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SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1839.

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The Chronicle.

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Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thurs. Travellers' Discount Days, Tues. and Friday.

Bank of British North America.—Sund. Bank Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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GOING RATHER TOO FAR.

BY THE ACTION OF THE REPORTER. The language of the Honourable Theophilus seemed now worked up to a climax. The horrors he was imagining were in fact contrast with the comforts he was enjoying, and the delusion of imaginary suffering diminished not a jot from the sense of present luxury.

Now, as we never expect at impossibilities, are, therefore, no more sure than we can inform them, we do not attempt to describe the sensation which Miss Penelope's entrance excited on this present occasion.

it with all his might and main at the audience who were congregating at the door of the theatre where this scene took place.

"Hold your tongue for a fool!" was the amiable answer; on which, gentle rejoinder Penelope forthwith continued her hysterics.

"Now sir," resumed Dumstornville in his voice of thunder, "as I said before, if I were not the most gentle and peaceable man alive, I should be in a most confounded passion to see the honour of my family thus compromised."

"The Honourable stamped on the broken glass very energetically, and lucky it was for mine host and his son, as they were not very modern eaters, that it had been built in the last fashion, it would certainly have quitted under the Honourable's paroxysm."

"And pray, madam," said the gruff captain, "is it I beg to know what has brought you here?"

"The Honourable must have misinterpreted that source of comfort, judging from the mode in which he dashed himself away; but Penelope was bent on nothing less than to get out of the very room, and she was speaking in a hoarse, low gliding voice, as though she were getting a spoiled child."

"Now, do listen to me! do listen to me! You know I would do anything to make you happy! You know I would, if you were ever so angry!"

"The Honourable stamped with his foot, and he was getting very red in the face, and he was speaking in a hoarse, low gliding voice, as though she were getting a spoiled child."

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"Ne Regit, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1839.

(From the London Age.)

Because the machinations of the Corn Laws which we have so often denounced have prevailed—because the female influence of certain obnoxious persons—persons who scrupled not to attempt to sacrifice the fair, just and equal rights of a noble maiden at the shrine of their own sacred anti-English schemes, had succeeded for a time in placing the Queen in a position of the most fearful difficulty, by publicly proclaiming that there shall be no ministry in England, even should it be by the Queen, welcomed by the Peers, and accepted by the Commons, unless approved of by a vulgar German Vrow and her cliques!

Her Majesty is represented to have said that "she would rather be reduced to a level with a peasant subject, than be deprived of the society of those to whom she was personally attached and who had been the friends of her childhood." It is so, but with all due respect to such a level, it is better that they should be by whom she is surrounded and who are the "friends of her childhood." She never knew anything of them, until called to the Throne, and therefore, the fact is, she is surrounded by those who are the "friends of her childhood."

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THE TWO ESTATES.

BY MARY HOWITT.

The children of the rich man no caring care they like lilies in the sunshine how beautiful they grow!

And will they be beautiful; in raiment of the velvet, gold, and ermine, their little forms are dressed.

With a hat and jaunty feather set lightly on their head, And golden hair, like angels' locks, over their shoulders spread.

And will they be beautiful; they toil not, neither do they spin, Nor dig, nor delve, nor do they aught their daily bread to win.

They eat from gold and silver all luxuries wealth in hand, They sleep on beds of softest down, in chambers rich and grand.

They dwell in lofty houses, with gardens round them, And servants to attend them if they go in or out.

They have music for the hearing and pictures for the eyes, And eat and drink and play, and are contented with their ways.

No wonder they are beautiful; and if they chance to die, Among dark lords and ladies, in the chancel vault they lie.

With marble tablets on the wall inscribed, that all may know, The children of the rich man are mouldering below.

The children of the poor man, around the humble doors They throng of city alleys and solitary nooks.

In hot and noisy factories they turn the ceaseless wheel, And eat and with feeble appetite their coarse and joyless meal.

They rise up early in the morning, ne'er dreaming of delight; And weary, wet, and heart-sore, they go to bed at night.

They have no brave apparel, with golden clasp and gem; So their clothes keep out the weather, they're good enough for them.

Their hands are broad and horny; they hunger, and are cold; They learn what toil and sorrow mean ere they are five years old.

The poor man's child must step aside if the rich man's child go by; And scarcely might he master his little vanity.

And of what he can be vain; his most beautiful array, Is when the rich man's children have worn out and cast away.

The finely-spun, the many-hued, the new are made for him, He must clothe himself with thankfulness in garments soiled and dim.

He is the children of the rich in charity go by, And what a heavenly life is there, he says with a sigh.

Then straightway to his work he goes, for feyful though he be, His duty still must be done to help the family.

Thus live the poor man's children; and if they chance to die, In plain, uncoolly coffins, among common graves they lie.

Nor monument nor headstone their humble names declare— But then, O God, will not forget the poor man's children there!

Steam from Glasgow to New-York.—A joint stock company is now forming at Glasgow for carrying passengers and merchandise between the Clyde and New-York, by means of an iron steamship, of great power and capacity, to sail at the rate of, at least, sixteen miles an hour, thereby making a passage nearly a monthly voyage to America.

The thirty sixth child of Wm. Smith, of Coddish, Ireland, was baptized by the Rev. M. P. Fay, in the month of April last. The father is in his 55th year and has had four wives.

In the East Indies, the Amerees, with 22,000 men, were about to attack Sir John Royle, who was close to Hyderabad.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NARRATIVE OF SIR FRANCIS HEAD.

Continued from our last.

My Lordship cannot have forgotten the total defeat which the Republicans experienced by the attempt to drive me from this inviolable position, and as the British population of the North American Colonies were eager spectators of the conflict, your Lordship will, I am sure, pardon me for expressing the feelings of mortification and depression with which I now recollect the prophecies which, ever since the commencement of the political war, I have waged here, have invariably foreboded that I should not be supported by the British Government.

"It is not of my power" (I stated in my despatch No. 24, dated 6th of April last) "to describe to your Lordship, without the appearance of exaggeration, the joy and gladness expressed to me by all parties at the constitutional resistance I have made; but I will not conceal from your Lordship that there is one question at this moment in almost everybody's mind, namely, 'Will the Lieutenant-Governor be supported by the Home-Government?' He never said, say the Radicals; 'He fear he will not,' say the Conservatives.

My Lord, there is no portion of your Lordship's instructions which I am not at this moment preparing to carry into effect. I have made it generally known that I am about to surrender to the Provincial Legislature the casual and territorial revenues of the Crown; and I have also informed the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, that I have recommended the revision of the Land-granting Department of the Crown; and I have also informed the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, that I have recommended the revision of the Land-granting Department of the Crown; and I have also informed the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, that I have recommended the revision of the Land-granting Department of the Crown.

The only individual who might be expected to protect the interests of the emigrant, is the Lieutenant-Governor; but I fear the reputation which he has acquired for his late instructions to Sir A. Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor, if he attempted to guard the Crown lands, would not only offend the two branches of the Legislature against him, but his own Executive Council might reasonably argue, that unless they also opposed him, they would forfeit the confidence of the Legislature.

Your Lordship has only to review the singular position, to perceive that it confirms the manner in which the most obtinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, chronic debility, scrofulous swellings, and ulcers, and all other chronic affections, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would dream of expecting, but to which thousands have testified from long experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken night and day, they promote the insensible perspiration, and so reduce the system of febrile action, and the attendant obstructions, so to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the restoration of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. The effect of these medicines, if taken in the manner I have just mentioned, is to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the restoration of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

THE NEW BOARDING HOUSE, Digby, N. S.

THE Subscriber having taken that rental and extensive premises recently held by Captain Reynolds, for a General Boarding Establishment, begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that as Digby presents many local advantages and inducements to Families and others to visit it for the improvement of health, &c., his establishment, he trusts will combine every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of those who may favour him with their patronage and support.

DAVID EDGAR.

June 7, 1839.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resist every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient, and by the extreme obduracy which the disease induces in some give rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of the great peculiarities in its susceptibility of a removal from an eastern wind—can without the reputation of the original exciting cause. In this Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the patient affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was never so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to reduce the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive and permanent cure of this disease, and the means of removing it from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the patient affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was never so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to reduce the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

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