACRED MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental, in St. George's Church Carleton, on Tuesday, August 16th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., assisted, by the kind permission of Major POYNTZ, by the Band of the 20th Regt.; consisting chiefly of a selection from the works of Handel, Haydn, and Mozart.

Admittance will be gratuitous: but during the performance a Collection will be taken up in aid of the expences incurred in the recent enlargement of the Church, and purchase of a new Organ.—Every exertion will be made to afford accommodation to strangers. 12th August 1842.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of the Crew of the Brig *Relief*, as I will not be answerable for any debts they may contract.

E. W. MANN.

11th August, 1842.

Post-Office, St. John,
12th August, 1842.

THE Mail for England will be closed To-Morrow (Saturday,) the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon. A Bag will also be made up on Monday morning at half past six, to meet the sailing of the steamer from Halifax.

J. HOWE, Jr. *Postmaster.*

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

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

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

All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.

August 12. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Wanted to Charter.

A Good Vessel of 200 to 250 Tons Register, to take a Cargo to the North side of Jamaica.

Apply to
SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Aug. 12.

Congou Tea.

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

Aug. 12. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Furnished Apartments.

PARLOUR, Drawing Room, Bed Rooms, and the use of the Kitchen together or separate, to let: Situation the first in the city. Enquire at this Office. *August 12.*

ALL Persons between sixteen and sixty years of age, residing in the city of St. John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour, 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 Friday, the 19th August, instant, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there to come forward and enroll themselves, or 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 enroll, or send a written notice, as above, will be subject to a penalty of Twenty Shillings; as also a fine of Ten Shillings, if absent from duty when ordered out for 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, August 9, 1842.

BAZAAR AND EXHIBITION.

THE Directors of the Mechanics' Institute of St. John respectfully give notice that the Bazaar and Exhibition at the Hall will be open to the Public on WEDNESDAY, 17th August next.

The Ladies' BAZAAR, under the distinguished Patronage of Lady COLEBROOKE, will be held by Ladies of St. John, Portland, and Carleton, by whose industry and benevolence, the Directors have become largely indebted for the success of the present undertaking.

The EXHIBITION will consist of Paintings by Native Artists and the first masters, Provincial Manufactures, Machinery, Philosophical Apparatus, Articles of Natural History, Engravings, Curiosities, &c. extending through the different rooms of the Hall, which will be tastefully decorated for the occasion.

☞LADIES, and the Public generally, are respectfully requested to observe that the Hall of the Institute will be opened on Monday, 1st August, and will continue open all next week, and the week following daily, from 10 to 3, for the purpose of receiving such articles for the Bazaar or Exhibition as may be ready to be forwarded. Ladies who have kindly consented to take tables, if it be more agreeable, will be pleased to detain for the present their Donations to the Bazaar, in order that they may arrange them to their own taste on the Monday preceding the opening.

Please forward to Mr. WILLIAM SEELY, *Receiving Clerk* at the Hall, who will be in attendance from 10 to 3, daily, to take charge of and label in a proper manner each article as it is received.

By Order H. J. CHUBB, Sec'y

St. John, 5th August, 1842.

Superior Ground COFFEES,
[*Fresh Roasted.*]

THE Coffee Apparatus for DRYING, TOASTING and GRINDING, is now completed.

Call at ***Sears' Tea Store,*** for the best Green and Ground

MOCHA, JAVA, and WEST INDIA COFFEES.

☞COFFEE can only be properly roasted by hand power; great nicety being required in preparing it for the Mills; if it be under done, its virtues are lost, and the beverage is unhealthy; if it be too much done, it will yield a flat, burnt, and bitter taste, its virtues will be destroyed, and it will prove highly injurious to the constitution of the consumer.

The subscriber can recommend his Ground Coffees, because they are particularly attended to in the Roasting, and produced entirely by *hand power*, in fact they should never be attempted otherwise, except where the taster of consumers are not considered, or where it may be ground or adulterated in large quantities to *sell again* to retailers in town and country, who purchase for the sake of price, and not of quality.

JOHN SEARS,
1st July. *New-Brunswick Tea Store.*

Orrel Coal and Salt.

The subscriber offers for sale from on board the ship *Pursuit*, to arrive from Liverpool—expected in 10 or 15 days:

150 CHALDRONS pure Orrel COALS, lowered in the ship's hold, to prevent breaking;
50 Chaldrons ditto smaller, suitable for Smiths' work or coke ing;
4000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

Apply to T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.
Or to the subscriber,

5th August. JOHN MACKAY.

Loaf Sugar, Paints, Coffee, &c.

The subscriber has received and offers for sale,

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

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

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

August 5. W. H. STREET.

Just Received.

The Subscriber has just received per ship John Bentley, from Liverpool:—

REFINED SUGAR, Soap, Starch, Blueing, Corks, Wrapping Paper, Day & Martins BLACKING.

Shoemaker's FINDINGS,—Comprising Shoe Thread, Bristles, Awl Blades and Handles, Sparrowbills, Glass Paper, Heelball, Lasting Tacks, Boot Strapping, Rasps, Knives, Pincers, &c.

—ALSO—

Per North America from Boston:—

Biscuit, Painted Pails, Fancy Brooms, Coffee &c. All of which will be sold cheap while landing, or at No. 18, King Street, where a General Assortment of *CHEAP GROCERIES* may be had.

Fresh Ground Coffees every morning.

August 5. J. O'DONNELLY.

THE STEAM-SHIP
NORTH AMERICA

WILL LEAVE every WEDNESDAY for BOSTON, direct to the Wharf of Long Wharf, without subjecting Passengers to the inconvenience of going from boat to boat and making changes on the road. She will carry Passengers forward as low as any steamboat will do. She will also take Passengers forward to NEW YORK for SEVEN Dollars and ALBANY for EIGHT Dollars, direct through, free of all expenses and charges.

This Steamship is well known as a thorough sea boat, fit for any rough weather, and well found in SAILS and RIGGING, should it be possible at any time for any accident to happen to her Machinery; she is well supplied with extra Boats, Fire Engines and Life Preservers. Passengers on board of this Boat are safe in any weather.—Apply to

JAMES WHITNEY.

☞*The SAXE GOTHA leaves Saint John for HALIFAX and the intermediate Ports every Monday.*

July 29th, 1841. 6w

Fire Engine for sale.

AT the Phœnix Foundry the subscribers offer for sale, a second-hand FIRE ENGINE, in good working order, and at a low price.—Apply to

July 22.—N. Br. THOS. BARLOW & CO.

LONDON

Music Warehouse. *Pianoforte and Accordian Manufactory.*

(Nearly opposite Ranney, Sturdee & Co's chants.)

Just Received per Edwin, *from London, an additional supply of* MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *Music, &c. &c., viz:—*

1 PATENT Grand square PIANOFORTE, French corners, fret work, large size, and full plate, 6 Octaves, &c., from the manufactory of *John Broadwood & Sons.*
2 Elegant Grand Squares, six Octaves, check action, metallic plate, &c., from the manufactory of *George Metzler & Co.*

—On hand by former Importations—

1 Rose Wood, Grand Cabinet, 6½ Octaves; Ditto Cottages, 6 Octaves; 2 do. Microchordons; 1 spanish mahogany, grand square, with grand action, lyre pedal, fret work and full plate, &c.
4 Mahogany GRAND SQUARES, metallic plate, check action, &c., of *Allison & Allison's* manufactory.
1 ROSEWOOD CABINET, 6 Octaves;
1 Grand Square, 6 Octaves, fret work, Metallic Plate, &c. of *G. Metzler & Co's.* make.

An Extensive and choice Assortment of NEW MUSIC, with Instruction Books for the various Instruments; the QUEEN'S Boudoir—a musical Annual for 1842; Czerny's Pianoforte Primer; Ditto Sequel to ditto; Czerny's Preparatory Lessons; 100 Musical Recreations; the Child's Library; Czerny's Les Fleurs; Bertini's Studies; Overtures, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Airs, with variations, by various Authors; NEWEST SONGS, and a large assortment of Standard Works, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Bassoons, Serpents, Guitars, Clarionets, Flutes Bugles, Violins, Accordians—with 17 keys, &c.; cases for Violins and Guitars; Violin and Harp strings; Metronomes; Violin Bows, Hair for do.; Violin Mutes; ditto Gauges, Tuning Forks, and Tuning Hammers; Canterberries, &c.

A few very fine Oil Cloth Piano Covers; 40yds. very fine 6-4 Oil Cloth for Piano Covers.

☞Pianofortes, &c. repaired, tuned, and lent on Hire. BEYER & LEITCH.

St. John, June 24, 1842.—[Corr.]

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halifax, 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.*

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on by NATHAN and CHARLES GODSOE, will be continued by the subscriber at the well known stand Market Inn, King-street, and solicits a continuance of Public patronage. JOSEPH GODSOE.

June 2, 1842.

CARLETON
Mill Establishment,
IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN,
GREATLY IMPROVED.

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

Logs, Logs, & Timber.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE BOND.

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

PIANOFORTES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, A Superior PIANOFORTE from the maker, and in addition to my stock, he offers at the most reasonable terms.

Also Received—An extensive assortment of ACCORDINS, with from 10 to 21 keys; FIFES, common and military; Violin and Violoncello Strings; Bridges and Pegs; Tuning Forks, Music Paper, &c. &c.

Likewise a selection of the Newest MUSIC, amongst which are the Union Medley Overture; Royal Thistle, Shamrock, and Cambrian Quadrilles; Songs—For England and the Queen; Our Countrymen, &c. &c.

☞Pianofortes, Accordians, Violins, &c., tuned and repaired in the neatest manner, by

S. STEVEN,
Musical Repository, King street, nearly opposite Foster's corner.

July 15, 1842.

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 round, flat, 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 col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot.
35 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

NOW LANDING,
Ex Edwin, from London:
Brandy, Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Marsalla, Bucellas, and Lisbon.

2 PUNCHEONS and ½ hogsheads finest Old BRANDY, *Martell's;*
4 hogsheads very old Pale ditto ditto,
10 ditto best Rotterdam Pale GENEVA,
1 ditto Carious Old Jamaica RUM, (very choice,)
1 Pipe and 2 hhds. *Woodhouse's* MARSALLA;
4 hhds. Old Bucellas; 4 hhds. Rich Lisbon:

Which, with a choice stock of Old WINES, &c. are for sale by *RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.*

24th June. Wine Merchants.

Handsomest Assortment of BASKETS
EVER IMPORTED!

THE subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received per brig *South Esk*, from Liverpool, a large and fashionable assortment of BASKETS, &c., consisting of

Clothes, Market, square, (covered and uncovered,) Baskets; do. do. Oval ditto; do. do. upright and lay down Bottle Baskets; square and oval reticule (marketing) do.; in variety.

SHIVES, brass, hair, and stable; Butter Prints, Pats and Cases; Butter Cutters and Cake Prints; Table Mats; Willow Waggons, complete; a few dozen Heath Brooms; Which, with his stock on hand, of HARDWARE, &c. &c. will be sold low for cash. EDWARD C. WADDINGTON,

15th July. 3w *King Street.*

CHRISTI

and by her restoration to Evangelical purity of faith and soundness of doctrine, by the holy aspirations of her liturgical devotions, by the integrity and uncorruptedness of her ritual, she claims our filial confidence, as in this kingdom the legitimate descendant of primeval, and the unrivalled glory of modern, Christendom. Imperfections may, perhaps, be found in some of her provisions, (as in what of human composition will there not?) by those who search for them with an eagle eye. But, should such be discovered here and there, it may be matter of grave and earnest deliberation with us, my brethren, whether with respect to her who bore us at our new birth, and carried us in her arms, and nurtured us at her bosom, and trained us to tread in the paths of righteousness, and strengthened us by the imposition of hands episcopal, and continually accustomed us to worship God in the beauty of holiness, and fed us with the bread of life, and gave us to drink of the waters of salvation, and sent us forth, as her ministers and representatives, under a solemn pledge to "give our faithful diligence, always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as she hath received the same:" it may, I say, be matter of most serious deliberation with us, my brethren, in our relation to our holy mother Church, whether it behoves us to put forward, unfold, descant, and enlarge upon her fancied imperfections, after the manner of some of the compositions now under our consideration; whether it be well to suggest with one that "she is in need of a second Reformation;" to exhort with another, that, till her members be stirred up to a certain religious course, the Church sit still, be content to be in bondage, work in chains, submit to her imperfections as a punishment, go on teaching with the stammering lips of ambiguous formularies, and inconsistent precedents, and principles but partially developed:" to plead with another, that "until God be pleased to amend it, we may rest contented with our lot;" to contend with another, that "the English Church seems to give an uncertain sound; that she fails in one of her very principal duties, that of witnessing plainly and directly to Catholic truth, that she seems to include what she ought to repel, to teach what she ought to anathematize; to argue with another, that we must "unprotestantize the national Church" that we "cannot stand where we are," that "as we go on, we must recede more and more from the principles, if any such there be, of the English Reformation:" whether it be well to hold up to admiration the excellence and beauty of the ancient Catholic Breviary in comparison with the English Book of Common Prayer, and to expose her rites and ceremonies to an invidious comparison with those of earlier times by the reflection, "that, although the details of the early ritual varied in importance, and corrupt additions were made in the middle ages, yet, as a whole, the Catholic ritual was a precious possession; and if we, who have escaped from Popery, have lost not only the possession, but the sense of its value, it is serious question whether we are not like men who recover from some grievous illness with the loss or injury of their sight or hearing; whether we are not like the Jews returned from captivity, who could never find the rod of Aaron, or the ark of the covenant, which indeed had ever been hid from the world, but then was removed from the temple itself." Whether such positions as these, my brethren, befit the lips of filial affection and duty, is submitted to your deliberation; for my own part, amidst this language of disparagement and derogation, methinks to my ear a plaintive voice calmly but feelingly responds, "If I be a parent, where is my honour?"

3. Be it our third caution, that we do not, out of a fond respect for the bygone usages of antiquity, infringe the duty which we owe to our national Church in a faithful observance of her ordinances, and of her ordinances only.

At the era of the Reformation, by the agency of her sons, well versed as they were in the history and writings of the early Church, the Anglican Church compiled her form of prayer for her people, after the likeness, so far as change of circumstances would permit, in all respects on the principles of the Catholic Church in her purest ages. In the exercise of a sound judgment on her parts, indifferent or questionable, some things she chose, and others she rejected; and as the progressive light of Divine knowledge beamed more clearly on her vision, clouded as it had been by the obscurity of the mediæval corruptions, she continued to make successive improvements, until her Liturgy was liberated from all essential error, and attained comparative perfection.

Thus she appointed her Sundays and other festivals or holidays for Divine service, besides the order of her daily prayers; she appointed the morning and evening of each day to be the matins and even song of her congregations; and from various rarities, which had been used for religious solemnities, she selected those which, having in principle at least the sanction of holy Scripture, as well as of ecclesiastical antiquity, and fitted withal for edification, and conductive to "the doing of all things in a seemly and due order, "appeared to her requisite to be retained; whilst, with a clear discrimination and salutary discretion, she repudiated or omitted others. It is a fit subject for our cautionary consideration again, whether it be conduct worthy of commendation and imitation, or whether it be not rather to be dispraised and avoided, if the things, which the Church hath set aside, her modern sons betray a disposition to re-establish and to engraft upon them others of a like character; whether a tendency at least to disrespect for her decisions be not manifested by them, who after the pattern of the ordinances of the earlier Church, but in deviation from those of their own mother, would fain institute new festivals for annual celebration, and institute new services; for example, by the appropriation of the 21st of March, under the title of "Bishop Ken's day," in honour of one of her holy bishops and confessors, and by the construction of another special "service in commemoration of the dead in Christ;" would fain, for her morning and evening services, distribute her seasons of prayer into seven daily hours after a fanciful but unauthorized hypothesis of the precedent of apostolical worship; and would fain withal, in opposition to the judgment, which the Church herself saw cause to adopt after much deliberation and in her better mind, revert to the obsolete and antiquated practice of prayers for the dead.

It is true, that these alterations have not been proposed for public adoption in the Church. But they are indications of the bearing of the mind of those by whom they are commended. They show a restlessness of thought; a dissatisfaction with the actual devotions of the Church, and a hankering after other things "more excellent and beautiful." And they are thus calculated to shake in others, especially in youthful and unsteady minds, their esteem for the Church's provisions, and their confidence in her learning, piety, and wisdom. An opening is thus likely to be made for numberless innovations in our worship. In the same spirit of reverting to the example of early, but not scriptural, apostolical, and primeval antiquity, and in contravention of the significant, though silent, self correction of the English Church, there are those who have seen good to mix water with the wine at the holy communion. As in the same spirit, and notwithstanding the like disapproval of the Church, others might proceed, should they see good, to revive exorcism and other obsolete usages, practised of old time in the ministration of holy baptism.

4. Be it a fourth caution, that we do not adopt a rule for the interpretation of the Articles of the Church, so as to impose upon them a sense different from that which they were originally intended to, and do properly, bear.

The Articles of religion, "agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy, in the Convocation holden at London in the year 1562," were agreed upon "for the avoiding of diversities of opinions, and for the establishing of consent touching true religion." And the King's declaration, in ratification of the Articles in 1628, insisted on the agreement of the clergy "in the true, usual literal meaning of the Articles;" and commanded every man "not to draw the article aside any way, or to put his own sense or comment to be the meaning of it," but "to submit to it in the plain and full meaning thereof," and to "take it in the literal grammatical sense."

The conduct of the Church herein was marked by integrity and prudence; and the line described for the observance of her ministers appears intelligible and plain: on her part, a clear enunciation of her sentiments on the various topics brought under notice: on her ministers, an honest subscription to her sentiments, in "the true, usual, literal meaning," in "the literal grammatical sense" of the language which conveyed them.

Other views, however, both of the conduct of the Church and of the interpretation of her Articles by her ministers, have been taken in these our times. The Church has been described as "seeming to give an uncertain sound;" as teaching "with the stammering lips of ambiguous formularies;" a grievous impeachment of her character, for truth or discretion, that she could discover and prescribe no better means than uncertainty and ambiguity for the attainment of her avowed object of "avoiding diversities of opinions, and establishing consent touching true religion." And for the sense of the Articles reference has been made, less to the true purport of the language according to the use of their framers, than to the teaching, or rather the imaginary teaching, of the Catholic Church, according as each individual may form his measure of that criterion: a process for ascertaining the truth, the very contrary to that which our Church has prescribed; for, whereas she has studied to avoid diversities of opinions by definite statements, to which she has required her ministers to testify their assent, the modern hypothesis supposes her ministers to be thus referred back again to the scattered testimonies of bygone times, and an indefinite antiquity; or rather to the deductions, each of his own mind, from the records of antiquarian ecclesiastical lore. The consequence of this must needs be perplexity and hesitation in fixing the meaning of the Articles; occasions for evading or explaining away their real intention; laxity of sentiment as to the importance of unity of the faith, and diversity and contrariety, instead of unanimity and concord, in those who make professions of it: nay, the co-existence of subscription to the Articles, with an inward belief of the very errors which the Articles themselves were framed to counteract.

And what, meanwhile, is the object to be thus attained? Avowedly, that "members of our Church may be kept from straggling in the direction of Rome; or, as I understand it, that those whose minds dissociate them from communion with our national Church, from a want of cordial concurrence with her Articles literally understood, may discover a solution for their embarrassment in interpretations supposed to be supplied by ecclesiastical antiquity; and thus effectively retrograde step by step from their natural parent, under the semblance of a strict devotion to the Catholic Church; but in reality, it is to be feared, by an approximation to the Church of Rome.

For, in truth, the points on which this latitude of interpretation is sought, and a reference is pleaded to the testimony of Catholic antiquity, are the points on which our National Church is at variance with the Romish Church; and it is on these points that satisfaction is offered to the scrupulous inquirer, by detaching corruptions of the Christian religion from their connexion with Rome, in which connexion they are condemned by our Twenty-second Article; and thereby procuring admission for them into the mind, under the character of ancient Catholic truths: as if for example, whilst the particular corruptions, condemned by the Articles, were condemned merely as Romish corruptions, other synonymous practices of "purgatory, pardons, worshipping, and adoration, as well of images as of reliques, and also of invocation of saints," had been previously in being, for which the example of ante-Roman antiquity might be pleaded, and against which, therefore, the Article was not directed. And as protection is thrown over the very doctrine which the Article was intended to reprobate: whilst we are told that "a certain veneration for reliques" is not to be condemned, but is to be tolerated; that "a certain worshipping and invocation of saints" is not censurable; that "a certain adoration of God's messengers" is not wrong and exceptionable, but is allowable; provided they be not *accompanied with all the fond and foolish* conceits, with all the aggravations of a sensuous and profane superstition, which mark the Romish errors.

But this principle, then, of interpretation, it is to be understood, that not the errors repudiated by the Church in her Twenty-second Article, but the *circumstances* attending them, are condemned. And by a somewhat similar process it is discovered, that the Thirty-first Article, which condemns "the sacrifices of masses," is not to be understood as speaking of "the sacrifice of the mass;" that notwithstanding the Thirty-second, which declares the lawfulness of the marriage of priests at their own discretion, the Church has power, did she so choose, to take from them this discretion, and to oblige them either to marriage or to celibacy; and that, notwithstanding the declaration in the Thirty-seventh Article, that "the Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this realm of England," the supremacy of the Pope, while it lasted, was "ordained of God," and had a claim on our obedience: that the same character belonged to "the metropolitan, the patriarchal, and the papal systems;" and that, as to whether the Pope "ought to have supremacy, *ought* does not in any degree come into the question."

Thus, indeed, may "the stammering lips of uncertain formularies" be fastened upon the Anglican Church; not so, whilst she is suffered to utter her sentiments in her own plain forms of speech, and is not constrained to submit her meaning to the fanciful exposition which her interpreters may be pleased to call the teaching of the Catholic Church.

5. And this leads to a further caution, that we abstain from the use of all such language as may tend to indicate in our own minds, or to implant in others, an indifference to the errors and corruptions of the Romish Church, and to encourage, on the other hand, a favourable contemplation of her, by putting forward and commending her better qualities, and by obscuring and keeping out of sight her peculiar abominations. They are the "errors" of the Church of Rome, "not only in her living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of faith," which, so far as we have any concern with that Church, it is our business, in pursuance of the example and instructions of our National Church, to fix in our own minds, and to make subjects of admonition to our people.

Under the former division allusion has been made to certain representations, calculated to lead to an acquiescence in some parts of the Romish system, if not to an approbation of it. I would here refer to some commendations which have been bestowed on her devotional provisions, in particular relation to those of our National Church.

There are doubtless devotional compositions in the Romish Church, deserving of approbation as to their matter, however "repugnant to the word of God and the custom of the primitive Church," by reason of their being "in a tongue not understanded of the people." But these are not her peculiar property; these she shares with our own Church, by whom, in common with her, they were derived from Catholic antiquity, and are still wisely, piously, and happily retained. Her devotional peculiarities, besides the use of a foreign and unintelligible language, are her superstitions, her idolatry, her invocation and adoration of the blessed Virgin and other saints, her intercessory supplications in their names, her giving of the Creator's honour to the creature. These ought to be kept constantly in our minds, if we would entertain a right idea of the Romish Church. These ought to be presented to others, if we would impress the like idea on their minds.

And, to say the truth, this is, to a certain extent, done by the authors to whom we are adverting; and they scruple not to avow "the utter contrariety between the Roman system, as actually existing, and our own; which, however similar in certain respects, are, in others, so at variance, as to make any attempts to reconcile them together in their present state perfectly nugatory. "Till Rome moves towards us," they add, "it is quite impossible that we should move towards Rome: however closely we may approximate to her in particular doctrines, principles, or views."

Yet there seems to lurk in their minds a desire, perhaps I may say that desire is embodied in the attempt, to extenuate and apologize for some of these characteristics of Romish worship: as if some of the addresses to created beings, in the Breviary, were, and others were not, "intrinsically exceptionable;" as if the "confession before God Almighty, before the blessed Mary, ever Virgin, the blessed Michael, Archangel, the blessed John Baptist, the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, before all saints, and you, my brethren, that I have sinned too much in thought, word, and deed:" followed by the petition, "Therefore I beseech the, blessed Mary, ever Virgin, the blessed Michael, Archangel, the blessed John Baptist, the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, all saints, and you, my brethren, to pray the Lord our God for me:" as if this confession, I say, and this petition, were "not a simple patriotic invocation made to the saints, but an address to Almighty God *in his heavenly court*, as surrounded by his saints and angels;" and as if anything whatever could be said toward the justification of such an invocation as the following: "Holy Mary, succour the wretched, help the weak-hearted, comfort the mourners, pray for the people, intercede for the clergy, intercede for the devoted females; let all feel thy assistance, who observe thy holy commemoration. Pray for us, holy Mother of God."

Speaking, however, independently of these invocations, it is the evident tendency of the facts, in which the services containing them are inserted, to raise the character of the Romish Church to an elevation exceeding that of our own, for her devotional exercises. Let the unbiassed reader examine the account given of the Breviary, whence our service was derived, and let him judge, in the first place, whether the Breviary, as it was practised in the Catholic Church, is not holden up to admiration, as preferable to the English Book of Common Prayer; and then whether the same Breviary, as practised still in the Romish Church, save only the addresses to the Virgin Mary and other saints, is not represented as preferable to our Common Prayer, and whether, therefore, as a general structure, it is not deemed entitled to a higher praise. Set aside these objectionable addresses, which are capable of easy extermination, and the Common Prayer Book would stand in no competition with the exceeding "excellence and beauty in the services of the Breviary of the Roman Church," embodying, as they, in the title of their panegyric, represent it to embody, "the substance of the devotional services of the Church Catholic."

Representations such as these, my brethren, appear to me fit subjects of cautionary reflection concerning the compositions, whereby they are conveyed to the public mind. Nor is the necessity of caution caution in this behalf diminished, rather, indeed, it is greatly augmented by such passages as I would now submit to your thoughts; the former of which asserts a proper religious feeling to exist exclusively at the present time in the Romish Church, and the second exhibits the two Churches of Rome and England in actual contrast with each other, greatly to the advantage of that of Rome.

"In truth," says the former of the two passages alluded to "there is at this moment a great progress of the religious mind of our Church to something deeper and truer than satisfied the last century. . . . . The age is moving towards something, and most unhappily the one religious communion among us, which has of late years been practically in possession of this something, is the Church of Rome. She alone, amid all the errors and evils of her practical system, has given free scope to the feelings of awe, mystery, tenderness, devotedness, and other feelings, which may especially be called catholic."

The other passages enters more into detail: and if the length of the extract shall make it seem inappropriate for a quotation, an apology must be pleaded by its importance. "To these," says my author, speaking of certain persons peculiarly exposed to temptation, "to these the Roman communion, as at present seen in this country, does come in a fascinating and imposing form. She comes to us with our common saints, which modern habits have led many wrongly to regard as hers exclusively; with holy truths and practices which in our recent carelessness are too often disregarded or neglected, or even spoken against amongst ourselves; with unity on truths, whereon we are distracted (although, alas! upon doctrines and practices also *which are not true nor holy*); with discipline, which we should find useful for ourselves, which has been neglected among us; with fuller devotions, works of practical wisdom or of purified and kindled love; a ritual, which (though withdrawn mostly from the laity), still in itself, at some holy seasons, sets before the eyes more prominently than our own, our Saviour in his life and death for his Church, or which utters more distinctly some truths which the sins of the Church caused to be more veiled among ourselves; or she points to a communion of saints, in which we profess our belief, but of which little is heard among us, now that even the prayer for the Church militant for the most part practically forms no part of our weekly service; she has in her monastic institutions a refuge from the weariness and vanities of the world, and a means of higher perfection to individuals, which many sigh after, and which might be revived in a primitive form, but which as yet we have not; in her small communion in this country she is not pressed on all sides by the spiritual wants of her children as we are, which hinder perhaps from noble enterprise in God's service some who might otherwise have essayed it, still she does erect among us edifices to his glory, with which, notwithstanding the ample means at the command of our people, we have but a little here and there in this day to compare. Above all, she comes to us with her prayers; and, some of her members, by remembering us at the altar, and night and day in the holy week, have drawn men's hearts unto them, and won our sympathy and gratitude, in any lawful way wherein we may manifest it."

Your reflections, my brethren, will readily furnish the counterpart of this picture; and, together with the flattering features of the portrait, you will remember others of a very different cast, which distinguish the Roman communion: the adoration paid to our common saints, and the multitudinous addition of her own, with their meritorious and miraculous actions; the "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits" by which her most holy truths and practices are desecrated and profaned; her real disagreements under the semblance of universal union; her discipline disgraced by tyranny; her devotions sullied by superstition; her ritual abounding in occasion of offence, and representing our Saviour's sacrifice as aided by the merits of her saints; her monastic institutions supplied by fraud, supported by injustice and violence, teeming with profligacy, and too grievous to be borne; her edifices erected professedly to God's honour, but abounding in abominations which dishonour God; her implacable animosity towards us, and her anathemas and execrations perpetually poured on us from her altars. But to these things I can barely allude in passing, and must be contented to leave the foregoing picture of the Roman communion drawn by a favourable hand, with the warning that we be not thereby deluded to mitigate our well-founded disapprobation of Rome, much less to make her the object of our admiration and imitation.

THE LATE EARL OF LEICESTER.

Thomas William Coke, first Earl of Leicester of that line, expired at his seat Longford-hall, Derbyshire, on Thursday morning, in the 91st year of his age. He was the oldest Whig in either house of Parliament, not even excepting the member for Middlesex. He accepted a peerage in the 86th year of his age; and after he had numbered three score years and ten, he espoused a lady young enough to be his grand-daughter, by whom he had five children. For nearly half a century he was the first commoner in England, and when he chose to become the junior earl, he took a title which of right belongs to another family, for the Marquess of Townshend is also Earl of Leicester, and the member for Bodmin, who claims to be the eldest son of the noble Marquess, assumes that title, which confessedly belongs to the Townshend family. The late Earl of Leicester was born on the 4th of May, 1752, and was married in the 23d year of his age, on the 5th of October, 1775, to his cousin Jane, youngest daughter of James Dutton, Esq. His first wife was, therefore, aunt to the second Lord Sherborne and sister to the first. By that marriage he leaves no male issue. Mrs. Coke died on the 2d of June, 1809; and after remaining 22 years a widower, the subject of this notice was married on the 26th of February, 1822, to the Lady Anne Amelia Keppel, third daughter of the fourth, and present Earl of Albemarle, her ladyship being but 19, and his lordship 70. The surviving issue of his first marriage are daughters, viz., Lady Andover, who was afterwards married to Sir Henry Digby, by whom, with other issue, she had a daughter, who married the present Lord Ellenborough, from whom she was divorced in 1830; Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, and Lady Anson (mother of the present Earl of Lichfield) was also the daughter of the deceased peer. The issue of the noble earl by his second marriage, are Thomas William, now second Earl of Leicester (of that line,) who was born in the year 1822; the Hon. Henry Keppel, born in 1824; the Hon. Henry Coke, born in 1827; the Hon. Wenman Clarence Walpole, who was born in 1828; and the Lady Margaret Sophia, who is only 10 years of age. At the early age of 22 the late Earl of Leicester, then Mr. Coke, was returned for the county of Norfolk, which he represented in fourteen parliaments, and occupying a place in the representative branch of the legislature for more than half a century, he was for many years "Father of the House of Commons." He opposed the American war, the war against revolutionary France, the policy of Pitt, and everything Conservative. He supported the Catholic Relief Bill, and the Reform Bill, and every measure of the Whigs; but in other respects he was a staunch adherent of the landed interest. As a practical agriculturist he was unsurpassed—as a patron of farmers he was unequalled. The annual festivals held at Holkham, given by this munificent nobleman will long be remembered. The deceased peer's father was Wenman Roberts, Esq., who assumed the name of Coke on inheriting the estates of that family; he was the only son of Anne, the sister of the Earl of Leicester, who erected Holkham. The earldom of that peer became extinct at his own death, and the nobleman just deceased was his grandnephew. Though the granduncle's peerage became extinct in 1759, yet, as it is well known, the title was not revived till 1837, although in 1784 an earldom of Leicester, as already stated, was conferred upon George Townshend, who afterwards became the Marquess Townshend, and this title is still vested in the present Marquess, and constitutes the courtesy title of the eldest sons of the Marquess Townshend. Neither the Coke nor the Townshend family, however, can claim any direct descent from the well known Earl of Leicester, of Queen Elizabeth's time; but the deceased peer derived his birth from an ancestor of whom he might well be proud, the celebrated Chief Justice Coke. Amongst the families connected with the noble earl are those of the Earl of Suffolk and Berks, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Lichfield, Sir Henry Digby, Lord Sherborne, the Stanhope family, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Waterpark, the Tenison family, &c.—*Times.*

[*From the Bombay Times, May 23.*]

SHIPPING PROSPECTS.—On no former occasion had the harbour of Bombay been so crowded with shipping as it is at present. During the brief interval which has elapsed since the departure of the last mail, 21 days, no fewer than 42 ships aggregating about 28,000 tons, have arrived, which added to those previously here, and deducting those which have sailed, make the number of merchant vessels at present in harbour, exclusive of small country craft to be 90, and their aggregate tonnage about 54,000 tons. The greatest difficulty is consequently experienced in procuring freights, which will be further aggravated by the near approach of the monsoon when no further supplies of produce from the coast and interior can be received. The rate of freight to China has fallen to 10 rupees per candy, while to England scarcely any can be procured at all; the price of cotton on the Bombay Green is at present higher than in the English markets, and would leave a loss even if it could be laid down in Liverpool freight free. Nor do matters appear to be much better at any of the other eastern ports.—Prospects for shipping in this country are not, therefore, at present very flattering; and the shipowners must make up their minds to run their ships at a loss for some time to come. Their case is a very hard one, occurring, too, at a time when, from the reduction in the timber duties, the value of shipping property is depreciated by a sum equivalent to about 25s. for every load of timber used in the construction; and when there is at this moment in the various ports of England an amount of tonnage laid up, almost in a state of confiscation, which has cost the possessors many millions sterling. At home this tonnage incurs comparatively little expense, whereas in this country the expenditure will be heavy.

EASTERN CRUELTY.—While I was at Kabul, Mihan Singh was guilty of an act of atrocity which may be considered as a specimen of the summary and vindictive justice administered to the unfortunate inmates of an eastern harem. He baked alive his favourite wife, the mother of his only son. She happened to die in the Panjab, where some of her enemies accused her of an intrigue, and Ranjit sent her to her husband in Kashmir. Her son, who feared the worst from the hands of his father dashed his turban on the ground before him (the most implering act of supplication that an oriental can make use of,) and knelt bareheaded at his feet.—Mihan Singh promised to forgive her. Soon afterwards the poor lad was sent to the Panjab, in order to be there when Sir Henry Fane, the commander-in-chief, was on his visit to Lahore. His unfortunate mother was then seized and forced into a bath, the temperature of which had been increased for the purpose of destroying her by suffocation. This did not succeed as soon as was expected; her screams were so horrible that several people left the Shyr Gurh, that they might not be obliged to listen to them; and in the end her husband sent her a bowl of poison, which she swallowed.—*Vigne's Travels in Kashmir.*

Cloths, Paddings, &c.

Received ex ships *Elizabeth Grimmer* and *Edwin*—

40 PIECES blue, black, and invisible green BROAD CLOTHS;
Cassimeres and Buckskins;
30 Pieces Grey and Red Paddings;
300 lbs. White Sewing Cotton;
10 Dozen Marshall's THREAD, 30 and 35;
5 Cases Guns; Percussion Caps, &c.

June 8. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

CARD.—Mr. GEORGE W. BUSTEED having been appointed a Marshal, will attend on all business entrusted to his care with punctuality, and all monies collected by him will be paid over promptly.

☞ Papers left at Mr. F. Neil's, Water street, will be properly received. 3i 8th July.

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly Dividend of *Twenty four* shillings sterling, per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 17th day of August next, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 17th day of August, to be fixed by the local boards.

The Books will be closed preparatory to the Dividend, on the 2d day of August, between which time and the 17th day of August, no transfers of shares can take place.

By order of the Board.

G. DeB. ATTWOOD, Secretary.

London, 18th June, 1842.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

The subscriber offers for sale at his store in Nelson street—

FLOUR in bags and barrels, manufactured from the very best American Wheat, at the *Union Point Mills.*

Also, HORSE FEED and BRAN, at the lowest price for Cash.

8th July. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Teas.

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

22d July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Subscriber,

HAS just received a further supply of Linens, Sheetings, Table Covers, Towelings, Napkins, Hollands, Check and Stripe Homespuns,—which, together with his other stock, will be sold low for cash. C. W. KETCHUM.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 12, 1842.

According to previous announcement the Exhibition and Bazaar of the Mechanics' Institute will be opened on Wednesday next. His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and LADY COLEBROOKE will arrive in town early next week to be present on the occasion. On Tuesday a Concert is to be given in St. Georges' Church, Carleton, under the patronage of His Excellency and Lady. Altogether we imagine that next week, should the weather prove fine, will revive the lost energy of St. John's inhabitants and place a smile on their sadly countenances. The Ladies are everywhere busy to contribute their handiwork to the Bazaar, and the Officers of the Institute will spare no pains to make such a collection for exhibition as will be creditable to them and the community.

Not the least interesting part of the proceedings at the Mechanics' Institute will be the Concert by the Saint John Sacred Music Society, which we learn will take place on the evening of the day of opening. We trust that the efforts of this Society will be liberally responded to, and that the whole exhibition will be so bountifully patronized, as fully to carry out the intended objects.

CRIMINAL COURT.—On Monday last, the Court commenced with the Criminal Cases. Elizabeth Williams, charged with stealing a Watch from A. Smithers, Esq., was found guilty.

Margaret Shea, a servant girl, and her aunt, were tried on charge of having stolen a variety of articles belonging to Mrs. Nichols and her daughter, and found guilty.

Thomas Gibson, for stealing a horse, the property of Mr. James E. McDonald. Found guilty.

On Tuesday, a man named Kelly, and his wife, were found guilty of having committed an assault upon Mr. James Stockford, while in the exercise of his duty.

Mr. Benson, who had given bail for his appearance, upon a charge of having counterfeit money in his possession, was acquitted.

On Wednesday *John Kenon*—who was taken up on suspicion of having attempted to burn the National School-House—was released, there not being sufficient evidence to prove the charge.

The 12th July rioters, against whom bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury, have, we learn, been discharged *on their own recognizance*, to appear at the next term of the Supreme Court, in January next. This *may be* a judicious measure, but one of which we have strong doubts. We were in hopes that speedy justice would have been meted out to these rebels against the public peace, as a warning to other offenders of the same character.

FIRE!—About ten o'clock last night, a fire broke out on that ill-fated spot the South Market Wharf, which consumed four buildings, occupied as Flour stores. From this spot having been the scene of some of our most extensive conflagrations, a great deal of anxiety was felt as to its results. It was, as usual upon these occasions, low tide at the time; but by a plentiful supply of water from the Fire Plugs the Engines were soon got to work, and it must be acknowledged with admirable effect, especially when we consider the limited space of a wharf to work on, and that the fire was confined to the four buildings which were immediately adjoining other wooden buildings on each side. The garrison engine, as also Mr. POLLOCK with his engine from Portland, were as usual, early at the scene, and vied with the citizens in their endeavours to subdue the flames. The Royal Artillery and 76th Regiment were also promptly on duty, and most efficiently so in guarding property and maintaining order, without which the exertions of the different Fire Companies will ever be of little avail. The stores burnt and the occupants are:—

Store belonging to Wm. Hughson, not insured, occupied by W. D. Pickup as a flour store, insured, and John D. Purdy & Co. as a flour store, not insured.

Store belonging to Adam & Davidson, insured yesterday, occupied by John Bowes, as a flour and goods store, not insured; George F. Gove, as a flour store, not insured, and I. & J. G. Woodwards office.

Two stores belonging to Jesse Haycock, both insured, one occupied by J. & G. Salter, commission merchants, insured; Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer, not insured, and J. Hardenbrook, sail maker, not insured. The other occupied by James R. Sweet, flour & goods; H. Hawkins, Auctioneer; Samuel Broadhent, dry goods, and Fought & Brundage, sailmakers.

In addition to which the sch. *Ion*, of Yarmouth, lying in the Market Slip, took fire at her masts which were obliged to be cut away to save the vessel and those adjoining in the slip.

How the fire originated, or in which building does not seem to be clearly ascertained, but it is believed to have commenced in the first of the above named stores. So rapid was its first progress, and other circumstances induce the belief that by means of turpentine or other inflammable material, it is another of those devilish acts of incendiarism, which of late have so much alarmed us.

Our city at this time is infested by as great a gang of villains as ever graced the gallows;—like unsatiated beasts of prey, when the fire last night was found likely to be got under, they cut the engine hose, which several times caused a stoppage to replace the injured part, and unless respectable people resolve by one grand combination either to starve these miscreants out, or hang them for their offences, we may expect they will not only burn our property but also our persons, at no distant day. Indeed we firmly believe that nothing but the presence of the military at the extensive fires with which we have been visited, prevents a scene of general riot and plunder. Although individuals may be unpleasantly restrained in some particular cases; still, for the general good, they should reflect that soldiers are bound to, and will obey the orders given them, and it is no fault of theirs if the Magistrates do not station a person with them to direct them in the execution of their duty.

An Inquest was held on the 5th instant, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of a new-born female child, found under suspicious circumstances.

On Monday night last, a young man named George Robertson, was accidentally drowned while in the act of making fast a rope on the Ferry Boat wharf, in Carleton.

At the fifth Annual Meeting of the *Saint John Sacred Music Society*, held on Wednesday evening the 3d inst., the following Gentlemen were chosen office bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Alexander Lawrence, President; Mr. Z. Estey, Vice-President; Mr. L. H. Waterhouse, Secretary; Mr. G. Whittekir, Jun., Treasurer; S. K. Foster, Esquire, Conductor; and the following Gentlemen were elected a Committee:—Messrs. Samuel Bustin, J. W. McLeod, Charles J. Melick, Stephen Whittekir, and Thomas Hatheway.

HALIFAX RACES.—At the Halifax Races which commenced on the 3d instant, the principal prizes were taken as usual by the New Brunswick horses; leaving the cup to the Hon. J. B. Uniacke's *Emerald*. This, we learn, would have come to our share likewise, had not one of Mr. Gilbert's horses been mismanaged. The sweepstakes on both days were taken by Mr. Banning's *Hawkaway*; the Club Plate, the Queen's Plate, and the Town Plate, by Mr. Gilbert's *La Belle*.

QUEBEC, August 3.

Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General, family and suite, took their departure for Montreal, in the steamer *Lord Sydenham*, which had been engaged for the purpose.—The ladies of the family proceeded to the place of embarkation in open carriages, and His Excellency and Staff went on foot. The platform was crowded with spectators, and a large number of citizens were on the wharf, who loudly cheered His Excellency when the boat left. A guard of honor of the Coldstreams, with the band of the Grenadiers, were likewise in attendance.

The weather, which during the last three days has been rainy, with a chilling north easterly wind, looks more settled to-day, the thunder of last evening having probably contributed to the favourable change. Dry weather is much wanted at the present time for maturing the growing crops, and for getting in the hay, which we understand is very abundant this season.

We learn that the sale of building and villa lots in the St Mary's Suburbs, Montreal, which took place on Monday and Tuesday went off with great spirit, the buyers being principally mechanics. &c. The prices of lots varied from £12 10s. to £300 each, and the acre and villa lots from £125 to £150 per acre. Of 192 acres purchased 4 months ago for £6000, 40 were sold for £9000, leaving 152 remaining unsold: a rise in property that has seldom been equalled in this province within such a short period.

DRAWING ROOM.—On Thursday evening LADY BAGOT held her Drawing Room in the apartments at present inhabited by Her Majesty's Representative in the late Parliament Buildings. The hour appointed for the ceremony was 9 o'clock, and from a little before that hour visitors continued to arrive in quick succession. The ceremony observed was somewhat different from what has been the practice on former occasions, where the Governor's Lady has usually occupied an elevated platform, or throne, at the upper end of the apartment, where the ladies were introduced by the Aid-de-Camp in waiting, and in turn presented to her. On Thursday Lady Bagot took her place at a convenient distance from the door, by which the visitors entered. Her Ladyship was attended by Lieut. Colonel Autrobus, Provincial Aid-de-Camp, and supported by her three daughters and Miss Sadler, and there received the ladies presented by the Aid-de-Camp, the gentlemen by whom they were accompanied, (those at least who had seen how the matter was arranged at St. James's) quitting their companions and allowing them to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to her Ladyship, they proceeded to rejoin them.

The company, after the ceremony of introduction, passed to the left, and instead of retiring as it is the case at a Levee, proceeded up the room, where they formed in groups and conversed with their friends as at any other evening party.

The presentations being ended, Lady Bagot made the tour of the room, waited upon by Colonel Autrobus, and entered into conversation with many of the Ladies. His Excellency the Governor General also was general and affable in his attentions. The Ladies of the family appeared to have recovered from the fatigues of their voyage;—of their attire we are not competent to speak, but the thing that struck us was the absence of all superfluous ornaments, and the elegant neatness which is so becoming, especially to young ladies, but unfortunately so seldom conducted with propriety. The dress of Lady Bagot alone was in any way remarkable, and that was for the display of valuable jewels, in the tiara and stomacher Her Ladyship wore on the occasion, these were appropriate and becoming her rank.

Refreshments were abundantly served in the Drawing-Room, &c. The Band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance and performed during the evening in the lobby at the head of the principal staircase, some of the choicest pieces of music.

Montreal, July 27.—We we visited last evening at about 7 o'clock, by a very severe hail storm which passed over the town, pouring down for the very few minutes its effects were in a shower of icy globules, some of which were the size of a marble in circumference. The garden in the track of the storm must, we fear, have suffered very severely, for we have seldom witnessed a very violent squall. It was accompanied with fire violent lightning, and did not last more than five minutes. *Montreal Courier.*

It is reported that a young women lost her life in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, from injuries received from the violence of the storm.

On the Champ de Mars several large poplar trees were completely rooted up.—*Times.*

Montreal, July 27th.—We have authority for stating, that his Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Bagot, and the Misses Bagot, purpose leaving Quebec on Monday, and may be looked for in this city on Tuesday next, the 2d proxim, when they will remain for a few days, previous to their departure for Kingston. The Governor-General, Lady Bagot, and the Misses Bagot, have intimated their intention of honouring the Charity Ball, which is soon to be given in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of this city. The Ball, though the day has not been definitively fixed, will, we believe, take place on the evening of the 4th of August. We understand that the preparations have been nearly completed, being of a description highly creditable to the taste of the Managers of the Ball, and that it will be very numerously and fashionably attended, a circumstance to have been expected when charity is the object, and when they gay assemblages will be graced by scions from the nobility and high Court circle of England.—*Gazette.*

MONTREAL, July 26th.—A melancholy accident took place in this city on Friday last. As Mr. William Hunton, an aged and respectable gentleman, was passing from one part to another of a wholesale store, where he was making some purchases, he accidentally fell through an open trap door, and received so much injury by the fall, that though every medical assistance and attendance from his family was shown, which the nature of the case required, he expired in the course of the following (Saturday) afternoon. The unfortunate gentleman, we have heard, was somewhat near-sighted, and it is supposed, did not observe the opening through which he was unfortunately precipitated.

THE LATE STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.

We take the following remarks, suggested by the late terrible accident to the *Shamrock*, from the London (U. C.) *Enquirer.*

"The recklessness of human life which has been displayed by some of the proprietors and captains of steamboats in the United States, especially on Lake Erie, unfortunately does not require to be proved by us. From such disasters Canada has till lately been happily exempt. We fear however, and we have for some past feared, that this will not long be the case, and that the fate of the Shamrock may be the precursor of similar and probably even more serious and deplorable consequences. The engines of the early built British boats on Lake Ontario were built pretty much on the plan of Bolton & Watt's low pressure engines, which seldom exceeded by the pressure on the boiler more than 4 to 5

ordinary circumstances 50 to 100 lbs. of pressure on the square inch is the usual expansive power of steam, but in head winds, or towing heavy vessels, or racing they may work and we believe they do, up to from 100 to 200 lbs. The low pressure steam of many of these boats is raised to between 20 and 30 lbs. per inch, and is properly called high low pressure steam; in this is to be found the true cause of the frequency of the dreadful accidents which have happened.

We shall be told that high pressure steam or *high low* pressure steam is as safe as the low pressure, because the boilers are made strong in proportion—that when boilers are new, a scale of proportion is (frequently) resorted to in the thickness of the boiler plate we very well know, and that a similar proportion is observed in the construction of low pressure boilers—but supposing these proportions be correct in the first instance, and rigidly adhered to in the next, which we know is not always so, who will be found to argue that a boiler calculated to sustain the pressure when new, of 100 lbs. to the inch or even of 200 lbs. will retain the same capability for strength that it originally had, and be equally safe when it is four years old; like the wheel of a carriage, there is a period when its incapability for another revolution arises, so with a steam boiler there is a period when its power of resistance fails, and bursting is the necessary consequence. This we know applies equally to the low pressure boilers but experience has amply proved that when a low pressure boiler does burst, the dreadful consequences attendant upon the bursting of a high pressure boiler never takes place.

The adoption of high low pressure steam is an invention of the Americans to save the cost of the engine in the first place, and to save appearance, by being able to call the engine low pressure.—A high pressure engine costs about £20 to £25 per horse power; a low pressure engine costs from £40 to £45 per horse power. A engine of 50 horse power worked by steam of 4 to 5 lbs. on the inch, necessarily costs more than a 50 horse power engine worked by steam of 25 lbs. to the square inch; and in these two causes are to be found the result both to high pressure steam, and to high low pressure steam, as well as the abandonment of the old low pressure engine which so eminently combines utility with safety.

The question suggests itself, what is the remedy—we are quite aware the subject has more than once engaged the attention of the British legislature, and that the reports which were ably drawn, agreed that it was better to let the public take the remedy into their own hands, than to interfere by legislation; it may be so even here, but we doubt it, we believe it would be safer to legislate that no steamboat should be propelled by steam at a pressure of steam higher than 5 lbs. to the square inch.—It is quite a mistake to suppose that they would not go equally fast, certainly not with the present engines, but with engines made on the same scale with the British Atlantic steam boats they certainly would. At all events it could not be wrong to appoint one or more Commissioners whose business it should be to examine and report upon the circumstances of every steamboat employed in carrying passengers, and who understanding the nature of the subject, would be able to recommend such precautionary measures as would prevent the recurrence of such melancholy disasters as that which has called our attention to the subject. We earnestly recommend a measure of this point to the government, that when Parliament meets, the members may have some data before them by which to guide their procedure.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Monday evening, gives the following account of a terrible riot in that city on that day:

"This morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a most alarming riot and fight, attended with much personal injury and bloodshed, took place between white and black persons, in the vicinity of South and Seventh streets. All ages and sizes and colored persons of both sexes were engaged in it

The affray began in Shippen street, between Fourth and Fifth, in consequence of an attack made by several white boys upon a procession of temperance colored men and boys who were marching through the streets, intending to participate during the day in a temperance festival over Schuylkill.

Soon after the onset, the fight became general and missiles of every description were thrown—clubs, brickbats, stones were thrown and numbers severely hurt. The procession dispersed, and the crowd highly incensed, proceeded to the neighborhood of South and Sixth to Seventh and through St. Mary's street, where for a time the melee was of the most violent character. All the houses in the vicinity occupied by black persons were attacked, and in a few moments thousands of brickbats hurled through the air, back and forth, with the greatest profusion and violence.

A large number of white and black persons were seriously injured—one white man was stabbed in the eye, and one of his arms broken; another was cut in the abdomen; others of both colors were knocked down with clubs and stones, and awfully cut and mangled. The houses and stores in the vicinity were closed and the inmates sought refuge within doors.

The city police officers with the Mayor soon arrived, and the combatants were dispersed. A number of the ringleaders were arrested and put in confinement. Officer Whisner, of Moyamensing, arrested one desperate character, who, it is believed, stabbed one of the white men.

Between twelve and one o'clock, although the throng was immense, the rioters had dispersed and partial quietness restored.

The houses in the neighborhood were more or less injured by bricklats thrown into the windows. A small church in St. Mary street, suffered somewhat in the breaking of windows.

The Evening Journal says that the colored procession independent of the temperance festival, were celebrating the anniversary of the liberation of slaves in the Island of Jamaica, and had one or two banners which it is alleged gave offence and caused the difficulty.

The United States Gazette of yesterday morning states that at night drew on the riot was renewed,—windows in Lombard street were attacked, the house and furniture destroyed. Great numbers of colored people fled to the other side of the river for safety.

Some twenty or more of the rioters were arrested in the evening.

A large building in Lombard street, new and handsome, but not finished, was set on fire and destroyed. It was erected at the cost of a wealthy colored man, engaged in the lumber business. An impression prevailed that it was intended for the use of abolition societies.

Soon after, a meeting-house in St. Mary street was attacked, and in like manner destroyed. The firemen played on neither of these buildings, but saved the adjoining houses. At midnight all was quiet. The Gazette says that the ferocity of the white mobbites was beyond all precedent.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.

The recent melancholy accident which befel the Shamrock steam freight boat, in Canada, has prompted a member of Parliament to frame a Bill for introduction during the approaching session, calculated to check the employment of high pressure engines—and thus secure travellers from a recurrence of such casualties.

HALIFAX, August 10.—Two Companies of the 76th Regt. with about 80 invalids from the Regiments in this Command, will, we understand embark on board the Premier, Transport, in the course of next week.

The Java, Troopship, may be hourly looked for from Bermuda, with the Head Quarters of the second Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Lt. Col. Mercer, R. A. who has been relieved by Lt. Col Jackson, will proceed to England in the Premier.

Lt. Col. Calder, R. E. becomes Commandant of the Garrison upon the embarkation of Lt. Col. Mercer.

A Private of the 52d Regiment shot himself while in a fit of temporary insanity.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—With your permission I will resume the subject of steam and steamboats as intimated in my last. It is not my wish to prejudice the minds of the community against the 'Huntress' nor any other American or high pressure steamboat, but to endeavour to show up their true character, and how the uninitiated may be misled; and if they should think proper to travel in boats of this description, they may do so with a full knowledge of the fact. But here I cannot resist giving the Americans their just meed of credit for the uniform good order which pervades their steamers in all departments; even in England they are not at all surpassed in this particular, if equalled;—everything on board is done as if by magic; no noise, no brawling nor swearing, and it is often impossible for a casual passenger to tell who the commander of the boat is, unless some sudden emergency should call him to action. Some of our steamers are widely different in this respect.

I am digressing a little from my particular subject, but shall again fall into the track, and ask the "interested" parties wherein consists the 'safety' of American steamers either in their construction or their engines. It is but a very short time since the *Home* actually fell to pieces on her passage from one port in the union to another; and the frightful catalogue of victims that are almost weekly sacrificed by the bursting of some steam boiler, is quite sufficient evidence to convince any sensible person that their system of driving steamboats is far from being safe. We certainly can have no controul over American steamers; but I sincerely trust that another session of our local Legislature will not be allowed to pass without their making some enactment to regulate the amount of pressure which shall be carried in the boilers of British steamboats. We surely do not wish to lie still in this matter, until the frightful scenes in the United States are brought more closely than they have been to our sight—or until the mangled remains of some near and dear friends are presented to our astonished vision, or even until such a scene as lately occurred in Canada, by the blowing up of the steamboat 'Shamrock' is enacted in our waters, before we can see the utility of the strong hand of the law being used to regulate this important auxiliary to our comforts.—No, no, for the sake of humanity let such precaution be taken by those in authority as will prevent the probability if not the possibility of such an accident occurring in these waters. And I now call upon an enlightened public to discountenance in every way boats of such a doubtful character for safety as the Huntress, and American boats generally are. As I stated before, many persons are deceived in the idea that because she carries a condensing engine, the steam must of consequence be low pressure;—this is certainly not the case. Some of the most destructive and terrible accidents that have occurred in the States were from engines of this description. Wherever steam is raised to such a pressure as to make its character violently explosive, there there is danger;—a boiler may be good to day for all the purposes intended of it; but it certainly cannot be used for a length of time, with an immense pressure upon every part of it, without a corresponding deterioration of its strength. Besides, look at the consequences of ACCIDENT, and the best and safest constructed machinery is liable to this;—in the truly low pressure the boiler may give way, but an explosion involving the safety of the hull of the boat cannot occur;—in the high pressure, gunpowder itself cannot be more violent or destructive in its effects—blowing not only the hull to atoms, but the unfortunate passengers and crew meeting the same horrible end and untimely fate.

In addressing you, Mr. Editor on this subject, it is far from my intention to do private injury to the owners of high pressure steam boats; but the safety of the public must not be sacrificed for the profit of any individuals, indeed I am wrong in stating "for their profit!" I cannot think that boats of this character, in a country where regard is had for human life, will ever be profitable to their owners;—at this age of steam, people in general have too good a knowledge of its destructive effects, and too many examples of the same, to travel in boats carrying highly elastic steam, when others are to be found moving with a superior degree of safety.

It my next, it will be my duty to enquire, what is low-pressure steam; and point out a means of securing the community against the probability, at least, of an accident from this cause.

Yours, truly, W.

St. John, August 11.

Married.

On Tuesday 2d inst., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Jeremiah Young, to Miss Abigal B. Fanjoy, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday 3d inst., by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. Arthur Rowe, to Miss Mary Ann Crawford.

In the Methodist Chapel, Portland, at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, by the Rev. George Miller, Mr. Elijah Clarke, of Fredericton, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. William McKee, of Portland, St. John.

At Halifax, on Monday evening by the Rev'd Dr. Twining, Sergeant Stainland, of H. M. 69th Regiment to Isabella, 5th daughter of Mr. Wm. Wells.

Died.

Tuesday evening, William, eldest son of Mr. Alexander McAvity, aged 4 years.

Tuesday afternoon, James Smith, infant son of Mr. James Whitney, aged 1 year.

In Portland, on Sunday evening, 7th inst, James Renton, infant son of Mr. Thomas Renton, aged two months and eight days.

At Boston, on the 22d ult., of consumption, Mary Ann, wife of Nathaniel N. Wilmot, formerly of this city, aged 33 years.

At Montreal, on the 26th ult., Thomas Dutton, Esq., Paymaster of the 71st Regiment Highland Light Infantry, aged 52 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 1st—Am. steamer Huntress, Jewett, Portsmouth, via Eastport, passengers.

Steam ship North America, Mabee, Boston,—J Whitney, passengers and merchandize.

2d—Ship Oromocto, Cronk, Liverpool, 52—John Robertson, ballast.

11th—schr. Johnston, Harbo, Quebec, Thos. Leavitt & Co. flour and pork.

Brig Relief, Mann, Porto Rico, Sancton & Crookshank, rum and molasses.

Edwin, Leonard, Fayal—R. Rankin & Co. wine.

Aesthorpe, Warwick, Londonderry, 38—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.

12th—ship Avon, Masters, Liverpool, 56—J. Ward & Sons, salt.

CLEARED.

5th.—Ship New Zealand, Bannerman, Newry, deals and flour—W. Carvill.

6th—Ship Lady Colebrooke, Mc Clear, Cork, timber; Friendship, Nicholas, Newcastle, timber & deals; Brig Amelia, Crosby, Cork, deals &c.

8th—Ship Albion, Moran, Liverpool, timber—John Hammond; Pons Elis, Horner, Wright, timber; schr. James Clarke, Beck, Boston.

11th—ship Britannia, McBean, Liverpool, timber—E. D. W. Ratchford, and N. S. Demill; British American, Pritchard, Liverpool, timber—S Wiggins & Son; Lord Wellington, M'Crea, Liverpool, timber—Jas. Kirk.

Wreck.—The barque Nancy, Capt. Henderson of and for Grangemouth, Scotland, which sailed from this port last week with a cargo of timber and deals went ashore on Long Island, (near Grand Passage, Nova Scotia,) in the fog on the 30th ult., and became a wreck. Crew and materials saved. The hull, cargo, and materials are to be sold at Westport, on Monday next, for the benefit of all concerned.

Ship St. Andrew Leitch, of this port, arrived at Quebec on the 24th ult., from Stornaway, (Scotland) with passengers.

JAMES MALCOLM,
WHOLESALE GROCER, AND
Commission Merchant,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

IS now ready to receive consignments of any description of Merchandize, for Public or private sale. *24th June.*

NOTICE.

STEAMER Nova Scotia will lay by to clean boilers on the 19th and 20th instant.
August 12. (Corr.)

☞ She will go on her pleasure trip to Digby tomorrow morning, at nine o'clock, as notified.

LADIES' BAZAAR,
AT THE
Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that the HALL will be ready for the reception of Articles (not perishable) for the BAZAAR, on Friday and Saturday the 12th and 13th inst., when it is requested that as much as is convenient may be sent in, in order to facilitate the arrangements.
By order H. J. CHUBB,
12th Aug. 1842.

Rifles! Attention!!

A MEETING of the Volunteer RIFLE COMPANY, will take place at the Hibernian Hotel on Friday, 19th inst. at 8 o'clock.—Punctual attendance is requested.
JAMES NETHERY,
August 12. *Captain.*

Concert of Sacred Music
AT CARLETON.

UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and LADY COLEBROOKE, who will honor it with their presence, there will be a performance of SACRED MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental, in St. George's Church Carleton, on Tuesday, August 16th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., assisted, by the kind permission of Major POYNTZ, by the Band of the 30th Regt.; consisting chiefly of a selection from the works of Handel, Haydn, and Mozart.

Admittance will be gratuitous; but during the performance a Collection will be taken up in aid of the expences incurred in the recent enlargement of the Church, and purchase of a new Organ.—Every exertion will be made to afford accommodation to strangers. 12th August 1842.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of the Crew of the Brig *Relief*, as I will not be answerable for any debts they may contract.
11th August, 1842. E. W. MANN.

Post-Office, St. John,
12th August, 1842.

THE MAIL for England will be closed To-Morrow (Saturday,) the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon A Bag will also be made up on Monday morning at half-past six, to meet the sailing of the steamer from Halifax.

J. HOWE, *Jr. Postmaster.*

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

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

67 HHDS. } Bright Sugar;
53 Brls }
88 Casks Superior Retailing Molasses;
13 Puncs. RUM.
All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.
August 12. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Wanted to Charter.

A Good Vessel of 200 to 250 Tons Register, to take a Cargo to the North side of Jamaica.
Apply to
Aug. 12. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Congou Tea.

15 CHESTS of superior Congou TEA, just received and for sale by
Aug. 12. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Furnished Apartments.

PARLOUR, Drawing Room, Bed Rooms, and the use of the Kitchen together or separate, to let: Situation the first in the city. Enquire at this Office. *August 12.*

MILITIA NOTICE.

ALL Persons between sixteen and sixty years of age, residing in the city of St. John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour, 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 Friday, the 19th August, instant, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there to come forward and enroll themselves, or 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 enroll, or send a written notice, as above, will be subject to a penalty of Twenty Shillings; as also a fine of Ten Shillings, if absent from duty when ordered out for 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, August 9, 1842.

BAZAAR AND EXHIBITION.

THE Directors of the Mechanics' Institute of St John respectfully give notice that the Bazaar and Exhibition at the Hall will be open to the Public on WEDNESDAY, 17th August next.

The Ladies' BAZAAR, under the distinguished Patronage of Lady COLEBROOKE, will be held by Ladies of St. John, Portland, and Carleton, by whose industry and benevolence, the Directors have become largely indebted for the success of the present undertaking.

The EXHIBITION will consist of Paintings by Native Artists and the first masters, Provincial Manufactures, Machinery, Philosophical Apparatus, Articles of Natural History, Engravings, Curiosities, &c. extending through the different rooms of the Hall, which will be tastefully decorated for the occasion.

☞LADIES, and the Public generally, are respectfully requested to observe that the Hall of the Institute will be opened on Monday, 1st August, and will continue open all next week, and the week following daily, from 10 to 3, for the purpose of receiving such articles for the Bazaar or Exhibition as may be ready to be forwarded. Ladies who have kindly consented to take tables, if it be more agreeable, will be pleased to detain for the present their Donations to the Bazaar, in order that they may arrange them to their own taste on the Monday preceding the opening.

Please forward to Mr. WILLIAM SEELY, *Receiving Clerk* at the Hall, who will be in attendance from 10 to 3, daily, to take charge of and label in a proper manner each article as it is received.

By Order H. J. CHUBB, Sec'y
St. John, 5th August, 1842.

Superior Ground COFFEES,
[*Fresh Roasted.*]

THE Coffee Apparatus for DRYING, TOASTING and GRINDING, is now completed.

Call at ***Sears' Tea Store,*** for the best Green and Ground

MOCHA, JAVA, and WEST INDIA COFFEES.

☞COFFEE can only be properly roasted by hand power; great nicety being required in preparing it for the Mills; if it be under done, its virtues are lost, and the beverage is unhealthy; if it be too much done, it will yield a flat, burnt, and bitter taste, its virtues will be destroyed, and it will prove highly injurious to the constitution of the consumer.

The subscriber can recommend his Ground Coffees, because they are particularly attended to in the Roasting, and produced entirely by *hand power*, in fact they should never be attempted otherwise, except where the taster of consumers are not considered, or where it may be ground or adulterated in large quantities to *sell again* to retailers in town and country, who purchase for the sake of price, and not of quality. JOHN SEARS,
1st July. *New-Brunswick Tea Store.*

Orrel Coal and Salt.

The subscriber offers for sale from on board the ship *Parmit*, to arrive from Liverpool—expected in 10 or 15 days:

150 CHALDRONS pure Orrel COALS, lowered in the ship's hold, to prevent breaking;
50 Chaldrons ditto smaller, suitable for Smiths' work or coking;
4000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
Apply to T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.
Or to the subscriber,
5th August. JOHN MACKAY.

Loaf Sugar, Paints, Coffee, &c.

The subscriber has received and offers for sale,

8 TIERCES REFINED SUGAR;
And to arrive, daily expected:
20 hogsheads Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
In store, and for sale very low, to close several accounts:
350 Kegs London WHITE LEAD and GREEN PAINT;
5 Barrels RUM COLOURING;
1 Case "Kanaster's" TOBACCO;
2 Bags Havana COFFEE.
August 5. W. H. STREET.

Just Received.

The Subscriber has just received per ship John Bentley, from Liverpool:—

REFINED SUGAR, Soap, Starch, Blueing, Corks, Wrapping Paper, Day & Martins BLACKING.

Shoemaker's FINDINGS,—Comprising Shoe Thread, Bristles, Awl Blades and Handles, Sparrowbills, Glass Paper, Heelball, Lasting Tacks, Boot Strapping, Rasps, Knives, Pincers, &c.

—ALSO—

Per North America from Boston:—

Biscuit, Painted Pails, Fancy Brooms, Coffee &c. All of which will be sold cheap while landing, or at No. 18, King Street, where a General Assortment of *CHEAP GROCERIES* may be had.

Fresh Ground Coffees every morning.
August 5. J. O'DONNELLY.

THE STEAM-SHIP
NORTH AMERICA

WILL LEAVE every WEDNESDAY for BOSTON, direct to the Upper end of Long Wharf, without subjecting Passengers to the inconvenience of going from boat to boat and making changes on the road. She will carry Passengers forward as low as any steamboat will do. She will also take Passengers forward to NEW YORK for SEVEN Dollars and ALBANY for EIGHT Dollars, direct through, free of all expenses and charges.

This Steamship is well known as a thorough sea boat, fit for any rough weather, and well found in SAILS and RIGGING, should it be possible at any time for any accident to happen to her Machinery; she is well supplied with extra Boats, Fire Engines and Life Preservers. Passengers on board of this Boat are safe in any weather.—Apply to
JAMES WHITNEY.

☞*The SAXE GOTHA leaves Saint John for HALIFAX and the intermediate Ports every Monday.*
July 29th, 1841. 6w

Fire Engine for sale.

AT the Phœnix Foundry the subscribers offer for sale, a second-hand FIRE ENGINE, in good working order, and at a low price.—Apply to
July 22.—N. Br. THOS. BARLOW & CO.

LONDON

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
(Nearly opposite Ranney, Sturdee & Co., Wine Merchants.)

Just Received per Edwin, *from London, an additional supply of* MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *Music, &c. &c., viz:—*

1 PATENT Grand square PIANOFORTE, French corners, fret work, large size, and full plate, 6 Octaves, &c., from the manufactory of *John Broadwood & Sons.*
2 Elegant Grand Squares, six Octaves, check action, metallic plate, &c., from the manufactory of *George Metzler & Co.*

—On hand by former Importations—

1 Rose Wood, Grand Cabinet, 6½ Octaves: Ditto Cottages, 6 Octaves; 2 do. Microchordons; 1 spanish mahogany, grand square, with grand action, lyre pedal, fret work and full plate, &c.
1 Mahogany GRAND SQUARES, metallic plate, check action, &c., of *Allison & Allison's* manufactory.
1 Rosewood CABINET, 6 Octaves;
1 Grand Square, 6 Octaves, fret work, Metallic Plate, &c. of *G. Metzler & Co's.* make.

An Extensive and choice Assortment of NEW MUSIC, with Instruction Books for the various Instruments: the QUEEN'S BOUDOIR—a musical Annual for 1842; Czerny's Pianoforte Primer; Ditto Sequel to ditto; Czerny's Preparatory Lessons; 100 Musical Recreations; the Child's Library; Czerny's Les Fleurs; Bertini's Studies; Overtures, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Airs, with variations, by various Authors; Newest Songs, and a large assortment of Standard Works, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Bassoons, Serpents, Guitars, Clarionets, Flutes, Bugles, Violins, Accordians—with 17 keys, &c.; cases for Violins and Guitars; Violin and Harp strings; Metronomes; Violin Bows, Hair for do.; Violin Mutes; ditto Gauges, Tuning Forks, and Tuning Hammers; Canterberries, &c.

A few very fine Oil Cloth Piano Covers; 40yds. very fine 6-4 Oil Cloth for Piano Covers.

☞Pianofortes, &c. repaired, tuned, and lent on Hire. BEYER & LEITCH.
St. John, June 24, 1842.—[Corr.]

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 22nd June last, when FOURFIFTHS 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.*

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on by NATHAN and CHARLES GODSOE, will be continued by the subscriber at the well known stand Market Inn, King-street, and solicits a continuance of Public patronage. JOSEPH GODSOE.
June 2, 1842.

CARLETON
Mill Establishment,
IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN,
GREATLY IMPROVED.

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

Logs, Logs, & Timber.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PIANOFORTES, &c.

THE subscriber has received ex *Edwin*, from the manufactory of Messrs. *Broadwood & Sons, London*—4 Superior PIANOFORTES, which, with his former stock, he offers at the most reasonable terms.

Also Received—An extensive assortment of ACCORDIANS, with from 10 to 21 keys; FIFES, common and military; Violin and Violoncello Strings; Bridges and Pegs; Tuning Forks, Music Paper, &c. &c.

Likewise a selection of the Newest MUSIC, amongst which are the Union Medley Overture; Royal Thistle, Shamrock, and Cambrian Quadrilles; Songs—For England and the Queen, Our Countrymen, &c. &c.

☞Pianofortes, Accordians, Violins, &c., tuned and repaired in the neatest manner, by
S. STEVEN,
Musical Repository, King street, nearly opposite Foster's corner.
July 15, 1842.

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;
200 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 cold 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,
35 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;
Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.
North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

NOW LANDING,
Ex Edwin, from London:
Brandy, Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Marsalla, Bucellas, and Lisbon.

2 PUNCHEONS and 22 hogsheads finest Old BRANDY, *Martell's;*
4 hogsheads very old Pale ditto ditto,
10 ditto best Rotterdam Pale GENEVA.
1 ditto Curious Old Jamaica RUM, (very choice,)
1 Pipe and 2 hhds. *Woodhouse's* MARSALLA;
4 hhds. Old Bucellas; 4 hhds. Rich Lisbon:
Which, with a choice stock of Old WINES, &c. are for sale by *RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.*
24th June. Wine Merchants.

Handsomest Assortment of
BASKETS
EVER IMPORTED!

THE subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received per brig *South Esk*, from Liverpool, a large and fashionable assortment of BASKETS, &c., consisting of

Clothes, Market, square, (covered and uncovered,) Baskets; do do Oval ditto; do. do. upright and lay down Bottle Baskets; square and oval reticule (marketing) do.; in variety.

SKIVES, brass, hair, and stable; Butter Prints, Pats and Cases; Butter Cutters and Cake Prints; Table Mats; Willow Waggons, complete; a few dozen Heath Brooms; Which, with his stock on hand, of HARDWARE, &c. &c. will be sold low for cash. EDWARD C. WADDINGTON,
15th July. 3w *King Street.*

CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT
TO HIS FAMILY.

Important and Interesting Work,
Embellished with
SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS,

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New York Evangelist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE—
The following Valuable and Popular Works, illustrated with many hundreds of Engravings, at New-York prices:

SEARS' ILLUSTRATED COMMENTARY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

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

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

"The second and third volumes are greatly superior to the first, both in regard to the execution of the plates, and in regard to the subjects selected. They are less imaginative and fanciful pieces, and abound more with real views of lands, mountains, and cities. Hence this work has a distinguished historical and antiquarian value. It is a very beautiful and rich publication, well calculated to attract youth, and all persons of taste, to the study of Biblical scenery and antiquities. We have been reading it with deep interest, as a work calculated in our opinion to promote Biblical knowledge—pleasing to the scholar, delightful to the christian, and tending to soften and correct the prejudices of unbelievers. He who possesses this work, has in fact, the substance of a little library on the scenery and antiquities of Scripture History."

V. A valuable little Work, suitable for presents for the young, and Sabbath Schools, with 130 illustrations of the Scriptures, 400 p

The Albion Hotel,

Steam Boat Landing, FREDERICTON.

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

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

Regent Street, Fredericton, May 2, 1842.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

Mrs. JACKSON,

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

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

Forty Shillings Reward.

THE subscriber's Shop, on Long Wharf, was broken into about 15th April last, and sundry Bench Tools, &c. taken therefrom; a Gig Boat was also destroyed, supposed by the same offenders;—and on the 1st instant, the shop was broken open a second time, and a desk rifled of Rudder Braces, Copper Nails, Whip-saw files, &c. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

FRANCIS MARVIN.

May 6, 1842.

One Farthing Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st instant, an indented apprentice named ARTHUR O'NEAL, a native of Ballyshannon. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting said Apprentice *on my account, as no debts of his contracting* will be paid by me: and the above reward will be paid any person who will bring him back.

FRANCIS MARVIN.

May 2.

Sign of the Golden Fish,

DOCK STREET.

DONALD ROSS, Grocer and general dealer begs respectfully to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand, (in his new building,) a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Pickled and Dried Fish, &c. The whole of which are warranted genuine, and at the lowest market prices *for cash only.*

Rum coloring of his own manufacture, of the very best quality. February 18, 1842.

N. B.—Two Flats of his house to Let; the building is both fire and frost proof.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support received since his commencing business in this City, and would inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business to Duke street, a few doors West of the residence of Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. and between Germain and Prince William streets, where he has on hand a general assortment of Warranted CABINET FURNITURE, made of the best materials and workmanship, and inferior to none he has heretofore manufactured, either in style or durability,—among which are SIDE BOARDS; Chiffoneers; BUREAUS; Lounging, Parlour, and Drawing Room CHAIRS; SOFAS; SOFA BEDS and COUCHES, covered in hair seating or *Silk Plush*, (a new article in this market,) or to order; Centre TABLES, real Egyptian Marble tops; Pier, card, Breakfast, supper, and Dining Tables, in sets and single; Ladies' Work and Toilet Tables;—all of which he offers for sale at reduced prices for satisfactory payments, and will, for a short time, sell for *Cash* at from Ten to Twenty-five per cent. below his usual prices.

☞ Friends and customers are invited to call and see previous to purchasing elsewhere.

1st *October.* JOHN J. HOGAN.

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Dennsford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Fra nk's* olution of Copaibia;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Poucel's* Balsam of Aniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Maxon's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.

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

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

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

June 11.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

Phenomenon in Chemistry.—East India Hair Dye.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!

The dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest *red or grey hair* to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, *keep* his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, *will not* color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made.—By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

☞ These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

This dye is sold only by COSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New-York.

For Sale at nearly all Shops, and at Saint John by Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, J. ELLIOTT, Messrs. T. WALKER & SON, and others.

Double the Quantity and Better Quality than any other for the same Price!!! Remember this.

Liver Complaints.

AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried and yet sufferers have multiplied, and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but *too much* has been done—without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humours of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood PILLS—so called because they work upon and cleanse the Blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it; and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humours which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills, and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalids for days, weeks, months, or years, you will find the sickly humours drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. LIN, M. D. on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by THOS. CONSET, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the southern District of New-York."

Warranted the only genuine.

Messrs. Comstock & Co., New-York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United states and neighbouring countries.

DOCTOR O'LIN.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at st. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

THE INDIAN'S PANACEA.—For the cure of *Rheumatism, Scrofula* or King's Evil, Scirrhus or Hip-Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly *Ulcers* and painful affections of the bones; Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal abscesses; Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Byes; Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headaches from particular causes; Pain in the stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by *injudicious treatment*, or *juvenile irregularities*. In general terms, it is a sovereign Remedy in all those diseases which arise from the impurities of the blood, or vitiation of the humours, of whatever name or kind.

There is no other Panacea to compare with it, as the Indian's Panacea has cured about 503 cases that were incurable by a long use of other Panaceas.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at st. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hay's Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by Cancers or ulcers; Croup; whooping Cough, Scald Head; Tightness of the Chest especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the Legs or other Fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Fresh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Sneindlers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various devises. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it: for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by COMSTOCK and Co., 71 Maiden Lane, New-York.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at st. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

☞ *From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting, may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie st. has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.* 26, 1841.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at st. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice of several years, will most positively afford relief.

Oct. 22, 1841.

27th May, 1842.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ship "Portland," Robinson, Master, from Liverpool:—

14 CASKS and cases HARDWARE, containing Locks, Hinges, and screws; Bench and Moulding PLANES; Hand, Tenon, Bow and other Saws; Glass Paper; Pierced Iron and Green Wire Fenders; Coffin Mounting; Brass Kettles; Harness Mounting, &c.

2 casks LAMP SHADES and CHIMNEIS;
2 cases GUNS;
1 cask Blocktin Dish covers, Egg coolers, Japan Lamps; signal, binnacle, and police LANTHERNS;
1 case Fire and Hand Irons;
1 case TEA TRAYS;
3 bales Scythes and Sickles;
1 cask Norway Rag Stones;
1 do. Borax; 1 do. GLUE;
1 bale Boot and Saddler's Web;
1 do. do. Flock;
1 case HAIR CLOTH;
1 do. school and Log SLATES;
1 do. PATENT LEATHER;
2 bundles IRON WIRE;
7 casks Horse and Ox Nails;
1 cask Weights; 50 bags Spikes;
60 bags Rose and clasp NAILS—3d'y to 20 d'y.
14 do. Cut shingle do.
4 do. Boat do.
12 dozen square point Shovels;
10 do. socket do.
50 Ploughshare Moulds;
Bundles Plough-Plate Iron;
Banks' Refined and swedish IRON.

Spring Goods,

Received ex "Portland" from Liverpool:

7 BALES PRINTS, 8 do. Grey and White COTTONS; 18 do. Cotton Warp;
2 Bales Moleskins; 4 do. Flannels and Baizes;
3 do. Carpeting; 2 do. Jaconets and Linings;
1 do. Gambroons and GINGHAMS;
2 do. Checks and Homespuns, 1 cask Traces;
4 Cases Percussion GUNS;
40 Dozen Scythes—40 to 46 inch;
10 Bags and 2 casks Horse **Nails,**
20 Bundles Shovels and Spades, 100 boxes Soap,
10 casks containing an assortment of Locks and Hinges, Weighing Machines, Hammers, Brushes, Combs, Whip Thongs, Bridles, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

May 27. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Coal, Deal, Boards, &c.

575 CHALDRONS Pemberton and Hall *COALS;*

150 Do. Grand Lake Do.
50 Do. Sydney Do.
425 thousand feet Bright DEALS;
250 Do. White Pine BOARDS;
25 Do. Ash bhd. STAVES;
5½ Cords Lathwood; 40 Barrels Herrings;
80 Barrels Cumberland PORK;
30 Hhds. Molasses;
20 Tons common and refined IRON, assorted;
50 M. Shipping and sawed Shingles;
2,000 Bushels SALT;

all of which the Subscriber will dispose of at his usual low rates for approved payment.

June 17. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

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 WINES 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 may. W. H. STREET.

Pale Yellow Soap, Confections, &c.

Landing, ex ship *Perthshire* from Greenock:

3 TONS Pale Yellow SOAP,
4 bales Printing and Wrapping PAPER,
20 boxes CONFECTIONS, MUSTARD, and STARCH; 15 bags BARLEY.

For sale very cheap for *Cash only*, at the TEA WARE OUSE, *Prince William street.*

May 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

Saint John, N. B.

Spring Supply of New Boots and Shoes.

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

June 3. *S. K. FOSTER.*

☞ One hundred English made TRUNKS for sale cheap.

16th June, 1842—No. 2, N. Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per *Elizabeth Grimmer*, an assortment of

SILVER Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays, Castors, Coasters, &c.
Ditto and German Silver Toast Racks;
Britannia Metal Chamber Candlesticks. Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, &c.
Table and Pocket CUTLERY;
Shoe and Butchers' Knives;
Razors, Scissors, Gillott's Steel PENS;
Steel Knitting Pins, Packing and Sewing Needles;
Veneering and Joiners' Hammers;
"Grooes and Son's" Cast Steel Buck Saws:—which, with their stock of HARDWARE, HARNESS MOUNTING, &c, they offer at low rates.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have removed their place of business from Water street, to the new Fire Proof Store lately erected by them at York Point, foot of Union street, on the property belonging to R. W. Crookshank, Esq., where they offer for sale on their usual liberal terms:

10 HHDS. BROWN SUGAR; 50 Cases GIN; 30 boxes fresh Chocolate;
75 Boxes Tobacco PIPES;
75 Do. Window GLASS—*assorted sizes;*
25 Kegs Green and Black PAINT;
60 Boxes Mould Candles; 8 bags Saltpetre;
5 Bags Ginger; 1 box Cloves;
5 Boxes Brown Sugar;
150 Bolts CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 7;
50 Boxes Liverpool SOAP, 56 and 112 lbs. ea;
1 Cask Sherry, } *Wine;*
4 do. old par Madeira }
20M Cigars; 80 bundles Hooks and Sickles;
30 bundles Scythes;
5 Pipes Pico Madeira WINE;
10 Kegs Tobacco, 5 cases CHAMPAIGNE;
10 Do. Coal Tar; 20 do. Stockholm do.;
50 Do. Corn Meal; 50 do. Rye Flour;
13 Boxes CONFECT—*large;*
16 Tierces do. in casks, 6 and 4;
21 Hhds. and Tierces Scale, 8 and 6;
13 Do. Country BEEF;
25 Do. No. 1, American do., 20 do. Mess do. do.
55 Do. Prime do. do., 25 do. Mess do. PORK;
210 Do. Canada Prime Pork;
10 Do. do. Beef; 20 do. Cargo do.,

With a variety of **Dry Goods,**—consisting of—Monsline de Lane, Stripes, Regattas, Scotch Homespuns, &c. &c.

—ALSO IN BOND—

15 Puncheons New Orleans RUM,
2 bales Picked and Cordova WOOL,
1 pipe, and 4 hogsheads PORT WINE,
4 pipes, 1 hogshead, 9 quarter-casks, SHERRY,
1 pipe, 5 quarter-casks MADEIRA,
2 quarter-casks Marseilles.

May 3. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

May 27, 1842.

THE subscriber has just received per *Clarence*, from London, a large stock of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, comprising a general assortment.

ALSO—Two Thousand Gentlemen's HATS, assorted, from the lowest to the very best manufactured, which will be disposed of at the lowest Market prices—*for Cash.*

Also, per British Queen from London—

An assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas;
Rich Dacape, satin, Damask and Chene SHAWLS, Plain and Fancy Ribbons of every kind;
Gro de Naples, Satins, Velontes and Sarenets;
Orleans Cloths, Printed Saxony and plain delaines,
Printed Jeans for children's dresses;
Netts, Lacee, Blonds and Quillings;
A large lot of silk Fringes and Tassels;
Hosiery and Gloves of every description;
Ladies' Work Boxes, assorted sizes;
White and col'd Stays, Pasteboards and Reels;
Black, Blue, Olive, and Invisible Broad Cloths;
Doeskins and Buckskins in every shade;
Stocks, Braces, and silk Handkerchiefs;
A large lot of Cloth Caps;
6-4 Oil Cloth for covering furniture.

Also, per ship Portland, from Liverpool—

55 PACKAGES, Containing,

CARPETING, assorted, best and common;
Floor Cloths for Halls, 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4;
Boys' Fancy Beaver Hats and Cloth Caps;
Printed Cottons and Furniture;
Gray and White Cotton Warps;
Checks, stripes, and Homespuns;
Muslins of every description;
Plaid, Camlet, Orleans and Saxonies;
Ticks, Flannels, and Druggets;
Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins;
A variety of fancy Trousers stuffs;
Buttons of every description;
Linens, Lawns, Diaper and Damask;
Cambric, Lawn, and cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.

☞ *For Cash only.* ☜

W. G. LAWTON.

Spring Importations.

Ex British Queen, from London—

50 CHESTS CONGO TEA;
20 Kegs Ginger; 10 bags Pepper;
3 cases Durham Mustard;
Casks containing Starch, Alum, Saltpetre, Putty, Epsom salts, Vitriol, Linseed Oil, &c.
3 cases Madras Indigo;
30 boxes Mould Candles; 10 do. patent sperm do.;
30 do. London Soap; 60 cwt. best London Lead;
6 cases Gentlemen's Beaver and silk Hats;

With a general assortment of fancy and domestic Goods, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for prompt payment.

13th May. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Storage

MAY be had in the subscriber's Fire Proof Brick Building, occupied solely by himself. Entrance from Prince William and St John street.

3d June. W. H. STREET.

Molasses, Turpentine, Bright Varnish and **PITCH.**

The subscribers have received per Margaret, which is now landing—

25 HHDS. MOLASSES; 4 Barrels Spirits TURPENTINE;
2 Barrels Bright Varnish; 10 do. PITCH;

the whole of which they offer for sale on moderate terms for approved papment.

April 29. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

MOLASSES.—40 Puncheons good retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

3d June. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Rum, Sugar, Gin, & Hides.

Just Landing ex brig St. Mary, Bingay, Master, from St. Kitts and St. Thomas:

10 PUNS. strong RUM, 13 Puns. Do. Do. 207 Hhds. 8 Hhds. bright SUGAR;
200 Cases GIN; 71 HIDES,

which are offered for sale at very low prices for approved payment.

April 29. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Nehemiah Merritt, Esquire, late of this city, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Two Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

GEORGE MERRITT,
CHARLES MERRITT,
NEHEMIAH MERRITT,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Executors.

St. John, 1st June, 1842.

Houses to Let.

THE subscriber will Rent undermentioned Properties very low until the First of May next:

A House on the south side of Dorchester street, containing 4 Rooms and Kitchen, with a number of Bed Rooms, Pantry and Cellar.

The upper Flat of a House on the corner of Dorchester and Carlton streets.

Also,—A Shop in King street, late in the occupation of Mr. James Burns.

July 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Sugar & Molasses.

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

8th July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed 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.

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.

Salt Rheum, &c.

DRUMMOND'S Salt Rheum Ointment, the most effectual remedy for Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Itch, and every kind of Cutaneous Eruption.

For sale by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, and Mr. J. Sears, King street; Mr. D. Aymar, corner of Princess and Germain streets; and Mr. John Cook, Carleton. January 21.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, lungs and Liver.

The Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor at 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71, Maiden Lane, New-York, and every Druggist in New-Brunswick. *Dec 25, 1841.*

Fresh

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce to his friends that he has received his Spring Supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, embracing several new varieties of Cabbage and Turnip Seeds, also, the NEW ROYAL VICTORIA PEAS. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist,

April 22. *North Market Wharf.*

LONDON CANDLES, &c.

Landing ex barque Clarence from London.

50 BOXES wax wick Mould CANDLES,
30 do. dip 6s. 10s. and 12s.
2 do. brown and white Windsor SOAP,
1 do. Candle Ornaments,

For sale very cheap for cash, at the Tea Warehouse, Prince William street.

April 29. JAMES MALCOLM.

Remnant Lots of Room Papers.

THOSE Persons who wish to fit up their small Rooms, Entries, &c., at a very trifling expense, will do well to call at the subscriber's Store and purchase for Cash, some of the Remnant lots of Room PAPERS that are still on hand, and which he is now selling at *Half Price* in order to make room for his Spring supply of English Papers daily expected. S. K. FOSTER.

April 28, 1842.

Anchors, Chains, Tar, Lead.

The subscribers offer for sale:

32 ANCHORS—Iron stocks; 6 Anchors for wood stocks;
8 CHAINS, 3-4, 11-16, 5-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch;
25 Barrels TAR; 2 Rolls SHEET LEAD;

—all of which will be sold very low for approved payment.

May 20. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Candles, Soap, &c.

50 BOXES best London Mould CANDLES,
50 do. Liverpool Do.
100 Boxes Yellow SOAP;
10 Kegs TOBACCO.

29th April. W. H. STREET.

Now Landing, ex *Elizabeth Grimmer*, from Liverpool—

500 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, 56 lbs. each;
50 Tons 'Banks' best' Refined IRON, assorted; ⅜ to 1¼ inch Rounds; 1 to 3x⅜ Flats; 1¼ to 3x do. 1¼ to 3x⅜ do.; 3x¾ do.; 4x¾ do.; 4x¼ do.

17th June. WM. CARVILL.

One Penny Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, an indented apprentice, named JAMES CARD. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting him, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Dipper Harbour, April 16, 1842.

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.

S. K. FOSTER,

Corner of King and Germain streets.

HAS just received per ship "*Perthshire*," an extensive and splendid assortment of English Manufactured PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlours, Halls, Entries, Chambers, &c., which he offers for sale at the very low price of 1 1-3d., 2d., 3d., and 4d. per Yard, CASH—each piece contains 12 yards, 21 inches wide. BORDERINGS of all width and qualities to match. May 20, 1842.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

Staves,

The Subscriber is now landing, ex schr. "Policy,"

40,000 WHITE Oak Barrel Staves,
4,000 Red do. Hogshead
60; 4,000 White do. Hogshead ditto,

Which he offers for Sale at lowest market rates for good payment. WM. CARVILL.

April 15th, 1842.

TO LET,

A WORKSHOP in Horsfield street, suitable for a Cabinet maker or Painter. Apply at this Office. 6th may.

Valuable Building Lots.

THE subscribers will lease for a term of years, the two Lots on the North Market Wharf, Nos. 11 and 12, belonging to R. W. Crookshank, Esquire. They will be let separately or together. Please apply to

13th march. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

TWO rooms Bed rooms, with frost proof cellar, Wood house, &c. in a central situation, to let. Apply at this Office. *April 8.*

TO LET,

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

4th Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

TO LET,

FROM 1st May next—That handsomely fitted up STORE, and two flats above, fronting on Prince William street, presently occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, being part of the brick and stone fire proof building occupied by the subscriber. W. H. STREET.

4th February.

To Let.

THE upper flat of the subscriber's HOUSE in Prince William Street, Apply to

Feb. 11. WM. MAJOR.

Stock and Farm for sale.

A VALUABLE FARM situated about 40 miles from the city, containing 700 acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty acres of which is cleared and under enhivation, cuts annually from forty to fifty tons of Hay, and might be divided into two convenient Farms, the main road from Shepody to St. John passing through the centre.

The stock comprises twelve head horned Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Farming utensils, &c. £250 of the purchase money, only would be required the remainder might lay from six to eight years as might be agreed upon, being secured by bond and mortgage, interest paid semi-annually. A plan of the land accompanying the grant with other information may be obtained on application at the Hibernian Hotel to

Feb. 11.—3m. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

AND possession given 1st of May next—The whole or a part of that three story House in Water street, now occupied by Mr. William Bacon and Mr. James Finn, as liquor stores and Dwelling apartments. There are three Rooms on each flat, with back room and half of cellar to each tenement. Its vicinity to the steam boat landing, together with being so long established in the above line, makes it a desirable stand for business. Enquire at the *Hibernian Hotel.*

4th Feb. (cour.) JAMES NETHERY.

To Let,

And possession given 1st May next:

THAT very convenient House in Church street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Nethery, and formerly by Mrs. Brooks, as a boarding house establishment. Its convenience to the Market, and the extensive accommodation it contains, makes it a desirable situation for a public Hotel, or a genteel private Boarding House.

Also to Let, and immediate possession given:—The one half of that newly finished House in Carmarthen street, containing a Kitchen, vegetable and wood Cellars, with several Rooms having Franklins and Grates set on the first and second flats.

For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

Cour.

Paper Hangings.

THE subscriber has on hand a very large and elegant assortment of *Paper Hangings*, suitable for Halls, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Chambers, Entries, &c. with Border of all qualities to match, which he offers for sale at a great reduction from former prices for *CASH.*

ALSO—A large number of Remnant Lots suitable for small and medium sized Rooms, Entries, &c. which he will sell at *Half Price* for cash.

18th March. S. K. FOSTER.

THE subscriber has taken an office over the store of Daniel Ansley, Esquire, Market-square,

W. H. NEEDHAM,
Barrister and Attorney at Law.

St. John 20th May, 1842.

Soap! Soap!!

Landing ex ship "Portland" from Liverpool:

400 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, (56 pounds each,) which will be sold low while landing, by WM. CARVILL.

Salt, Molasses, Pork.

2,000 bushels Liverpool SALT;
45 Hhds. Molasses; 150 barrels Pork;
10 Firkens Butter; 4 do. Lard;
150,000 feet bright Deals; 20 cords Lathwood;
10 M Ash STAVES.

The above articles will be sold cheap for approved payment. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

April 29th, 1842.

NOW LANDING, ex Brig *Promise*—

200 BUNDLES best OAKUM;
2000 steel pointed Miners' Shovels,
40 tons well assorted common English IRON,
40 bundles ROD IRON,
50 boxes Tin Plates, assorted, IC, IX, DC,
1 ton Blister STEEL.

—IN STORE—

150 tons refined and common IRON;
60 bundles Plough Plating, assorted;
120 ditto Rod Iron, assorted, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-4;
ANCHORS, ⅛ to 12 cwt.; CHAINS, assorted sizes;
Cast and German STEEL, (*Naylor & Co*)
21 dozen square pointed Shovels;
16 do. Ballast ditto;
Anvils and Smiths' Bellows; N