THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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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.

OCT.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	S. MOON	H. W.
9 Saturday,	6 23	5 38	0 2	8 20
10 Sunday,	6 24	5 37	1 21	9 16
11 Monday,	6 25	5 36	2 36	10 4
12 Tuesday,	6 27	5 35	3 58	10 47
13 Wednesday,	6 28	5 33	5 13	11 23
14 Thursday,	6 29	5 31	sets.	Morn
15 Friday,	6 30	5 30	5 36	0 2

New Moon 14th, 11h. 44m. morn.

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: R. F. Hazen, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, 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: Mr. D. J. M'Laughlin.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint 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: James Kirk, 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, (Sundays excepted.)

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

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to the Wooden Building lately erected on Robertson's Wharf, (heretofore known as Donaldson's Wharf,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Ship Chandlery, of every description.

May 7. WM. ROBERTSON.

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in the second store SANDS' Arcade, formerly occupied by Faulkner & Wheeler, where he will keep on hand a choice selection of the best *Wines, Liquors, &c. &c.* Also, *Pastry, Sandwiches, &c.*, may be had at all times by those friends who will favour him with a call.

May 14. A. COLLINS.

The Subscribers

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced business as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, under the Firm of

Sancton & Crookshank.

and trust their assiduity and attention, joined to their intimate knowledge of business, will merit a share of public patronage.

GEO. P. SANCTON,
May 1, 1841. A. G. CROOKSHANK.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the Firm of DEWOLF & BENT, has been this day dissolved. All debts owing to the late Firm, are to be paid to William H. Dewolf, by whom the business will in future be carried on.

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. F. BENT.

Amherst, N. S., 12th May, 1841.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

By late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow:

100 BUNDLES best London Oakum, 160 coils Cordage, 1¼ to 7½ Shrouding
50 coils Manilla, 1¼ to 4 inch,
50 coils 2, 3, and 4 yarn Spunyarn,
200 bolts Navy CANVAS,
450 cases Crown Window Glass,
100 casks Anti-corosive Paints,
240 kegs White Lead, &c.; 17 casks Blacking,
47 chests Howqua's Fine Congou Tea,
50 cases Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Bottled Fruits, &c.; 100 barrels Roman Cement,
20 cases Patent Medicines and Windsor Soap,
4 cases Padlocks,—For sale by

June 11. W. P. RANNEY.

Loaf Sugar! Loaf Sugar!!

LANDING ex ship *Agnes Ann*, from Greenock, 15 Hhds. Refined SUGAR;

In Store.—12 Tierces do. do. Families who wish a supply for preserving fruit are invited to call, as it will be sold cheap for cash by

July 30. JAS. MALCOLM.

White Lead, Oil, &c.

FOR SALE by the subscribers at their Store in Ward-street—A quantity of No. 1 & 2 White LEAD, Yellow, Red and Green PAINT; boiled & Raw Linseed OIL, in small packages; PUTTY in small casks and bladders; Barrels COAL TAR; Barrels Winnington TAR and PITCH; fresh ground OATMEAL; 10 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; Hhds. of Molasses.

May 7 1841. CRANE & M'GRATH.

RUM, SUGAR, &c.

JUST received and for sale at lowest market prices: 20 Puns. Fine flavored RUM, of extra strength; 15 Hhds. choice Porto Rico SUGAR, 5 Bbls. Rum Colouring by

Sept. 10—2t. W. H. STREET.

Miscellany.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

Our early impressions of London were of that gorgeousness of golden glitter and blaze of precious stones pervading the Arabian Tales; nor would we then dream that hunger, houselessness, or toil, had place in our imagined terrestrial paradise. On our first crossing Finchley Common, and gaining the summit of that abrupt declivity upon which Highgate arch-way now stands, whence the first obscure and smoke dimmed prospect of the mighty Babylon is obtained by those journeying from the north, we well remember the straining of the eyes, and craning of the neck, and mounting among the luggage upon the roof to catch the murky volume of the endless town extended wide below.—Nor do we forget the laugh raised at the expense of our simplicity, by the waggish guard demanding a sovereign-toll for our first appearance in sight of London, assuring us that his prerogative entitled him to that sum from every new comer, and which in our then verdant condition, we were *green* enough to believe.

But it is not only the stranger who is full of imaginings of the universal splendor and luxury of London; many unobserving residents, whose speculation is confined to the great articles of communication between one end of town and another, or the realms of fashion at the West End, are of the same opinion, that poverty, which they do not see, they cannot believe exists; and as the contemplation of distress is not at any time very pleasing, few will be at the trouble to make expeditions for the discovery of the abiding places of human misery. The truth is, poverty and wretchedness are more bashful in London than elsewhere—hiding themselves from the sight of prosperous and abundance, they nestle in nooks and corners—

'Where no contiguous palace rears its head;
To mock the meanness of their humble shed.'

And as the world of wealth and fashion boast their neighbourhood so do the worlds of misery congregate in theirs. If there is a court end, there is also a beggar's end of the town; there is wretchedness genteel and ungenteel, paltpers fashionable and unfashionable.

Nothing of this do you meet with in the leading arteries of the metropolis. You may walk from the Bank to Hyde Peak Corner, with money in your hand, and not encounter a single object of charity; all exhibits the pride of successful industry, and the ostentation of superfluous wealth. In such a city, you would hardly believe that human beings should be compelled to pick up from dunghills the refuse vegetables of the markets, to wash and offer them for sale; and yet the obscure court wherein we reside, resounds with the cries of those who have obtained their baskets of vegetables in this way at second hand; nay, we have ourselves seen the poor creatures culling their vegetables in this fashion!

It would scarcely be creditable that, in splendid London, women are subjected to various kinds of severe and repulsive toil, that if such things were related of Turks or Hottentots, we should set them down as so many proofs of inherent barbarism among the people where such usages had place.—For example, the porterage of meat at the wholesale markets, at Newgate and Leadenhall, is performed by women, many of them old. You will see these wretched creatures stagger under the weight of a side of beef, having an entire sheep upon their heads, conveying their burdens to the butchers' carts, drawn up in the vicinity of the market.—Surely this is man's work; and if women are driven by hard necessity to such masculine toil, it must argue something rotten in the state of that society where such extreme necessity is suffered to exist. Another melancholy and revolting spectacle is, that of women and of children of all ages, up to the middle in the vast laystalls, wherein are collected the removed filth of the metropolis, riddling and sifting those mountains of dust, as it is technically called, are composed, begrimmed with irremovable skins of dirt, and looking more like damned souls from some infernal prison-house, than creatures who are heirs to an eternal heritage of heaven!

It is really wonderful to see how life is sustained by a great amount of our overcrowded population. Go to Stratton Ground in Westminster, to Tottenham Court Road, or along Whitechapel, places where a prescriptive right seems to exist to expose, in the open air, the wares of humble traffickers, on a Saturday in winter when the snow is on the ground, or falling about your ears, and see the crowds of shivering creatures standing by their little stock in trade, to be converted, if they are fortunate, into the means of staying off starvation for the morrow. There, for example, stands a poor woman, her tray of oranges and apples supported against her limbs by a strap of leather, passing over her shoulders; a rushlight flickers in the midst of her fruity store; at either side, sucking their little fingers to beguile the cold, are two half clad children, bending eager eyes on the passing crowd, as it imploring them to buy; the aspect of mother and children is that of creatures habituated to hunger, hardship, and grief. Near to these stands a blind old man, a framework hung before his breast, whence depend stay laces, braces, pencil cases, and such trifling articles; his sightless orbs, as they roll to and fro in their sockets, are his advocates; he trusts implicitly to the honor and good feeling of his customers in his little transactions, for who would rob the blind? Further on is a poor widow, whose means of livelihood is an inverted umbrella filled with penny prints; one glance will tell you she has seen better days, and her little merchandize, tastefully assorted, indicates no vulgar mind. At the steps of a door sits a poor woman nursing, a babyat her breast; when you inquire her grief, she extends in her hands a few boxes of lucifer matches, and informs you she has been striving all day, and has sold nothing.

The sallow-faced manufacturer from the country, who came up to London in the vain attempt to procure work, with his wife and children, are drawn up in the kennel, silently imploring alms; a ragged soldier of the late Spanish legion, with a wooden leg, and pewter crosses of San Fernando, offers forty songs for a halfpenny, a little boy hardly able to crawl, screams fifty radishes a half penny; here are stalls covered with pieces of stale flat fish; there, murdered grimalkins are offered for sale, under the savory incognito of mutton-pies; in another place, the skin of the animal, stripped while yet alive, is hawked about by the wife or the daughter of the piecman. Meat, fish, flesh, and fowl, condemned by the proper authorities of the several markets, are here exposed to every state of putridity, and what is more extraordinary, find abundance of consumers. Truly if the spectator of these, the obverse sides of life, does not feel a lively sense of thankfulness to the Great Being who has vouchsafed to him abundance, we earnestly recommend him to turn Turk in default of a better religion! Can any one, with a heart the size of a nutmeg, contemplate without pain the pitiable condition of these poor wretches, who make out life from hand to mouth, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and perpetually baited by the myrmidons of law, whose recreation seems to be in hunting these children of misfortune from humble misery to crime.

Of positive and decided impressions the first and strongest the stranger wandering through London feels, is the idea of illimitability. It is to him not only a world, but a world without an end, spreading its gigantic arms on every side.—It seizes upon surrounding villages, expels the rural deities from their ancient seats, and aims at universal empire of bricks and mortar. It is an eternity of town, without beginning and without end—an ocean filling the mind of the bewildered wanderer with the idea of amplitude, infinitesimally extended. Let the adventurous traveller take his station in the heart of the city, and thence set out on a voyage of discovery to the end, if there is such a thing, of this great American sea serpent of a town. Miles upon miles of narrow, dingy streets, crammed to repletion with waggons, threatening to crush him between their ponderous wheels and the contiguous wall, indicate the city, whose enormous wealth and splendor are to the ignorant eye but poorly evidenced by dingy warehouses, dark alleys, and retired counting houses, where the office lamp for ever burns an eternal fire before the shrine of Mammon. Yet here is the heart's core of the vast mass—here is neither time nor inclination, space nor opportunity, for exhibition or show of wealth—here, as in the breast of the royal Dane, is 'that within that passeth show;' and the wayfarer would, without a guide, puzzle himself in vain to discover the dusky den whence a Rothschild stretches forth a saving hand to tottering monarchs, or reassures the extinguished credit of bankrupt governments. It is truly astounding to us of the vulgar, who are in the habit of associating great business with great bustle, to contemplate the whereabouts of the city firms, whose credit and whose influence affect, one way or another, the commercial interests of the universal world. Here, indeed, may you behold commerce in all the immensity and glory, without any of the tinsel or gingerbread, of empire, here confidence and credit sit upon thrones of adamantine rock, smiling upon trickster statesmen and penniless Chancellors of Exchequers; here, as from a fountain, the stream of enterprise inundates all lands, fertilizing as it flows, and returning only to flow forth and fertilize again.

Mighty city! thy warehouses groan beneath the weight of the accumulated products of the ends of the earth; thy mercantile navy, numberless as the birds of ocean, flies on errands of peace from pole to pole; thy capitalists wield at will the destinies of distant nations; and thy merchant princes grasp with the right hand and the left the extremities of either Ind.

There is no place for trumpery ostentation, or the vain display of dissipated wealth. The governor of the Bank of England and a junior clerk carry with them a chop to an humble tavern, and partake of the mid day meal with equal humility; a director of the East India House and a draper's assistant eat their biscuit and take their glass of sherry at the bar; the owner of a hundred ships and the mate of a trader exchange the news of the day over the table of a dingy coffee house of a dusky alley off Cornhill.

Taking his way down one of the main arteries of the metropolis, the great aorta, for example, that pours the full tide of human existence through Fleet street and the Strand, the splendor, less real than that he has left behind, but more apparent, breaks upon his astonished view. The shops of the goldsmith piled from floor to roof with the richest treasures of their art; the shawl shops, through whose christal front you catch the gorgeousness of the commodities within; the emporiums of works of art and *rerita*, where lessons of taste may be had for looking; the vast repositories of learning, appealing eloquently to the eye of the mind; these, and a thousand evidences of diffusive wealth, oppress for a while and bewilder the mind by their immensity, and almost lead us to the belief that all the wealth and splendor of the world must be gathered here for a show. How much more would our astonishment increase, if we knew the history of any one of those shops disputing our attention. The fortunes that have been amassed within for a succession of generations—the fortunes that are now being amassed in them by some, and the handsome competence they afford to all—the taxes they pay to the municipality and to the revenue—the incomes they afford in ground rents, profit rents, beneficial interests, and partnerships to numbers—the livelihoods derived from them by tradesmen, clerks, assistants, down to the porters who take off the shutters, and the man who sweeps the crossing—not to speak of the myriads who, all over the world, earn their bread and support their families by manufacturing the thousand and one works of art and industry that are there, within the limits of an hour's walk, exhibited to every passing stranger, who can or cannot buy. Truly we are not to blame in speaking of this city as a world, when we consider that their shops, spitted together in rows like so many larks, and edging each other off the pavement, are estates each to its owner, and may be compared, for the purposes of illustration, to a vast extent of territory, giving subsistence and employment to numbers of our fellow creatures.

We are at Charing Cross; we have left behind the regions of the great merchants of the shopocrats, and we now timidly adventure upon the courtly regions of the consumers and customers. What a change! Here pride seems to reign triumphant;—coroneted carriages abound; the butterflies of fashion are abroad; ostentatious wealth and non-productive industry rule the destinies of this extremity of our world. Anon, in the heart of a mighty thoroughfare, where every foot of ground is worth its weight in gold, we skirt a dead wall, a penitentiary doubtless, or a prison. No, the massive gate falls back upon its ponderous hinges, and while a gorgeous equipage rolls forth, reveals for an instant a spacious court yard ornamented with statues and vases, a sumptuous palace occupying the background. We would look at the revealed splendors for a moment, but the portly Cerberus forbids,—darting an indignant glance at the inquisitive stranger, he hastens to close the massive portal in our teeth.

Talk of the Grand Turk, forsooth, and his seraglio! talk of the exclusion of a place to the impenetrability of the Faubourg St. Germain! an assault upon the privacy of any one of them is child's play compared with the forlorn hope of penetrating the exclusive seclusion of the magnates of London fashionable life.

The space occupied by some of the town palaces of our great nobility, would, if let as building ground, yield more than the revenue of a German potentate; a slip of wharfage cut off from the foot of the garden of one of these, produces at this moment upwards of eight thousand pounds a year, and the garden alone would let for sixteen or eighteen thousand more. Perhaps nothing can convey a better idea of the illimitable revenues of some of the great aristocracy, than the fact that they can afford, at this immense sacrifice, the indulgence of city parks around their city palaces.

The traveller is now leaving the neighbourhoods of commerce; as he goes on for a little while, the vicinity of shops and private dwellings continues; but soon the former give up the unequal contest, and our stranger finds himself in what is conventionally understood as a genteel neighbourhood.

A mile or two farther on, grass plots and holly bushes, growing from tubs, come into fashion; box pots, well stored with mignionette, musk, stone crop, geraniums, polianthuses, decorate the windows, and the self deluded *voyageur* fondly believes that he must now, at least, approximate to the end of the town.

Alas! the end of his journey is further than the journey he has already made; the vast wilderness of London out of town is before him, and as the shades of evening fall, the suburban butchers 'let on' their gas, he find himself somewhere about the end of Kensington and the beginning of Turnham Green, where, foot-sore and weary, he gives it up as a bad job, and returns to the city, satisfied that this vast metropolis is really and truly a world without end.

The vastness of suburban London distinguishes that city eminently from the continental cities. A mile beyond Paris you are in a wilderness of sand hills, gypsum quarries, sterile rocks and wind mills. Beyond the walls of Rome there is literally an immense expanse of desert; whereas London, if we may borrow a bull, surrounds itself, suburb clinging to suburb, like onions fifty on a rope.

TO A MOUNTAIN STREAMLET.

BY ROBERT HAMILTON.

Streamlet of beauty! pure child of the heath,
The bells of the wild-flowers twine o'er thee a wreath;
And bow to the kiss of the bland mountain sigh,
To gem their sweet forms with the tears of thine eye,
Then resting their heads, sweet odors they fling,
Far, far o'er the vale, on the young zephyr's wing.

Thou art lone in thy loveliness, maiden of dew!
Thy touch is the heath—wide o'er thee the blue—
Yet happily thou, on thy free course dost flow,
With a sweet lucid smile in the sun's golden glow,
Like some beautiful babe, all joyous in mirth,
Ere stain'd with the guile of this sin-blighted earth.

The lark is thy mate—his blithe matin lay
He pours over thy breast at the blue peep of day—
As, shaking his plumes from the dew-tears of night,
He mounts to the regions of joy giving light;
And thou, beauteous streamlet, soft music doth lend,
As thy waters are kissing their flower-studded strand.

The gold bosomed bee with his moor bugle horn,
To seek the heath's blossoms in summer doth come,
And oft on thy banks the butterfly sips
His dew, luscious draught, from thy honey-bell's lips,
And the wild duck in plumage of purple and gold,
Sails over thy bosom in happiness bold.

When the night veils the earth, and the gems of God's throne,
Are gleaming in glory, thou art not alone;
On the banks sport the fairies, of mountain and moor,
And the night bird to echo doth melody pour;
And the dew as it falls, thy pure bosom to kiss,
Gives a sigh like the sound of some angel of bliss!

"THY WILL BE DONE."

The voice of warning peeps through life's fold hourly almost with a fearful peal! Do we heed it? It comes upon us, it speaks to us amid pleasure and selfish pursuit and heated contests, and eagar strivings to guide, to save. Do we obey it? Alas! too often is that voice heard only as a passing wind that sweeps by us! And yet there breathes not the being who does not long to follow it, who does not feel as if he must obey it, who does not resolve to be guided by it. Let it be so. For none of us can there be hope or happiness unless we do it—unless like the true penitent we can say, "Thy will be done!" The following picture is no fiction, and thoughtless youth, and sober age, may gaze upon it and earn something of the sterner realities of life and know, too, the only means by which its hard trialsmay be met, or its seducing lures overcome.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

A mother was kneeling in the soft light of the dyingday, by the side of her suffering babe; the deep lowbreathed accents of the father went up in supplication, as if to the very ear of the Eternal, "O! Thou who didst weep at the grave of Lazarus, nd dost note every pulsation of the human heartlook down in thy compassion on our helpless child. O! save him for thy mercy's sake! Whatever dou thou withholdest, give us the life of our swee babe."

"Amen," responded the trembling voice of the heartstricken mother, as she wiped away the cold sweat from his pale forehead. "O! William I cannot give him up," she added, "he is so lovely, and yet he is our only one; surely your petition will be granted."

The unconscious infant lay motionless in its cradle, a little bosom heaved with the faint breath of life; its tiny fingers were half hid beneath his golden hair, while the sweet smile that played around its fevered lips, seemed to respond to the whispering oangels, as if they were already welcoming the freedspirit to the land of light. The father and mother gazed upon it with an intensity that none but aparent's heart can feel. Gradually the smile relaxd—the hand fell down upon its bosom—the throbing of the heart became more tranquil—a moisture diffused itself over the skin, and a sweet sleepfell upon it, clothing it as with a mantle.

Long and quietly it slumbered; and when the eye opned and lip moved, its cherub face seemed irradited with unearthly intelligence and purity.—Day fter day, and night after night the father and mother watched their boy; as he was slowly restored tohealth and activity. God spared him and he grewup in loveliness, the pride of his parents. Pestience stalked abroad. Death laid low the youtg and the beautiful. Still their child, as if by sometalismanic spell, was preserved, and the fond mother thanked God in her heart, that he had lived to cofort her.

* * * * *

Time passed on. Again the mother bent over him a blighted, blasted being. The cherub smile of infantine innocence had taken place to the intensity of remorse, and the sternness of despair. The sir boy had grown to manhood. He had gone forth into the world. He had mingled with the giddy throng that pursue the syren of Pleasure till they had too late that with her, joy is but a name and hope a phantom; that she leads to sorrow and death. Her contaminating withering influence overmastered him, and he went onward till the poisonous mildew of guilt settled on his soul, and wasid his existence.

"Let me curse God and die," said the wretched sufferer.

"O! that thou hadst died in the calmness and sweetness of thy childhood," murmured the self accuse mother.

Again the father knelt by the bed side of his son, and its voice once more went up in prayer. "Whatsoever thou givest or withholdest enable us to say sincerely," "*Thy Will be Done.*"

"Amen," clearly articulated the mother and the Angel of Death took the spirit of the hopeless to the tar of God.—*Register.*

PEACE.—*La Presse* states that the society for the Propagation of Christian Morality has announced a premium for the best essay on the following subject:—"To propose the best means of obtaining the blessing of an universal and permanent peace. To demonstrate that every war is not only a violence committed against every sentiment of humanity, but that it is completely opposed to the real prosperity of nations and to the happiness of man, considered in his physical, moral, and intellectual attributes. That it is, moreover, entirely, in contradiction with the spirit and precepts of Christianity. To indicate, likewise, the best means of conciliating the differences between nations, and to establish an universal peace without having recourse to arms." "The essays to be forwarded to the secretary of the society before the 1st of December next. "The prize, 1,000f. will be awarded on the 1st of January next. A gold medal will be awarded to the author who shall obtain an *accessit*. The essay must consist of at least 200 pages printed in octavo."

ABOUT BORROWING.

There are different species of borrowers, just as there are differently sized and coloured kine in the same herd.

1. There is your really very much obliged borrower. He asks as if he were, indeed, asking a favor; appears truly thankful for your kindness. It is really a pleasure to lend to such a man. It does one good to see how happy and grateful he feels on being accommodated. And in such cases the pleasure is enhanced by the hopeful prospect there is of seeing the loaned article again in due time.

2. But here is your not-to-be-denied borrower. "I will take your chaise this afternoon if you please." "You *will take* it then?" "Not so, exactly; but I very much need the loan." There is more of the demand than the request. He *must* have it, and his tone is much more near that of the possessor than the borrower. He seems to come *claiming* a right, rather than asking a favor. There is one comfort in lending to such a man; it will evince a very commendable degree of self-possession and self denial, if it is done with cordial cheerfulness.

3. There is the perpetual borrower. He lives by it. Seven out of ten of the articles of common life are wanting on his premises, and he makes good the gap when need presses, by a mission to the nearest neighbor. He will borrow any thing. He is not nice about it. He will borrow the new book before *you* have opened it. He will do the same by the newspaper before you have shaken out its folds. He will borrow your horse, and borrow your grain to feed him with, and *your* boy to harness him; and to cap the climax, he will borrow you—if he can—to bring the borrowed articles back again.

4. Lastly. Here comes the man to whom you must lend, literally "hoping for nothing again." You may as well make over and quit-claim at once what you lend, and take your final farewell of it. If it get into his hands it is GONE, as certainly as if you saw the sea swallow it up. If you could bid *him* farewell at the same time you did the loaned article, and be as sure of never seeing him again, as you are of never seeing that, you might thankfully submit to the loss. But you need not hope for this.

But if borrowers are willing to have the Scriptures shed light on this subject, we joyfully refer them to the interesting incident mentioned in 2. Kings, 6th chapter. As one of the servants of the prophet Elisha was "felling a beam, the axe-head fell into the water; and he cried and said, Alas, Master! for it was borrowed."

There was anxiety about that borrowed axe. Think of that, oh ye borrowers. The loss was felt as peculiarly great because it was borrowed. And the prophet himself became deeply interested in the matter. Miraculous power was exerted to recover the lost article, and secure the lender his own. What a care good men of those days had for those who had befriended them with a loan! Good men of ours might very honorably imbibe their spirit in this matter. We wish every borrower, on his way home with his loane, would repeat the fifth verse of the above named chapter.

Reader, suppose every borrowed article under your roof night, at this moment, have the power of utterance, and in a clear and loud voice exclaim, "*Let me go home!*" Would there be perfect silence in your dwelling? Would there be no uproar in the book case? None in the depositories of household utensils? None among the farming tools? Nothing to "peep and mutter" from garret to cellar? Nothing but a most comforting silence from the centre to circumference of all your premises?

We think that if every borrowed article could declare its owner's name with living voice, some of the dwellings in this land would become little Babels, and were each such article to march off without ceremony to its own home, there would be sad chasms in the catalogue of some people's possessions.

Not a few borrowers have taken so kind and *persevering* care of articles loaned, that memory runneth not concerning the borrowing at all, and it becomes never a question or a suspicion that said articles are not in the hands of the rightful owner!

Only a word more. Ye borrowers! Be modest. Be thankful. Take a denial meekly. If you see a gloomy November sky in the countenance of him you besiege, yet let the joyous sunshine of July be seen in yours. Summer suns do wonders in raising the temperature. But do be merciful to what you borrow. Keep in mind the young prophet's anxiety about the borrowed axe. Give the lender the joy of your promptitude in regard to time, and honesty as to the equity of the exchange. "Make not the Ephah small and the Shekel great." If he casts a sorrowful farewell glance at the article loaned, as though he were to see it no more, see what a prompt and joyful disappointment you can minister upon him.

Ye lenders! Capitulate cheerfully. If you wait to have the castle stormed, you will be less likely to recover your goods. If every precious motive compels you at any time to say "nay!" do not say it roughly, but with winning mildness. It would be dreadful to have a constant and faithful borrower driven from your doors by an unlucky scowl. If the billows of provocation rise high, never say any thing fiercer than the quiet appeal of the Quaker. "Friend, I should like to have thee return my wheel-barrow, which thou hast broken, so that when I have had it mended, I can enjoy the privilege of lending it to thee again!"—*Boston Recorder.*

The mysterious murder of Mary C. Rogers, still excites the public mind in New-York. We copy the following latest particulars that throw any light on the atrocious act:

THE CASE OF MARY ROGERS AND THE PLACE OF THE MURDER.—The late investigations and discoveries in relation to the murder of this unfortunate girl have settled two important points. First, the place where she was last seen alive; secondly, the place where she was murdered.

The former is the little wooden tavern close at the foot of Weehawken Hill, formerly known as "Nick Moore's House." This tavern, on a Sunday in fine weather is visited by numbers of ladies and gentlemen from New-York, who usually come there in parties of two and four: no lady ever coming without a gentleman to accompany her. At this house the visiters usually stay for half an hour, to rest and refresh themselves with wine, lemonade, cold cats, &c. before they ascend the Weehawken Hill, or stroll along the lower road towards Bull's Ferry, or Hamilton's Monument, at the Duelling Ground.

Half way between the Elysian Fields and Nick Moore's House there is a small wooden shanty, on the mud bank, where liquor is sold, and where almost every Sunday, crowds of rowdies, armed with sticks, arrive in boats, (which they can moor close up to the house) drink, swear, fight, and sally forth towards the Weehawken Hill, frequently insulting and beating all they meet on their way, besides eating and drinking wherever they can, and then, by reason of their numbers and their weapons refusing to pay for anything.

In the afternoon on the fatal Sunday on which Mary Rogers was murdered, she was seen to arrive at Hoboken, at 3 o'clock, by the ferry boat. Adam ——, the stage driver for Mr. Van Buskirk, and another young man, saw her and recognized her as she left the boat, and made a remark to that effect at the time. She was then in company with a dark complexioned young man; and, as they left the ferry, they took the road to Weekawken. Adam, the stage driver, also saw the body when found near the Sybil's Cave, and recognized it at once—so that there should seem to be no mistake about this.

On the same Sunday afternoon—the day of the murder—Mrs. Loss, (a fine, intelligent, good looking lady, about thirty years of age, and of German descent,) who now keeps the tavern formerly kept by Nick Moore, states that among many others who came to her house, was a young lady about the age and exact appearance of Mary Rogers, and dressed precisely as Mary Rogers was said to have been dressed. This young lady reached her house about 4 o'clock, in company with a dark complexioned young man. Mrs. L. took several glasses of liquor into the parlor, where the company (five or six ladies and as many gentlemen) were sitting; Miss Rogers was sitting on the settee—the young gentleman rose to hand her a glass of liquor, when she said "I'll take lemonade." Soon after this she took the arm of the young man and walked out towards the hill, bowing to Mrs. L. as she went out. Mrs. L. was induced to notice her dress (a light peculiarly striped one) particularly, and observed to her eldest boy "that's a very pretty young lady, and has got a dress on exactly like your aunt had, when she last came here before she died."

This was the last that Mrs. Loss ever saw of the unfortunate Mary Rogers. And now, to be correct in the order of time, we may here state that, on that Sunday afternoon, there was a much larger number of fire rowdies, butcher boys, soap-locks, and all sorts of riotous miscreants over at Weehawken, and almost all of them armed with sticks. A great many came in row boats to the rum hole on the mud bank; and two boats in particular, (one with six and the other with nine desperadoes in them,) landed their contents at the little wharf on Mr. King's property, not far from Ludlow's place. These scoundrels came up to the little shanty by the road side, next to Nick Moore's house, and there called for drink, seized all the cakes, &c. and ate them—refused to pay anything, and threatened to beat every body that interfered with them. All these had clubs.—They then went toward the hill, and remained prowling about till after dark, when the two boats in question left in a great hurry.

The poor girl, Mary Rogers, it is said by those who assert they saw her, went up the Weehawken Hill; strolled nearly a mile beyond the hotel on the top, in company with the young man already mentioned. The rain came on, and she took shelter in a small house or tavern near the roadside. Here also a parcel of the rowdies came, drank, and were very insolent. Mary and her companion, detained by the rain, did not leave the house till near or after dark, when they descended the hill; and when near the foot of it another shower came on; it is believed they then took shelter under some bushes in the side of the hill, between the two roads; and there it is also believed both were murdered, and the poor girl violated.

In confirmation of this, Mrs. Loss says, that she sent her little boy, Oscar, soon after dark, to drive a bull down the lower road to Ludlow's. Some time after he left she heard what she calls a frightful screaming as of a young girl in great distress, partly choked, and calling for assistance, and sounded like "oh! oh! God!" &c., uttered in great agony. So loud were the screams that her other son heard them down in the cellar. She thought the bull had tossed her boy, and rushed out in terror, calling his name down the road to Ludlow's. As soon as she called out, there was a noise as of struggling, and a stifled suffering scream, and then all was still. She reached Ludlow's, passing the very scene of the murder, found her boy safe, and returned to the house. And as there had been several noisy fights that day, she thought no more of the screaming.

Time passed on, until the 25th of last month. On that day her boys were out collecting Sassafras bark, and chanced to penetrate the small thicket, between the two roads on the side of the hill where the murder was committed. Here there are three or four very large stones, forming a kind of seat, with back and footstool to it. The boughs and briar bushes are twined thickly around it, and there is not room scarcely to stand upright in it. In fact, it is a place fit for such a murder, and one from which the unfortunate girl could not have escaped without violation, if ever she was forced into it. On the upper stone lay a white garment. The little boy exclaimed—"Halloo! here's somebody has left their shirt."—The big boy picked it up, and found it was a woman's petticoat. On the second stone lay the identical silk scarf (all crumpled up as if torn off forcibly) which was worn by the young lady who was at Mrs. Loss's house, and which has been identified as Mary Rodgers's scarf. The petticoat had been darned in a hurry, and has been identified. In a little hollow between the seat stone and a trunk of a small tree, day Mary Rogers's parasol and pocket handkerchief, marked with her name. A little further off lay her gloves turned inside out, as if they had been forcibly drawn from her hands in a hurry. And on one of the briar bushes hung two pieces of her dress, which had evidently been torn out as she was dragged through this horrid place; one piece of the dress was so doubled as to have a thorn once times through it.—The place around was stamped about, and the branches were broken, and roots bruised and mashed, all betokening that it had been the scene of a very violent struggle. The marks of a high heeled boot were very plain; and it appeared from the position of the articles, as if the unfortunate girl had been there horribly violated by several rowdies, and ultimately strangled. The spot is not far from the river—the access to the water easy—and the rails between it and the river were all found taken down, as if the bodies of Mary Rogers and the young man had both been carried thence from the scene of the murder.

All the articles found were taken great care of by Mrs. Loss, who took the earliest opportunity of delivering them up to the Mayor of this city, and acquainting him with all the details of the case.

Such are some of the strong features of the late movements in relation to this extraordinary murder.

The rose hath its thorns, the diamond its specks, and the best man his failings.

There is nothing, however absurd or wicked, which will want an advocate or an argument to support it.

POOR COPY

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—The enclosed communication signed "Episcopalian," which has appeared in the public prints, has attracted some attention. It is temperately written, and appears to solicit investigation. If the strictures contained in it are just, the public ought to be aware of the fact. If they are not so, the Editor of "The Church" ought to know that such a document is before the public, and to have the opportunity of counteracting its influence. As your paper has a wide circulation, the insertion of the communication in question, may promote one or other of these objects.

I am, Your obedient servant,

D. W.

St. John, Oct. 6.

"The Church," newspaper, published at Toronto, has long been held in reputation throughout the British Provinces; but, although I occasionally saw it, or extracts from it in other papers, it was not till lately that it regularly came under my notice. During that period, a change has taken place in its Editorship, and I looked with some anxiety into its pages, to ascertain the views and the opinions of the gentleman, who has now taken upon himself that office.

There never was a time, when it more became every one to read with caution and to weigh with accuracy, whatever relates to the doctrines of religion, than that in which we are placed. It is scarcely safe to peruse any production of the day, without watching the principles it inculcates, and the tenets it may insinuate. I make use of this last term designedly; because it is not only or chiefly plain open statements, which one may expect to meet with—for such would call for little watchfulness, as we should either approve or disapprove at once;—but it is cautiously guarded opinions, doctrines gently hinted at, principles rather guarded than maintained, that we must expect to find in many of the works now rapidly issuing from the press. Perhaps, it is not very honorable to religious objects to make use of these weapons, that they are similar in kind to those resorted to long ago by the advocates of infidelity, for the propagation of their theories; and that in this respect they are following in the steps of Hume Gibbon, and others of the same school.

Taking a decidedly religious character, 'The Church' has ever held what are called 'high-church' views, and has now assumed those which are termed 'ultra high-church,' even those which are disseminated from the press of one of our noble universities in the mother country, and which are universally known by the name of their chief supporter; "Puseyite" having become as clear a designation of the Sect, as the equally famous one of 'Irvingite' was of another, with which the country rang but a few years since. 'The Church' however has not come boldly forward and avowed its principles; but it quietly sinks, by extracts, and by the general tendency of its editorial paragraphs, to implant them in the minds of its readers, without starting or alarming them; and, therefore, its pages fairly come within the scope of my observations, as to the caution requisite in perusing them; from its design of *insinuating* the doctrines it *holds*, rather than owning and openly inculcating them.

Nothing can more clearly show the party to which the Editor belongs than this mode of proceeding. It is that of the Oxford Tractarians—it is that of the Church of Rome, to which these Tractarians so nearly approach—and it is that of the followers of Ignatius Loyola, whose underhand subtilities have given a word to our own language, expressive of all that is base and hypocritical; for how can we better describe such conduct than by designating it—'Jesuitical!"

In reading one of Gresley's Tales, which by-the-way I observe are highly coloured in 'The Church' I was struck with a note expressing regret that Froude's remains had been published, "*as the public mind was not yet prepared for them.*" The object then of these men, is gradually and unsuspectedly to pave the way for the full developement of their views; when they will throw off the mark and appear undisguised,—what? Let them answer the question themselves, and tell the world what their designs are. But no—this would never do. Men are to be cheated into adopting opinions, from which they would now shrink; and are to be entrapped into a party, from whose real name they would start with horror.

'The Church' for August the 14th, contains a striking instance of this underhand line of conduct. The 'Parker Society' established in London, for publishing the works of the reformers of the English church, as affording an antidote to the 'Puseyite' poison, by showing what were the real doctrines of that church, at the time of its separation from the church of Rome, is too well known to be passed over in a religious periodical; and yet could not, consistently with the *profession* of Protestantism, be wholly discountenanced. It is therefore mentioned, and an extract given from its prospectus; but this extract is immediately followed, by the recommendation of another Publication as "equally excellent," called "The Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology." Coming from Oxford, professing to "take up our English Divines just where the Parker Society proposes to end." And where is this? Why, just where the pure Scriptural Evangelical spirit of the Reformers began to fail, and the cold moral tone of writing and preaching which distinguished the seventeenth and great part of the eighteenth centuries prevailed.

'The Parker Society' is intended to promote the revival and extension of spiritual gospel principles, as best calculated to stem the torrent of Popish and anti-christian doctrines; while the Anglo-Catholic Theological Library, has evidently in view, the bringing in a formal outward, heartless religion, because such will prepare the way for the tenets of Oxford—and of Rome! And yet these Societies are represented as "equally excellent," that persons not keenly awake to such matters, and not aware of such devices, who approve the one, may be induced to purchase the publications of the other, and, perhaps, imbibe the spirit they inculcate.

Gresley's writings are well known to me; and more artful compilations under a simple guise there cannot be. They are published in an attractive form, and written in a very gentle and temperate strain;—they are intended for the young and the unlearned; and I do not hesitate to say, they are most mischievous productions, and calculated to do immense and extensive harm. They inculcate a self-righteous, pharisaical spirit; self-satisfaction at the performance of outward duties, while the religion of the heart is wholly omitted; and faith in a crucified Saviour but secondarily named.—The study of the scriptures is discouraged; and private christians denied the right of seeking in that sacred depository for the grounds of their faith, but urged to repose *implicit* confidence in their spiritual instructors.

These books disparage the preaching of the Gospel; that instrument so blessed of the Lord in awakening men, and turning them from sin unto holiness, from Satan to God; and they turn into ridicule many of the Lord's servants who have zealously laboured in His cause, and the promotion of his glory. And these works are by one of the Oxford party—one of the Tractarians—and recommended by "The Church!"

Of the character of "The Church" and the tenets of its Editor, then, there can be no doubt; or I might adduce much more to prove them even in the one number from which I have already quoted—as for instance, the paper by Faber, called "Thinking of the Dead," and Blunt (mind J. J. Blunt, not Henry Blunt whose evangelical writings are justly prized and admired,) on the Early Fathers;"—both containing opinions and assertions, at variance with Protestant belief and ideas.

I trust the eyes of some persons may be opened by these remarks; and that the Editor of "The Church" himself will learn from them, that all are not ignorant of his views, or disposed to yield implicity to his opinions; but that there are those, who being aware of his designs, will not fail to be on the watch to expose them.

An Episcopalian.

SALT.—4,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.—150 chaldrons of Pemberton Coals.
July 30. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CANADA.

(From the Kingston Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.)

Kingston, Sept. 24, 1841.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM.

The last act of respect has been paid to the late Governor General of Canada, and his mortal remains now "slumber in the silent dust." At the suggestion of the town authorities, notified some time previous, the whole of this day has been made a "day of mourning," and observed with all the solemnity of the Sabbath. The shops and places of business have been entirely closed, and all trading and mechanical operations were stopped—the flags of the vessels in the harbour drooped mournfully at half-mast, and the people of the town, everywhere, put on, along with the garments, the "spirit of heaviness." The funeral procession was appointed to leave Government House at eleven o'clock. A. M. The bells commenced tolling at nine o'clock and continued to do so till one o'clock, when the ceremony was over. Soon after ten, all the troops in garrison arrived, consisting of the 14th Regiment, the left wing of the 43rd, the Royal Artillery (on foot,) Kingston Volunteer Artillery, and the two troops of the King's Dragoon Guards and Major Magrath's Lancers. These lined both sides of Church street, at double distance, extending from St. George's Church, a long way up the road by which the funeral was to pass. The only military features in the procession, besides the attendance of officers, were the band of the 14th Regiment, giving to the distinguished dead

"For his passage,
"The soldier's music,"

and the gun-carriage upon which the body was drawn by six black horses of the Artillery, in funeral housings, with their riders in mourning. At eleven the procession bore from Government House its illustrious inmate, upon his last journey, the bell all the while "swinging slow with solemn roar," and minute guns firing when the body reached the limits of the town. The following is the order of the funeral:—

Escort of King's Dragoon Guards and Lancers, with Band of 14th Regiment.

THE BODY,

On a gun-carriage, covered with black cloth, drawn by six Artillery horses also covered. The coffin covered with black silk velvet.

PALL-BEARERS.

The Chief Justice, the Vice Chancellor,
And the following members of Executive Council:
The Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Dunn, Ogden, Draper, Daly, Harrison, and Killaly.

MOURNERS.

The Administrator of the Government, and Mr. Baring, A. D. C. as Chief Mourner,
The Staff and Suite of the late Governor General, (Mr. Murdoch, Major Campbell, Mr Grey, Mr. Dowling.)
The Staff of the Administrator of the Government.
The Medical gentlemen who attended the late Governor General.
(Dr. Farnden and Dr. Sampson.)
Servants, &c., at Government House.
Members of the Legislative Council present in town.
(Hon. P. McGill and J. Macaulay.)
Officers of the Legislative Council.
The Judges.
(Justices Pyke, M'Lean and Hagerman.)
Members of the Legislative Assembly present in town.
(Messrs. Parke, Simpson, De Salaberry, Hincks, Small, Roblin, Gilchrist, Robertson, Derbishire, and Dunlop.)
Officers of the Legislative Assembly,
Major General Clitherow and Staff.
The Heads and Officers of Departments.
(Including those belonging to the officers of the Board of Works, Crown Lands, Survey or General, Receiver General, Inspector General, Provincial Secretary, East and West, Indian Department, Adjutant General of Militia.)
Sheriffs and Mayors.
(Sheriffs McDonald, of the Midland, and Jarvis, of the Home District.
Messrs. Counter and Munro, Mayors of Kingston and Toronto.)
Grand Inquest, Midland District.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
(Including every Department—Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, 43rd and 14th, Ordnance, Commissariat.)
The Bar.
(About thirty to forty Lawyers were in costume.)
The Officers of the Frontenac Militia.
(About forty Officers, in undress uniform, of the 1st 2nd, and 3rd Frontenac Regiments.)
Mechanics' Institute.

On arriving at the Church, the coffin was borne up the middle aisle, and placed upon a tressle near the vault, while the burial service proceeded—There were eight clergymen in attendance—the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, Rev. Mr. Cartwright, Assistant Minister of St. George's and Acting Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. Mr. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council and Lord Sydenham's Family Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Proctor, Chaplain to the Naval station, and Rev. Messrs. Herchmer, Deacon, Patten, and Harper. The first three named, in surplices and their full collegiate costume, officiated at the obsequies; Mr. Cartwright reading the Sentences and the Psalm, Mr. Adamson the Lesson, and the Archdeacon performing the service at the grave. Never in this country did the incomparable beautiful ritual of the Church of England for the dead, appear with more striking effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred edifice, with its galleries, pillars, pulpit, reading-desk, and altar, hung round with the sable drapery of death; the choir and organ chaunting the requiem over the departed; and the Church filled with people dressed in mourning, looking with anxious gaze on the last resting-place of their recent ruler; those, with the dignified appearance of the venerable Minister, as he stretched his hands over the grave, and solemnly pronounced those simple but eloquent words which go direct to the heart of every Christian;—all these, combined with the reflections upon the great loss of him, who, not many weeks ago, in the full enjoyment of intellect, had knelt in that building where now he lay a lifeless corpse, must have made an impression which, even in after years, will never be forgotten.

After the Sentences in the burial service were read, the Choir sung the following

HYMN.

Hark! from the tomb, a doleful sound
My ears attend the cry—
"Ye living men, come, view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.

"Princes, this clay must be your bed,
In spite of all your tow'rs:
The tall, the wise, the rev'rend head
Must lie as low as ours!"

Great God! is this our certain doom?
And are we still secure?
Still walking downwards to the tomb?
And yet prepared no more?

Grant us the pow'rs of quick'ning grace,
To fit our souls to fly;
Then, when we drop this dying flesh,
We'll rise above the sky.

After *dixi custodium* was read, the Choir chaunted "Domine Refugium" (Psalm XC.) When the Lesson was finished, and while the body was lowering into the vault, the Choir sung the following

ANTHEM.

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb:
Take this new treasure to thy trust;
And give these sacred relics room
To slumber in the silent dust!

Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear,
Invade thy bounds. No mortal woes
Can reach the tranquil sleeper here,
Or wake him from his last repose.

So Jesus slept. God's dying Son
Pass'd through the grave, and bless'd the bed:
So may we rest, till from his Throne
The morning break and pierce the shade.

Break from His Throne, illustrious morn!
Attend, O Earth, His sov'reign word!
And thou, O Grave, restore thy form,
In trembling hope, to meet his Lord!

The service being completed, large numbers of the inhabitants visited the Church to see the vault and the mourning decorations. The vault is built under the floor of the middle aisle, not far from the altar, and near the pulpit and reading desk. The body was inclosed in three coffins—the inner one of walnut, the next of lead, and the outer one of mahogany, covered with black silk velvet. There was no ornament upon the coffin, except a silver plate with the inscription, surmounted by the coronet of the deceased.

Many people came from a distance to the funeral. Among others, the Mayor of Oswego, and several gentlemen from that place and Sackett's Harbour. We also noticed the Mayor of Toronto and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis in the procession. Yesterday it rained all day; but to day it has been fine weather, affording the crowds from the town and country a good opportunity to witness the funeral."

The Administrator of the Government was sworn in at Government House at about half past two.—There were present at the Council, the Chief Justice, Messrs. Pyke, M'Lean and Hagerman, in robes. After the Commission of Lord Sydenham was read by Mr. Murdoch, the Oaths of Allegiance Supremacy, and Abjuration,—the Oaths of office of Administrator, of Fidelity to the Laws, and as keeper of the Great Seal, were administered by Mr. Chief Justice Robinson. A salute of seventeen guns was then fired by the Royal Artillery. Several strangers were admitted to witness the ceremony.

Montreal, Sept. 24th.

Dreadful Accident.—Mr. Narcisse Benoit, a respectable farmer in St. Gregoire, opposite Three Rivers, left home with his wife to visit a brother in law in St. Denis, of the name of McDonald, who with his wife, accompanied them to Rouville Mountain, to view the splendid scenery of the neighborhood. The two women, while their husbands were tieing up their horses, went into one of the mills belonging to the Hon. H. De Rouville. The miller having agreed to show them the mill, they ascended to the upper story before him. He lost sight of them for a minute, and was looking for them, when he heard a terrific scream from a small room, in which was enclosed a portion of the machinery, and into which strangers very seldom entered. He rushed into the room, and, to his astonishment and horror, found both sisters entangled in the machinery. Catching hold of one, he endeavoured to pull her out; but, to save himself, was compelled to let go. Mrs. McDonald was drawn through a space less than six inches, every bone in her body being crushed. Mrs. Benoit was also so mangled that she died instantaneously. Mrs. Benoit leaves six children, the eldest under eleven years; and Mrs. McDonald leaves seven, of whom the oldest is not fifteen; and each of them an infant. A Coroner was soon after sent for. The grief and despair of the husbands can scarcely be imagined. *Herald.*

[*From the Kingston Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette, Thursday, Sept. 23.*]

I know not whether you may have heard through the medium of the public press, or from private sources of information, of the late attempt to destroy, by explosion, H. M. steamer *Minos*, while off Chippewa. From all the intelligence I have been able to obtain, it would appear that the sentries on duty heard no noise, nor aware of any approaching danger, until a tremendous explosion took place some distance ahead of the steamer. The intention was not fully understood and explained, until after the accidental discovery, by a boatman, of the end of a hawser in the water. He pulled it in, and, eventually, after some time, found a weighty article attached to it, which proved to be a large keg of powder, with fuses, &c. attached. The plan was now perceptible. Two large kegs of powder, properly protected against the water, and connected with fuses, over which the miscreants had control, were lashed to a hawser, which was to float down the stream, and crossing the bows of the *Minos*, the kegs would close into her sides, and be exploded simultaneously. But Providence again interfered. From some miscalculation, one barrel went off too soon, and from the explosion, the second sunk, and did no damage. No injury was sustained by the officers or crew of the *Minos*. In consequence of this intelligence, Commodore Sandom, with the *Traveller*, a large crew of sailors and marines, proceeded during the evening of the day to Niagara. Take this diabolical attempt into consideration, with the attempt to destroy the locks on the Welland Canal, and you will perceive the existence of a plot to destroy the natural defences of the Province, and the means of a ready communication between different sections of the country.

On Monday the 13th instant, it being the anniversary of the death of the gallant General Wolfe, who nobly fell on the plains of Abraham while fighting the battles of his Country, the officers of the 2nd Regiment Granville Militia, under the command of their gallant Colonel, R. D. Fraser, and a number of Officers of the Leeds Militia and other Regiments, assembled at the house of Capt. Lymen Stowes, in Augusta, for the purpose of forming a procession in order to place a Tablet to the Memory of their departed brother, Lieut. John Damage, who gloriously fell, fighting for his Queen & Country, against a lawless band of Murderers, Brigands and Pirates at the Windmill near Prescott, on the 13th November, 1838,—under the command of Colonel Fraser.

There is a rumour that the barracks at St. Thomas have been burned by the border incendiaries

Jumping Jim Crow.—Messrs Attorney Generals Draper and Ogden, ever since the arrival of the news of the English elections, have taken no part whatever in the Government business before the House. The whole burden is laid upon the shoulders of the member for Sydenham, and he is worked like a donkey. This is really too bad, and we think it very wrong in his Excellency, to keep such useless servants filling the Treasury Benches, and drawing some £2500 for doing nothing. When the Municipal Bill, and other administration measures were before the house, not one solitary word in favour of either escaped the lips of Mr. Draper or his colleague from the East. To say the least of it, such conduct is half an insult to his Excellency. If they intend to take office under some more congenial Tory Government; they ought at least to have the decency to retire from this Whig affair, bad as it is. Fie! gentlemen fie!—*Brit. Whig.*

Renewal of the 'Patriot' Hunters.

We last week announced to our readers from the Niagara Chronicle, the renewal of the "Hunters' Lodges," and the active exertions now making to embroil us in future difficulties.

They have commenced their work this year, by an attempt to blow up the Locks of the Welland Canal, at Allansburgh, which attempt was partially successful, and caused much injury.

Since then they have attempted to blow up Her Majesty's Armed Steamer *Minos*, on Lake Erie, and they have also fired several Cannon shots from the American shore, at her Majesty's armed boat, lying moored in the Niagara River, between Navy Island and Chippewa. They have also broken into, and stolen from the American Arsenal, at Lockport, 500 kegs of gunpowder. In addition to this, intelligence has been received by the Government at Kingston, of further and extensive depredations being meditated; both above and below, which has induced Commodore Sandom to proceed from Kingston to Niagara, in her Majesty's Steamer Traveller with a large body of the Royal Marines on board, and also to despatch the "Experiment" and another armed Vessel to cruize in the vicinity of the "Thousand Islands" in the Saint Lawrence river.

The foregoing intelligence is correct. We may add as rumour, received yesterday by the Royal Mail from Kingston; viz; that the British steamer *Union* had been burned by the "Patriots," in the harbour of Rochester, State of New York.—*Brockville Statesman.*

The *Giraffe* lately exhibited in this city, died at St. John's, on its way to the South.—*Quebec Gaz.*

Lord Sydenham, it is understood, has left legacies and remembrances to the Officers of his Suite, and to most of his household; amongst other bequests it is reported that he has left £600 to Mr. Murdoch, late his Chief Secretary, to publish a memoir of his administration in Canada.—*Mercury.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCT. 8, 1841.

Arrival of the English Mail.

The steamer *Saxe Gotha* arrived last night at 9 o'clock from Windsor, bringing the second September mail. Through the politeness of the Post master, we were immediately put in possession of our files of British papers, and from which we have extracted such of the news as appears to be of importance.—The most dastardly attempts had been made in Parliament to embarrass the new ministry, but the powerful ability displayed by Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, has made Lord Russel and the opposition appear more contemptible, if possible, than ever.

The harvest had turned out well; but we regret that trade continued very much depressed, and several heavy failures had taken place.

Sir Charles Bagot, it will be seen, has been appointed Governor General of Canada.

[*From the Halifax Times of Tuesday last.*]

The Royal Mail steamship *Acadia*, arrived on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock, in 12 days from Liverpool. She brings London dates of the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th ult. Parliament re-assembled on the 6th, and writs were issued for elections to the seats vacated by the Members who had accepted office. An adjournment then took place until Thursday the 16th. Of the Ministers who have appeared before their constituents, twelve have been elected without opposition, nor is it supposed but that the whole of them will be returned, so strong is the feeling of the nation in favour of the new administration. Indeed, the displacing so many, and their trusting themselves again to the constituency, may be considered in the light of a second appeal to the country. On the 16th Sir R. Peel intimated that it was not his intention to propose any important measures during the present session. He proposed that those laws which would expire at its close without the intervention of parliament, should be continued for a limited period: among them were the poor laws, which he would continue until the 31st July next. He apprehended it would probably the sum of £2,500,000 would have to be provided for the service of the current year. He stated the impossibility that the affairs of the country could be carried on in the manner which had prevailed, viz—that of incurring a heavy expenditure in the time of peace. The substance of the Hon. Bart's speech was, that he required time to become acquainted with the true state of affairs, and with official information, before he could enter upon the important measures necessary for the welfare of the country; and that upon the constitution of a new government, time ought to be afforded for properly maturing their plans. To these reasonable propositions Lord John Russell objected, but deferred his views upon the subject until the following day. On the 17th he made a long speech—adverted to our relations with France and America—gave Sir Robert Peel credit for his Irish policy and appointments, but took strong exceptions to his not at once meeting and deciding upon the Corn Law question—not considering perhaps, that the Premier's opinions with reference to the bearing of these laws upon the general distress, did not warrant the pressing necessity which the late administration seemed to feel; or on less honest grounds, to increase the difficulties of ministers by creating food for excitement. He then touched largely upon the general distress, the decline of trade and the necessity that the consideration of immediate measures of relief should not be postponed—and concluded without making any motion. Sir Robert Peel made an excellent speech in reply, which must have told with a withering effect upon his political opponents—our readers will find its publication commenced in this day's paper. He was followed by Lord Palmerston, who probably finding that no honours are likely to fall to his share from a Conservative administration, seems really determined to oppose Sir R Peel. Several other Members spoke on the part of the opposition, and the debate concluded as follows:

Mr. Fielden said that the manufacturing districts were in a most desperate state, and under such circumstances were they, he would ask, to be told that they had only met to vote supplies, and to extend a measure for six months which had been desecrated throughout the country? He contended that when distress existed in he country, it was the duty of the House to enquire into the causes of it, and do all in its power to afford a remedy. Let the House remove taxation, and within a month they would bring about a better state of things; and believing that Parliament would do so, he thought it was their duty to enter upon the subject at once.—He wished to place his opinions upon record. He would therefore move "That the distress of the working people at the present time, is so great throughout the country, but particularly in the manufacturing districts, that it is the duty of the House to make instant inquiry into the causes and extent of that distress—to devise the means of remedy; but at all events to vote no supplies of money until such inquiries are made," and if he found any one to second his motion he would divide the House.

Dr. Bowring seconded the motion. The Right Hon. Bart. the Member for Tamworth, said to the starving multitudes wait, and he was afraid the House would respond, and say we will wait; but it would be very difficult for the poor, who were without bread, to wait for five months without hope. He knew there was much humanity and kindness on the other side of the House, and if they would only consent to inquire into the distress existing in the country, it would be proved to them in such colours as would oblige them instantly to consider some means of remedying it. There were thousands and tens of thousands of suffering people whose distress never was found out by the Commissioners or their agents—who suffered in secret, and whose cases never were heard of, until application was made for a coffin. The Noble Lord the Member for Liverpool (Lord Sandon) said the Poor laws were not the primary cause of that distress. He did not deny the distress. It was confessed it existed, and he (Dr. Bowring) thought it was connected with so much political discontent as to betoken much danger.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw. The House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	149
For the amendment	41
Majority	—108

On the question, that the Speaker do leave the Chair, Mr. Greene was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir R. Peel said he proposed to take the first estimate, and then that the Chairman should report progress. He hoped there would be no objection to that course.

Sir G. Clerk then moved that a sum of £166,000 be voted for the service of her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary for the service of the Commissariat Department for the year 1841.—Agreed to.

The next vote was a sum of £25,000 for the half pay allowances and contingences of the Commissariat Department.

The next vote was a sum of £5,000 to complete the sum required to defray the expense of the insurrection in Canada.

Mr. J. Jervis suggested that the consideration of the vote be postponed to Monday next.

Sir R. Peel did not object to the vote being postponed. He did not think it unreasonable that any hon. Gentleman should, at that late hour of the night and after the lengthened discussion which had taken place, propose the postponing the vote to Monday.

The vote was accordingly postponed.

We understand that Mr. Cunard, the contractor with the Government for carrying the Halifax mail, has had the allowance raised from £60,000 to £80,000 per annum, the mails now running twice a month each way; but as soon as he shall run every week, he is to have £160,000 per annum. The addition made to the sum received from Government is £24,000 per annum, which will make the whole sum £84,000. This addition has, we believe, been made on condition of the contractor doing, at the requirement of the Government, certain extra services in the conveyance of the mails. Last year, only one mail was despatched in the month of November; this year there will be two. But in the month of March next, instead of two mails being despatched, there will be only one mail forwarded. In March few passengers offer, and the voyage is rendered rather dangerous from the ice which usually, at that period, floats in the track of the steamers—*Times.*

Lord Stanley gave interviews, at the Colonial Office, on Wednesday, to the Earl of Mountcashel and Sir Charles Bagot; on Monday, to Mr. W.H. Yaldwin and Mr. W. D. Mercer; on Tuesday, to Mr. Simms and Mr. Crowdy, delegates from Newfoundland, and to Mr. Colville. Sir Charles Bagot transacted business at the Colonial Office, on Friday.

On Monday, Mr. Archibald, Registrar of Newfoundland, transacted business at the office.

Friday's Gazette announced that the Queen had directed letters patent to be issued conferring the dignity of knighthood on Colonel Francis Cockburn, Governor of the Bahama Islands.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey, arrived at Kingstown in H. M. Steamer Medina on Wednesday Sept. 15, and proceeded to Dublin the same day at 11 o'clock. His Excellency was received with marked respect.—A Procession escorted him to the Castle, the neighborhood of which was thronged to excess by well dressed persons. The noble earl took the oaths in the Council Chamber, and the ceremony of swearing in having been gone through, held an undress levee, when a great number of distinguished personages, noblemen and gentlemen, had the honour of being presented.

The Royal Navy.—The greatest activity prevails in the dockyards of Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, in getting ready for sea the following vessels, ordered to be put in commission immediately for foreign service:—Styx. Malabar, Syren, Heroine, Thalia, Pique, Harlequin, Aigle, Belvidera, Illustrious, Speedy, and Formidable, 84.

The Carron steam vessel, second Master E. C. Rutter, is expected to leave Woolwich on Monday next for Portsmouth and Bermuda, where she is to be borne as a tender to the Illustrious, 72, fitting at Portsmouth for the flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam.

The Bank of England.—The proprietors of Bank of England stock had their half yearly meeting on Thursday, in the bank parlour, and although it was fully attended, there were very few questions put as to the state of its affairs, while its general results were of an unimportant character. The dividend declared was 3½ per cent. for he half year ending the 10th October, which as the government stated, was declared out of the profits made during that period, leaving a surplus of £7,725 to be added to the "*rest*," which now amounted to £2,862,069. There were two dissentients to the declaration of the dividend of 3½ per cent., they stating that, as the establishment had transacted a prosperous business, a dividend of 4 per cent. ought to be declared. The declaration of the dividend as proposed by the court of directors was then made.

(*From the Times of Friday*)

The following is both a correct and a complete list of the recent appointments:—

CABINET.

Duke of Wellington.	
First Lord of the Treasury -	Sir R. Peel.
Lord Chancellor - -	Lord Lyndhurst.
Chancellor Exchequer -	Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn.
President of the Council -	Lord Wharncliffe.
Privy Seal - -	Duke of Buckingham.
Home Secretary -	Sir James Graham.
Foreign Secretary -	Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary -	Lord Stanley.
First Lord Admiralty -	Earl of Haddington.
President of the Board of Control - -	Lord Ellenborough.
President of the Board of Trade - -	Earl of Ripon.
Secretary at War -	Sir H. Hardinge.
Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces -	Sir E. Knatchbull.
Postmaster-General -	Lord Lowther.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster -	Lord G. Somerset.
Woods and Forests -	Earl of Lincoln.
Master General of the Ordnance - - -	Sir G. Murray.
Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of Mint - -	W. E. Gladstone.
Secretary Admiralty -	Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury - -	Sir G. Clerk. Sir T. Fremantle.
Secretaries of the Board of Control -	Hon W. Baring. J. Emerson Tennent.
Home Under-Secretary -	Hon. C. M. Sutton.
Foreign Under-Secretary	Lord Canning.
Colonial Under Secretary	G. W. Hope.
Lords of the Treasury -	Alexander Pringle. H. Baring. J. Young. J. Milnes Gaskell.
Lords of the Admiralty -	Sir G. Cockburn. Admiral Sir W. Gage. Sir G Seymour. Hon. Capt. Gordon. Hon. H. L. Corry.
Storekeeper of Ordnance	J. R. Bonham.
Clerk of the Ordnance -	Captain Boldero.
Surveyor General of the Ordnance - -	Colonel Jonathan Peel.
Attorney-General -	Sir F. Pollock.
Solicitor-General -	Sir W. Follett.
Judge Advocate -	Dr. Nicholl.
Gov. General of Canada	Sir C. Bagot.
Lord-Advocate of Scotland	Sir W. Rae.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant - -	Earl De Grey.
Lord Chanceller - -	Sir E. Sugden.
Chief Secretary - -	Lord Eliot.
Attorney-General - -	Blackburne, Q. C.
Solicitor-General, - -	Sergeant Jackson.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain - -	Earl Delaware.
Lord Steward - -	Earl Liverpool.
Master of the Horse - -	Earl of Jersey.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Rosslyn.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, - - -	Marquess of Lothian.
Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners - -	Lord Forester.
Vice Chamberlain - -	Lord Ernest Bruce.
Treasurer of the Household	Earl Jermyn.
Controller of the Household	Hon. D. Damer.
Lords in Waiting - - -	Lord Aboyne. Lord Rivers. Lord Hardwicke. Lord Byron. Earl Byron. Viscount Sydney. Earl of Morton.
Groom in Waiting -	Marquess of Ormodne.
Mistress of the Robes -	Duchess Buccleuch.
Ladies of the Bedchamber	Captain Meynell. Marchioness Camden. Lady Lyttleton. Lady Portman. Lady Braham. Countess Charlemont.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole - -	Marquess of Exeter.
Sergeant-at-Arms - -	Colonel Perceval.
Clerk Marshal - - -	Lord C. Wellesley.

CHAIRMAN OF ELECTION COMMITTEES NOMINATED BY THE SPEAKER.

Lord Sandon.	R. M. O'Ferrall.
Sidney Herbert.	J. Loch.
Wilson Patten.	Sir G. Grey.

[*From the Morning Post of Saturday.*]

We are now enabled to state that Mr. Blackburne, is appointed to the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. Pennefather to that of Solicitor-General, of Ireland.

The patent constituting the new Board of Admiralty, was read and acted upon yesterday—The new Lords took their seats at the Board, and, as their first act, appointed the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M. P., Secretary to the Admiralty

The First Lord appointed Captain Hamilton, R. N, to the office of his private secretary.

It is generally believed that Mr. Emerson Tennant, a very useful and diligent member of the House of Commons, is to be the new Clerk of the Ordnance.

Tea.—Upon the arrival of the overland Mail, announcing that there would this season be received upwards of 20,000,000 lbs. the price for company's Congou fell to 1s 10½d, and has since been lower, but it is now held at 1s 10d.

Corn.—On Thursday the duty on Foreign Wheat fell 1s per Quarter, at which it is supposed the value of 1,500,000 Qrs. will be admitted for home consumption—in a few days the average will again recede, and the duty advance in proportion—the accounts from the North of the Harvest are favourable.

Timber.—St. John Yellow Pine 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per foot; Red 1s 7d; Miramichi Yellow 1s 4d to 1s 7d; Bay Chaleur Yellow 1s 6d; Richibucto do. 1s 5d, Red 1s 7d to 1s 8d; St. Andrew's Yellow 1s 5d to 1s 6d, Red 1s 8d; N. Scotia and P.E. Islands Yellow 1s 3½d to 1s 4d, Red 1s 8d; Spruce Pine 1s 4d: Birch 1s 4d to 1s 8d; Deals 2d quality £11 to £12, 3d do. £9 to £10.

SPEECH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—HIS REASONS FOR POSTPONING THE IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF IMPORTANT MEASURES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sept. 17.

Sir R. Peel said, Sir, the course I took yesterday in announcing to the House the proceedings which I proposed to adopt with respect to the public business of the country, will have been a sufficient indication that I had no wish at the commencement of the harassing and arduous task committed to me, to commence it by any controversy of a party nature. At the same time I am perfectly ready to admit that that course of proceeding constitutes no rule for the Noble Lord—that our respective positions are different—and that he is entirely at liberty to invite me to the discussion which he has opened; and, although I had no wish to originate the discussion, yet I can assure the Noble Lord that I am little disposed to avoid it, and on the contrary, I am thankful rather than otherwise for the opportunity of commenting on the observations he has made.—(Loud cheers.)—I refer in the first instance to the facts on which there can be no material disagreement between us. I concur with the Noble Lord in the earnest desire that our amicable relations may be maintained between this country and France, and, if possible, I shall more cordially concur with him in the prayer he expressed, that it may please Almighty God to continue his protection from the hand of assassins to that great man to whom the destinies of that country have been intrusted.—(Cheers.) Sir, it is impossible to hear of those abominable attacks—of those infamous and senseless attempts—without feeling pain for the character of humanity, but it appears as if Providence had provided some compensation for them, for the only result of these attempts is to provoke one general feeling of disgust towards their abettors, and it would appear as if some special protection was vouchsafed to that Illustrious family; and my firm belief is, that so long as they continue to reign, they constitute a sufficient guarantee for the preservation of peace. I join with the Noble Lord in the wish that assassination may be defeated, and the assassins meet with signal punishment. Sir, I cannot anticipate that the change which has taken place in the Government is likely to interrupt our amicable relations.—(Hear, hear.) I have received no intimation from France of any indisposition towards the present Government, or any apprehension that our amicable relations may be impaired. I should be surprised if it were so, for I recollect, on the occurrence of those events which shook to its foundation the throne of the empire of France, as regarded the family of the Bourbons, I was one of those who, in conjunction with the Illustrious Duke of Wellington, and many of those who are now joined with me in the Government, seeing that it appeared the will of the authorities of the people of France that their Government should be committed to other hands, we did, notwithstanding the reluctance of the power with whom we were in most cordial relation—we did at once advise the Crown of this country to recognise that Sovereign on whom the choice of the people of France appeared to have fallen. With respect to the man who has been so justly praised by the Noble Lord—I mean the man who now governs France—I wish with the Noble Lord hope for his preservation.—(Cheers.) Consistently with the maintenance of British honour, and without exclusive treaties, I should desire to maintain intimate relations of amity with France. I think the intimate relations of amity between England and France almost essential to the maintenance of general peace. It must conduce to the advancement of social improvement and general civilization.—(Great cheering.) I am not now using language to secure the continuance of our present relations, or to court the good opinion of the French Government.—(Cries of "Hear, hear.") During ten years, when I was out of office, my language has always been the same.—(Hear, hear.) I have taken every opportunity of assisting in keeping up peaceful relations, and I gave all my assistance to effect an oblivion of the late hostile collision.—(Hear.) I wish it may be forgotten and that each nation may repose under the laurels which each had gained, and these two nations, so distinguished in arts and military achievements, may maintain peaceful relations without any disparagement of their honour.—(Hear, hear.) This is essential to the welfare of the world.—(Cheers.)—This is the doctrine which I have always maintained when Gentlemen opposite were in power, and it is not likely that I shall now shrink from its repetition—(Cheers.) As to the United States, I confess I look to the present state of our relations with them with great anxiety.—(Hear, hear.) It seems to be as manifestly the interest of these two countries, which are united by so many ties, to avoid a hostile collision, that I hope the good feeling and the good sense of the people of this country will aid the Government if any necessity for that aid should arise. *But at the same time I feel the obligation of making no concession derogatory to the honour of this country for the sake of a temporary conciliation.*—(Great cheering.) Sir, I now come to that question on which the controversy arises between the Noble Lord and myself, and I particularly regret that the Noble Lord declines to take the sense of the House upon the difference of our views. The House was elected under his auspices—(Loud

law duty you proposed, it was still your duty to call the attention of Parliament to those subjects which were drying up the national prosperity.—(Cries of 'Hear, hear.') What reason could there be in 1841, at the commencement of the Session, why you should not have inserted in the Queen's Speech some recommendation analogous to that which you inserted when you found you could do no otherwise?—(Hear, hear.) You propose the alteration of the Corn laws as a means of raising revenue, and your proposal is not a vague or general recommendation to take the Corn laws into consideration; it can be no other than a recommendation to adopt the tax of 8s. a quarter on foreign corn.—(Hear, hear.) That was the proposal you made. Do you adhere to it now, or do you not?—(Hear, hear.) When you recommended in your Queen's Speech, in August, 1841, that the Corn laws should be taken into the consideration of Parliament, had your recommendation reference merely to some vague and indefinite inquiry into the operation of the Corn laws?—(Hear, hear, hear.) Had it reference to the specific proposition made by you in the month of May preceding, for a fixed duty of eight shillings upon the importation of foreign corn? If you say that you are not bound to adopt the fixed duty of 8s. a quarter, what must be your modesty in calling upon me to declare what measures I am prepared to adopt, if you already see reason to doubt the policy of imposing a fixed duty of 8s. a quarter on the importation of foreign corn?—(Cheers.) If you say that the subject is one still open to consideration—that a new Parliament may entertain new views on the subject—then justify me in maintaining my present reserve, until I shall be enabled to give permanent effect to whatever measures I may propose. But if you, as you must, answer that you meant by that recommendation the imposition of an 8s. fixed duty, to be levied universally on the importation of foreign corn, without reference to price, then permit me to say that you owe some acknowledgements to myself and to others who have prevented you from carrying that measure into effect.—(Cheers.) I may be allowed to say, that if that had occurred, which at one period seemed exceedingly likely to occur—if the weather had continued unfavourable, and the price of wheat had arisen to 90s. a quarter, and your measure of a fixed duty of 8s. had been carried, we should probably have now been assembled under your auspices to seek from Parliament authority to do away with that duty which you had imposed. If it had been possible to have carried through Parliament your proposition at this moment, there would have been a fixed duty of 8s. a quarter levied on the importation of foreign corn, and I think there would have been some contrast between the operation of that duty and the present operation of the law, by which a considerable quantity of wheat has been admitted, or at least will be admitted, at a duty of 1s. a quarter. I cannot but think that circumstances might occur which would render the levying of an 8s. duty exceedingly embarrassing.—(Cheers.)

SEPTEMBER 8.—The SPEAKER announced that he had received a letter from Mr. O'Connell, stating that, having been elected to serve in parliament for the counties of Meath and Cork, he selected the latter place, as that which he wished to represent.—The Speaker concluded by observing that, a petition having been presented against the return for Cork, the hon. gent. could not, according to the rules of the house, make the selection he had stated.

DUBLIN ELECTION.—The Speaker informed the house that he had received a letter signed by the parties who had presented a petition complaining of the undue return of Mr. West and Mr. Grogan for the city of Dublin, stating that it was not their intention to prosecute the said petition. The order for taking the petition into consideration was consequently discharged.

MR. M'LEOD.

The following acknowledgment of the receipt of the Remonstrance of the Colonial Society has been received:—

"*Foreign-office, Aug. 31.*

"My Lord,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolutions adopted at a special general meeting of the Colonial Society, held on the 30th instant, relative to the detention of Mr. M'Leod in the United States of America, and I am to assure the society that her majesty's government are giving, and will continue to give, their earnest attention to this matter—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) LEVESON.

"The Earl of Mountcashell, &c."

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is in his 61st year—married in 1805 to Henrietta, sister to the late Earl of Enniskillen, has two daughters, and is brother to the Earl Ripon. The Earl de Grey is President of the Royal Institute of British Arts. His intellectual attainments are of the first order.

FRANCE.

Attempt to assassinate the Duke of Orleans or the Duke d'Aumale.—Accounts from Paris of Monday's date state that an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Orleans was made on the forenoon of that day near to the Rue Faubug St. Antoine. His Royal highness and his brothers, the Dukes de Nemours and de Aumale, preceded by a brilliant staff, were riding at the head of the 17th Light Infantry, which was about to make its triumphant entry into Paris, coming from Algiers, and had reached the spot just mentioned, when a man presented himself before them with a brace of pistols, and attempted to fire at the Duke of Orleans; only one of these went off, the ball from which missed the duke, but severely wounded the horse of Colonel Lavaillant. The assassin, a journeyman sawyer, was arrested, and the column moved forward under the escort of several hundred municipal guards and cuirassiers, and of as many of the secret society men (republicans) in *blouses*. No further incident occurred.

This atrocious attempt is connected with *émeutes* which took place in Paris on Friday and Saturday nights, but which had not attracted much attention.

P S.—The author of the attempt is named Nicholas Papard; he is thirty-seven years of age, born in the district of the Vosges, and established at Paris about three years. The horse ridden by General Schneider was also wounded. The disturbances at Clermont were completely appeased.

Paris remained tranquil till Monday night. The festivities at Neuilly passed off without any further interruption. The Chamber of Peers has been convoked by royal ordinance for the immediate trial of the assassin Pappart. The alleged crime is that of shooting at the three royal princes, in order that the house, as affecting the life of the heir to the crown, should come within the jurisdiction of the peers.

At Clermont Ferrand rebellious movements occurred on Thursday and Friday last, in which seventeen soldiers were killed and wounded. A large number of the rebels fell in defence of the barricades they had erected. The pretext for this insurrection was that which was used at Toulouse—the census.

CHINA.

The overland mail from India arrived in London on Saturday morning. The advices it brings are dated from Canton, May 19; Macao, May 20; Calcutta, July 5; Bombay, July 19; Alexandria, Aug. 20; and Malta, Aug. 25.

The accounts from Canton describe the Chinese mandarins as most decidedly hostile to the British, and state that the truce allowed to Capt. Elliot, during which a large export of tea had been effected, had, in reality, no other object than to enable them to take measures for expelling the barbarians. The emperor continues to fulminate proclamations, not only against the invaders of his country, but also against such of the mandarins and officers as he conceives do not do their duty most efficiently. A large army was collecting in the neighbourhood of Canton, which city was, notwithstanding its great trade, deserted by numbers of the inhabitants, who appear to dread their own soldiery as much as they do the foreigners

Captain Elliot, whose great object appears hitherto to have been to secure the annual export of tea, was still temporising with the Chinese authorities, and had succeeded in having 11,000,000lbs. shipped before the 15th of May; and there were hopes that an equal or greater quantity would be on board before the end of that month. Hong Kong was again occupied by the British, and the chief commissioner busied himself during some time in laying out plans for a city; but, on the 18th of May, at the time when it was said he and several ships were about to proceed anew to Pechelee, and there to demand a settlement from the very court of Pekin, he went in the Nemesis steamer up the Canton river, as if apprehensions were entertained of an attack by the Chinese on the foreign factories, or on the Algerine and Modeste, stationed near them. It is, therefore, feared that, ere this, a conflict has occurred, in which the city of Canton may have been subjected to a conflagration in order to give the Chinese a lasting example.

The emperor, it is said, was so indignant at the capture of the forts of the Bocca Tigris by the British forces, that he had ordered Keshen, the late imperial commissioner, to be put to death, and had even extended his vengeance to the relatives and followers of the unfortunate negotiator. Keshen's sole crime seems to have been his implicit obedience to the orders of his superiors, but as their execution had been unsuccessful, the misfortune, of course, was visited upon his head. Lin, of whom we have not lately heard much, is said to have been the chief instrument in the fall of Keshen, whom he hoped to succeed in command of the Chinese army.

In the meantime the preparations for carrying on the warfare with the Chinese continue in India.—The new Plenipotentiary, sir Henry Pottinger, and the Admiral, sir William Parker, arrived at Bombay on the 7th July, and set out for their ultimate destination on the 17th, in the steam frigate Sesostris. The admiral examined the arsenal and dockyard of Bombay in order to know their capabilities, for, as he said, "the Chinese dispute may be settled in a few months, or it may last for years."

"THE AMARANTH" for October, is just issued, and presents a choice selection of Tales for the amusement of the lovers of light reading. Among others, we are happy in noticing the Original Tale "Malsosep, or the Forsaken," by *Eugene*, a writer whose productions will doubtless afford much gratification to the numerous readers of the Amaranth. The periodical certainly continues to advance in public estimation.—*Courier.*

FAILURE.—A failure took place last week in the City—liabilities said to be about £20,000. Embarrassment said to be partially caused by the sudden wind up of a St. John firm. Considerable assets are expected to make their appearance.—*Halifax Times.*

H. M. Frigate Pique, Captain Yates, arrived from Portsmouth on Friday last, with the newly appointed Admiral of the North American and West Indian station, Sir Charles Adam and Commodore Boxer.—*Ib.*

SPORTING.—A walking match for £100 to £25, came off on the Common on Saturday last. Lieut. Wilmot, R. A., undertook to walk 12 miles in two hours, and performed the task within 5 1-2 minutes of the time, without appearing much fatigued. We have heard that another match is likely to come off soon, in which the same gentleman will undertake to walk seven miles in an hour.—*Ib.*

The Toronto Patriot states that a large body of United states troops have been assembled at Utica, under the superintendence of General Scott, to protect M'Leod.

A destructive fire took place at St. Thomas, U. C. on the 17th ult. which destroyed twenty-five houses and much property.

UNITED STATES

Orders have been issued at Washington to put the United states ship North Carolina on the war footing. The upper guns are to be changed, and Paixhan's substituted, and her powder and shot have gone on board. Orders have also been given to expedite other vessels on the stocks, and to repair those in ordinary.

Gen. Scott was in this city on Saturday, on his way down the lake. We learn that the gallant general thinks advisable that the proposed armament of the Lakes be immediately prosecuted.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The funeral expenses of General Harrison, late President of the United States, amounted to $3088.

MURDER AT NEW YORK.—The New York papers give the particulars of a horrid murder committed in that city. We copy the following account from the Courier & Enquirer of Monday.

We published some days since a notice that an individual of the name of Samuel Adams a printer, residing at the corner of Ann and Gold streets, had left his office at about three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 17th instant, and had not since been heard of. Facts now transpired, leave but little doubt that he has been inhumanly murdered.

On the night of his disappearance, Mr. Wheeler, a teacher of writing, occupying a room in the grasaite building corner of Broadway and Chamber st., had his attention attracted to a noise in a room adjoining to his own, occupied by J. C. Colt,—a noise like that of two men scuffling, and at last, like the fall of some heavy body. He knocked several times at the door, but got no answer. And on looking through the keyhole, two hats came within the range of his vision, and the body of Colt apparently bent to the ground, rubbing on the floor.

His curiosity being excited, he watched, in company with a young man who lived with him, the room through the night; heard Colt apparently at work, and in the morning he was seen to bring out a box, having the appearance of an ordinary packing box, about four feet square, and place it in the passage. The box was directed to a firm in Louisville, and marked via New Orleans. Colt then went out, and returned with a carman, who took the box away

Mr. Wheeler thought no more of the circumstances which had excited his attention, until the disappearance of Mr. Adams; and learning accidentally that Colt was indebted to Adams and had been seen with him, he thought proper to give information of the facts to one of the Lower Police officers, who paid no attention to them. Mr. Wheeler then communicated with Mr. Justice Palmer, and it is chiefly to this magistrate's activity and energy, that the probable murderer has been discovered.

On searching Colt's room, a glass was found broken, the floor and walls appeared to have been spotted with blood, but afterwards washed and ink thrown over the spots. A large hatchet was found, the handle of which had been scraped. On Colt's arrest and examination, he said he had not been in his room on the night of the 17th, nor had he put a box in the passage.

It being now evident that he told an untruth, search was next made for the cartman who had carried it away, and through great exertions, he was at last found by Mr. Godfrey, the Superintendent of Hacks, on Saturday night. He at once stated that he recollected the circumstance perfectly, and that he had carried the box on board the ship Kalamazoo, lying at the foot of Maiden lane, and bound to N. Orleans; that Colt had accompanied him, and took a receipt there in person for the box.

Yesterday morning, the magistrates and police officers proceeded to the Kalamazoo to obtain the box. It was found in the lower hold, and the stench which proceeded from it, at once indicated that its contents were in a state of putridity. Being brought on deck and opened, there was to all appearance, the body of Adams, in his shirt, in a high state of decomposition, wrapped in canvass, apparently an old awning.

It was then carried to the Dead house in the Park and a Coroner's Inquest held in the old Alms House over it. This inquest sat till a very late hour and we were not able to obtain the proceedings in time for this morning's paper.

The body was in a state of decomposition; a rope was round the neck and extended to the knees, by which the knees were drawn up to the breast, the whole base of the forehead was crushed, there was a fracture of both the right and left parietal bones and a cut on the right side of the chin, which had penetrated to the stock on his neck. We understand the body was fully identified to be that of Adams, notwithstanding its mutilated state, and that it had already become greatly putrified, particularly by a sore near the ancle, which he had had for many years, and by a ring on the finger.

We understand also that Justice Taylor on searching Colt's trunk at his boarding house in Monroe street, near Market, found in it the watch Mr. Adams wore, and which he had lately taken in payment of a debt.

It seems that Colt was in debt to Adams for the printing of a work on book-keeping, of which Colt was the author, and that a shipment of these books had been made to Philadelphia, with an understanding that the proceeds should be taken by Adam in payment of the debt. It is supposed that some quarrel arose between them in relation to this transaction, at least this is the most charitable construction to put upon the horrid affair.

We are told that Colt's connexions are respectable. He is rather genteel looking, and appears above thirty years of age. Mr. Adams was a married man, but had no children. He is said to have been of a mild pleasing disposition.

☞ TO OUR PATRONS:—The *Chronicle* has been published for the last five years, and thro' evil report and good report, terminated its fifth volume on the first of September. Our Subscribers are perfectly aware of the current of opposition to which we have been exposed; they are also aware that under great pecuniary loss and in the face of factious adversaries, we have stemmed the tide of the most vindictive and illiberal opposition; that we have suffered both persecution and prosecution, yet still have sustained our position and principles untarnished and unpolluted. These drawbacks on young beginners, are an ordeal that few have either means or nerve to endure—We however, under the patronage of the Loyal portion of this community, (most of whom are our subscribers,) have weathered the storm, until "the clouds which overcast our house" are now dispelled.

We take this opportunity of returning our most unfeigned thanks to our supporters, and to remind them that it is only by their continuing to pay us promptly that we shall be enabled to continue the course we have hitherto pursued. We therefore again respectfully request, that all accounts made up and rendered to the 1st of May last, may be liquidated with all convenient speed. We would respectfully suggest to those of our patrons who have *never paid us any thing since the commencement*, that if it be not convenient for them to pay the full amount of their accounts, that they will at least pay the half, which will remunerate us for the paper used in printing for them, and paid for long since by us. One moment's consideration will point out to them the justice of our present application.

Married.

On Saturday, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Jesse Pickard, of Fredericton, to Annabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Ambrose S. Perkins, of this city.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. George Irwing, of the parish of Portland, to Miss Catherine Wilson, of this City.

On the 28th ult., Mr James Doherty, to Miss Johanna Donaghoe, both of this parish.

At Sheffield, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Wesleyan Missionary, Rev. Samuel McMasters, of the Parish of Ludlow, County of Northumberland, to Miss Martha Jewett, of the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury.

Died.

On Tuesday evening, Mary, only daughter of Mr. Henry McCullough, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On Saturday last, John, aged 6 months; and on Sunday evening, Ann, aged 24 years, the beloved wife and child of Mr. John P. M'Kay.

On Monday, after a short illness, William, third son of the late Mr. William Barr, of this city, aged 17 years and 6 months.

On Tuesday last, 28th ult., after a long and painful illness, Barbara, third daughter of Mr. George Sproat, aged 13 years and 11 months.

On Sunday, Eliza Jane, wife of Mr. W. M'Naughton, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, aged 24 years.

On Monday morning, Charles Matthew Holdsworth, aged 14 months, only son of the late Mr. Matthew Holdsworth, of this city.

In Portland, on Wednesday se'nnight, Alice, wife of Mr. Hugh Gallagher, aged 30 years.

Near the mouth of the Columbia River, on the 8th of January last, Samuel Black, Esquire, a chief factor in the Hudson Bay Company. The deceased was shot by an Indian of one of the tribes inhabiting that country, as an atonement, it is supposed for the death of a chief, who fell a victim to a disease which baffled the skill of their "medicine men," and was consequently ascribed by them to the "evil spirit of the whites." Mr. Black went to the Indian country in 1802, in the service of Sir Alexander McKenzie & Co., and joined the North West Company's service at the coalition of 1805.—He was an active and intelligent man; and was on the eve of retiring from the Indian country, when the savage and unprovoked attack which caused his death was committed.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, arrived, 2d, ship Perthshire, Risk, Greenock, 27—John Robertson, general cargo.

3d, ship Mary Ann Harvey, Potter, Truro—ballast

5th, Steamer North America, Maher, Boston. She left on Saturday evening, and has been detained by the easterly gales.

CLEARED.

Ship Elizabeth Bently, Hunt, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—N. S. Demill; Hebe, Wright, Cork, deals, lathwood, &c.—E. Barlow & Sons.

The new ship Glenlyon, Capt. More, which sailed hence for Liverpool about a month since, in returning to port having sprung a leak at sea, was driven up the Bay by the late high winds, and came to anchor at Quaco, whither assistance was sent to her, and she arrived off the harbour this morning.—*Courier.*

Entered outwards, London 15th, Orbit, for this port; cleared 13th, Abeona, do.

Arrived at Liverpool Sept. 7th, Duke of Wellington, Grant, hence: 8th, Rebecca, Pickance, and Thomas, Brown, do.: 10th, Jane Walker, Gillies, do. Sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 9th, Andover, Buckley, for St. John, N. B.; 11th, England, Johnston, do.

Elizabeth, Smith, from St. Andrews, at Peterhead, 7th Sept.

Henry, Brown, sailed from Lancaster for Saint John, N. B. Sept. 7th.

GRAVESEND, Sept. 9th.—Arrived, Earl of Durham, Willis, hence.

BRISTOL, Sept. 9th—Sailed, Fairfield, Westlake, for New Brunswick.

HULL, Sept. 5th—Arrived, Hercules, Davidson, hence.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8th—Arrived, Edwin, Davies, hence; 15th, Western Trader, Walker, do.

FALL GOODS.

[*By the ship Mozambique.*]

THE subscribers have received by the ship *Mozambique*, part of their FALL GOODS—(which they offer for sale on their usual liberal terms)—consisting of a General Assortment of Staple and useful British Manufactured Goods, suitable for the Fall Trade. Remainder of their Manchester Goods daily expected by the *Andover*.

Also.—250 Chaldrons good House COALS; 80 Barrels COAL TAR: 200 do. Roman Cement.

Which will be sold low while landing.

October 1. *JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.*

FALL GOODS.

Received ex Emerald, and Elizabeth Rowell:

5 CASKS Refined SUGAR;
2 bales Linen Thread; 1 do. Shawls;
7 bales Grey and White Cottons;
2 ditto Red and White Flannels; 2 do. Blankets,
1 ditto striped Shirtings; 2 do. col'd Counterpanes,
1 case Jaconetts, &c. &c.

Also, A few bales CURLED HAIR, which will be sold very low by L. H. DEVEBER.

1st Oct. *Market square.*

Soap, Nails, and Spikes.

The subscriber is now landing ex brig *Elizabeth Rowell*, from Liverpool:

640 BOXES (56lbs. each,) best Yellow SOAP.

Also, ex ship Emerald—100 bags, 1 cwt. each, fine rose Nails, assorted 6dy to 24dy; 330 bags of spikes, assorted, 4½ to 10 inch; 2 casks, 1 cwt. ea. 6dy best House Nails; 2 casks, 1 cwt. each, 8dy best house Nails; 2 casks, 1 cwt. each, 9dy ditto.

1st Oct. WM. CARVILL.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—15 hogsheads Bright Porto Rico, just received and for sale by

10th sept. W. H. STREET.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE regular Monthly Meeting for October will be held at the Hall, on Monday evening, 11th instant, at 8 o'clock. H. J. CHUBB,

8th October. *R. Secretary.*

Schooners Wanted Immediately.

A SCHOONER to carry a load of Coals to Boston, of about 50 or 60 chaldrons.

Also, one to carry a load of 40 or 50 chaldrons coals to St. Stephens. Apply to

8th Oct. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FRESH GROCERIES,

At the Tea Warehouse, Prince Wm. St.

Landing ex ship *Perthshire*, from Greenock:

110 PACKAGES containing best Pale Yellow and White SOAP, Wrapping and Printing Paper; Pickles & sauces; Blacking, Fins, Tobacco Pipes, Black Lead, &c.

Per schooner Brothers, from Boston—

Boxes Raisins; ditto Maccaroni; Kegs Ground Rice; soft shell Almonds, Currants, &c. &c.

Which with an extensive stock of SUGARS, TEAS, &c. are offered for sale as cheap (quality considered) as at any other establishment in this city. The balance of his Fall Goods daily expected.

8th Oct. JAMES MALCOLM.

Sale of Lots for the interment of the Dead.

ATTENDANCE will be given on the Ground of the Wesleyan Yard, Marsh Road, for the sale of Lots still unpurchased, on Monday afternoon, October 11, 1841, at 4 o'clock, and adjourn to the Vestry of Germain street Chapel, at 8 o'clock the same evening.

The very suitable soil for the purpose to which this ground is appropriated, has been very much approved of by parties who have already purchased Lots; and the only restriction which is imposed for the sake of preventing unpleasant errors, is, that the Sexton appointed by the Trustees, and no other person, has power to dig any Grave in the said Yard, who is to be applied to in every instance.

By order of the Trustees.

W. WHITESIDE.

Mr. William Caruthers is the Sexton at present. He resides in Exmouth street, Vinegar Hill.

8th October, 1841.

PIG IRON, CANADA STOVES,

Camp Ovens, Kettles, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex ship Perthshire:

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON;
500 Camp Ovens and Covers;
200 Extra Covers;
1073 Pots, assorted, ½ to 12 gallons;
100 Untinned Kettles, No. 0 to 4;
144 Canada Stoves, handsome patterns and well fitted, viz:—39x20 inches, 34x24 ditto, 24x27 ditto, 26x20 ditto, 21x22 ditto.

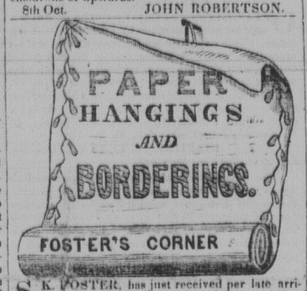
8th Oct. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Coals.

Per ship Perthshire, from Greenock, lying at the subscriber's wharf:

250 CHALDRONS excellent HOUSE COALS, in small quantities at 25s per chaldron, or 22s 6d. per chaldron for lots of 5 chaldrons or upwards.

8th Oct. JOHN ROBERTSON.



S. K. FOSTER, has just received per late arrivals from Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, a very extensive Fall supply of New and Fashionable PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS;—the whole of which has been selected by himself from the best Factories in the above named places, and for variety, style and price, surpasses any which has ever been offered for sale in this city. Those persons who wish to make a good selection, will please give an early call. *8th Oct.*

A WORKSHOP in Horsfield street to let, and possession given 1st November. Apply at this Office. October 8.

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, the business heretofore conducted by W. P. RANNEY, will on and after the present date be continued by the Firm of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

W. P. RANNEY.
H. P. STURDEE.

St. John, October 1, 1841.

☞ The subscriber having entered into Co-Partnership on the date above referred to, requests all parties indebted to him or having unsettled Accounts, will pay to or adjust the same with Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

W. P. RANNEY.

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; Chiffoniers; 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 as low 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.

Roman Cement.

ON CONSIGNMENT—200 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT, for sale by the subscribers at very reduced prices.

sept 17. 6w *JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.*

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

FRESH supply of *Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters*, just received and for sale by the subscriber, at his store, Germain street, (late Circulating Library,) and by the Agents established throughout this and the neighbouring Province.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent.

sept 10.

Tallow.

THE subscribers offer for sale—5 hhds. TALLOW, on very reasonable terms, if applied for immediately. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

24th september.

TO LET, until 1st day of May, 1842—THE store formerly occupied by the subscribers, situated in Ward street. For particulars apply at their store in Nelson street.

THOMAS PEARSON CRANE,
JOHN M'GRATH.

Aug 27.

Brown's Compound Boneset Candy,

MEDICATED.

A REMEDY that has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping cough, Phthisic, sore throat, and all diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers; and in consequence of the extensive sale and wonderful efficacy for curing the above complaints, has caused a number of Druggists and Confectioners to counterfeit this valuable Cough remedy. An imitation has just been shewn me with my name stamped on the candy, evidently to deceive the public. For the genuine you will call for "Wm. Brown's Boneset Candy, Medicated," and see that the direction is signed by the proprietor, and the candy stamped—"Wm. Brown."

☞ The subscriber has just received a supply of the above genuine article from Boston, which he offers for sale at his store, late *Circulating Library*, Germain street. J. ELLIOTT.

24th september.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Fall and Winter Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

Just received per ship Emerald, from Liverpool—

LADIES' fine black cloth Boots, with chamois and for Trimmings;
Ladies' low priced Cloth Boots of various patterns,
do. superior double sol'd prunella Boots, galosh'd,
do. pump sol'd prunella Boots of every quality;
do. carpet shoes of every description;
do. satin, kid, seal, morocco walking shoes;
do. cheap house shoes of all kinds;
Gentlemen's dress cloth Boots, superior;
do. cloth Over Boots, assorted;
do. pumps; dress and stout shoes;
do. Clarence and Albert Boots;
do. slippers of every description;
Girls' cloth and prunella Boots, assorted;
do. leather boots and shoes of every quality;
Boys and children's boots and shoes, do.

The above are direct from the manufacturers and warranted good.

Further supplies from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, daily expected. 1st *Oct.*

By the Honorable WARD CHIPMAN, her Majesty's Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

NOTICE is hereby given. That upon the application of Thomas E. Millidge, of Saint John, Merchant, to me duly made according to the form of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, within this Province, of Hugh Mackay, James Mackay, and Daniel Mackay, late of the city of Saint John, Merchants, (which same are departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Thomas E. Millidge, and the other creditors of the said Hugh Mackay, James Mackay, and Daniel Mackay, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, as it is alledged against them,) to be seized and attached, and that unless Hugh Mackay, James Mackay and Daniel Mackay do return and discharge their said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Hugh Mackay, James Mackay, and Daniel Mackay, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Hugh Mackay, James Mackay, and Daniel Mackay. Dated at Saint John, the twenty fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

WARD CHIPMAN.

W. & F. KINNEAR, Atty's. for Pet. creditor.

[*First Published in Royal Gazette, Sept. 1, 1841.*]

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Denneford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* Solution of Copaiba;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Daloy's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Pozzel's* Balsam of Aniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mason'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; *Hunnay'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.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Are now receiving by the "Emerald" and other late arrivals from England:—

50 TONS Banks' best IRON, ass't. sizes.
70 ditto Common ditto ditto,
100 kegs best WHITE LEAD,
200 ditto X ditto ditto,
150 ditto coloured PAINTS, assorted—Green, Yellow, Blue, Red, Brown and Black,
20 cwt. best and second quality ochre,
2 tons PUTTY, in bladders,
200 kegs GUNPOWDER, 15 smiths' bellows,
24 smiths' ANVILS, 24 ditto Vices,
60 casks NAILS ass'd. sizes and kinds,
54 packages of IRONMONGERY, of various kinds, put up expressly for this market.
10,000 feet WINDOW GLASS, ass'd. sizes.

North Market Wharf, May 14, 1841.

Just Published,

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

MANUAL;

A compilation of Forms and Information, designed for the use of Justices of the Peace, Merchants, Mechanics, &c. Price 10s. For sale at the different Book stores in the city. 24th sept.

☞ Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Rev. S. R. CLARKE, late of Gage Town, Queen's County, deceased, are hereby notified to hand in their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith to either of the Executors.

N. HUBBARD, *Boston.*
L. H. DEVEBER, *St. John.*

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

PEPPER.

LANDING ex schooner *Good Intent*, from Yarmouth: 19 Bags Pepper; 5 bags Ginger; 1 bag Cloves. For sale by SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

10th sept.

CANDLES.—80 Boxes London Mould Candles, 6's. wax wicks, in 60 and 30 lb. Boxes; 30 Boxes Dipt Candles, and a small quantity very superior STARCH. For sale by

Oct. 1. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Staves.

FOR SALE—50,000 White Oak Barrel Staves, 10,000 ditto hogshead ditto, in lots to suit purchasers. [1st Oct.] WM. CARVILL.

WINES.

5 HHDS. 4 Qr. Casks Old MADEIRA; 2 Hhds. 4 Tierces Old PORT;
4 Butts, 3 Hhds. 9 Qr. casks } *Sherry;*
6 Qr. casks Cape Madeira; 2 do. Marseilles
7 Hhds. Spanish Red WINE;
4 Cases CHAMPAIGNE;
80 Cases, 5 Hhds. } *GENEVA;*

For sale by

Sept. 24. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per ship *Elizabeth Bently*, from Liverpool, and for sale at

W. G. LAWTON'S,

MARKET SQUARE,

A variety of New and Fashionable Goods, which have been personally selected by W. G. Lawton, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers:

—consisting of—

AN extensive assortment of Printed Cottons; Orleans Cloth, plain, printed and figured; Mousseline de Laine Dresses; 6-4 Merinos, black and colored; superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, and fancy Trowserings; rich satin, cashmere, toilinet, and quilting Vestings; Jaconet, check'd, mull, medium and book Muslins; Lace, cotton and kid Gloves, in great variety; lace Mitts, black and colored Gro de Naples; 5-8 Railway silk blond Net; Lisle and Blond Laces; Black ditto; Gentlemen's Satin, Mode, Paramatta, Armozine, Brocaded and Embroidered STOCKS; Hosiery; White and striped shirtings; Moleskins, plain and printed; Ladies' and Children's Boots & Shoes; Floor and Gig Oil Cloths; A large assortment of Haberdashery, Tailor's Trimmings, &c. &c.

The above, with an extensive stock on hand of Gents. London HATS; Linen, Woollen and Cotton Goods in great variety; silks and satins; Carpetings, &c., will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

☞ *A large assortment of Goods for the Fall trade expected shortly.* Aug. 27.

Grenville's Leather Preservative,

or

OIL BLACKING.

A LONG approved composition for cleaning, nourishing, preserving, and renewing the colour of leather, rendering it soft, elastic, and completely impenetrable by the wet, or Water Proof.

This composition is not only the best, but the most convenient and cheapest article ever known, and has been found entirely to supercede the use of Oil or Tallow. From the numerous testimonials which have been received by the inventor from those who have used and fully tested the merits of this Leather Preservative, both of its economy and beneficial effects upon leather in all its various uses, and especially where exposed to wet, as in boots and shoes, harnesses, carriage tops, &c, and also forge bellows and bands.

The subscriber has the fullest confidence in recommending it as possessing qualities decidedly preferable to any other article used for the above purposes.—It is neatly put up in tin cannisters, with printed directions for its use, and sold at the low price of *Two shillings* each, at *Foster's Shoe Store*, corner of King and Germain streets.

24th september.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

THE attention of Gentlemen, Farmers, Farriers and Carmen, is particularly requested to the valuable stock of Horse and Cattle Medicines on hand, prepared by Messrs. Harris & Co., Veterinary surgeons, London. They are applicable to all diseases, to which horses and cattle are liable in this country. For sale by the subscriber.

sept 24. J. ELLIOTT. *Agent.*

One Penny Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, an indented Apprentice named *Patrick McKana*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice will be proceeded against as the Law directs. E. FAIRWEATHER.

August 6, 1841.

To Servants.

WANTED at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, a Head Waiter, Chamber Maid, Cook, House Maid and Groom; the highest wages will be given, and good characters will be required; the term of the engagement will not be less than six months, and one months notice of leaving.

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, N. B.,

July 23, 1841.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL of 200 to 300 tons register. A ditto of 500 to 600 ditto, to take Deals to Ports in Ireland.

Good despatch will be given on both sides. WILLIAM CARVILL.

10th september.

SAXE GOTHA.

THIS new and beautiful finished steamer, with a powerful Engine for her tonnage, commanded by Capt. DANIEL VACHAS, will leave for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning, and return next day; for Windsor every Tuesday evening, leaving Windsor at high water on Wednesday; for Eastport, St. Andrews and St. St

JAMES MALCOLM,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, &c.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HAVING now completed his spring importations by the *Voluna* and *Sister Ann*, from Glasgow, *British Queen* and *Westmorland* from London, *Emerald, London*, and *Ellen Bryson* from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Halifax and the United States, offers for sale an extensive assortment of the following Goods, all warranted of the very first quality, and having been selected by experienced persons, and paid for with cash, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the Province, viz:

Black and Green TEAS, all sorts (except Bohea,) Best raw SUGAR; double and single refined ditto; Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c. Dried FRUIT, all kinds; Green ditto in season; Confectionary, assorted; Lazenby Pickles and sauces; Cheshire, Double Gloster, Chedder and Goshen Cheese; London sperm, mould and dipt Candles; Glasgow London and Liverpool white & yellow Soap; starch, blue, corn brooms, saleratus, barley, ginger, mustard, isinglass, vermicelli.

COFFEE.—His present extensive stock of Mocha, Java, Rio, Puerto Cabello, Cuba and St. Doming Coffee, with a *recent improvement* in toasting, enables him to offer this article of a very superior quality to any that has previously been sold in this market.

J. M. in returning thanks for past favours would beg to inform his customers that in future *all* goods will be sold at *Cash* prices, and would gently hint to those customers whose accounts were rendered to them nine months since, that an immediate settlement might save both trouble and expense.

St. John, 25th June, 1841.

Arrack & Old Jamaica.

The subscriber has just received, ex *Oromocto*, from Glasgow—

2 PUNS. old Batavia Arrack; 1 pun. superior old Jamaica Rum. For sale by

June 25. W. H. STREET.

Pork, Beef and Flour.

The subscribers offer for sale *at lowest rates*, for approved paper, the cargo now landing ex schr. *Hereford*, from Quebec, viz:

285 BBLS. Canada Mess, Prime mess, and Prime PORK;
40 " " " BEEF;
120 " " Fine and superfine FLOUR.
[all of superior quality.]

July 30. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber has made arrangements to convey Passengers to the following places, and receive the amount here for the whole distance, viz. New-York, Utica, Syracuse, Montezuma, Rochester, Buffalo, Akion, Huron, Detroit, Trenton, Newark, Lancaster, Portsmouth, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleaveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and a number of other places on the Erie canal route, and on the borders of Upper Canada.

July 2. JAMES WHITNEY.

By Authority of Letters Patent.

INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

BRYANT AND JAMES.

NUMEROUS imitations of the above article being now offered by parties copying our Labels and descriptive Title, we think it right to put Consumers on their guard against such deceptive practices, by requesting them to observe that every genuine package bears our name and address. In our PATENT Manufacture the object has been to confine the advantages of OIL AND BLACKING by giving increased pliancy and durability to the Leather, whilst affording an easy and brilliant Polish. That we have succeeded in this perhaps no stronger proof can be offered than the fact of its being an article used by MILLIONS in these kingdoms alone, and of exportation to every quarter of the Globe; we may further add that it is our determination to maintain the decided preference we have obtained by continuing to pay the strictest attention to quality, and to prevent disappointment we again respectfully request Purchasers to observe that every genuine Package has the words "PATENT INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING."

Agent for St. John, N. B., W. P. RANNEY.

Ex 'Banner' from Boston:

TIERCES RICE, Bags Java Coffee, Pails, Brooms, Filberts, Walnuts, Cigars, &c. &c. for sale cheap at the TEA WAREHOUSE, Prince Wm. street, by July 9. JAS. MALCOLM.

Landing, ex schooner Minetty, from Halifax:—

8 BAGS SALTPETRE, 3 bags CASSIA, 4 chests INDIGO, 20 bags GINGER, 3 boxes NUTMEGS, 3 boxes CLOVES, 2 bales of WOOL,—which will be sold very low for prompt payment by

July 24. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Bright Matanzas Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c.

Landing ex schooner Hope, from Halifax:

20 HHDS. Bright Sugar; 20 chests superior Congou Tea, *warranted of a very superior quality.*

Ex schooner *Banner*, from Boston—20 cases old Java Coffee, 20 boxes Raisins.

Ex *Agnes and Ann*, from Greenock—14 hogsheads Refined Sugar.

The above having been purchased with *Cash*, are offered for sale very cheap for cash or approved paper, at the Tea Warehouse, by

Aug 6. JAMES MALCOLM.

OATMEAL.—Just received by the subscribers, 20 Bbls. OATMEAL, first qualty.

August 13. CRANE & M'GRATH.

IRON PUMPS.—For sale by the subscribers: 2 Iron Pumps, 20 ft. long; 10 tons best OAKUM.

August 13. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Pork, beef, & Flour.

The Subscribers have received per schr. Esperance from Quebec:

20 BARRELS Mess PORK; 30 do. Prime Mess ditto; 100 do. Prime ditto; 10 do. Prime BEEF, 40 do. Cargo BEEF; 50 do. Fine FLOUR,

Which they offer for sale on their usual low terms for approved payment.

July 23. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Bright DEALS and BATTENS.

For Sale in Shipping order:

500 M. SUPERFICIAL Feet 11 inch DEALS; 100 M. do. 2½ do. Battens; 100 M. do. 3 inch Battens.—Apply to

June 18. W. CARVILL.

The Subscriber

Offers his Stock of GOODS cheap for prompt payment:

250,000 Feet White Pine Boards and PLANK for shipping;
100,000 feet seasoned Pine Boards and Plank;
50,000 feet half inch BOARDS;
200,000 feet spruce Boards and Plank;
250,000 LATHS; 100,000 Scantling;
150,000 Cedar Shingles; 200 M. Pine, spruce do.
20 Cords Lathwood; 7,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT; 300 Chaldrons Pemberton COALS; 100 chaldrons Grand Lake Coals; 15 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 1 Hhd. Loaf Sugar; 3 Hhds. Molasses; 50 Bbls. superfine FLOUR; 300 bbls. Rye Flour; 150 bbls. Corn Meal; 175 Bags CORN; 25 Bbls. PORK; 20 Bbls. Herrings; 100 M. feet Bright DEALS; 1,000 Ash Staves; 10 Tons HAY; 4 Chests TEA; 30 Boxes SOAP; 150 Boxes smoked Herrings; 20 Bbls. TAR.

15th August. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

DEALS.—A few Cargoes of bright Spruce and Pine DEALS—ready for shipment at the Caledonia and Portland Steam Mills, for sale by

August 6. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

THE different ingredients contained in Franks's Specific Solution of Copaiba, are those advised by the most practical and scientific in the profession, but, by a peculiar chemical process so compounded that each drug greatly increases the efficacy of the other.

This invaluable Medicine is recommended in the public and private practice of

Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.; Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S.; Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S. Members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and many other highly distinguished members of the medical profession, by whom it is deemed the only Specific for the cure of those diseases to which it is more immediately applicable.

The testimony of these gentlemen cannot fail to convince every reflecting mind that Franks's Specific solution of Copaiba, is not only in every essential what it professes to be, but is considered a most valuable addition to those legitimate and adopted medicines daily prescribed by the faculty.

Franks's Specific solution of Copaiba is proved to be the most effectual, safe, and speedy remedy for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, all Urethral Discharges, Fluor Albus, Spasmodic Stricture, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostrate Gland; its purifying effects upon the general health renders it particularly applicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility.

☞ The most delicate persons may take it with perfect safety.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, London.

CAUTION.—None is genuine unless "*George Franks, Blackfriars-road,*" is engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each bottle.

The following Testimonials are selected from amongst numerous others forwarded to Mr. Franks.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. FRANKS's solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, than it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

"45, Lincoln Inn Fields, April, 15, 1835."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Roys College of Surgeons, London; Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New-street, April 13, 1835."

From ALEXANDER TWEEDIE, Esq., Surgeon to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"My dear Sir,—I have notes of six cases, in which I have administered your preparation of Copaiba, for the cure of Gonorrhœa, in all of which the disease has been subdued in a shorter period of time than according to the ordinary plans hitherto made use of. Besides these cases of which I have taken notes, I have tried it in several instances at the Grenville-street Hospital, and am quite satisfied that it possesses a control over the urgent symptoms of Gonorrhœa, relieving the discharge and mitigating the scalding in making water, that I have not observed in the usual methods of exhibiting Copaiba. In one instance only did it disagree with the stomach; but in this it seemed to depend rather on the method of exhibition than on the remedy itself, for, on diluting it with a larger quantity of water, the objection was at once obviated, and the patient got well in ten days from the time that he commenced taking the medicine. I have not had a case in which the discharge continued longer than ten days after commencing this treatment.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "ALEXANDER TWEEDIE."

Within a period of two months, upwards of 300 patients were treated with Franks's Specific solution of Copaiba, with perfect success, at the above Metropolitan Hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's, Guy's, and the Free Hospitals, by their respective Surgeons, whose Testimonials are given above.

Agent for New Brunswick,

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist & Druggist.*

St. John, June 18.

Under the sanction of the President of the College of Physicians, Professor Brande, of the Royal Institution, and a host of the highest members of the various branches of the Medical Profession.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

Greatly improved in purity and condensation.

THE great advantages of this elegant preparation are, that being in a fluid state, and possessing all the properties of Magnesia in general use, it is not liable to form "dangerous concretions in the bowels." It corrects acidity and relieves heart-burn effectually, without "injuring the coats of the stomach," or producing any of those lamentable evils resulting from the use of the Carbonate of Soda and Potash: it prevents the food of infants turning sour during digestion; it is very useful in cases of gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and, under all circumstances, it acts as a pleasing aperient, peculiarly adapted for females particularly during pregnancy.—Dr. Conquest has expressed his regret that he should have allowed himself to be imposed upon by an *exparte* statement of Sir James Murray, and says "I have enquired into the circumstance, you are at liberty to continue the use of the certificate I gave you;" he subsequently said "I am pleased that you continue the use of my certificate." The following is a copy:—

"Dear sir,—I have been much pleased with the Bicarbonated solution of Magnesia, and feel with many others that the profession and the public are indebted to you for a highly valuable addition to our list of medicines. As an agreeable mild aperient, it cannot fail to supersede many now in use, but which so offend the taste and the stomach, as to justify their banishment from our prescriptions.

Your's respectfully, J. T. CONQUEST.

Finsbury-square, July 18, 1839.

"Mr. Dinneford, 172, Bond street."

Dr. Wilkinson of Bath says "a bottle of sir Jas. Murray's Fluid Magnesia, sent me by a chemist in [illegible] gave me nearly seven grains of magnesia and *three of sulphate of Soda* to the ounce; whilst yours yielded *seventeen* grains of pure magnesia to the ounce. I conscientiously bear testimony to the correctness of the above results."

"Mr. Murray of Hull, after denying in the strongest terms the impudent fabrication attributed to him, says, "in proof of my sincerity, I have written to sir James Murray to cancel my name *toto cœlo* in connection with his testimonials."

Mr. Herron of the National medical hall, Dublin, says, "your preparation is really beautiful. I enclose you Morgan's analysis of your solution; he says it is the purest he ever saw, and 33 per cent. stronger than sir James Murray's, which he formerly examined and reported on."

The Acidulated Lemon syrup usually sold with the solution makes the most delightful of saline Draughts, and increases the aperient quality; to be procured of JOHN G. SHARP.

Chemist & Druggist.

Agent for New-Brunswick, who will suppply prospectusses containing the certificates of the most eminent Physicians in London. June 25.

For Sale,

20,000 Shipping SHINGLES, Pine and Cedar, 20,000 LATHS, 50 Cords LATHWOOD,

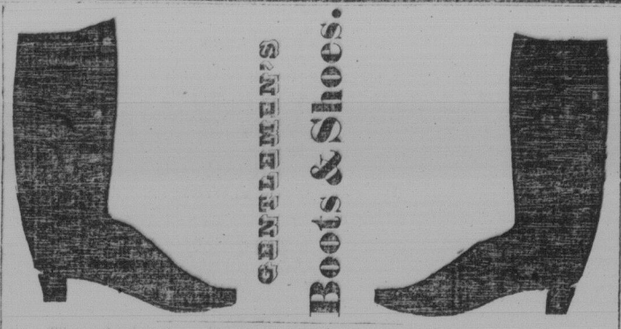
A few thousand Boards; a lot of Scantling, on the premises in Nelson street.

April 30. JAMES LOCKWOOD & Co.

Per Sophia, from London:

24 HHDS. Pale HOLLANDS; 10 Tons best London OAKUM; 12 casks WHITING; Casks of London Boiled OIL; casks of Raw ditto; London LEAD in kegs of 28 & 56 lbs. each.

May 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.



The undersigned would intimate to the Public that he has now on hand

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

In every variety—made up in his usual style, and feels a pleasure in offering them for sale at his well known liberal prices.

He has lately received from London a supply of LEATHER, consisting of French and English CALF SKINS, PATENT LEATHER, MOROCCO, SOLE LEATHER, &c. &c. together with a complete set of the new Patent London made LASTS, of the latest fashion; all of which will enable him to continue to give that satisfaction to his customers, which it has been his care to endeavour to do since his commencement in business. ☞ Orders attended to with punctuality.

1st July, 1841. DAVID PATERSON.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

The Directors of the company are 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.

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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

AT THE solicitation of his friends having been induced to change his intention of relinquishing his present line of business as advertized some time past, in the different newspapers of the Province; now intimates to the public, that he will continue as heretofore to devote his time to the attention and comfort of those gentlemen who have and who may honour him with their support; and on the occasion of his recommencement, begs to return thanks to all those who have at any time favoured him with their visits, and assures them and the public generally, that his establishment will be conducted on the principles of a *Regular Hotel*; when all matters connected with a house of that standing will be punctually and assidiously attended to. It will also be his endeavour to improve as far as possible, upon the domestic comfort of the establishment, and so to render it second to none of the same kind in the province.

A choice collection of LIQUORS of every kind will always be kept on hand, as also whatever luxuries can possibly be procured.

H. JACKSON.

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, April 17, 1841.

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.

REMOVAL.

DONALD ROSS, Fishmonger, King street, begs respectfully to return his sincere thanks for the patronage he has experienced since the Fire of 1837, and to inform his Customers that he has removed his Business to his newly erected Brick building in Dock street, at the sign of the GOLDEN FISH, when he will continue his business on an enlarged scale.

His stock will consist of a General Assortment of GROCERIES, and Fish of every description.

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.

March 26, 1841.

☞ Notice.

MR. GEORGE M. BURNS, of the city of St John, Merchant, having duly assigned to the Subscriber all his debts, claims and effects, of every description—All persons indebted to the said Geo. M. Burns, are therefore required to make payment to the subscriber, who only is authorized to grant a discharge.

W. H. SCOVIL.

St. John, May 5, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on Cargoes of LUMBER, consigned to his Friends in Barbadoes, to amount of $8 per M. on Merchantable BOARDS and PLANK, and $2 per M. on long Pine and Cedar SHINGLES, by Drafts at 90 days on Cavan, Brothers & Co., London, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New-York, on receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance. The vessels will, after touching at Barbadoes, be allowed to proceed to St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, and Trinidad, provided the Markets at these Islands are better than at Barbadoes.

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 28, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved SOFA BED. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £15. The lowest prices asked, and no abatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Just received, per ANDOVER—A SUPPLY of Ladies', Gents. and Children's Boots and Shoes of every variety and description, among which are a few pairs Ladies' *SATIN and SILK SLIPPERS*, and Fur Lined Boots of extra quality.

4-4 CARPETING and Rugs to match;
Black, White, and colored Satins;
Damask and Watered Moreens;
Orris Lace and Fringes;
Combs, Brushes, and WINDSOR SOAP.

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

New Establishment.

Register and General Intelligence Office.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has opened an office of the above description, at the corner of Germain and Princess streets, lately occupied as a Post Office. The object of which will be to receive and impart information on the various matters of life; but it will principally be devoted to the use of persons of every capacity, in search of employment, who may at all times procure a situation by applying at the above place, and by producing satisfactory testimonials.

The inhabitants of St. John and the Public at large, will also find it of great advantage to engage their servants from the above office, as they will be supplied at the shortest notice, and may rely on the good conduct of those recommended, as the strictest enquiry will be made by the proprietor before the name of the applicant will be registered.

May 21. A. GILLESPIE.

Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber, at his store Robertson's Wharf. (formerly called Donaldson's Wharf:)

10 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 50 Cans do. do. from 2 to 5 gal. each;
3 Tons No. 1. London WHITE LEAD;
1 " do. Hull do.
1 " Black Paint
½ " Yellow
1½ " Putty in 7, 14, 21 and 28 lb. bladders,
8,000 faths. short linked proved Chain, for cutting, from ¾ to 1½ inch;
16 Kedge ANCHORS, from 3-4 to 5 cwt.
28 Rolls sheet Lead, from 2½ to 10 lb. pr. foot;
12 Doz. Ships Scrapers; 10 do. do. Mops;
12 " Log Glasses, 14 and 28 seconds;
1 " 12 Hour do.; 1 doz. 1 hour do.;
6 " Log Slates; 3 do. Patent Binnacle Lamps;
20 " Ground Paint Brushes, ass'd sizes
10 " Long Handle Tar Brushes; 6 do. short do.
8 " White Wash Brushes;
12 " Deck and Paint Scrubbers;
5 " Chamber, do.; 5 Bannister, do.;
200 Coils Marline, Houseline, Amberline, and Spun Yarn;
3 Dozen Water Laid Deepsea Lines;
10 " " Hand Lines;
15 " Log Lines; 5 do. 15 and 18 thr. st. Peter Cod Lines; 60 do. Seaming & Roping Twine;
25 " Bed Cords; 20 do. Whity Brown Linen Thread, No. 16 and 18;
3 Cases ships Compasses, from 8 to 11 inch;
2 " superfine Ensigns and Union Jacks, from 2 to 9 yards; 30 pieces superfine Bunting, assorted colors; 1 Bale Osnaburgs.

—ON HAND—

20 Bbls. Pale Seal OIL; 40 do. Cod TAR; 50 do. American Tar; 55 Kegs fine Rose Nails from 6dy. to 24dy.; 24 Gin Wheels, ass'd sizes; 15 dozen round and square Mo. Ballast Shovels; 20 doz. Deck Lights, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch; 1 Bale Thrumbs; 1 Bale Lamp Wick; 20 Bags Round Pease; 30 doz. Thomson's Screw Augers, assorted sizes; 8,000 feet Ash Oars, 5,000 feet Spruce—finished. WM. ROBERTSON.

St. John, June 18, 1841.

BONNETS, &c.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO., has just received per late arrivals a part of their spring supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of Manchester Goods.—Ladies Straw and Tuscan Bonnets and Boots and Shoes of every variety and description—which are now open and ready for inspection.

☞ J. S. & CO., are daily looking for the arrival of their London GOODS. May 21.

May 21, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W.G. LAWTON.

Has just received per Pekin, *from London:*

41 CASES SHIRTS, containing an assortment of every quality from the lowest to the very best.

17 Cases of BOOTS & SHOES, assorted;
30 Cases of Fancy GOODS, *comprising*,
Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Netts, Laces, Blonds, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Saxonies, Orleans, Mouseline de Laines, Fancy Dresses, Chalies.
Crape, Thibet and Indiana HANDKERCHIEFS and SHAWLS;
Gents. Stocks, in great variety; Rich Satin Vestings, Braces, India Handkerchiefs, Muslin Trimmings; Brussels CARPETING withRuggs to match; A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS for Halls in 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6 4;

Also—per Emerald from Liverpool:

A large stock of CARPETS, in Kidderminster, Yorkshire, Venetian, Scotch and Brussels, with handsome Rugs to match;
A variety of patterns of Stair Carpeting;
Fancy Printed Druggets, in great variety;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Checked Homespun Ginghams;
Regattas and Twilled Shirtings;
Figured and plain Orleans Cloths;
Plain and printed Saxonies;
Plain and printed Mouseline de Laines;
Plaid Camlets, Lastings and Shalloons;
Moleskins and Trouser Stuffs;
Canvas, Osnaburgs, LINENS and Diapers;
Red, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
Baize, Padding and Ticks;
A large lot of printed Patteens for Children;
Jacconet, Book, Mull and checked Muslins;
Handkerchiefs of all kinds;
Fancy Buttons and Trimmings;
VESTINGS, STOCKS, Braces, &c. &c.

Which, together with a large stock of Goods on hand, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

New Cumberland Butter.

10 FIRKINS of the above, just received and for sale by

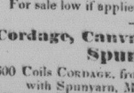
June 25. JAS. MALCOLM.

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, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE *Maid of the Mist* will leave every Monday morning at 7 o'clock for Digby and Annapolis, and return next day. Goes to Eastport, St. Andrews and St. Stephen, every Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and returns the next day.

A steamer will leave every Tuesday evening for Windsor, and leave again on the same high water that she arrives there.

The *North America*, will leave every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, for Boston, and arrive here on her return on Mondays.

Freight taken as usual. Apply to Capt. Mabee, on board, or to

April 23 JAMES WHITNEY.

28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

1 CHAIN,	100 fathoms,	1⅞	inch chain,	
1 do	90	do	1¼	do
1 Chain	120	do	1⅜	do
1 Ditto	105	do	1⅜	do
1 Ditto	90	do	1¼	do
2 Chains,	75	do ea	1¼	do
2 Ditto	75	do	1 1-10	do
4 Ditto	90 & 75	do	1	do
2 Ditto	75	do	15-10	do
3 Ditto	60 & 75	do	⅞	do
3 Ditto	60 & 75	do	13-10	do
3 Ditto	50 & 60	do	¾	do
6 Ditto	45 & 60	do	11-10	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60	do	⅝	do
3 Ditto	45 & 60	do	9-10	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60	do	½	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60	do	7-10	do

short link.

20 Chains assorted ⅞ and ¼ inches in lengths to suit purchasers.

Anchors, from 1 cwt. by 25 cwt.
Kedge Anchors 1¼ to 4½ cwt.
1 Doz. Grappling IRONS.

Stationery, Carpetings, Gunpowder, Earthenware, &c.

4 Cases superfine and fine Foolscap and Pott
3 do. Letter PAPER—*various kinds*,
2 do. Blank Books, assorted,
6 Bales Wrapping Paper, assorted,
20 do. Sheathing Paper.
250 Packages GUNPOWDER—Co. single F. double F. and cannister,
20 Bales fine, superfine, and three ply Carpetings,
40 Pieces Tartens, various patterns,
20 Hhds EARTHENWARE,
50 Bbls. ROMAN CEMENT,
100 Bbls. Calcined Plaster, very superior,
2 Chests INDIGO, 50 Boxes PIPES,
30 Pieces BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

Soap and Window Glass.

200 Boxes 30 and 60 lbs. Boxes best Irish SOAP.
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, 50 & 25 feet each. 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x17, For sale low if applied for immediately.

Cordage, Canvas, Maraline, and Spunyarn.

600 Coils CORDAGE, from 1½ in. to 8in. Shrouding, with Spunyarn, Maraline and Houseline,
80 Coils Manilla ROPE, 2 to 4 inches,
300 Bolts of Gourock, Mans, Martin & Co., and other CANVAS

Bar & Bolt Iron, Copper, Castings.

4 Tons SHOT, BB. to No. 7, assorted, in cask of 5 cwt. each; 100 Tons of Bar & Bolt IRON,
20 Tons Flat IRON—assorted,
10 Tons COPPER BOLTS, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch.
16 Cases Sheathing COPPER, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 ounces,
3 Tons Composition SPIKES, 7 and 10 inches.
1 Ton Composition Wood sheathing NAILS, 2¼, 2¾, and 2¾ inch,
1,000 Pots, assorted; 500 Bake Ovens & Covers,
200 Bags Iron Spikes, 4½ to 10 inches.

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY

JOHN ROBERTSON.

PALMETTO BRAID.—The subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, a small consignment of PALMETTO BRAID.

July 16. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Freeman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co.'s celebrated LONDON STOUT.

THE subscriber has received from the above eminent house, a shipment of Bottled DOUBLE STOUT, in fine condition, which he offers for sale at an unusual low price.

July 2. W. P. RANNEY.

FLOUR.—75 barrels and 50 half barrels Genessee superfine FLOUR, put up expressly for family use. For sale by

June 25. W. H. STREET.

HORATIO NELSON HICKS LUGRIN, Attorney and Barrister at Law, has removed his Office to Rooms in his Building, situate at the corner of Brussels street and Adelaide Row.

25th June, 1841.

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Smaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS!

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases in acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In case of Fever of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the Life Medicines are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, in this city.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the child watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully effect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumour destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Joan Daulten, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumation five years, is entirely cured, has used the Life Medicines for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams—Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters; a most extraordinary cure: she is now a very healthy and robust woman; attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger; nearly similar to above; result the same.

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r. 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs, was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas; cough and symptoms of consumption; cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fever and Ague; cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y. was in very low state of health a year and a half; did not expect to recover. Miss T., is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Amos Davis; Affections of the Liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time was cured by the Life Medicine without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthsic 20 years; effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner have, by a judicious use of Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires as nothing can be better adapted to health and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicine possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world.

For additional particulars of the above medicines see Moffatt's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents; the Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

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

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, Saint John; John C