ADVERTISEMENT.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.

GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endueing them with renewed tone and vigour, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed, in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon wich they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The Phœnix Bitters are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure *fevers and agues* of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner, than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of *blood to the head*; never fail in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his Vegetable Life Medicines within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its eminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the Vegetable Life Pills is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful actions of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infalliable:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa* and *Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Medicines have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have been found remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*. Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma, and Consumption*, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. *Scurvey, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores* by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scorbutic Eruptions* and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasion all *Eruptive complaints Sallow, Cloudy*, and *other disagreeable Complexions*. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the Skin. Common Colds and Influenza*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. *Piles*,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of *thirty-five years*, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favour, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result of a fair trial.

ADVICE TO FEMALES.—Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove Obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

TO PARENTS AND OTHERS.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject too fits, headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently.—Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

TO ELDERLY PERSONS.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Moffat's Life Medicines, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

HEADS OF FAMILIES should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morbus, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cared or prevented.

FACTS FOR MOTHERS AND NURSES.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one half the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of Worms. As the safe restorer of Infantine Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, and convultions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, MR. JOHN MOFFAT.—When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skilful physicians, he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has ben given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

The following are the Agents for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters:

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, and John Sears, King street; D. Aymar, corner of Princess and Germain streets; Mrs. Jane Smith, Grand Lake; W. Y. Theal, Esq., Shediac; John Cook, Carleton; Jas. F. Gale, Fredericton; George Burnet, Norton; B. Smith, do.; Justus Earle, Hampton; Wm. Pyewell, Kingston; Hugh M'Monagle, Sussex; Jas. Sproule, do.; Andrew Weldon, Dorchester; John H. Ryan, Mill stream, Sussex; Geo. Pitfield, Salisbury; John C. Black, Sackville; Thomas Prince, Moncton; Peter M'Clelan, Hopewell; Thos. Turner, St. Andrews; Saml. Fairweather, Belleisle; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; W. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; and in Nova Scotia by John Tooker, Yarmouth; James Crowley, Digby; Thos. Delaney, Londonderry; C. P. Jones, Weymouth; O. Vail, Brier Island.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
Germain street,
General Agent for New Brunswick.

21st January, 1842.

☞ The Chronicle Office is in the Brick Building at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, near the Market Square.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JAN. 21, 1842.

We are still without later dates from Europe. The English January Mail is expected to arrive from Halifax by the land route to-night.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as given at the opening of the Session—a speech fraught with more tendency to internal improvements than perhaps any we have heretofore been favoured with in this Province. His Excellency's remark on Municipal Government is exceedingly pertinent, and at this time called for by the general voice of the country. His recommendation for making public credit available for public works is equally judicious. His views on opening roads and settling emigrants are the most common-sense opinions we recollect to have emanated from the Representative of Majesty in this Province. His wish to execute a Canal for connecting the waters of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, if entertained by the Legislature, would be of the utmost importance in a commercial as well as a political point of view to this Province, inasmuch as it would not only open up a new and profitable trade, but would make us independent, for ever after, of the United States for bread stuffs. His remark on Prison Discipline, as well as on Public Education, are interesting and gratifying in the last degree, and such as could only emanate from a sound head and a benevolent heart. As a whole, it is a compendium of all the wants, wishes, and improvements of this country, admirably conceived and energetically expressed.

CONFESSION.—A man named *Patrick Leary*, belonging to the 69th Regiment, at Fredericton, and who enlisted in that corps about two years ago, has confessed himself as the author of a most atrocious murder committed on the person of a Protestant Minister in Ireland some time since. His conduct and character since he has been with the regiment is represented to be of the very worst description.

SAINT JOHN SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.—This Body will give a Concert on Wednesday evening next, in the brick National School Room, on King's Square. as will be seen by their advertisement. The members of this Society are numerous, and have for some time past been practising the most popular pieces of the best composers, under the direction of Mr. WEISBECKER, Professor of Music to the Society, and who will on this occasion preside at the piano forte. There are many excellent voices in the choir, and we feel assured the performance will be highly entertaining. This, we believe, is the only organized body in the Province for the promotion of this elegant and delightful science, and has been got up and continued at the cost of much time, patience and money. We trust therefore, that the enlightened portion of this community will not fail to give it a respectable patronage.

FIRE AT GAGETOWN.—A house owned by Henry S. Peters, Esq. at Gagetown, and occupied as a dwelling and County Record office, was consumed by fire on Monday night last. The public documents, we learn, were saved.

PROVINCIAL TAXATION.—It is good, it is wise legislation to discover what articles can best bear taxation, and to lay the burden on these articles.—In performing this important part of their duty, the House of Assembly have, we conceive, fallen more deeply into error than in any other department of their public labours. There are many, very many articles of import that in theory look like legitimate objects for taxation, which on trial are found to be highly impolitic. As the means do not always justify the ends, so what is feasible in theory is not always so in practice. To elucidate which we will draw the attention of our readers to the duty on Flour, in doing which we are aware we are on debatable ground; nevertheless we will, if only for the consideration of our representatives, hazard a few remarks. In primis then, the operation of this tax, contrary to our formerly received opinion, has had no other effect than that of filling the pockets of the Grinders of this Province, as reference being had to the price of home ground flour will more fully appear, i. e. a barrel of superfine flour taxed six shillings, costs no more than a barrel of domestic manufactured flour which pays *no duty*.—Hence the duty is a bounty to the grinders, and the grinders only. This is not all, Biscuit manufactured in the United States comes here duty free, while if our City Bakers would manufacture Ship Bread, they must make it of *duty paid flour*. We would ask. can any one tell us why this preference is given by our Legislature to the American over the British workman? can any one shew us the policy of this measure? we confess we are at a loss to discover either an honest or a loyal motive connected with it. True, say our sapient M. P's. if you have shewn the difficulty, but where is the remedy;—why, sirs, here it is,—take off the duty on flour, and give the same sum as a bounty on flour manufactured from wheat grown in this Province; then will you give a cheap loaf to the poor man, and encouragement to the Agriculturist.—A duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon has also been laid on Ardent Spirit manufactured in this province; this would be an article which would better bear taxation than perhaps any other that could be named, was it not so beset with untoward and almost insurmountable difficulties. It is wise, it is necessary, when a Legislative body take up a subject with a determination to put on the pressure so far as it can possibly bear it, to see that in doing so, they do not snap the machinery, and thereby render their labours abortive: as the case now stands, the 2s. 6d. is a direct bounty on smuggling; previously to the passing of the Act there were two or three distilleries in operation in this province, manufacturing liquors comparatively wholesome, and so cheap as to defy foreign competition; the result of the law was to destroy the legitimate home manufacture, and to introduce in its stead a poisonous and contraband article.—Now if taxing of Spirits distilled in the Province could in any degree tend to decrease its consumption, we should be found among the first who would cordially hail such a taxation; but the reverse is the case.—AGAIN, here is the remedy; if Spirituous Liquors imported or distilled in the province will bear a large duty, and it is devoutly wished by us that they should do so, we would say tax them to any extent, but while doing so, let our lawgivers be careful that in shutting one door against an evil, they do not open half a dozen others by which that same evil may run in. When the duties were laid on, knowing as the House of Assembly assuredly did, that the Americans could manufacture cheap poison, and that unprincipled persons were not wanting who would illicitly inundate the province with it, it became their special duty to provide an effective preventative force for the seizure of such parties, and how we would ask was the thing managed?—why at West Isles it is true, there was a Deputy Treasurer stationed, but without authority to seize smugglers, and the consequence is that open boats laden with foreign Gin, daily pass under the eyes of the officer without his being authorized to question them. Like giant despair he may grin at them, but he may not bite, and recently we learn that the boat and men allowed that officer have been taken from him, so that he cannot now collect the Light and Hospital money, unless he hire a boat and men, and pay the expenses out of his own pocket.—In conclusion, we would inform our readers that thousands of gallons of the most abominable and injurious ardent Spirits are yearly imported into and and used in this city, thereby causing, (because cheaper) a much greater consumption of the article, and consequently entailing a much greater degree of moral degradation. There are many other taxes equally impolitic, altho' perhaps not so highly injurious, still standing on our statutes, and which will during the session be brought under review. We sincerely hope as friends to general morals as well as for the respectability of the Province, that this session will not be allowed to pass over without an enactment being made for an efficient preventative establishment in and about the Bay of Fundy for the extermination of a system so imbecile, and a practice so pregnant with the destruction of the moral standing of society.—*Com.*

Encroachments by Americans.—We learn that in consequence of the insolance and picarooning continually practised by the American fishermen in British waters about the West Isles, the loyal portion of the British inhabitants of that district have at length come to a determination to assert their rights, as by Treaty, (as well as the Laws of the Province,) established, for which purpose they have petitioned the Legislature for a protection against those inroads which have almost rendered it a risk of life for provincial fishermen to follow their arduous occupation. While a British cruizer is on the station and within sight of her flag, the people of the West Isles may fish in safety, but the moment she disappears the waters are covered with a host of unprincipled ruffians, who regardless of all treaties, regardless of all laws human or divine, give loose to the worst passion of their degraded natures. They fish in such a way as to break up and destroy the shoals of herring which forms the most profitable part of the fishing business. They cut adrift and not unfrequently steal the nets of British fishermen, destroy their weirs, milk their cows, occupy their dwellings contrary to the wish of the defenceless people, and treat them with insult, because, knowing they have the odds in point of numbers, they can do so with impunity. This is the subject matter of the petition above alluded to, and which has been fairly set forth to the Legislature, in hopes that protection may be afforded them. Should our Legislature neglect to afford the protection prayed for by stationing an armed vessel on those waters, we should not be surprised if the people take the matter into their own hands and resist organized force, by organized force, out of which may grow as pretty a little war with our *sympathizing neighbours* as there is any need of. Let the House look to this, as the responsibility of the consequences lies at their door. We understand that a counter petition has been got up, but what the purport of their prayer can be we are at a loss to divine. We in our old fashioned English notions, should suppose that a petition asking the House of Assembly to permit Foreigners to violate treaties and laws, would be about as gross an insult as could well be offered both to the judgment as well as the loyalty of that body; perhaps however we may not possess such keen vision in politics, as our representatives, and the thing after all may be perfectly correct. We shall wait patiently for the debates of the house and suspend further remark until then.

Legislative Council Chamber, Fredericton,
19th January, 1842.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in state to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Having assumed the Government of this Province after the close of the last session, I should have been anxious to have met you earlier if the public affairs required that I should have called you together before the ordinary period.

The distresses in Saint John occassioned by commercial embarrassment and the late calamitous Fires, admitted only of partial alleviation; and relying on your support in measures of a general nature, which would be calculated to establish the credit and develope the resources of the province in a manner likely to prove beneficial to all classes, I have felt every confidence that the sufferings which have been occasioned by these occurrences would be transient, under the benificent dispensations of Divine Providence, for whose bounties this Province has abundant cause of thankfulness.

I cordially congratulate you on the auspicious event which has been recently announced of the birth of an heir apparent to the Throne—an event which has given heartfelt satisfaction to all Her Majesty's faithful subjects.

Aware of the importance you attach to a settlement of the Boundary, I may be permitted to hope that a sense of the great benefits that would be derived to the inhabitants of the contiguous States, as well as of the British Provinces, from the termination of the dispute will lead to an early and satisfactory issue of the negociations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States.

In the consideration of measures in which the general welfare may be promoted, I have been impressed with a conviction of the paramount importance of providing for the introduction of those principles of Municipal Government which are recognized in the Constitution of England, and which I am persuaded will be found peculiarly adapted to the situation of the people of this Province.

On the Local Institutions recently introduced into a neighbouring Province, some important ameliorations have been based, for the success of which, the support & co-operation of the people is essential.

In these views I recommend the subject to your early attention.

The judicious application of the public credit for the investment of capital in works of general utility and in assisting the local communities where their own resources may be inadequate for such objects, would accelerate the improvement and settlement of the Province, and for the efficient execution of all such works, I recommend to you the incorporation of a Board of Works, to be invested with adequate powers and subject to due responsibilities.

To facilitate intercourse and to promote the occupation of the vast Tracts of the fertile and unreclaimed territory in the Province, you have appreciated the importance of opening Roads. These works and others wil require the aid of science for their survey and due execution.

Amongst the most important which have been proposed are the completion of the Great Road to Canada—the opening of direct communications to the Restigouche, and the survey of that river—a Canal for connecting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of Saint Lawrence—the construction of Dry Docks in Saint John—the Port of which is open at all seasons—and the improvement of the navigation of its river

In some of these projects the neighbouring Provinces are interested. The communication with Canada should be completed as soon as practicable, and the other works, if ultimately approved, may be executed in the order of their importance. I recommend to you that the necessary surveys should be immediately undertaken.

To encourage attention to Agriculture, several tracts of land have been selected and laid out, and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, various Associations have been formed for the occupation of them The success of these spirited undertakings will hold out encouragement to Emigrants from the United Kingdom to form settlements in the Province on the same principle.

The Geological Surveys which have been executed have developed the Agricultural capacities and Mineral resources of the Province, and the further prosecution of these useful researches will merit your encouragement.

My attention having been drawn to the condition of the Indian Tribes, and the situation and extent of the valuable Lands reserved for them, I have instituted inquiries which have been zealously prosecuted, and from the reports which have been made to me. I am gratified to find that no material obstacles exist to the introduction of measures for their social improvement. To facilitate the settlement of the Indian Reserves, and the domains of the Crown, some Legislative provision will be necessary.

The formation of Indian Villages, and the establishment of Schools in them, have been recommended.

The state of Education in the Province has engaged my anxious attention, and from the reports which I have received of the condition of the common Schools, a more efficient system of instruction in them is urgently required.

The Funds which you have liberally granted, will require to be more appropriately distributed, and the Schools placed under effective superintendance.

A revision of the Laws for the regulation of Prisons is also required, with a view to the introduction of a reformatory system of Prison discipline, upon the principles adopted in England. so far as they may be applicable.

I earnestly recommend to you a revision of the Criminal Law, and the adoption of these ameliorations in the Statutes of the present Reign, by which capital punishment for certain offences has been abolished.

The Laws regarding imprisonment of Debtors having also undergone important changes in England will merit your attention.

Having appointed a Commission to enquire into the Laws relating to insolvency, I have received a Report in which the enactment of a Bankruptcy Act has been strongly recommended with a view to sustain commercial credit.

Some provision for the protection and encouragement of the valuable Coast and River Fisheries of the Province will be necessary.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Notwithstanding the occurrence of severe Commercial distress, I have had the satisfaction to find that the Revenue has not diminished. From the estimates which I have directed to be prepared and laid before you, I hope it will be apparent that under an improved system of Finance, which I earnestly recommend to your adoption in conformity to Parliamentary usage, the credit of the Province may be amply sustained, and provision made—after defraying the ordinary expences of the Government, and the bounties which your liberality has litherto extended to useful undertakings—for raising and ultimately redeeming the Funds required for the construction of Roads and other reproductive Works, and the improvement of School Houses and Prisons.

As the ordinary Appropriations will be fully adequate to provide for these objects, no additional charges on the Province will be required, and the people may be relieved from the burden of Statute Labour by the substitution of a moderate rate.

The consolidation of the Departments of Revenue, and the establishment of an efficient audit of the Public Accounts is required to facilitate these financial arrangements, which would be further assisted, with general advantage to the province, by the adoption of British Sterling as the money of account, and by an improvement and consolidation of the Banking system, in accordance with the views recommended by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In the opportunities of observation which I have had since my arrival in New Brunswick I have been no less impressed with a conviction of the great natural resources of the Province, than of the disposition of the people to support the efforts which are required to develope them.

Their warm attachment to the Country of their ancestors, and veneration for her institutions, constitute a strong claim to that support on which you may at all times confidently rely.

In the more important measures which I have recommended, I have had mainly in view to secure to you under Providence, a participation in the advantages which the British Constitution has imparted, wherever its principles have been recognised; and if the experience of a life devoted to the public service may enable me to assist you in realising them, I shall derive an ample recompence in the advancement of your welfare.

POLITICAL APOSTACY.—Our correspondent at Fredericton writes us that three out of the four members for York County have read their recantation at a Public meeting held in Fredericton on the 17th instant. They acknowledged fully and freely that the whole system of Government they had been supporting was impolitic, unjust, oppressive and highly detrimental to the country; and that if the constituency would forgive them, and again return them at the next Election (which by the way they anticipate will take place shortly,) they will use their utmost endeavours to retrace their steps and study honest Legislation for the future. We are pleased to find that honesty has found charms in their sight. They have done well to confess before their constituency, but to be believed honest in their purpose they must go farther—they must apologise and ask forgiveness of that gallant and loyal man Sir A. Campbell, whose laurels they attempted to tarnish, and whose British feelings they violated and outraged. They must do more; they must kiss the rod that chastised them: they must thank those papers that dared to shew their misdeeds in their true colours, and humbly sue for pardon.—We trust as those men have made the *amende honorable*, that the example will be followed by our City and County members, and that the return to reason and common honesty will become general throughout the House.

An Inquest was held at Long Island, Kingston, (King's County,) on Saturday the 15th inst. before William Frost, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of William Jones, a respectable Emigrant from Ireland. Verdict "Died from excessive cold and fatigue." The deceased has left a widow and five or six children.

The circumstances of the case appeared to be that on Thursday, the 13th instant, the deceased employed a Mr. Cathline to draw him a load of straw to St. John; and the deceased not being ready to start on their return until sun down, or after, (in consequence of the severity of the weather) Mr. Cathline left without him. On the following day, a Mr. Cook found him dead on the ice, near to his own landing. According to testimony, the deceased must have had about £2 14s. in cash with him. but if so, his pockets had been rifled, as none was found.

From the sympathy shown by the neighbours of the deceased, he must have been much respected as an industrious honest man.—*Observer.*

FREDERICTON, 19th Jan. 1842.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint STEPHEN MILLER, Esquire, Captain, York Light Dragoons, to be His Excellency's Extra Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

A. READE, *Private Secretary.*

FREDERICTON, 17th January, 1842.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander-in-Chief having received a Report of the late Inspection of the Militia of the Province, is gratified in noticing the zeal and improved efficiency of the several Corps. The attention of the Officers, and the orderly conduct of the Men at the Drills, reflects great credit on them.

His Excellency is glad to observe that the preservation of the Arms has been generally attended to.

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE, *A. G. M.*

FREDERICTON, Jan. 15, 1842.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c:

2d Battalion Carleton Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Wm M'Donald, vice J. S. Brown, retired, dated 15th January, 1842.
Lieutenant John Nicholson, vice Stickney, retired, dated 16th January, 1842.
Lieutenant George Murphy, vice B. Tibbitts, left the Province, dated 17th January, 1842.
Lieutenant Josiah S. Brown, Jr., 18th Jan. 1842.
Benjamin Beveridge, Gent., of a new Company (Rifles,) 19th January 1842.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Charles Upton, 15th January.
Ensign George S. Tompkins, 16th January.
Ensign Francis Tibbitts, 17th January.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Robert Kerr, Gent., vice J. P. Taylor, left the County, 15th January.
Holland Estey, 16th January.
James A. Phillips, 17th January.
Abijah W. Raymond, 18th January.
James Kearney, 19th January.
Paymaster John R. Tupper to have the rank of Captain, from 1st January, 1842.

By Command.
GEORGE SHORE, *A. G. M.*

The General Inspection returns of the Militia of Maine show the number of Militia is forty-five thousand three hundred and fifty five, and consists of 7 General Staff, 48 Division Staff, 61 Brigade Staff, 1,685 Cavalry, 2,217 Artillery, 34,322 Infantry, 4,841 Light Infantry, 2,174 Riflemen. The whole number of companies is six hundred and ninety-nine. From several of the Regiments, no returns have been received. Twelve new companies have been organized, and thirteen companies disbanded within the year. Seven hundred and eighty seven officers have been commissioned, and three hundred and eighty five discharged.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The St. Louis Bulletin states that Judge Mullanphy has decided that the renewal of a policy of insurance, where the renewal was on the back of the policy, but *was not attested by the seal of the office*, was not binding on the office for the want of the seal. It has been the common practice heretofore to renew policies by an endorsement on the back, attested by the officers, but without the seal. The decision will affect a great many cases.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DETROIT.—By an extra from the office of the Detroit Daily Advertiser, dated Sunday, Jan. 2d., we learn that a most destructive fire has occurred in that city, by which the most valuable square in that city is reduced to ashes.—The whole loss is estimated at $150,000.

The fire commenced in the Ohio House block reaching from the brick building to Woodbridge st. After this, were destroyed a wooden building on Woodward Avenue; a brick building occupied by F. Raymond; the Daily Advertiser Office; by Mr. Warren, with groceries, and by the Registers office; the four story brick building, corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold street, cost $28,000, insured about $6,000—occupied by Custom House, J. Palmer, dry goods; A. S. Bagg, bookstore and Free Press Office; the wooden building adjoining this, and the four story brick building occupied by Newbold's hardware store, and Gardner's crockery store.

The destruction of property by Fire at Baton Rouge, is estimated at $100,000; but the suffering and distress occasioned by this calamity, and falling on the poor cannot be estimated. Many families have been reduced to utter destitution. The well known generosity which distinguishes New-Orleans is again appealed to, and our sympathy will be expressed as it was in the instances of New-York, Charleston, Mobile, and Natchez, by prompt and efficient relief.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

FIRE IN WHITEHALL.—The large and extensive building recently erected by John H. Boyd, Esq., and occupied for an iron foundry, sash factory, wagon and carriage shop, machine shop, &c., and also, the saw mill just put into operation, were entirely destroyed on the evening of the 5th instant. The fire is supposed to have originated in the part occupied by Mr. Lockwood, as a sash factory, while the workmen were at their meals. The loss cannot be less than from $7,000 to $10,000—owned by J. H. Boyd, Esq.—*Albany Journal.*

A GOOD INSURANCE BUSINESS.—The New York Mutual Insurance Company, of which Zebedee Cook, jr. Esq. is President, has done an excellent business the past year. The whole amount of premiums received was $909,820; amount of losses during the same period, office expenses, &c., $559,090; nett profit $134,914. The President and Trustees have declared a dividend of 19 percent., on the earned premium of 1840, and six per cent. on those of the two previous years, making in all TWENTY-FIVE per cent. The office has been in operation about three years, and in that time has earned the nett sum of $272,958. A smashing business this. The Mutual Safety Insurance offices are taking the lead in the great commercial cities.—*Messenger.*

[From the Picton Observer.]

YANKEE RELATIONS.—Poor M'Leod has taken up his lodgings in a British jail, in consequence of his inability to pay money we presume he was prevented from realizing by an involuntary residence of fourteen months in a Yankee cell; and President TYLER congratulates Congress on the glorious occasion of his acquittal, and lays "the flattering unction to his soul" that the Republicans have been once more permitted to insult England with impunity, by bringing this unfortunate Colonist to trial, in spite of the demands of the British Government. Nay, the fellow has the insufferable assurance to boast that the preservation of the *life* of this British subject is in no manner owing to the interference of *our contemned* authorities, but simply to the PURITY and IMPARTIALITY of a Yankee Judiciary. Citizen TYLER, if we are not greatly mistaken, you will very shortly be required to change your melodious tune, for, if the British Government don't make you launch out a few thousand of your dollars, as a compensation to an individual who has shed so much lustre on your *spotless* judiciary, we greatly mistake the *materiel* of the Administration with whom you have *now* to deal.

While Sir R. PEEL is about it, it will not be worth while to send in this item without rendering the whole account which the blackguard Republic has of late run with the British nation. JOHN BULL has always been honorable, liberal, and indulgent in mony matters, and therefore, and in consideration of the scarcity of specie with Brother JONATHAN, the Bill will be made up on the most moderate scale, and will probably run thus:

Dr. *Mr. Jonathan Nasaltwang,*
To the Hon. John Bull,

To your benevolent sympathy with Canadian Rebels, which caused an increase in the War Establishment in Canada during the Rebellion, to the amount of	$4,000,000
To Property of British Subjects destroyed on the Frontier at the same time	80,000
To false imprisonment of one Alexander M'Leod	12,000
To expense of Surveys of Disputed Boundary, and British property abstracted in that quarter	40,000
To Burning British Property on Canadian Frontier in Winter of 1841—2,	80,000
	$4,212,000

Cr. Contra.

By unlawful arrest of Grogan by British subjects	$400	
Less punishment inflicted by British authorities on the offenders	200	200
Balance due Great Britain,		$4,211,800

"Short accounts make long friends," and therefore the sooner Congress resolve themselves into a Committee of Ways and Means to raise this balance the better, for those who now hold the reins of the British Government are too well convinced of the value of the North American Colonies, to submit to that mawkish tampering with the allegiance of the Colonists, which characterized the late Administration; and we would cheer up the spirits and confirm the loyalty of our Canadian fellow-subjects, by pointing the finger of hope to that hero of heroes, and patriot of patriots, who sheds the lustre of his glory, and the power of his wisdom over the counsels of the nation. Let them cast their eyes on this venerable Statesman, and confidently indulge in prospect of redress for their manifold and unspeakable sufferings. which they may rest assured will be neither *tardy* nor *ineffectual*. The most effeminate advocates of a dishonorable peace with the United States must perceive a cloud gathering on the horizon, which betokens an inevitably impending storm, and wisdom demands that the earliest preparations be made for its reception when it breaks.

England must submit to one of two alternatives;—she must either part with the allegiance of her Colonies, or set actively to work to vindicate their rights by extending to them that protection which they have a right to claim as the price of a willing obedience.

We are as keenly alive to the calamities of war, and have as great a dread of its direful consequences as our neighbours, but we can see no more effectual method of averting, or at least curtailing its horrors, than by a prompt and effectual appeal to arms, whenever a neighbouring nation manifests a determination to set at defiance those laws by which the relations of the civilized world are internationally maintained; and if the American Republic has not openly violated the rights of Great Britain and her Colonies, we greatly misinterpret the course and construction of recent events.

The arms of the Republic have been taken from her arsenals, and made instrumental in the destruction of British subjects on the soil of Canada. Are we to be told by the President that they were *stolen* by his subjects? He must be taught to take better care of them for the future, by paying for the mischief accomplished by their unlawful employment. But has any Yankee been hanged by the Commonwealth for feloniously stealing the arms of the State, and with them invading a friendly territory? Not one! While *they* suffer their *own* traitors, felons, and murderers to escape with impunity, they have the audacity to violate the liberty of an innocent British Colonist. He is arrested by the authorities of the State of New-York, cast into prison, kept languishing there for fourteen months on *bare suspicion* of an act which had been *sanctioned, authorised, and avowed* by the British Government,—his release is demanded and *contemptuously* refused; and at last, by a special interposition of Providence, he escapes the fangs of the infuriated Yankee bloodhounds, to be once more confined to the gloom of a jail for the non-payment of his debts, and the ruin of his circumstances, naturally consequent on his unlawful detention by a foreign State. If this man's wrongs be not *effectually* redressed, with what confidence can Great Britain ever again demand the co-operation of her Colonial subjects in defence of the possessions of the Empire?

Has not the property of British subjects been destroyed by the authority of officers entrusted with the defence of Canada, during the rebellion and *sympathy*? and are not the houses and barns of those gallant fellows who signalized themselves in the defence of the Country against American invasion, now blazing before their eyes, as the penalty which a nation of vagabonds has thought proper to inflict on their loyalty! This may appear rather strong language, but what can a nation be called whose Government not only does not even attempt to control a population made up of the refuse of the whole world, but in every instance justifies and supports the misconduct of the miscreants who infest its territory? And shall the manifold injuries and insults we have received at the hands of the contemptible Republic be tamely submitted to? Is the Lion of England about to crouch before the Eagle of America? Heaven forbid!

"But," say the votaries of peace, "we must consider the consequences of a war with the States." We reply, that an *insulted* nation, with a powerful naval and military armament, has nothing to do with minor calculations:—a sense of national dignity and honor must engross every other possible consideration. But what consequences are to be apprehended from instituting a process of wholesome chastisement to the bullying and insolent Democrats? "The trade with America will be endangered." Then let England encourage and nourish her Colonies, and *they* will ere long furnish her with a market more valuable than that of the United States. But "they owe England money." True, and they either can't or won't pay it! Why hesitate, then, to punish the insolence of a nation of cheats and insolvent debtors? Probably the very best chance of getting the debt paid would be to thrash it out of them.

The Yankees have cast a rapacious and covetous eye on the Colonies, and they will embrace the earliest opportunity of seizing them. Finding the British Government slow in avenging the wrongs they are in the habit of inflicting on the Colonies, they daily become more insolent in their encroachments in the hope of so souring the Colonists towards England, that eventually they may be induced, in self defence, to throw off their allegiance and join the Republic. But let England remember, that it is not without reason that these Colonies have been called "the brightest gem in the British diadem." Let them then be preserved and guarded with an unsleeping jealousy; and while they furnish the Mother Country with a safe asylum for its surplus population, a few short years will find them in a condition to defend themselves against the utmost efforts of a Republic which, like all that have preceded it, will crumble into ruins.

MONTREAL, January 6th.—We are informed that yesterday two American deserters from Plattsburgh, in full regimentals, were arrested in the neighbourhood of Laprairie by the Rural Police.—These military gentlemen were airing themselves on the Canadian side of the frontier upon a couple of horses which they had somewhat summarily borrowed for the occasion previous to their departure. The *borrowees*, who did not altogether relish this proceeding, applied to Captain Wetherall for the recovery of their property. The worthy Police Magistrate offered the deserters the alterative of going to Montreal gaol for horse-stealing, or of restoring the property and returning to their quondam associates. We understand they accepted the latter alternative, and have been handed over to the American authorities.

It is with great extreme regret that we have to inform our readers of the melancholy and untimely