THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. V. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1841. No. 31.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & CO. at their Office in Water Street, over the store of Messrs. Milby & Thomas.

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

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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.

March.		R. Sun. s.	MOON.	H. W.
3 Saturday,	- -	5 41 6 19	4 15	10 16
4 Sunday,	-	5 40 6 20	4 37	10 53
5 Monday,	-	5 39 6 21	Rises	11 29
6 Tuesday,	-	5 37 6 23	7 41	0 5
7 Wednesday,	- -	5 36 6 24	8 52	0 40
8 Thursday,	-	5 35 6 25	10 1	1 19
9 Friday,	- -	5 33 6 27	11 5	2 2

Full Moon, 5th. 8h. 32m ev.

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 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.–Director next week: F. A. Wiggins, 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: John Wishart, Esq.

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: Hon. John Robertson.

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.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL BRUNDAGE, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*

Carleton, 30th April, 1840.

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.

RECEIVED

Per ship "Andover," from Liverpool.

10 CASES Naylor & Co's warranted CAST STEEL, assorted,
10 Bundles do. German do. do.
12 do. do. Granite Wedge do.
10 do. do. (L.) Blister do.
10 do. do. Sleigh Shoe do.
And for sale low by
Feb. 19.—4w. WILLIAM CARVILL.

BIRCH TIMBER & DEALS.

ABOUT 30 tons BIRCH, of superior quality, ex "Princess Royal," from Parrsboro, and now lying in Pettingill's slip, may be had if applied for before being sent to a pond. Also—a quantity of DEALS and STAVES, at same place.

Feb. 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Salmon TWINES and Souchong TEAS.

JUST received by the subscriber—50 Chests excellent quality Souchong TEAS; 2 Packages of Salmon TWINE.

5th Feb. JOHN V. THURGAR.

10,000,000
Superficial Feet Saw Logs.

THE Subscribers will contract for Ten Million Superficial Feet Spruce SAW LOGS, to be delivered at their Mills near Indian Town, early in the ensuing Spring. H. J. & D. MACKAY.

Dec. 11

Wanted to Purchase.

5,000,000 SUPERFICIAL feet of Spruce SAW LOGS.
Apply to WILLIAM CARVILL.
Feb. 19th.—6w.

NEW GOODS,
Per Andover, from Liverpool.

THE subscriber has received a choice assortment of Hair Brushes, Bone and Ivory Tooth Brushes, Cold Cream, Bears' Grease, &c. &c.

Feb 19. W. MAJOR.

Souchong Tea.

47 CHESTS superior souchong TEA, just received on consignment, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, for cash or approved paper. [Jan 29.] JAS. MALCOLM.

MORE COFFEE, &c.—Landing ex schooner *Cumberland*, from Boston:—25 bags real Java Coffee; 8 Pockets HOPS, for sale by

January 1. JAMES MALCOLM.

Miscellany.

NIGHT AFTER TALAVERA.

The night which followed the battle was a sad one. Through the darkness, and under a fast-falling rain, the hours were spent in searching for our wounded comrades amid the heap of slain upon the field; and the glimmering of the lanterns as they flickered far and near across the wide plain, bespoke the track of the fatigue parties in their mournful round—while the groans of the wounded rose amid the silence with an accent of heart-rending anguish: so true was it, as our great commander said, "that there is nothing more sad than a victory, except a defeat."

Around our bivouac fires, the feeling of sorrowful depression was also evident. We had gained a great victory, it was true: we had beaten the far-famed legions of France upon a ground of their own choosing, led by the most celebrated of their marshals, and under the eyes of the Emperor's own brother; but still we felt all the hazardous daring of our position, and had no confidence whatever in the courage and discipline of our allies; and we saw that in the very *melee* of the battle the efforts of the enemy were almost exclusively directed against our line, so confidently did they undervalue the efforts of the Spanish troops. Morning broke at length, and scarcely was the heavy mist clearing before the red sunlight, when the sounds of fife and drum were heard from a distant part of the field. The notes swelled or sunk as the breeze rose or fell, and many a conjecture was hazarded as to their meaning; for no object was well visible at more than a few hundred yards off: gradually, however, they grew nearer and nearer, and at length as the air cleared and the hazy vapour evaporated, the bright scarlet uniform of a British regiment was seen advancing at a quick step.

As they came nearer, the well-known march of the gallant forty-third was recognised by some of our people, and immediately the rumour fled like lightning,—it "is Crawford's brigade;" and so it was: the noble fellow had marched his division the unparalleled distance of sixty English miles in twenty-seven hours. Over a burning sandy soil, exposed to a raging sun, without rations, almost without water, these gallant troops pressed on in the unwearied hope of sharing the glory of the battle-field.—One tremendous cheer welcomed the head of the column as they marched past, and continued till the last file had deployed before us.

As these splendid regiments moved by, we could not help feeling what signal service they might have rendered us a few hours before; their soldier-like bearing, their high and effective state of discipline, their well known reputation, were in every mouth, and I scarcely think that any corps who stood the brunt of the mighty battle were the subject of more encomium than the brave fellows who had just joined us.

The mournful duties of the night were soon forgotten in the gay and buoyant sounds on every side. Congratulations, shaking of hands, kind enquiries went round; and, as we looked to the hilly ground where so lately were drawn up in battle array the dark columns of our enemy, and where not one sentinel now remained, the proud feeling of our victory came home to our hearts with the ever thrilling thought, "What will they say at home?"

I was standing amid a group of my brother officers, when I received an order from the Colonel to ride down to Talavera for the return of our wounded, as the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief was momentarily looked for. I threw myself on my horse, and, setting out at a brisk pace, soon reached the gates.

On entering the town, I was obliged to dismount and proceed on foot. The streets were completely filled with people, treading their way among waggons, forage carts, and sick litters: here was a booth filled with all imaginable wares for sale; there, a temporary gin shop established beneath a broken baggage waggon; here, might be seen a merry party throwing dice for a turkey or a kid—there, a wounded man, with bloodless cheek and tottering step, inquiring the road to the hospital; the accents of agony mingled with the drunken chorus, and the sharp crack of the provost-marshal's whip was heard above the boisterous revelling of the debauchee.—All was confusion, bustle, and excitement. The staff-officer, with his flowing plume and glittering epaulettes, wended his way on foot, amid the din and bustle unnoticed and uncared for, while the little drummer amused an admiring audience of simple country people by some wondrous tale of the great victory.

My passage through this dense mass was necessarily a slow one. No one made way for another: discipline for the time was at an end, and with it all respect for rank or position. It was what nothing of mere vicissitude in the fortune of war can equal—the wild orgies of an army on the day after a battle.

On turning the corner of a narrow street, my attention was attracted by a crowd which gathered round a small fountain, seemed, as well as I could perceive, to witness some proceeding with a more than ordinary interest. Exclamations in Portuguese expressive of surprise and admiration, were mingled with English oaths and Irish ejaculations, while high above all rose other sounds—the cries of some one in pain and suffering; forcing my way through the dense group, I at length reached the interior of the crowd, when to my astonishment, I perceived a short, fat, punchy looking man, stripped of his coat and waistcoat, and with his shirt sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, busily employed in operating upon a wounded soldier. Amputation knives, tourniquets, bandages, and all other imaginable instruments for giving and alleviating torture, were strewed about him, and from the arrangement and preparation, it was clear that he had pitched upon this spot as an hospital for his patients. While he continued to perform his functions with a singular speed and dexterity, he never for a moment ceased a running fire of small talk, now addressed to the patient in particular, now to the crowd at large—sometimes a soliloquy to himself, and not unfrequently, abstracted, upon things in general. These little specimens of oratory, delivered in such a place at such a time, and not least of all, in the richest imaginable Cork accent were sufficient to arrest my steps, and I stopped among the crowd for some time to observe him.

The patient, who was a large powerfully built fellow, had been wounded in both legs by the explosion of a shell, but yet not so severely as to require amputation.

"Does that plaze you, then?" said the doctor, as he applied some powerful caustic to a wounded vessel, "there's no satisfying the like of you. Quite warm and comfortable ye'll be this morning after that. I saw that same shell coming, and I called out to Maurice Blake, 'by your leave, Maurice, let that fellow pass, he's in a hurry:' and, faith, I said to myself, there's more where you came from: you're not an only child, and I never liked the family,—what are you grinning for, ye brown thieves?—this was addressed to a Portuguese,—"There, now, keep the limb quiet and easy. Upon my conscience, if that shell fell into ould Lundy Foot's shop this morning, there'd be plenty of sneezing in Sackville-street. Who's next?" said he, looking round with an expression that seemed to threaten that if no wounded man was ready, that he was quite prepared to carve out a patient for himself. Not exactly relishing the invitation in the searching that accompanied it, I backed my way through the crowd and continued my path to the hospital.

Here the scene which presented itself was shocking beyond belief—frightful and ghastly wounds from shells and cannon shot were seen on all sides, every imaginable species of suffering that man is capable of, was presented to view; while, amid the dead and dying, operations the most painful were proceeding with a haste and bustle that plainly showed how many more waited their turn for similar offices. The stairs were blocked up with fresh arrivals of wounded men, and even upon the corriders and landing places, the sick were strewn on all sides.

I hurried to that part of the building where my own people were, and soon learned that our loss was confined to about fourteen wounded; five of them were officers; but, fortunately, we lost not a man of our gallant fellows, and Talavera brought us no mourning for a comrade to damp the exultation we felt in our victory.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

Sir Astley entertained a supreme respect for the Duke of Wellington, on whom he looked with a sort of super-human reverence. Not long ago, while visiting his Grace at Strathfieldsaye, he chanced to be invited to accompany him to church, and afterwards to join in a walk through the pleasure grounds. To this important event Sir Astley was wont to refer with great satisfaction as the proudest day of his life; and when the Duke who is notoriously punctual in answering notes and returning visits, called to inquire for him during his last illness, he was positively enraptured. The imperturbable patience with which the Duke listened to the parson's drowsy homily—equalled only by the resignation he displays under Lord Aberdeen's more balmy harangues, had struck Sir Astley (who yawned himself) with equal admiration and astonishment. "Ah!" said the expiring surgeon, whose thoughts were beginning to wander, "he sat out that sermon with extraordinary devotion—he has the finest kitchen-garden I ever witnessed in my life!"

Sir Astley, indeed, had an overweening affection for rank, even when unaccompanied by any true nobility. When summoned, in 1822, to Windsor Castle, to extirpate a tumour from the back of Geo. the Fourth's head, he exhibited considerable trepidation on being ushered into the presence of royalty. The Earl of Liverpool, who witnessed his nervousness, took him into a side room, and counselled firmness; but Cooper perhaps unwilling in his agitated state to use the knife, advised that the excrescence should be removed by ligature. "Your plan is too tedious," said the Premier: "the thing is an *eyesore*, and must be instantly removed. Courage, Cooper! *Cæsarem vehis et fortunas*—you are going to cut a tumour from the head of George Fourth." Sir Astley, under this impressive adjuration, quickly recovered self-possession, and performed the operation with his wonted skill; though he was strangely puzzled, and used afterwards heartily to laugh, at the Earl's magniloquence and curious idea of an "*eye-sore*." Sir Benjamin Brodie was the King's future surgical attendant.

And yet, though thus inordinately devoted to rank, Sir Astley was not unapproachable to those of humbler birth. A dentist of some repute in the City, and now, we believe, attached to the hospital with which Sir Astley was so long connected, is chiefly indebted to the late baronet for his fortunes. Desirous of giving some demonstrations in tooth-drawing at Guy's Hospital, he applied to Sir Astley, who was astonished by the simplicity of the application, inasmuch as the applicant had "neither father, mother, brother, uncle, first cousin, nor any other relation" connected with the institution.—"Do you know no old woman about the place?" asked Cooper. "No," replied the other; my mother's dead!" "Poor little fellow!" said Sir Astley, touched by the *naïtive* of the answer, and yet unable to suppress a joke. "I hope you are able to run along; but come to-morrow and I'll see what can be done for you." The little man went, and was appointed tooth-drawer to the hospital; though his was the only instance in which Sir Astley departed from the old rule of "keeping good things in the family," so rigidly observed in these institutions. Sir Astley, indeed, carried nepotism to no ordinary extent. He had two nephews installed as surgeons at Guy's, another at St. Thomas's, and he appointed more distant relations to we know not how many metropolitan charities.

Sir Astley's first marriage was odd and accidental. While rolling into the city one day, his carriage got locked with that of another gentleman on Ludgate-hill. The coachmen interchanged civilities in the customary style, but their masters conducted themselves with exemplary patience.—"Steady, steady, John' don't swear so much" said one of the gentlemen cooped up. "I think I know that voice," observed Sir Astley. "A'nt your name Jones?" "Yes," said the other, "and yours?" "Cooper." Ah! I thought so, continued the surgeon, "and what's become of our old flames, the Miss Cocks?" "I am married to one of them," was the reply, "and the other's waiting for you." "The deuce she is!" was the rejoinder, and Sir Astley lost no time in driving down to his old *cherie amie*, whom he married in less than a month, and received with her a fortune of £30,000. The lady was the daughter of a wealthy apothecary in the Borough.

Sir Astley obtained an equally large dowry with his second wife; but, notwithstanding this, and his large professional emolument, he was always frugal, and latterly evinced no small share of the gentlemanly vice" of avarice. In his latter days he was unwilling to give advice to medical men, from whom it is not customary to exact a fee. To an old friend who called on him some time ago, and tendered a sovereign instead of a guinea, he exclaimed—"No, no, it won't do; I must have the shilling too;" and he resolutely insisted on giving change for a £5 note in order to get possession of the coveted coin. This, however, may in part have originated from a cherished attachment to old recollections; for, on the whole, he was one of the most liberal minded of his profession.

We have been informed that the tumour was not on the posterior of the royal scalp, but on that of the most bulky portion of the Prince's bulky person, and that it was removed at the desire of the Marchioness of C——, because it produced no trifling inconvenience when the "first gentleman in Europe" sat down upon the throne, or sunk into a common chair. Lord Liverpool's ludicrous expression of an "eye-sore" in such a locality was of course thus rendered infinitely more ludicrous.

Mrs. Cockerell, now the Countess of Eglington, was the widow of Captain Howe Cockerell, whom she first met on her passage to India, whither the captain was also going to push his fortune. He arrived at the period of the great failures in Calcutta, and through his family connections was appointed to wind up the affairs of some of the great houses, a service in which he realized £100,000 in a few years. He died shortly after his return to England leaving his young and beautiful wife the life interest of his fortune, and £40,000 at her absolute disposal.

From the Enniskillen Chronicle.

LINES

ON READING MONTGOMERY'S HYMN FOR THE CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

All hail to spirit-stirring bliss,
And hail above, below,
The little band that witness'd this,
A hundred years ago.

A hundred years, not many then,
The little flock could know,
Which like a speck appeared to men
A hundred years ago.

But like prophetic cloud that band
So scattered to and fro,
That watered was the thirsty land,
A hundred years ago.

A hundred years—this lapse of time,
Identifies it so,
That thousands bless in words sublime
A hundred years ago.

But who can call the deed divine,
Or prove that it was so,
That step'd they o'er the church's line,
A hundred years ago.

No sanctimonious place serene,
All pewed by row and row,
Nor cushioned pulpit could be seen
A hundred years ago.

Now is the labelled tablet set,
A dismsy pictured show;
Ask was it seen "this pew to let,"
A hundred years ago.

No sarcedotal order then
That little flock could know,
Nor vie did they with higher men,
A hundred years ago.

Sincerely simple was their plan,
As such their words would flow,
A preacher was no titled man
A hundred years ago.

No source of pleasure would he roam,
The seeds of life to sow,
The ledge his stand the hill his name,
A hundred years ago.

To him the gospel, so replete,
Was nostrum for all woe,
No golden sandals bound his feet,
A hundred years ago.

If other views than these at all,
A sunbeam lustre wore,
In letter'd radiance to recall
A hundred years before.

Yes with Montgomery would I pray,
When all our limbs are dumb,
That there may be a brighter day
A hundred years to come.

ELLIOTT.

IRELAND.—AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

"We entered one day a cottage in a suburb of Cork; a woman was knitting stockings at the door; it was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recal them. 'My husband is a wheel-wright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was neither a bad man nor a bad husband but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it wasn't often he bro't me home more than five shillings out of his one-pound-one on a Saturday night: and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, Gop be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. Oh! didn't I give thanks on my bended knees that night? Still I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself, may be the money will be more wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks were passed; and glory be to Gop! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings; so I felt there was no fear of him; and the ninth week when he came home to me, I had this table bought and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings, and upon his own chair, I put a bran new suit; and upon his plate I put the bill and resate for them all—just the eight sixteen shillings they cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a bobby—but 'twas with thanks to GOD: and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the County Cork, or a happier wife than myself, or dacenter or better fed children than our own four?' It is most unlikely that such a family will again sink into poverty and wretchedness. We might add largely to these cases, not only from what we have heard, but what we have seen."—*Mrs. Hall.*

QUEEN ADELAIDE'S NEEDLEWORK.—It is well known that Queen Adelaide, and in consequence of her Majesty's example, those around her, habitually occupy their leisure moments in ornamental needle work; and there have been, of late years, few bazars throughout the kingdom, for really beneficent purposes, which have not been enriched by the contributions of the Queen Dowager—contributions ever gladly purchased at a high price, not for their intrinsic worth, but because they have been wrought by a hand which every Englishwoman had learnt to respect and love.—*The Art of Needlework, by the Countess of Wilton.*

HOAX EXTRAORDINARY.—On Monday evening a sprightly wag, well known as the "Helston Pocket Volume of Fun and Frolic," raised a report there that the Duke of Saxe Coburg, father of Prince Albert, had been driven by stress of weather into St. Michael's Mount, and would pass through Helston about ten o'clock, on his way to London. This intelligence, soon reached every ear, was apparently confirmed by the fact of eight horses having been ordered at the inn precisely at that hour. Long before the appointed time a crowd of persons of all descriptions took their station at the inn door, where, in spite of the intense cold, they remained eagerly awaiting the arrival of the illustrious visiter. The entrance to the inn was lighted with wax tapers; the waiting maids supported their richest ringlets and furbelows, and the post-boys exhibited their "buffs," while "mine host" himself was busily engaged in inspecting and superintending all the necessary arrangements in-doors and out. Many of the town council, too, graced the scene with their presence, and the band animated it with its enlivening strains. At length there arrived a certain man of law and letters, delegated to present a congratulatory address to the illustrious stranger, which address he "then and there" proceeded to read to the bystanders. This display, however, was cut short by cries of "He's coming, he's coming," and presently after two carriages and four appeared. The band struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes," followed by "God save the Queen" the crowd, uncovered, stood in breathless anxiety; the learned delegate approached, but was dumbfounded, when instead of father of her Majesty's Royal Consort, he encountered only the guard of the Malta mail.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

LONGEVITY.—There is at present alive, in the island of Harris, a man who was born in 1730, and has attained, or rather turned, the 110th year of his age From his youth upwards he has cherished all the feelings that constitute the true Celtic character, and was deemed trustworthy enough to become one of the attendants of Mr. M'Leod, tacksman of Bernera, during his sojourn in a hiding place that blood-hounds could not reach, subsequent to the disastrous battle of Culloden. The spot chosen was Uamba Ulludal: and while thus secreted, he fared better than Baron Bradwardine, by clansmen and friends, who supplied him with venison, mutton, fish and other necessaries, obtained by hunting dexterity, or otherwise, and served according to the rude fashion of the times. The name of the individual, who has seen generation after generation committed to the grave, is John Martin; his faculties of speech, sight, and hearing are unimpaired, and he is still so hale in bodily health, that, in good weather he thinks nothing of travelling to the top of the highest hill in Harris.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

NEW AMERICAN DICTIONARY.—Cat—An animal that old maids love, because it gives out sparks when it is rubbed. Treadmill—a retired place for those addicted to appropriation. Bonnet—A kind of inverted coal hod, in which ladies' heads are carried. Misery—The life of an unpaid printer.—Nothing—the conscience of a thorough politician. Umbrellas—Common property. Independence—A strong determination to place yourself where you are not wanted. Tempest—Something that comes to married people after the honeymoon. Merit—That which receives no praise. Money—A fish peculiarly difficult to catch. The Grave—An ugly hole in the ground which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of. Modesty—A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places. Sensibility—A quality by which its possessor, in attempting to promote the happiness of other people, loses his own. A young Man of Talent—An impertinent scoundrel who thrusts himself forward; a writer of execrable poetry; a person without modesty; a noisy fellow; a speech-maker. Lawyer—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy, and keeps it himself. My Dear—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.—Watchman—A man employed by the parish to sleep in the open air. Rural Felicity—Potatoes and turnips. Thin Shoe—An article worn in winter by high spirited young ladies, who would rather die than conceal the beauty of their feet.—*New York News.*

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF SHELBURNE.—The family of the Marquis of Lansdowne has again been plunged into the deepest grief and affliction, by the death of the Countess of Shelburne, which took place, on Sunday, at Wilton House, where her ladyship had been in a state which precluded hope for the greater part of the past week. Her ladyship was fifth daughter of the late Earl of Pembroke, and was married in August last. She was in her 24th year.

IMPROVEMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Analysis of the Marquis of Normanby's Bill "for the better drainage and improvement of buildings in large towns and villages."

The preamble sets forth—1. "Whereas there is great need of sanatory regulations in the towns and populous places of this realm, especially by reason of the crowded and unhealthy manner of building the dwellings of the working classes, and for want of sufficient means of drainage, whereby disease is engendered and aggravated."

Clause 1 provides that no house be built unless first drained with a brick or stone barrel drain, being not less than nine inches in diameter, and falling at least one inch in every five feet of its length, constructed to the satisfaction of the commissioners of sewers having jurisdiction, which drain shall lead from a level not higher than the level of the lowest floor of the building to such common sewers, drain, or watercourse as the commissioners shall direct.

Clause 2 enacts that drains be constructed for houses already built.

Clause 3 Old foundations to be raised on rebuilding, to allow of the construction of a drain as in the case of houses to be built, &c.

Clause 4 empowers the commissioners to take new sewers within such town or village, &c.

Clause 5 provides that the necessity for new "sewers," &c. be inquired by jury as in 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 22.

Clause 6 enacts that notice of private drains be given to commissioners, previously to their being formed.

Clause 7 secures the right of inspection of drains to the commissioners.

Clause 8 enforces that private drains, &c. be cleansed by occupiers.

Clause 9 Occupiers at rack rent not to pay more than rent due from them.

Clause 10 enacts that tenants may deduct rates from their rent.

Clause 11 defines who are owners, and provides remedy for owners having overpaid, against their tenants and lessees.

Clause 12. Act to be constructed with 3 and 4 William IV. c. 22.

Clause 13 repeals part of 3 and 4 William IV. c. 22, sec. 61.

Clause 14 repeals 3 and 4 William IV. c. 22, sec. 62.

Clause 15 enacts that qualification of commissioners in the city of London, not affected by 3 and 4 William IV. c. 22. Powers given by any local or private act not abridged.

Clause 16 provides how surveyors are to be appointed.

Clause 17. Notice of buildings to be given to surveyor.

Clause 18. Treble fees on default of notice.

Clause 19. That it shall not be lawful to build in any such town or village any house in which the floor of any room or cellar shall be below the surface or general level of the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of such house, unless there shall be an open area not less than three feet wide from the bottom to the top thereof adjoining to the front and back of such room or cellar, and extending from one side or party wall to the other side or party wall.

Clause 20. That it shall not be lawful to build any house in any such town or village in any court or alley through which there shall not be an open space at each end thereof at least twenty feet wide, and entirely open from the ground upwards.

Clause 21 enacts that houses are not to be built back to back, unless a space of twenty feet between the back walls.

Clause 22 regulates the width of the streets.

Clause 23 Walls to be founded on concrete.

Clause 24 As to the level of the ground floors.

Clause 25. Regulating size of rooms. That no room in any house built after the passing of this act in any such town or village, having only one room on the ground floor, or having only four rooms in all, shall be less than eight feet in height from the floor to the ceiling; and in every such house there shall be at least one room of no less dimensions than twelve feet from the back to the front in the clear thereof, and twelve feet from one side to the other side in the clear thereof, exclusive of any space which may be taken off for any closet or staircase.

Clause 26. Regulating windows—namely, that in every room containing 144 square feet of flooring in any house built after the passing of this act in any such town or village there shall be at least one window, the dimensions of which shall be not less than four feet nine inches in height, and not less than three feet wide in the clear of the sash frame; and every such window shall be either a casement window opening on hinges, or the sashes shall be double hung, opening both at the top and bottom.

Clause 27. As to yards and out premises.

Clause 28 enacts that *cellars are not to be occupied as dwellings.*

Clause 29 enacts that every building contrary to this act declared a common nuisance.

Clause 30 enacts that buildings deemed nuisances shall be taken down, on the order of "*two* or more justices."

Clause 31 enacts how payment of expenses may be enforced against owners.

Clause 32 imposes 50s. penalty on workmen offending.

Clause 33 directs the surveyor to give information of irregular buildings.

Clause 34 enacts that houses hereafter built to be surveyed within fourteen days after covered in, and oath made of their conformity to this act. Oath to be filed.

Clause 35 enacts that surveyor on misbehaviour to be discharged, and to be incapable of being reappointed.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 22d March.

The Honourable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from the Commissioners for Auditing the Casual Revenue Accounts, in reference to a Balance reported by the Auditor General as due from the late Commissioner of Crown Lands, viz:

"The Commissioners for auditing the Casual Revenue Accounts having examined the Account submitted by the Auditor General, wherein it is shewn that the sum of £324 4 9 is alleged to be in the hands of the late Commissioner of Crown lands, being a part of a balance formerly reported by the Auditor General as due from the said late Commissioner, are of opinion that the said alleged balance has been accounted for in the following payments made to the late Receiver General, viz:

1835.			
May 7.	Draft in favour of F. E. Barker,	£14	8 5
	Ditto " James Willox,	16	0 0
Nov. 7.	Cash paid Receiver General,	30	0 1
	20. Draft on Cashier Crown L. Office,	10	0 0
	22. Ditto in favor of F. Beverley,	9	19 1
Dec. 19	Cash paid Receiver General,	5	0 0
	J. A. Beckwith's Check on W. N. Ackerley, dated 21st Dec., 1833, sworn to as having been paid by latter,	196	7 2
	Forged Notes on United States Bank in Crown Land Office,	42	10 0
		£324	4 9

"The Commissioners therefore conceive that Mr. Baillie should be exonerated from the said amount, and that the Auditor General should charge the Revenue accordingly. It may be proper to remark that the Auditor General could not have been justified in releasing Mr. Baillie from this claim, without authority from the proper quarter.

"Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. E. BOTSFORD, J. R. PARTELOW, L. A. WILMOT, } *Commissioners.*

March 13, 1841.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

To Moses H. Perley, Esquire, the sum of £500, being amount of deposit paid by him on a purchase of Crown Lands in the County of York, upon a survey of which it was discovered that a large portion of the Land agreed for was not within the bounds prescribed, agreeably to the Report of the Select Committee at the last session of the Legislature.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £1,200 to enable the commissioners to pay off the Contractor for building a Bridge over the Arestook River and to make approaches thereto.

To the commissioners appointed to improve the navigation of the Grand Lake by the removal of a Bar at the entrance of the Jemseg, the sum of £500 towards the completion of that object.

To Francis Beverley, the sum of £50, being amount of his account for stitching Acts of Assembly for the last three years.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £500 towards the erection of a Public Steam Boat Landing at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland, County of Saint John.

To John Simpson, the sum of £116, being balance of his account for printing the Decisions of the Supreme Court, as reported by and for the late G. F. S. Berton, Esquire.

To the Commissioners of Government House, the sum of £430 to pay off James Taylor, Senior, and Company, the balance due on the Government House Accounts to March 1840.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £366 9, to be applied in the payment of Storage &c. of Militia Clothing from November, 1839, to March, 1841.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, a sum not exceeding £225 to be applied for the erection of a Building for the Militia Arms and Clothing.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £168 18 7 to provide for the payment of the Superintendent of Light Houses for the year 1840, the balance of his Salary at the rate of £250 per annum, agreeably to the Report of the Committee on Light Houses.

To the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John, the sum of £1000, in aid of Assessments, for building a new Gaol in the said City; the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until 1842.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £—— to provide for the cost of Approaches to the Oromocto Bridge, on both sides that River.

Upon the question for filling up the blank with £900, the Committee divided as follows:—Yeas, 15—Nays, 12. And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank then filled up with the said sum of £900.

To Henry Chubb, the sum of £61 10s., being amount of his Account for printing Doctor Gesner's third Geological Report, and Captain Robb's Report on the Fisheries and the Navigation of the Bay

port on the Fisheries and the Navigation of the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 9th instant, relative to the amounts due on Loans to the Saint John Bridge Company and Saint John Water Company, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would direct measures to be taken to carry into effect the wishes of the House.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 11th instant, communicating to His Excellency the decision of the House upon the subject of a retired allowance to the Honorable Thomas Baillie, late Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would bring the same under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed on the 16th day of March, instant, to take under consideration the Petition from the President, Directors and Company of the Central Bank, in reference to the amount claimed from the Tobique Mill Company, on the purchase of Land from the Crown, submitted their Report, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Central Bank, on the subject of the Tobique Mill Company's purchase, Report:—

"That they have duly considered the facts and allegations in the said Petition, and upon inquiry have ascertained that the Company have paid the Province in all £8,333 6 8, and under an Address of the House, of last year, were to have a grant of 15,000 acres, on payment of a further sum of £1000; this sum the Company has been unable to pay.

"The Committee are credibly informed, that upwards of £20,000 have been expended in the erection of the Mills and Dams, which for a trifling outlay can be carried on to advantage. The Province having already received 11s. 2d. per acre, for the 15,000 acres, the Committee respectfully recommend that the £1000 be remitted on 2000 acres of the Land on the Gulquack being given up, which would entitle the Purchasers to a grant of 13,000 acres, for which the Province will then have received 13s. per acre.

"The Committee are satisfied that unless this recommendation be adopted, the whole improvements will be entirely lost to the Purchasers and to the Country; but should this course be adopted, we are unanimously of opinion that the operations of the Mills will be carried on, which will not only be of advantage to that section of the Province, but to the Trade of the River Saint John generally.

"Respectfully submitted.

"L. A. WILMOT.
JAMES BROWN, Junior.
CHARLES FISHER.

"*Committee Room, 22d March 1841.*"

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hanington,—Whereas great inconvenience is felt by the inhabitants of Shediac by the discontinuance of an Office of Her Majesty's Customs at that place: And whereas by an Address of the House of Assembly of the 30th March, 1831, provision for an Officer at that place was included in the sum of £4 250 sterling, proposed by said Address to be granted for the support of the Custom House Establishment in this Province, which sum was accepted by His Majesty's Government: And whereas the appointment of an Officer at that Port would greatly facilitate Trade, and is highly desirable and necessary; therefore—*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the propriety of re-establishing an Officer of the Customs at that place.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, That the Committee having the business referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted—To such Commissioner or Commissioners as may be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, such sum as will be sufficient to purchase a Bill or Bills of Exchange on London, to the amount of £1,500 Sterling, to provide for the purchase of a Service of Plate on His Excellency's retirement from the Government of this Province, agreeably to the Resolution which passed the House on Thursday the 18th March, instant.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £750 for the purpose of encouraging and promoting Immigration to this Province; the said sum to be apportioned among the several Counties within the same, at and after the rate of £60 to each County, and to be paid accordingly, on a satisfactory certificate being furnished the Commander in Chief for the time being, that an equal amount has been subscribed and paid by any persons associated together for the purposes intended by this grant, in the County for which such appropriation is to be applied; which said sum for said County, together with the said grant, making together a sum not less than £120 for every County which may avail itself of said appropriation, to be expended as may be considered advisable for the encouragement of Immigration by any such Association, and that an account of the expenditure be laid before the Legislature.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £—— to provide for the printing of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, as reported by D. S. Kerr, Esquire.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—Yeas, 15—Nays, 6. And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £125.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £100 to be paid to the Publisher of a Periodical for the diffusion of Agricultural information throughout the Province, to be issued monthly; such sum to be paid when it shall be certified by the President and one or more of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Saint John, that a well conducted Periodical of the character contemplated, has been printed and circulated for the space of six months, and that ten copies of such paper be sent to the President of each of the Agricultural Societies in the Province.

To the Commissioners of Government House, the sum of £1,265 12 11 to reimburse James Taylor, Senior, and Company, for monies advanced for the *repairs* of Government House, new Out Houses, Fences, &c. in the year 1840.

British News.

From the London Journal of Commerce.

PROGRESS OF SOUND PRINCIPLES—THE TIMBER DUTIES.

The discussion in the House of Commons on going into committee upon the equalization of the rum duties, must have convinced our readers that we were not wrong in reproving Mr. Labouchere for having been deterred by imaginary difficulties from introducing such a comprehensive measure as the Report of the Imperial Duties Committee suggested; instead of feeling his way with what some members of that committee justly, though severely, reprobated, as a narrow and paltry experiment.—The prominent feature of the discussion alluded to was, the total abandonment of the old system of partial protections; not a voice, as in times past, was raised to advocate its justice or its wisdom; but the great principle of fair and free competition, though its application to a particular interest was deprecated, by an argument *ad misericordiam*, at this particular time, was either openly avowed, or tacitly acknowledged by all. We are the more gratified that the House of Commons as a body has so instantly responded to the principles laid down by the Import Duties Committee, because it relieves us from all apprehensions of the long desired change being frustrated or delayed by any revolution of mere party politics. Sir Robert Peel indicated a conviction of its necessity as strongly as the present Government itself; and it is now manifest that *no* Government will hereafter be disposed, even if they were able, to resist our progressive advancement by large steps to a better and more profitable system. As a further evidence that the course we have so strenuously espoused is on the eve of a final and lasting triumph, we may advert to the accession of a powerful ally in the *Times*—the only journal in the kingdom which materially regulates or at all controuls popular sentiment—which came forth last Monday to give expression to public opinion on the subject, in an article, boldly echoing the commercial doctrines expounded by Messrs. Deacon Hume, M'Gregor, and their fellow-labourers. These auspices inspire us with a sanguine hope, that even the present Parliament will not separate without something important having been effected.

Perhaps one of the most glaring, as well as injurious inconsistencies of the present system, is to be found in the differential duties on timber. In the first place, they are the source of a long catalogue of evils to the people of this country; in the second, they are most detrimental to the public revenue; and, in the third, they confer no real advantage on the colonies they were intended to benefit. The evils which they inflict on this country are, indeed, almost countless. The poorest individual, as well as the most important national interest, suffers from them. "To our manufacturers," says Mr. Deacon Hume, "they are most injurious, not only by causing them enormous expense in the building of factories and large works, but by giving their competitors a pre-emption at a lower price for building *their* factories." To our ship-builders they are ruinous; for how is it possible for them to carry on a profitable competition when, in consequence of a duty of nearly 200 per cent. upon the material, a ship, which costs £15 a ton building at Leith, may be built for £10 a ton at Dantzic? To the operative ship-wright, they are most cruel, for they are driving ship-building capital to foreign countries; whereas, if the duties were moderate, foreigners, on account of the superior build of British ships, would come to purchase ships here. To the ship-owner they are grievous, as not only requiring him to embark a larger capital in the purchase and wear and tear of his vessels, but by depriving him directly of a large carrying trade between England and the northern ports of Europe, and, indirectly, of a still larger trade with the world at large, by the lower rates which foreigners are enabled to accept.

There is no department in human enterprise and industry in which these oppressive duties do not make themselves felt; for there is none to which timber is not rather an essential than a subsidiary material. Even the social condition of the masses are more affected by its supply than by that of any other product, except food, whatever. The wretched and miserable dwellings of the poorer classes in our large towns, which are so injurious to the health not only of the inhabitants themselves but of the community at large, are owing in a great measure to the high cost of timber. These and a hundred other mischiefs may be traced to excluding foreign timber by inordinate high duties; and while the people thus suffer individually from their operation, they suffer again in having to replace the deficiency which they cause to the public revenue. "I conceive," says Mr. J. D. Hume, "there is no article that this country imports that it is more in want of, and that it is more important for the perfection of its industry, than timber. We will take the three great articles *coals, iron* and *timber*; we have the two first, and *we want the third, and yet we impose a very high tax on the importation of it*, at the same time that we impose it in a way to hinder it from being productive; and while we make the commodity dear, do not obtain the revenue it should yield.' This is committing suicide with both hands. Lord Althorp calculated that by reducing the duty on foreign timber from 55s. to 40s. it would produce £600,008 additional revenue. Mr. M'Gregor calculates that by reducing it to 30s. the additional revenue would be £900,000, and Mr. Hume lays the increase at a million.

And why do we thus deny ourselves an ample and cheap supply of an article so indispensable to us, in every view, public and private, and aggravate the penance by inflicting additional taxes upon ourselves as the consequence of it? Simply to continue governing our colonies on a bad system—a system of protections in their favour to compensate for restrictions in our own—a system not of reciprocal benefits, but of mutual injury; the restrictions injuring without the protections advantaging *them*, and the protections injuring without the restrictions advantaging *us!* Remove all British custom-houses from the colonies: remove all restrictions upon their trade and navigation: in the true spirit of a mother-country regard the increase of their mercantile navy as an increase of our own, and count as our own gain whatever profit they reap by buying the best articles at the cheapest rate; do this, says Mr. M'Gregor in effect, and not only will no inconvenience arise to either party from the change, but the colonies will, as a body, themselves thank us for it; and if any particular province *should* suffer temporary disadvantage, our increased revenue will enable us to practise the best economy, of remunerating them for abandoning impolitic pursuits.

THE DANISH AND OTHER CLAIMS.

Three times within ten years has the House of Commons sanctioned the payment, out of the National Treasury, of those claims of British subjects remaining unpaid for losses sustained by reason of confiscation of their property by the Danish Government, after the bombardment of Copenhagen, and the seizure, by England, of the Danish fleet; and three times have three different Chancellors of the Exchequer refused to make the payment.

The origin of these claims is simple. Trafalgar had destroyed the French navy, and Napoleon resolved to seize on the navy of a power with whom he was at peace—Denmark—and to employ it against this country. England became aware of this intention, and frustrated it by seizing the Danish fleet herself. Denmark, ignorant of the motives which rendered this seizure an imperative act of self-defence, declared war against England therefore, and seized and confiscated British property ashore and afloat, and book debts due to British subjects. Competent tribunals subsequently decided that Denmark was not justified in these proceedings.

Compensation has been made for the goods on shore confiscated, and also for the book debts; the present claims are for the goods afloat, which were confiscated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer refuses payment of these claims on three grounds; first, because the claimants "only lost property in the ordinary course of a war breaking out;" secondly, because the sum paid by Denmark for her illegal acts had been exhausted: and, thirdly, because the payment involved a principle, which would lead to the discharge of other claims, exceeding in amount a million sterling. With respect to the first objection, either Denmark had or had not a right to make these seizures; now, as it has been decided that Denmark has no valid ground to confiscate at all, this decision gets rid of Mr. Baring's first objection. Denmark was wrong *ab initio;* and every act she performed was unsanctioned by the law of nations. If these claims be invalid, so also must have been the claims for book debts and property on shore. The claimants have nothing to do as to the exhaustion of any particular fund. They were entitled to participate in such fund as there was; and if Government have otherwise appropriated the fund and treated their claims as naught, the country is liable, and must provide for the payment. As to the consequences of making the payments in bringing forward other and heavier claims, one set of merchants are not to be deprived of their property because other sets may fancy they also are deprived of theirs. The merits of legality of each claim are to be judged of by the particular circumstances of its own case, and not by any principle involved in another claim.

Mr. Baring has made out no justification for persisting in the refusal of his predecessors to pay these claims; and we trust Mr. Cresswell will follow the affair up until the House of Commons enforces the payment.

At the present time British subjects have claims either on their own or on foreign Governments, for injuries inflicting on their commerce, to the value of three millions and a half sterling. We enumerate these claims:—

Danish claims on British Government,	£250,000
Java claims on Dutch Government,	500,000
Antwerp claims on Belgian Government	100,000
Portendic claims on French Government	100,000
Opium claims on Chinese Government	2,500,000

The Danish claims have existed since 1807; the Java duty claims since 1831; the Antwerp claims since the same year; and the Portendic claims since 1836; yet, judging from present appearances, the latest, the opium claims, will be first arranged.

A bill has been introduced by Lord Normanby in the House of Lords, where it was favorably received, for improving the habitations of the poor, and particularly abolishing cellar habitations. One section of the bill provides that no cellar, after a certain date, shall be occupied as a dwelling, unless provided with back and front area, window, and fireplace. It was stated that in Liverpool alone about 40,000 persons have no home but a cellar. There are many of these residences in Manchester, and other large towns of England, and in some parts of the metropolis. The Morning Chronicle says that "in these dark and dirty recesses, there are usually five occupants, day and night, within a space not more than twelve feet by ten feet. No air can circulate. The floors and walls are generally damp. Visiters can not get down into them with clean clothes. Noisome occupations and kinds of traffic are often carried on in them.—The closeness and stench sometimes drive even the hardened inhabitants out into the streets at night for air. Diseases are ever rife. In some of these dens are children's schools, and others gin-shops! Frequently there is no window, and the top of the door is not above the level of the street. Floors are a rarity. And from thete worse than dungeon abodes a rent is obtained which averages about two shillings a week, and sometimes rises to nearly twice that sum. Is not this a system to be destroyed, root and branch."

THE OPIUM TRADE.—A commercial letter from Madrid of the 2d instant intimates that the Spanish Government has formed the project of establishing a controul over the opium trade with China, For this purpose it has been suggested to throw open all the ports in the Philippine Islands as places of deposit and transit for the merchandise of all nations, on payment of a moderate duty. From this it is anticipated that a considerable revenue will arise, of which the Government is well known to stand in great need, and, if successful, there would also be a point gained of immense importance to the country, imparting to it altogether a new character in regard to commercial affairs.

SHIPPING TRADE OF GLASGOW AND GREENOCK.—The trade of many parts of Scotland seems to be steadily advancing. As an instance of this, we may take the returns of Greenock and Glasgow. In 1839, 222 ships, comprising 66,412 registered tons, entered the port of Greenock, while in the year just closed, the inward entries were 306 vessels and 100,039 tons, being a surplus of 84 ships and 32,627 tons. The departures for foreign ports in 1839 were 182 ships, comprising 55,869 tons, while 241 ships, and 75,292 tons, left in 1840, being an increase, during last year, of 59 ships and 19,423 tons. The increase in the timber trade, during the last year, has been very great. The number of vessels arrived at Glasgow from abroad last year was 228, and the tonnage 42,782. The Greenock arrivals amount to 306 vessels and 100,039 registered tons, being an excess over Glasgow of 78 ships and 57,257 tons. The foreign trade of both ports has increased—that of Glasgow by 107 vessels and 23,806 tons, and that of Greenock by 84 ships and 33,627 tons. The trade of the Clyde, as a whole, seems to be in a most flourishing state.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Exportation of the Precious Metals.—By the usual official returns published by the Customs, the export of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign and colonial ports for the week ending the 11th inst. was: Silver coin, Mauritius, 16,000 oz.: Silver bars, Calais, 100,000 oz.

Treaty with Spain for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.—The following has been received at Lloyd's from the Admiralty, dated February 13, 1841:—"Sir,—with reference to my letter of the 20th of last month, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, that as it appears the nature of the certificate required by the 6th clause of the 10th article of the treaty with Spain for the suppression of the slave trade is not generally known, their Lordships have directed me to transmit to you a copy of the said clause, and to request that you will communicate the same for the general information of the trade.—I am, Sir, your most humble servant, JOHN BARROW. To William Dobson, Esq., Lloyd's."—"Article 10.—It is hereby further mutually agreed that every merchant-vessel, British or Spanish, which shall be visited by virtue of the present treaty, may lawfully be detained, and sent or brought before the mixed courts of justice established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely—6th clause.—' An extraordinary number of water casks or of other vessels holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessels that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should only be used to hold palm oil, or for the purposes of lawful commerce."

Death of Captain Lathom.—The *Southern Australian* of Sydney, of September 22, announces the death of Captain Lathem, of the Reunion whaler of Havre, then at Port Lincoln, under the following painful circumstances:—The captain, in the act of harpooning a whale, in Memory Bay, lost his balance, and fell overboard. He had, however, came to the surface and reached the boat's side, when the fish struck him with one of its fins, and drove him down to the bottom never to rise again.

Maritime Disasters on the Coast of Africa.—The French papers contain melancholy accounts from the coast of Africa. The transport corvette Marne had been wrecked in the Gulf of Stora, and fifty-seven of her crew, including the lieutenant, surgeon, and a midshipman, had perished. Out of thirty-two merchant vessels lying at Stora, or Philippeville, twenty-eight had been thrown on the coast, and many lives lost. The Acheron, which sailed from Algiers on the 26th, had not been heard of; and the Euphrates packet, which left Toulon on the 22d, had not reached Algiers on the 31. The weather had been terrific at Algiers on the 21st, and many disasters had occurred along the adjoining coast. One vessel, the Tiber, laden with gunpowder, had been dashed to pieces, near fort Babazon. The Castor called at Mahon on the 4th, and took tha despatches of the Cerbere, which left Algiers on the 27th ult., and was compelled to put into Mahon to repair the damage she had sustained. The squadron under Admiral Hugon, of which only two line-of-battle ships, the Ocean and the Genereux, had returned to Toulon, experienced such severe injury as to render her unfit for sea. The Triton shortly after the hurricane commenced signaled to the Admiral that she was making thirty-six inches water per hour. She subsequently separated from the fleet, and had not since been heard of. The Jena and Neptune likewise suffered considerably in their sails and masts, and the latter was believed to have sought refuge at Cagliari, in Sardinia. The Uranie frigate, conveying troops and materiel to Bourbon, had likewise put into that harbour.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Willoughby Shortman, Esq., to be colonial secretary at New Zealand.

We are authorised to contradict a statement which has been going the rounds of the papers, that Lord Cardigan had assigned over his property, and paid heavy charges respecting it, such statement being wholly devoid of truth, and without foundation. —*Morning Post.*

There has been found on the beach, near Sidmouth, a bronze group of a centaur, Achilles, and a panther, supposed to be the top of a Roman standard belonging to the second legion, under Carausius, about A.D. 294. It is about eight inches in height.

The number of chartists now in prison in England and Wales, or who have been from June, 1839, to June, 1840, amounts to 143. Among the number there is one surgeon, one barrister, one schoolmaster, one magistrate, and about half a dozen licensed victuallers.

Three officers, and nearly two hundred men, the last remnant of the British Auxiliary Legion, were landed last week at Waterford, from Santander. They appeared well supplied with money and apparel, having remained in Spain until the arrears due to them were paid off. Several of them are natives of Limerick, Cork, and Dublin.

The Queen of England possesses the special privilege that she can, by her writ of protection, privilege a defendant from all personal and many real suits for one year at a time, and no longer, and in respect of his being engaged in her service out the realm. The last that appears on the books is one granted by William the Third, in 1692, to Lord Cutts, to protect him from being outlawed by his taylor.

It is stated that some portions of Camberwell Old Church, recently destroyed by fire, were nearly 1,100 years old.

It is stated on the authority of Mr. Richard Barrett, of the *Pilot* newspaper, that the Hon. Mr. Lawless, son of Lord Cloncurry, has deserted the ranks of the liberals.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Chichester, the Right Honourable Viscount Duncannon, and the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., to be three of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England.

FRANCE.—We have received the Paris papers of Sunday. The investigation demanded by M. Mermilliod in the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the late treaty with Buenos Ayres, has not been approved of. M. Guizot showed that Admiral Mackau had simply followed the instructions given to him by the cabinet of M. Thiers, and that those instructions were but the repetition of the orders sent out by prior administrations. Under those circumstances the chamber refused to prolong a debate, and it passed to the order, though M. Desmonseaux de Givre was anxious to speak in support of the motion. The *Messager* contradicts officially the statements made in several Paris and foreign papers, lately, relative to notes complaining of the armaments of France being addressed to the present cabinet. The *Messager* asserts that nothing of the kind has taken place, but the *Commerce* and *Constitutionnel* regard the denial as jesuitical, and assume that reclamations in person have been made by the different ambassadors at Paris, if they have not gone the length of presenting formal notes on the subject.

M. Chaveau Lagarde, a distinguished advocate, who defended Charlotte Corday, for the assassination of Marat, died at Paris a few days since, in his 76th year.

The *Courrier Francais* contains the following paragraph:—"The disarmament commences. Marshall Soult has made to the commission on the budget a communication, from which it results that the budget of 1842 can be reduced 23 millions. The minister announces that the effective, such as he first announced it, can be reduced by 60,000 men. Though the circumstances which have brought about this alteration are a little behind hand, the minister does not think it necessary to give any explanation. He says simply that he was mistaken. Marshal Soult appears to think it as easy to correct a project of law after it is voted, as it is to correct a speech in the *Moniteur* after it has been spoken.

The other papers make no allusion to this communication, and if it bore the importance the *Courrier Francais* attaches to it, no doubt the *Journal des Debats* would have noticed it.

We have received the Paris papers of Monday. The statement made by the *Courrier Francais*, relative to a supposed communication from Marshal Soult to the commission on the fortifications bill, diminishing the force of the French army 65,000 men, and the expense 25,000,000f, is not true. The minister of war has no idea of diminishing his estimates. An official contradiction of the report was expected to appear in the *Messager* of Monday night.

All reports about a disarmament are premature, and the present military estimates will be fully carried out until the detached forts are completed. However pacific in his heart M. Guizot may be, public opinion is stronger than he is, and the ministry could not stand an hour at Paris which publicly proposed a disarmament. A great deal will, however, depend on the result of the discussion in the Chamber of Peers on the fortifications, as it is now hinted that the amendment proposed in the committee will be carried in the chamber, and the question then arises—will the Chamber of Deputies accept or reject the amended bill?

PORTUGAL.—We have received accounts from Lisbon to the 15th instant. All the recent military demonstrations consequent upon the anticipated rupture with Spain have been annulled, and the projected works of defence discontinued; and the government has directed its attention to the measure, which has long been a favourite one, of dissolving the national guard, and re-constructing it on the principle of the old militia. A bill to that effect was brought into the chamber on the 13th instant. It would appear that the Portuguese government is sadly in want of funds for domestic purposes, and the financial affairs of the country are described generally as presenting a very gloomy appearance.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Papers from Sydney, from the 8th to the 25th of September, contain little matter of interest.

The most prominent subject is that of immigration. A public meeting was held on the 19th September, for the purpose of forming an Immigration Association. The resolutions adopted by the meeting asserted, that "if 8,000 useful labourers and artificers with their families were within the next three months to arrive, followed by about 1,000 per month throughout the twelve months following that period, they would find immediate and highly profitable employment."

PORT PHILIP.—The Government of New South Wales had consented to the introduction of 1,000 families into Port Philip under the bounty system.

The governor had also taken into consideration the want of a lighthouse at the heads of Port Philip; and Captain Moriarty, the port-master at Hobart Town, was to go over to assist the harbourmaster at Melbourne in the choice of a proper site.

The merchants of Melbourne, however, were not satisfied with promises: at the date of the late accounts, they were preparing a petition urging upon the Government the necessity of improving the harbour, and establishing a pilot-station. The memorialists state that 188 vessels had entered inwards within the seven months last previous, and 163 had cleared outwards; and a great portion of these had grounded—the effect of shifting sands and the want of buoys to mark the channel.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The Port Philip papers contain accounts from Van Diemen's Land to the 1st September. Sir John Franklin had presented in address to the Council Chamber, introducing a variety of measures. It contains little that is new or generally interesting. He announces that one of the first measures submitted to the Council will be a bill to introduce trial by *civil* juries (not *military* men, as heretofore) in criminal cases. The difficulty which had been felt since the cessation of the assignment system, Sir John was disposed to ascribe in a great degree to the increased demand for the produce of Van Diemen's Land, and the consequent increase of cultivation. He promised returns of the revenue, trade, and commerce of the colony, which would "be very strikingly indicative of the general prosperity."

Sir John had introduced a bill for improving the navigation of Bass's Straits, by placing two lighthouses on Preservation Island, one on Swan Island, and another on Chapel Island.

The scientific expedition under Captain Ross, consisting of the Erebus and Terror, had arrived at Hobart Town; after having been at the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena; and Kerguelen's Land. The magnetic experiments which Captain Ross was charged with making, had, it is said, induced him to entertain the idea that he could solve the problem of magnetic influence, in so far as to establish the position that it does not depend upon the earth.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Sydney papers contain extracts from the South Australian papers to the 5th September. On the 11th August, Governor Gawler had introduced a bill to prohibit distillation in South Australia. The Municipal Corporation Bill for the city of Adelaide had passed.

The colonists were much occupied with the late "wrecking" outrages of the Blacks; and the difference of opinion which appeared to exist upon the subject, had, as usual, given rise to contradictory statements.

NEW ZEALAND.

Papers and letters have been received from Port Nicholson to the 29th August.

Colonel Wakefield arrived at Port Nicholson on the 16th August, from the Bay of Islands, where he had been to present the address of the Port Nicholson settlers to Governor Hobson. A public meeting was held on the 19th, to receive Captain Hobson's reply; which was considered highly satisfactory.

During Colonel Wakefield's absence, great alarm had prevailed, in consequence of the New South Wales Council Bill for adjudicating on titles to land in New Zealand. The colonists were moved by fear and danger—fear at the prospect of their labour, past and future, being lost; anger at the cool manner in which their interests were disposed of by strangers. The most extravagant measures were contemplated: one project was to move off in a body to some other part of the world, beyond the caprices of British officiality—probably to Chili—and settle there. On Colonel Wakefield's return, however, these excited feelings were quieted. A deputation was to be sent to Sydney to express the opinions of the colonists.

The plan of the town at Port Nicholson was ready for inspection on Monday the 20th July, and continued open until the following Monday, when the registration of the choices of the town sections commenced. The allotment was completed on the 14th August. The *New Zealand Gazette* states that the plan gives universal satisfaction. Several owners of the town sections located themselves at once upon their property, and there is no doubt that the buildings of the town will proceed with vigour. *Britannia* had been decided upon as the name of the town, and Captain Hobson had confirmed the title.

Before the selection took place, choice number 4 was sold to a person from Sydney, it is said, for £1,300; and number 21 is said to have been sold at £800.

The idea of a French settlement in New Zealand had not ceased to create alarm. It is said, but with little distinctness of statement, that a preliminary expedition from France had been warned off, and that the leader had refused to recognise Captain Hobson's authority. It is not in New Zealand, however, that the French need occasion any fear; they cannot carry on a colonisation against England; and if they persisted in the attempt, they would be borne down—reduced to a fraction of no consideration—by the mere weight of the numbers which the greater activity and enterprise of England will pour into the islands. It is *the European* bearing of the question which invests it with an unpleasant importance at present.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Can you inform a number of your poor citizens, what are the necessary qualifications to entitle a citizen to set as Alderman in the Common Council; and also whether an Alderman is not disqualified from acting as a Magistrate, if it can be proved that the said Alderman is a prisoner under civil process at the time. It surely cannot be consonant with the constitutional Laws of England, that an individual can set and act as a magistrate and be really a prisoner for debt or otherwise at the same time. This is a serious subject, and calls loudly for public investigation;—that a man may be a prisoner, and yet sit as a judge in open court over a fellow prisoner, or over any civil or criminal trial, is a reflection on the chartered city of New-Brunswick. A VOTER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Rumour does not always speak correctly, because it was very currently reported that a certain gallant captain had become quite defunct after failing in a public lecture. In last Saturday's Courier, I find a certain Capt. O'Halloran's name in full blaze—first, in a borrowed poetic effusion, challenging poets and prose writers; and secondly, attempting to exhibit to British subjects, his fulsome, nonsensical, notes of blandishment of an American officer, and his own obsequiousness, mixed with adulation, of Sir John Harvey.

I should have thought that Mr. Haliaway's flagellation of the poor captain, in prose writing, would have effectually cured all vanity of his again wishing to appear before the public. As a poet, his productions exhibited and read at the Mechanics Institute, certainly placed him far below our native poets of the day; and if the gallant captain really wishes a competitor in that line, I will name him one with whom he can think it no disgrace to enter the field. The captain in all his public speeches, never omitted delivering his admiration of, and his flattery to the Ladies of New-Brunswick; now sir, Miss R. MARTIN, a lady of great literary acquirements, and a native too of New-Brunswick, will make and write more, and better poetry on any and every subject, in one month than Capt. O'Halloran can in six.

The exhibition of the Profile of the American General in a British newspaper had better be deferred by the Captain until another "excellent iced champagne" occasion shall present itself; because the New-Brunswickers at this time are not greatly prepossessed in favor of Americans or American principles. MILITIA-MAN.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—When Wilford Fisher, Esquire, of Grand Manan, applied to the House of Assembly for reimbursement for his heavy outlay in defending himself against the cruel and persecuting charges which were wickedly preferred against him, the writer of this communication happened to be at Fredericton, and understood that one of the reasons assigned for refusing the request of Mr. F. was the poverty and indebtedness of the Province, and such was the argument of one of our City Members.—How the Province in the mean time became rich and prosperous, so far as the public finances were concerned (and when in the interim at least £100,000 had been appropriated by our *wise* and *liberal* Assembly,) so as *readily* to induce the same member to urge *vociferously* on the floor of the House, the vote of £1500 sterling to Sir John Harvey, I must leave him to explain. What will the poor say, when they are compelled by this foolish extravagance to pay an extra price for their molasses, sugar and tea! It is possible that "my dear Gen. Scott" may be gratified at the exaltation of his friend, but, I have no hesitation in asserting, that the people of New-Brunswick look upon the recent appropriation of our Legislators as a gross breach of trust—indeed many of the members have repeatedly had such sentiments very plainly expressed to them, and the significant intimation that others should take their office.

It is truly ridiculous to behold some men, who have not a shilling to bless themselves with, but what is pawned or mortgaged for thirteen pence—thus lavishly squandering away the people's money, given to them only in trust, to disburse for legitimate and useful purposes.—As it is rumoured that there will shortly be a dissolution of the House, it is fervently to be hoped that the augean stable will be cleansed, and the canting sycophancy of some of our members may be permitted to indulge itself in solitude and retirement.

It is high time that the people of the Province should arouse themselves from their lethargy, and teach their servants, not their masters, that they will not regard gross violations of confidence with silent impunity. The apparent cordial shake of the hand—the hypocritical smile—the significant grin—the palpable lie, should all be treated with the contempt they merit, when put into requisition just before election time; and the political character of the candidate for popular honors should be freely canvassed, and if necessary, as freely damned in every circle, and not with 'faint praise,' but with loud and just execration. CHATHAM.

Saint John, March 31, 1841.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

"Insanus omnis furere credit cateros."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I perceive in the Courier of this evening an article said to be an extract from a journal of a Captain O'Halloran. Though the Capt. has given a *generally* faithful report of what occurred on the occasion spoken of, still whether from want of space or inclination, he has left unexplained many circumstances. The Captain by so doing has thrown a captivating air of romance and chivalry over a very simple and every day affair; my object in now addressing you is to place each circumstance in its proper light, and prevent any erroneous conclusion that might be formed therefrom. Whether it proceeded from the influence of the Champagne there imbibed by the Captain, or that he would not by the introduction of inferiors spoil the splendour of his leading characters, the Capt. has forgotten and totally omitted to mention the presence of "a subaltern."

I entertain as the Captain does the highest respect for Sir John Harvey. I cannot indeed speak as to his bravery as a soldier or skill as a General never having heard much about either, but can say that whenever I have dined at Government House I always found plenty of *liquor*. In the first paragraph of the Capt's. statement I perceive a typographical error, the name should be DRINK-well and not Maxwell. The Capt. next states that "Fish, Game, &c., formed our repast," this was the case but he omits to state that the Champagne was procured from a neighbouring hotel by one of our English companions who "tossed up" with General Scott (at the General's request) to see who should pay the pike. "Lundy Lane" and "Chippewa" were mentioned but I took very little interest in the discussion; but when "Stoney Creek" was brought up I became much interested (as being Sir John's perpetual theme I had heard a great deal of it,) and was about to take part in eulogizing our Commander, but was stopped by a remark which fell from Gen. Scott, viz., "that he has since that event been much surprised that if it were indeed true that Sir John had *planned* the attack he should have left its execution to Penderleath, and Ogilvie, of whom he spoke in very *bitter* terms, expressing his *regret* that Sir John Harvey, his beloved friend had not commanded the troops on that occasion." The General requested us to "*fill our glasses*" a great many times but cannot recollect that he did so *emphatically*, when he proposed the health of our Lieut. Governor, for as the wine was furnished at our expense the Generals glass was emptied as soon as filled! I observed the Capt. when Gen. Scott had succeeded in getting his feet and maintaining his balance by holding with one hand by the hair of Gen. Macombe's head while he grasped in the other the neck of a bottle, his eyes revolving in frenzied magnificence, pull out a book and pencil but thought it was to caricature and still believe so, as it must have been impossible for the Capt. to have gathered anything from the confused mumbled grunts and shrill nasal twang which the Gen. alternately growled and screamed forth, accompanied by an occasional hiccup from Gen. Macombe. It is most likely that the Capt. is nearer the truth when he says that he submitted a "*rough draft*" (or rather a blank sheet of paper) to the Gen. the next morning, whereon to compose a speech.

The Captain next states that "Col. Drinkwell, on the part of the British Officers present, (but without rising from his chair, inasmuch as the party was too small and social for any such display,) returned thanks for the high compliment paid to him and them in the several toasts proposed." The reason here given for the Colonels not rising is not strictly correct for I can recall to his remembrance the assiduous endeavours of the Capt. and two more to raise the gallant Col. Drinkwell from his chair, but we found that as soon as we had placed him on the floor he exhibited a remarkable propensity of falling on his nose; so that giving it up as dangerous we suffered the Col to remain on his chair until Somnus stealing over him he slid gracefully and gradually under the table when he pillowed his head on the little feet of the Captain and lay "like a warrior taking his rest alone in *his* glory." Bye the bye, Gen's. Scott and Macombe, complimented the Captain very highly on the acknowledged *bitterness* of his understanding and the latter with tears in his affectionate eyes informed him that "at his brother's store in Boston, he could purchase cages for those beautiful Chinese stumps at the moderate price of 17s. 6d. per pair."

The Captain's exquisitely waspish waist was also spoken of in terms of high applause: Gen. Scott enthusiastically remarking that Lady Scott had a very small one, but if her's was as small he would *treat at his own expense* the mess of the best regiment in the States with a barrel of hard cider. All these personal flatteries, the Captain with that sensitiveness and modesty for which he is eminently distinguished, has not mentioned in his memorandum, and I feel happy that this opportunity is afforded me of giving them publicity. The only compliment which he notices, is that paid him by General Scott of being an "accurate reporter." But this is done solely with a laudable view of obtaining promotion, as it is expected that before Sir John leaves the Government, he will appoint the Captain to a situation, probably that of being "Reporter to the house of Assembly." Mr. Ward and Mr. Blatch, the former reporters, not having astonished the natives and legislators with a display of whiskers, it is expected that on the strength of the pair which the Captain has lately brought into existence by the artificial and various means of hog's lard and *goose* grease, he will be entitled to an additional hundred per annum

The Captain seems to be struck with the personal appearance of Gen. Scott: I only observed a tall Kentuckian with a milk and water countenance; a perpetual smirk heightened by the breadth of his mouth, which as he observed was useful to him in besieging pancakes, inasmuch as it could stow away conveniently enough for a day's march. This habitual expression is benevolence, says the Captain. I observed this only when he put my brother officer in for the champagne, and each successive time that he emptied his glass.

I do not observe any thing else in the Captain's *report* that needs explanation, but should the Captain write again, he will hear from

A SUBALTERN.

Iron, Paints & Oil, &c.

E. L. JARVIS & CO. have received by recent arrivals from London Liverpool, and Hull:

1000 KEGS Nos. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD; 400 Kegs Green, Yellow, Black, Red, Blue, and Brown PAINTS;
30 Hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
3 Tons PUTTY, in bladders,
30 Casks PIPE CLAY and Paris WHITING,
60 Tons Banks' best and common IRON.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 2, 1841.

☞ The Chronicle Office is removed, in consequence of the late Fire, to the store of N. Merritt Esquire, in Water street, over the store of Messrs. Milby & Thomas.

CITY ELECTION.—Our Citizens are aware that the election for Aldermen, &c., will take place on Tuesday next, when they will have another opportunity of using their elective franchise. So many complaints having been made during the past year against the proceedings and incompetency of the present members, it is to be hoped, that the respectable citizens will so exert themselves as to make some effectual changes for the better administration of our Civic affairs. The changes we should advocate, would be those of improvement, by sending more independent and better qualified persons to set as Magistrates;—to displace the present members, merely by a change of persons, without their being in every way more competent, will produce no good effect for the benefit of the city.

CHARTERED QUALIFICATIONS.—In answer to the queries of our correspondent, "a Voter," we beg to inform him, and the citizens, who ask the information by his communication, that we regret to state, for the respectability and credit of our Chartered City, that *no qualification*, other than being a freeman, is required to entitle any person to a seat as Alderman in the Common Council of the City of Saint John. Such a state of things, is greatly lamented by all respectable citizens and respectable freeholders, and we know of no better remedy, than an application to the Crown for a correction of this evil, and several other vital omissions in the present Charter.—The fact is, that we have little doubt, but if the Charter with its additional patch work, which have been made from time to time, by the assuming local Legislature of New Brunswick, were to be thoroughly examined by Her Majesty's Crown Officers in England, that it would be found to have been strictly forfeited long ago.—It will be well for the citizens to bear in mind that the qualifications required for the Mayor and Sheriff of the City, are, that they "*shall be fit, discreet, and reputable freeholders and inhabitants of the said City.* And that the Recorder and Common Clerk of the said City, shall be fit, discreet, and reputable inhabitants, and freemen, and of good capacity and understanding, and skilful in the Laws of England and of the Province of New Brunswick."

NEW-BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly closed their useless labours, of a useless, lengthy and extravagant Session, on Friday last, and the great and learned representatives have returned to their homes, where, it is to be hoped, that many of the worthies will be forced to remain, instead of being allowed to disgrace the walls of a Parliamentary edifice by their acts of presumption and folly.

We find that our Legislative Body with their collective wisdom, have *again* made a mistake in their Revenue Bill; by the reading of the Act, the *Ten per cent* cannot be demanded on *Teas* imported from England; this fortunate omission will be improved upon by our Merchants importing direct from England, instead of receiving it from Nova-Scotia.—Whether our Representatives committed this error intentionally with the hope of getting *another* short *session on fatt pay*, or whether it arose from carelessness we know not; but we feel assured that they will find tough work to get full pay for an extra session, out of an *empty Revenue Chest?* The Representatives can make no shadow of excuse, either for want of time, or pressure of business, for in the late session they had no important business to perform; the Revenue Bill was the only item of importance they had to manage during the whole session, and in this, they have completely failed in accomplishing their ill meant intentions.

Respecting the extravagant grant of "*fifteen hundred pounds sterling*" made to the Lieut. Governor; it now comes out by way of excuse from some of the Representatives, who actually voted in favour of it, "*that they disapproved of the Grant altogether, but as some of the majority had proposed a much larger sum to be given, they gave reluctantly their vote for the lesser sum of £1,500, to prevent the majority carrying their proposed sum of £2,500!* The public, however, will bear in mind, that there where only *Twenty nine* members present at the voting, and that Nine out of that number forming *more than one third*, did consistently and energetically contend against any sum of money being taken from the Revenues of the Province for any such purpose; the nine staunch Representatives who were for guarding the public funds from being squandered so uselessly, are Messrs. Fisher, Hill, Boyd, Owen, Gilbert, Freeze, Beardsley, Palmer, and McAlmon; those Members are entitled justly to the thanks, not only of their own immediate Constituents, but of the whole Province. If we sift down to the actual number who did heartily vote for the said sum to be given for a "*Service of Plate*," they must form but a moiety of the House of Representatives, because those members who state that they "voted reluctantly" deducted from the number Twenty, will leave but a small number indeed, to presume to say that they express the wishes of 150,000 inhabitants! How ridiculous then must such a gift appear, from about *seventeen numbers* at most, with such an Engraving as is contemplated, when the whole facts and circumstances shall be fully examined into by Her Majesty's Government.

THE ADDRESS TO COL. MOSHIS.—Since the publishing of our last number, we have been assured that the Recorder of the City was called upon respecting an Address to the Colonel, and that he declined doing so, in consequence of his being too busily engaged in rescuing and arranging his books and papers after the escape from the late fire. It is also stated, that in the absence of the Mayor, the Alderman of King's Ward is (ex officio) Chief Magistrate of the City and County; and that these facts, united with applications from some citizens, led Alderman Porter to address the Colonel of the gallant 69th Regiment, whose services were so efficiently displayed on that lamentable occasion.

The dwelling house of Thomas Arnold, Esq. at Sussex Vale, together with nearly every article of Furniture was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The fire, we understand, originated by a spark falling from a candle carried by one of the family into a dark room in the garret, used as a store room. It is said that the building was partially insured in one of the New York Offices.—*Gazette.*

The intended residence of Lord Sydenham at Kingston, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 15th ult. It will cost about £300 to repair the damage.

MCLEOD'S TRIAL POSTPONED.—The Albany Evening Journal informs us that the Circuit Court in Niagara County, at which the trial of McLeod was expected to come on, fails through in consequence of an irregularity in drawing a Jury. We find the following letter from the District Attorney in the Rochester Democrat:—

LOCKPORT, March 12, 1841.

DEAR SIR.—In consequence of an error of our County Clerk in drawing a Jury for our next Court, the Court will go down and McLeod will not be tried now. I drop you this line in hopes you will so inform the witnesses, that they may be saved the trouble and expense of coming up. We shall want them by and by at another Court. I will let them know when. In haste, &c.,

J. L. WOODS.

The dwelling house and furniture of Mr. Henry Jones Del River was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. We have not learned the particulars. Mr. Jones had an excellent barn with a large quantity of grain destroyed but a short time before.

On Friday last a man of the name of Powers was killed in the neighbourhood of the Grand Falls by the falling of a tree.

A splendid bridge is now being erected over the Restook. It is said when finished it will be the best in the Province.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

We have just been informed that his Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR will leave Toronto on Thursday next the 18th inst. on his return to England proceeding by way of Quebec and the military road to Fredericton, and thence to Halifax; should the frost continue, the recent fall of snow will enable His Excellency to make this Journey with considerable facility.—The good wishes of every honest heart in the country will attend His Excellency.—*Toronto Patriot, 16th ult.*

The House of Assembly of Newfoundland recently passed an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Island, requesting further information than had been submitted to that body, in reference to riots which had occurred at the last Election. His Excellency, in reply, stated, that he had put them in possession of all the information which he considered necessary, and, in conclusion, said—"So convinced am I of the absolute necessity of an amendment of the Election Law, that I avail myself of this opportunity to state, that should, unhappily, no Legislative Enactment be made during this session to secure the free exercise of the Franchise and the public tranquillity in future Elections, I will not undertake the responsibility of issuing Proclamation, or Writs for the election of a new House of Assembly, or make myself accountable for the serious consequences, the confusion and bloodshed, so likely to ensue therefrom under the present system—but referring the whole affair to the Supreme Government, I will, as in duty bound, implicitly follow such directions as I may receive in that behalf.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to institute a Commission, of Field Officers of Militia, of which Lieutenant Colonel Starr is President, to revise the Militia Laws, and to report what alterations and amendments are necessary to render the Militia Force of the Province, in every respect, efficient.—*Ibid.*

Capt. Prescott, R. N. the Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, has tendered his resignation, and expects to be relieved in May or June next.—*Ib.*

THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Further instructions have, we learn, been received by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, relating to the formation of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. The terms have been promulgated in a General Order, dated Montreal, 4th March, from which it appears that all the provisions of the former order remain in force; such as the designation the Regiment is to bear; the station of the Corps along the Frontier, the men being allowed to go to agricultural labor and handicraft work, when not employed on military duties—and the pay to be the same as the Foot Guards.

No Soldier to be eligible for the Regiment under Fifteen years Line Service, (or, of course, in the Guards.)

The 12th Article of the Conditions of Service is important to those men who, having served *Fifteen* years, have taken a Free Discharge, and received the gratuity. It enables such of them as may be desirous of re-entering the service to enter the Canadian Regiment. The condition referred to is as follows:

"12. Any man who has accepted Free Discharge with a Gratuity after *Fifteen* years' service, may, if deemed eligible from character and found fit for the Service, be permitted to enter, and be attested for the Royal Canadian Regiment, and may be allowed to reckon his former service, upon the condition that he shall not receive any additional Pay for length of service, or Good Conduct Pay, until the amount of Gratuity, paid to him on his Discharge, shall have been saved. Officers commanding Stations will, on the 31st instant, forward, in duplicate, to the Deputy Adjutant General, a return of Candidates of this description, according to the prescribed form (the character to be extracted from their Parchment Certificates,) accompanied by a declaration of their fitness for service, signed by a Military Medical Officer. This return will also shew whether each Candidate is married or unmarried, and the number of children."—*Quebec Mercury.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Honor Judge Parker, with John Ambrose Street, Esquire, and the Hon. Edward B. Chandler Commissioners to prepare an Ordinance of Fees in the Supreme Court, and to consider the propriety of introducing new rules of Pleading in Civil Actions, agreeably to an Address of the House of Assembly of 27th February, 1841.

The Honorable George F. Street, L. A. Wilmot and Charles Fisher, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Fredericton.

John Fraser, Justice of the Common Pleas, Gloucester.

The following persons appointed Justices of the Peace:—Jacob Allan, *Saint John;* Robert Golding, William Murray, *Queen's;* William M'Leod, James Long, *Kent;* Thomas Pickard, Thos. R. Robertson, Wm. D. Hartt, John T. Smith, *York.*

George Hayward, Esquire, Commissioner for solemnizing Marriage in Sunbury.

The following Persons appointed Members of the Boards of Education:

Reverend George M'Donald, Gloucester.
Reverend James Steven, Restigouche.
Reverend Albert DesBrisay, Charlotte.
Daniel Hannington and Wm. C. Smith, Commissioners for certifying the running of the Packet between Shediac and Prince Edward's Island.

The following Persons appointed Supervisors for the current year:—

George Anderson—Saint John to Saint Andrews.
George Hayward—Fredericton to Saint John via Nerepis, and from Gagetown to the Nerepis Road.
David Crocker—Richibucto to Chatham, and between Newcastle and Bathurst, and from Bathurst to Campbelltown.
Nathaniel Hubbard—Fredericton to the Finger Board.
John Jordan—Saint John to the Head of Bellisle, and from Saint John to Hayward's Mills.
Lawrence B. Rainsford and James Brown, Junior—Fredericton to Saint Andrews.
Charles Perley—Woodstock to Houlton.
George Hayward and James Ketchum—Fredericton to Woodstock.
Alexander Goodfellow—Fredericton to Newcastle.
Honourable Amos E. Botsford—Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line.
Daniel Hannington—Dorchester to Shediac, and from Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac.
William Chandler—Shediac to Richibucto.
James Wallace, jun.—Salisbury to Hopewell.

N. B.—The appointment of Francis Smith, Moses Tuck, and Robert Stevens, the three last mentioned names as additional Fire Wards in Portland, published in the Gazette of the 24th inst. does not take place, the Law limiting the number to six.

Married.

At the Upper Settlement, Sussex Vale, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. G. M. Barrett, Mr. Caleb Seccord, to Miss Annabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Cleveland, of that place.

At St. Stephen, on Wednesday, March 10th, by the Rev. Mr. Smithson, Mr. A. H. Thompson, Merchant, to Miss Keziah Watson, of same place.

At Hillsborough, N. S. on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Crandall, Mr. William F. Hennigar, formerly of St. John, to Charlotte, second daughter of Captain Joal M'Dorman.

Died.

At Carleton, on the 12th inst. Mary Elizabeth, in the 6th year of her age; and on the same day, Harriet Isabella, in the 4th year of her age, third and fourth daughters of Mr. Abner Hampton, of that place.

In Carleton, on Wednesday last, Joseph Henry, son of Mr. Joseph H. Littlehale, in the 9th year of his age.

On the 15th instant, at Waterborough, Abiather Camp, Esquire, in the 84th year of his age.

At Westmorland on the 10th inst. in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Knapp, widow of the late Titus Knapp, Esq.

At Aylesford, Nova-Scotia, on the 16th March, in the 75th year of his age, Henry Van Buskirk, Esq.

At Salt Springs, in the Parish of Upham, King's County, on the 10th instant, Mr. Peter M'Dongald, aged 50 years.—Mr. M'Dongald was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, but Emigrated to this Province 20 years ago, during which time, he was much respected by all who knew him; he bore a long illness with Christian patience, and has left a wife and five children to lament the loss of a kind Husband and fond Father.

SHIPPING LIST.

26th—Iole, Norwood, New-York, 6—B. Tilton, flour, &c.
Armide, Hopkins, Halifax, 12—Crookshank & Walker, sugar, tea, &c.
Forest, Crowell, Halifax—R. Salter, sugar, &c.
30th—schr. Compeer, Lincoln, Philadelphia, 10—Thomas & Sandall, ass'd cargo.
31st—Brig P. I. Nevius, Thompson, Baltimore, 16—S. Hersey, wheat.
1st—schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 5—Order, sugar and tea.
Hope, Tefry, Halifax, 10—C. M'Lauchlan, sugar, beef, tea, &c.

CLEARED.

Ship Princess Royal, Burns, Cork, timber and deals—Geo. Thomson.
Schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, plaster—Master; Collector, Anderson, Boston, fire wood—Master.

We are informed that letters have been received from Barrington, Nova-Scotia, stating that a Ship timber laden, from St. John, N. B., has been cast away near Cape Sable; crew saved, but neither the Captain's or ship's name were given.

Barque Rosalba, on her passage from Baltimore to New-York, on the 19th inst. fell in with the brig Wm. Wallace, Doane, of and from Philadelphia, bound to St. John, N. B. nearly full of water; took off the captain officers and crew.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Annual General meeting of the Members of the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of electing officers, auditing accounts, and the transaction of other important business, will be held at the Hall on Monday, the 12th April next, at 8 P. M.

Persons in possession of BOOKS belonging to the LIBRARY of the Institute, will please return them on or before the 5th April; as all kept out after that date will be subject to a heavy fine.

☞ There will be no Lecture on the evening of the 12th April.

By order of the President.

April 2. H. J. CHUBB, *R. Sec'y.*

To the Electors of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—the circumstance of my having had a seat in the Common Council as Assistant ALDERMAN, has induced me at the solicitation of many friends, to offer myself as Alderman for the ensuing year.

April 2. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

To the Electors of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—At the earnest solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as Assistant Alderman for the ensuing year, and should I be so fortunate as to gain a seat in the Common Council, I trust I may be able to discharge my duty to the satisfaction of the Public.

April 2. S. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Queen's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—Induced by the repeated solicitations of many respectable members of this division of the City to offer my services as Alderman for this Ward, I beg to announce to you my intention of appearing before you at the Hustings on Tuesday next, and should a majority of your suffrages confer on me the distinction of representing you in Common Council, I promise to do my duty to the utmost of my abilities, and with firmness and independence.

April 2. SAMUEL HOLMAN.

Stammering Infallibly Cured,
BY C. DAVIS.

THE Undersigned is happy to have it in his power to announce to the Public, that he has discovered an effectual cure for Stammering, and other impediments of speech; the application of which is performed without pain. The subscriber is in possession of this remedy for the last five years, during which time a vast number have been effectually relieved in every species of impediment in the short space of from one to three days. Not a single case has ever been known of relapse.

The subscriber was himself a stammerer from infancy, until he attained maturity, when he discovered this valuable remedy.

Further information may be had on application at his rooms at the St. John Hotel.

CHARLES DAVIS.

2d April. News 2w.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—Per schr. 'Emily,' discharging at North Market Wharf:—30 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR. For sale cheap by [April 2.] RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
and Fancy Articles.

D. M'MILLAN has resumed Business in the Store lately occupied by W. G. LAWTON, Esquire. April 2.

SALT.

8,000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, on sale by
April 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.
Cour. *City Mark Building.*

Situation Wanted.

A Person competent to take charge of a set of Books either by Double or Single Entry is desirous of obtaining employment.—Enquire at the Chronicle Office. April 2.

Bright Sugar, Oatmeal, and Glass.

Landing this day, ex schooner Emily, from Halifax
8 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar;
74 Barrels fresh ground OATMEAL;
48 boxes Window Glass.

Ex schooner Hope, from Halifax—
14 hogsheads Bright SUGAR.

The above Goods will be sold cheap from the Wharf, while landing, to save storing. Apply to
JAMES MALCOLM.
Prince William street, (late London House.)
1st April, 1841.

CANVAS! CANVAS!!

JUST received and for sale cheap—250 Bolts half Bleached Navy CANVAS, of assorted Nos. [April 2.] W. P. RANNEY.

CIGARS.—On consignment ex schr. *Brilliant* just arrived from Cuba, a few M. very superior Havanna Cigars.
April 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—100 M. sawed LATHS, 100 M. Shingles, Nos. 1, 2. & 3. Apply to
April 2. WILLIAM CARVILL.

White Lead & Canvas.

Just received, and for sale cheap:—
A QUANTITY of London White LEAD, Bolts Bleached CANVAS, assorted Nos. ON HAND.—Black, Red, and Green PAINTS,
April 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SOUCHONG TEA!

Landing ex Schr. Britannia, from Halifax.
25 CHESTS superior Souchong TEA.
April 2 JAS. MALCOLM.
Prince William-street.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST received 49 chests E. I. Company's Congo TEA.

—ON HAND.—

"*Clifton's*" HYSON and GUNPOWDER in chest and Half Chests.
April 2 RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

☞ NOTICE.

THE term of Co-Partnership existing between the subscribers terminates this day. The business in future will be conducted by JAMES WHITNEY.
JAMES WHITNEY.
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.
St. John, 6th March, 1841.

LIFE PRESERVER!
Dalley's Magical Pain Extracting Burn Ointment.

Composed from 30 compounds, containing, in the highest forms, the six paramount, besides many minor virtues, most important to soothing, healing, and perfect cure—

Is the only certain, soothing, prompt Burn Specific in the world—

Also rapidly cures ambiguous, long-standing and inactive sores, swellings, deep bruises and inflammation, felon, fever sore, white swelling, cut, frosted part, sore eyes, mumps, chafe, tender feet, chap, sore throat, broken breast prevented and healed, bile, gun-shot wound, chilblain, cutaneous disease, erysipelas: indeed all kind of sores incident to man, and invaluable to dress blisters; soothes, draws, and heals, and it in a few days removes the red appearance ever produced so long by blistering.

Whoever prefers *life to death, ease to agony, beauty to deformity, prompt cure to lingering sore*, though naturally ever so doubting, will, after one trial, ever keep it at hand.

One box is enough to save life, and always pain from 50 common burns.

Loss of life never has occurred where used, nor scar known after even the deepest injury.

All eminent physicians (who have tried its wonderful powers) agree that there is not so important a cure in the world. Prejudice extinct—every family will possess it.

Thousands of certificates of unmatched cures can be produced; all will testify that *life, agony, and scar* can always be saved by it, if present.

Miss Clark, superintendent of Albany Orphan Asylum, says for burns, scalds, inflammations, swellings, sore eyes, mumps, and general injuries, it has no equal, and leaves no scar.

Mr. Swartz says his child was burnt much and deeply, and himself cut badly; both cured in a few days without scar.

Mr. Carson's foot with melted iron burnt to the bone, useless and in torture nine months; healed, unscarred, in few days.

Mr. Donoghan's child scalded in both arms and hand; cured in eight days without scar.

Mr. Bray's child badly frozen, and two years in agony; cured in few days.

Miss Marvin's foot scalded, and was eight days and nights in agony, until this was used; cured in few days.

Mr. Hamlin cut with 14 inch chisel 2 inches deep his leg, by it lost but four days work, had many serious burns and cuts; healed without pain and scar.

A child's face burnt all over, and wounded three distinct times to bleed while healing; cured without pain or scar in nine days. Man frozen, and three weeks in agony; entirely healed in few days. A leg and foot scalded, and three years in distress; cured soon. Another blown up and burnt much with combustibles; cured, extracted the powder without scar. A child covered with sore and inflammation, given up by two of the faculty, saved at once and cured. A thumb beat flat by a sledge, six weeks under surgical skill, when to be taken off; cured as complete as ever. An eyeball burnt much by smit's cinder, and for months hopeless; cured complete.

It is commonly stated 5$ would be given for a box, rather than be without it; many would give $10. Still $1 will buy it.

☞ *The above medicine for sale at the Circulating Library, Germain street.* 1st April, 1841.

To our City Law Makers.

HONORABLE SIRS—The day of retribution will be on Tuesday next, on which day I shall ask, in the name of the People, whether you are guilty or not of the evils which have befallen us since you have been in office.

1st, It is said that it is through your negligence, that the wealthiest part of our city has suffered so much from fire within the last few years.—2dly, it is also said that you are by your negligence the cause of the loss of several lives on the last melancholy occasion. 3rdly, it has also been asserted that you are the cause of the filthy state our streets are now in. 4thly, it is also said that you are the cause of running us in debt this year to the amount of 25,000, through your injudicious proceedings in cutting down the streets by piece meal, laying the curbing and paving the gutters, then taking them up and excavating to the depth of four or five feet more. 5thly, it is also stated that you pocket large sums of Public Money. 6thly, it is likewise said that one of your leaders insulted the *Lord* in the street! and you are also charged with keeping poor unfortunate prisoners in the Jail, almost starving, and in a filthy and wretched state. These are but few of the evils you are accused of by the Public! But they are grave charges! and if true; you deserve not only the frowns of our citizens, but of mankind!!

Yours, &c.

April 1. B. O'BRIEN,
Protector.

NOTICE.

To Parents, Schoolmasters, and Boards of Education.

JUST PUBLISHED, beautifully printed in 12 mo of 120 pages, and recommended by the Provincial Legislature as superior to any similar work in the Province,

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK
SPELLING BOOK,

designed to teach orthography and pronunciation together; containing a series of easy and interesting Reading Lessons, and nearly 1000 words not in any other spelling book, of the names of professions, titles, trades, groceries, medicines, herbs, plants, fruits, diseases, apparel, beasts, birds, fishes, &c. BY WILLIAM CORRY.

Printed for the Author, and sold, wholesale and retail, in St. John, at the Stores of Nelson, Fraser & Co., Booksellers, and Mr. James Bowes, King street, Mr. Thomas Crozier and Mr. John Hastings, Prince William street, and at Mrs. Mather's, Nerepis Road. St. John Feb. 26, 1841.

REMOVAL.

W. G. LAWTON has removed his stock of DRY GOODS to the North East corner of the Market Square, the building owned by W. O. SMITH, Esquire, second door from Prince William street.

Expected per first arrivals:

A large stock of *BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CARPETTING*, and sundry other *DRY GOODS.*
March 26.

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.

Removal.

LONDON HOUSE.

THE Business removed to the North side of the *Market Square.* An extensive assortment of Silks, Merinos, Ribbons, Prints, &c., to be sold at very low prices.
March 26. 4t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received by the ship "Sophia," from London:

AN extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Confectionary, Orange Marmalade, Jellies, Jams, Preserved Meats, do. Grouse, do. Hares, do. Soups, &c. &c.—which will be open for inspection early next week, at his Establishment, in the New Building erected by C. Johnston, Esq., corner of North Market wharf and Dock street.

JOHN G. SHARP,
Jan. 1. *Chemist & Apothecary.*

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Building LOTS On Lease.

[To be Let at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 3d April, at 12 o'clock, (if not previously disposed of by Private Bargain)

THE LOT at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, lately occupied by Mr. James Malcolm.

ALSO—Several Building LOTS on Germain st., at and near the corner of Church street.

A Loan of MONEY (on approved security) may be had, if required, to aid in building. For particulars enquire of Benjamin L. Peters, Esq.

March 26. THOS. H. PETERS.

HOUSE—BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, 6th April next, will be sold by the subscriber at Public Auction on the Premises:—

A Pleasantly situated House in Simonds street, Portland: it contains eight well finished rooms, being a valuable stand for Grocery Business. The property is under a ground rent of £7 per annum.—Possession given the 1st May.—Terms at Sale. T. L. NICHOLSON.
March 26. *Auctioneer.*

For the Benefit of all concerned.

To be sold by Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, in that Store in Prince William street, lately occupied by Messrs. Holdsworth and Daniel—

A large assortment of **Dry Goods,** consisting of:
25 PIECES CLOTH; 30 do. VESTINGS; 65 do. Buckskins, Doeskins and CASSIMERES;
46 Pieces Tweeds, and summer Trowser Stuffs,
50 „ Moleskins and Jeans;
38 „ Orleans CLOTHS; 14 do Saxony do.
60 „ Merinos; 44 do. GINGHAMS;
12 „ GAMBROONS;
1 Large Lot HOSIERY and GLOVES.

TERMS:—All sums under £15 cash; £15 to £50, 3 months; £50 to £100, 3 & 4 months; £100 and upwards, 3, 4, & 6 months. Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock.

April 2. JOHN KERR & CO.,
[Cour. News.] *Auctioneers.*

TO LET.

THE two Upper Flats of the House next North of Trinity Church, in Germain street, containing Rooms, Bed Chambers, &c., sufficient for a genteel Boarding House. If not let as such shortly, they will be let in separate apartments.

Also, the two SHOPS on the ground flat. Please apply on the Premises, to
April 2. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

TO LET.

For One or a term of years----or to be sold.

THAT very roomy and commodious HOUSE with the large ornamental Garden in the rear, fronting on Union-st. the late residence of Mr. John Doherty. A genteel family whom a spacious handsome house would suit, will find few as eligible—the terms of which are equally moderate. Apply at the Brewery on the opposite side of the street. Possession given immediately. GEO. DOHERTY.
March 26.—3w.

To let—on Shares; or to Rent.

And possession given immediately.

A LOT OF LAND, containing 700 acres; 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation cuts 40 tons of Hay annually, and situated about 40 miles from the city. The Post Road from Shepody to St. John leading through the centre of the Land. There are on the premises two comfortable Houses, and two good Barns. If let on shares, good security will be required for whatever stock may be left on the premises, and for the due performance of whatever agreement may be entered into. Application to be made at the *Hibernian Hotel*, to JAS. NETHERY.
March 19.

TO LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—That pleasantly situated and well finished Dwelling House at the lower end of *Union Street.* It contains four rooms prepared for Franklins, six bed rooms, Cellar Kitchen, bake oven and Pantry, a good frost proof cellar and water cellar, with a Garden attached, and well of water; Also, a Stable and fuel house underneath, all in excellent order throughout and very convenient. Apply to
Feb. 12. B. REYNOLDS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE subscriber's House in Queen's square. Possession gave 1st of May next. WM. HOWARD.
26th Feb. Cr Ob Na 6w.

TO LET,

A newly finished three story Double dwelling House, situate in *Carmarthen street*, containing a kitchen, vegetable and wood cellar on the first flat; a parlor and back room on the second flat; two rooms and bedroom on the third flat, and a well finished garret containing two bedrooms to each house. It is well adapted for two genteel families. Rent moderate. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel.*
Jan 29. Cour. JAS. NETHERY.

TO RENT---From 1st May next:

THAT Shop and Premises, now occupied by Messrs. Barns and Merritt, in King street: Also, the Cellar Shop in the same building; which will be finished by the first April next. Apply to
January 22. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

TO RENT—A new and pleasantly situated House fronting on Dorchester-st. (in the vicinity of the Stone Church,) will be rented from one to five years. Possession may be had on the first of April or may next, as required. Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
January 1.

TO LET,

For one or more years from the 1st of May next:

THAT valuable stand for Business a present occupied by Messrs. J. & R Horan, in King Street, adjoining the London Clothing & Fancy Warehouse. For further information please apply to N. W. BUSTEED.
Feb. 19th. 1841. *Cour.*

STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber's Store on the south Market Wharf, at present occupied by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, will be let from the 1st May next, on reasonable terms.
5th Feb. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

New-York, January, 1841.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD is appointed my Agent for St. John, N. B. and the adjacent country, to receive subscriptions and money therefor, for the "*NEW WORLD,*" Newspaper, published in New-York; and also for the "*EVERGREEN,*" a Monthly Magazine, published by
J. WINCHESTER, *Publisher.*
23, *Ann street.*

☞ Subscriptions will be received by Mr Wm. Howard, North Wharf, at $2½ per copy, exclusive of Postage. *Feb. 12.*

Another Arrival of Coffee, Cigars, Oranges, &c. &c.

Landing ex *Mercy Jane* from New York.
25 BAGS CUBA COFFEE 15,000 Principi CIGARS; 3 Boxes Wool and Cotton Cards.
Ex *Banner* from Boston.
25 Bags Pure Old Java COFFEE; 25 do. Puerto Cabello; 10 Boxes sweet ORANGES; 5 do sour LEMONS.—For sale very cheap by
Jan. 29. JAMES MALCOLM.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his Retail Grocery and Spirit Establishment at No. 12 King street, the same being now occupied by Mr. John Sears—all those indebted to the firm of J. & J. Alexander or the Subscriber, by note or book account, are requested to liquidate the same before the 1st day of May next, otherwise such notes and accounts will be handed over to an Attorney for collection at the expiration of that time.—Office, over No. 12, King street, in the same building.

Still on hand.—A choice selection of Bottled and Draught Wine, which will be sold *very low to close.*
March 26. JOHN ALEXANDER.

CITY PAINT SHOP.

House, Ship, Sign, and Ornamental Painting, in all its various Branches, executed at the shortest notice.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage during the past year, and now respectfully informs them that having the first class Workmen, he intends to continue the above Business in all its Branches.

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, &c., Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, Gilding on Glass, Imitations of Woods and Marble, executed in the neatest style. All orders left at the subscriber's Shop, next door north of Trinity Church, Germain street, punctually attended to.
March 26, 1841. GEORGE LLOYD.

SALT.—In Store 4,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, for sale by March 26. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

To Let, from 1st May next.

THE Dwelling House in Sewell-street, at present in possession of Mr. V. H. Nelson. Apply to
March 26. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

NOTICE.—The subscriber notifies all Persons indebted to the late Firm of *L. & S. K. Foster*, to call and settle up their respective Balances on or before the 1st day of April next, and all amounts remaining unpaid at that date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
STEPHEN K. FOSTER,
5th March, 1841. *Surviving Partner.*

Fashionable Millinery.

Per ship *Thetis*, from London:

MRS. MILLAR respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity to part of her Fall Supply of SILK VELVETS and Satin BONNETS; with VELVETS, SATINS, and RIBBONS to match.

ALSO—A few Boxes of FLOWERS, suitable for the season. *9th October.*

STRAW! STRAW!!

THE Subscriber wants to purchase 40 Tons Rye or Oat STRAW during the season, for which a fair price will be given. Apply to
March 12. N. W. BUSTEED.
[Cour. & News.—4w. No. 16 King street.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of NELSON, FRASER & CO. was dissolved by mutual agreement, on the 1st day of October, 1840.
V. H. NELSON,
ARCHIBALD FRASER.

THE Business will in future be carried on by the subscriber on his own account, in the new Store, next to Messrs. Holdsworth & Daniel, Market Square, who is duly authorized to receive all debts due, and also to settle all claims against the aforesaid firm in those Provinces.
ARCHIBALD FRASER.
*St. John, October 1, 1

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "I acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured.—These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents*.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectua preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most credulous.—The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

Is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

THIS never-failing remedy has been used many years with distinguished success, at the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Dr. Scudder, and confidently recommended as an extraordinary and wonderful remedy for either partial or complete deafness in all its stages.

By the timely use of this pungent Oil, many who have been completely deaf have been restored to perfect hearing after using from three to ten flasks. This may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true. The Acoustic Oil is not presented to the public as a nostrum, but as the prescription of one who has turned his attention exclusively to the Eye and Ear, and who pledges his professional reputation upon the success of this remedy.

Dr. Scudder has numerous certificates, but hesitates to publish them, as he considers them unnecessary to so truly valuable an article as the Acoustic Oil. Its immense sale is the fairest proof of the estimation in which it is held. It is presented as a public blessing, enabling the aged parent to mingle in conversation with his children, and to reply to their numerous questions with a facility from which he had previously been debarred by a distressing partial or complete deafness.

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

Composed of herbs and roots principally, and has been found by long experience to be highly useful for the cure of the various diseases to which horses and cattle are subject, viz. distemper, hidebound, drowsiness, loss of appetite, inward strains, yellow water, inflamation of the eyes, fatigue from hard exercise, &c. It carries off all gross humours, prevents horses from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies and cools the blood, &c.

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

An agreeable cordial, and effective Remedy for Coughs, Hoarsness, Colds, Pains in the Breast, Influenza, Hard Breathing, and Difficult Expectoration.

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

Applied morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling or the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises and sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.—A few drops on sheep's wool applied to the ear of deaf persons, will, by constant application, cause them to hear in two month's time.

West's Patent Chlorine Cosmetic and Pills, for the cure of the most inveterate Ring Worms, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions and disorders of the skin.

Endface and Temple's invaluable Gonorrhœa Mixture, for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorrhœa in five days.

All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock & Co., New-York; and at the Circulating Library, Germain Street.

Jan. 1839. A. R. TRURO.

British and Foreign Newspaper Office, West India Club-House, and Colonial Reading Rooms, South Street, Chichester, England.

P. L. SIMONDS, Newspaper and Advertising Agent, takes leave to acquaint Officers of the Navy, Army, and Company's Service, West India Proprietors, the Mercantile Community at large, and private individuals who have friends and relations on foreign stations, that he receives regularly Files of Newspapers from all the British Islands, Colonies, and Possessions Beyond Seas, which are preserved for the facility of reference and inspection, and sent, when requested, to parties residing at a distance for perusal.

All the Newspapers published in the following Islands, British Settlements, &c., are received by the packets and private ships, with the utmost regularity:—Antigua, Athens, Bahamas, Barbados, Berbice, Bermuda, Bombay, Buenos Ayres, Cape of Good Hope, Calcutta, Canada, Demerara, Dominica, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guernsey, Halifax, Hobart Town, Honduras, Isle of Man, Jersey, Jamaica, Madras, Malta, Montreal, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, Smyrna, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sydney, Tobago, Toronto, Trinidad, South Australia, Western Australia, &c. &c.

Also various German, French, Italian, American, and other Foreign Journals.

The Proprietor ventures to affirm, that a larger assortment of English, Irish, and Scotch Provincial, of London and Foreign Journals, is to be met with at these old-established and much frequented News Rooms, than any other establishment of the kind in the provinces.

Lumber.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the Lumber Yard formerly occupied by SOLOMON HERSEY, Esquire, situate near Portland Bridge, where he offers for sale a choice assortment of Pine and Spruce LUMBER, viz:

975,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
4,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
14,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
10,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
66,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
75,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
135,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65 000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

DR. LE SAGE'S specific for secret maladies, or Gonorrhea Eradicator.—The above remedy for the most distressing disease incident to the human race, originated from the enlightened mind of the eminent Le Sage, the promulgation and success of which throughout the kingdoms of France and Italy, has, of late years, added such high honor to the highly honored name of the inventor. This composition unites safety with efficacy. And the disease, whether in the form of Gonnorhea or Gleet, is eradicated by the use of it, with certainty and success, and the sufferer is restored to his usual health without delay or inconvenience. Tens of thousand Parisians will accede to the truth of these remarks, and it is confidently offered to those afflicted as the best and surest remedy for the above mentioned loathsome disorder. Of all the reputed specifics for this affection which for years past have deluged the continent of Europe, Le Sage's medicine alone has been esteemed worthy of general confidence, and has been, and is, eagerly sought after by all who are anxious to be cured without the sacrifice of property. The secret has hitherto been confined to France and Italy. It is particularly recommended to sea-faring men as containing no portion of mercury, whereby so many have been disabled from service on board ships.

A NODYNE LINIMENT.—Owing to the numerous imitations of this medicine that are in circulation, the genuine will hereafter be signed on the outside of the bottle by "Nathaniel Howard," the Proprietor, in his own hand writing.

This Liniment has been used for upwards of 20 years, and proved to have been an effectual remedy in a multitude of painful affections, such as Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps, stiffness of the Joints, sore Throats, &c. It has given perfect satisfaction to all those who have used it, and needs only to be tried to be universally esteemed.

Directions—After shaking the bottle, rub it faithfully on the part affected for fifteen minutes, three times a day and apply flannel.

☞ Sold at the Circulating Library, by A. R. TRURO. Agent. 11th sept.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, FLOCK MASTERS, AND BREEDERS OF STOCK.

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO., London, Proprietors, respectfully solicit the patronage of Noblemen, Farmers, Flock Masters, &c. for their Medicines, and beg to say that a single trial will at once establish their value. At this season of the year they feel it necessary to direct attention to their various Medicines to relieve the disorders to which young Animals are subject, particularly the Astringent Mixture for the scour or looseness in Calves, Sheep and Lambs; Drink for staggers in Sheep; Fleece Preserving Dipping Paste; Tonic Drenches for weak Calves and when weaning; Healing Balsam, or Restorative Liniment for premature calving, lambing and foaling,—this is an invaluable preparation, and cannot be too highly appreciated: and many others too numerous for insertion.

Messrs. Harris & Co. beg to inform Farriers and others practising among Horses in remote districts, that they will find it much to their interest to have a stock of their HORSE MEDICINES by them, comprising Balls, Blisters, Drenches, Liniments, Lotions, &c. &c., all of which are at very moderate prices, compounded of the best Drugs that can be procured in London, and under the immediate inspection of an experienced Veterinary surgeon, carefully packed, and with labelled directions for use, so that the most inexperienced person may administer them.

☞ All the above Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street, and every information further required on the subject, can be had on application to A. R. TRURO,

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

NOTICE.—The business of Mackay, Brothers & Co. will in future be conducted at St. John under the Firm of H. J. & D. MACKAY.

HUGH MACKAY,
JAMES MACKAY,
Oct. 23, 1840. *DANIEL MACKAY.*

BEEF, PORK, BREAD, &c.

RECEIVED by late arrivals—60 Bbls. Canada Prime Beef; 30 do. cargo ditto; 110 barrels Prime Pork; 40 ditto Prime Mess ditto; 100 bags Navy Bread. For sale at lowest rates by

2d October. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

DEMERARY RUM.—Ex schr. *Emily* just arrived.—30 Puncheons DEMERARY RUM, (*strong and well flavoured;*) for sale cheap from the wharf, by

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, ——: Woodstock, John M'Beath, Esq: Andover, (Co. Carleton,) Mr. Jon. P. Taylor: Gagetown, W. F. Bonnell, Esq: St. Andrews, Wm. Kerr, Esq: Chatham, (Miramichi,) Geo. Kerr, Esq: Bathurst, William Napier, Esq: Dalhousie, A. Barberie, Esq: Norton, Mr. John Elliott: Sussex Vale, J. Reeve, Esq: Richibucto, William Butler, Esq.; Londonderry, N. S. Mr. James K. Fulton: Amherst, Mr. J. A. Chipman: Canning, (Queen's County,) Dr. Woodd: Sheffield, Mr. N. H. DeVeber: Wilmot, N. S. Mr. Lawrence Phinney: Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, Esq: Digby, Post Master: Annapolis, Mr. Lawrence Hall.

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 at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

P. S.—The above is the first Agency established by this company in St. John.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

THE attention of House-keepers is respectfully directed to the above article. By using this Soap *more than half the time* and nearly *all the labor* usually employed in washing are saved!

It goes further and washes better than any other soap.—The hands are not effected by it, neither does it injure the texture of the finest linen, or remove the colour from Printed cottons.—One trial is sufficient to convince every one of its superiority.

Price 6d. per single pound.—Printed directions are given to every purchaser.

Sold in St. John by Messrs. J. & J. Alexander, and Mr. G. Chadwick; in Carleton by Mr John Cook, and by the subscriber at the Chemical works.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, July 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank—

JAMAICA. { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar,

Barbados,	Demerara,	Trinidad,
Antigua,	Dominica,	Grenada,
Saint Lucia,	Saint Kitts,	Saint Vincent.
Tobago,	Berbice,	Saint Thomas,
Porto Rico,	Saint Croix,	

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their beral support received since commencing business in this City, and would respectfully inform them that he has removed his Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment to a part of the premises owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Hay, as a Chair-making Establishment, situated in Prince William Street, a few doors South of the Bank of New-Brunsw and nearly opposite the residence of Wm. Jarvis, Esquire: and trusts, from his usual attendance to, and experience in business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

☞ Every article in the Cabinet and Upholstering business executed with neatness and dispatch.

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

J. Hutchinson.

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support received since he commenced practice in this City, and will feel happy to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, at his residence in Charlotte street, (between Horsfield and Duke streets,) from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4, P. M., and hopes by strict attention and moderate prices, to receive a continuance of public patronage.

J. H. has a large supply of the best Mineral Teeth, also, Gold, Silver and Platina for stopping carious teeth. Full Setts inserted on gold, silver, or platina plates. All work done warranted to answer, or no charge.

Mr. Hutchinson has been a resident of St. John for the last eight years, and intends remaining in this city; all who favour him with calls in the line of his profession, may have confidence that he will do all in his power to please; many have been induced by fine advertisements and wonderful certificates, to go to strangers. Who knows but they are impostors? All they want is to get employment and pay, then off—let the work do well or ill, they're gone. All who employ such must expect to suffer by it.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. Jewellery repaired, &c. sept. 18.

William Reynolds,

Bookseller, Stationer and Binder, West side Cross street, 4 doors from King street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and Dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other blank Books; Navigation and school Books by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments Fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c

☞ Books imported to order.

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.

☞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 those 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.

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.

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.

To the Afflicted.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great powers the *Essence of Smoke* possesses in the preservation and smoking of Meat, Fish, &c. it has since its introduction into this Province, been found to possess other properties, which are of higher importance to the welfare of society, viz: its wonderful *Sanative* powers in the removal of *Inflammation*, allaying *Pain*, arresting the progress of *Fevers, Mortification* and *Cancers*; consequently useful in a variety of diseases.

Hundreds of respectable persons residing in St. John and in the country, can, and are ready to attest to its efficiency in the following diseases, from the effect it has had in removing their various complaints, viz: Rheumatism, Pain in the back, &c. Inflammations and swellings of every description; sprains, bruises, cramp, spasms, chilblains—Applied warm with the friction of the hand.

Chronic or acute inflammation of the Eyes; cutaneous eruptions; burns and scalds; ring-worm; scald head—Applied cold.

Cancer, gangrene, fever sores, ulcers—Applied warm.

Inflammation of the stomach, lungs, bowels, &c. consumption, asthma—A table spoonful taken three times a day in honey or treacle, gradually increasing the quantity if necessary.

Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers—take a wine glass full three times a day, sponging the body frequently with it. Inflammatory and Putrid sore throat—used frequently as a gargle. Foul breath—gargle the mouth, rinsing with pure water.—Tooth and face ache—put a drop in the tooth, and apply it externally.

The poor have not only found this medicine a cheap and efficacious remedy in the above complaints, but it is in daily use among the better classes of society.

Manufactured by the subscriber, at the *Chemical Works*, Hampton, and sold by Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, J. & J. Alexander, J. & J. Reed, Peters & Tilley, and G. Chadwick, St. John; James F. Gale, Fredericton; Thos. Sime, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Saml. Fairweather, Belisle; G. Picket, Kingston; Mr. Roach, and Mr. Mattheson, Sussex Vale. Jan. 3.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a store in Ward street, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. D. Hatfield & Son, for the purpose of transacting a General

Auction & Commission Busines,

is now prepared to receive Goods intended for sale, and to attend to such orders in the above line as his friends and the public may be pleased to entrust to his management.

16th *March*. S. L. LUGRIN.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

W. D. W. HUBBARD, begs leave to notify the Public that he is prepared to transact any business that may be offered him, as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and solicits from his friends a share of patronage in that line.—Office at present in Prince William street, over the store of Mr. E. L. Thorne.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him are requested to liquidate their accounts immediately, he being desirous of finally settling his former business as soon as possible. 10th July, 1840.

Valuable Building Lots.

TO LET, for a term of years—a large and valuable Building LOT in a most central situation, in Lower Cove, being 105 feet on Carmar then street, and 40 feet on Queen street. It would be divided into three Lots of 35 by 40 feet each, if required.—For further particulars apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*. JAMES NETHERY.

10th July.

New-Brunswick House.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, ex ship *Oromocto*, from Liverpool, part of his Fall supply, viz:

FINE and superfine Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Grey and White shirtings; Roll'd Jaconetts; Umbrellas; Plain and printed Saxonies; Plain and Fig'd Merinos; Mousline de Laine Dresses; Blankets, Shaw; 100 Dozen Plush and sealette Caps, &c. &c

Which will be sold low for cash.

☞ *FURS and other Goods daily expected*

18th sept. JAMES BOWES.

Digby Packet.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the schooner *Barbara*, being put in fine order, will carry the Mails to and from Digby during the winter, and will leave Saint John every Saturday evening, and Digby every Tuesday evening. For Freight or Passage, apply at the store of Messrs. Thomas & Sandall, to Capt. Wright on board, or to

8th Jan. J. WHITNEY & CO.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale—50 Chaldrons Grand Lake COALS. Apply to

Oct 9. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

RUM.—40 Puncheons Jamaica, Demerara, Berbice, and St. Kitt's RUM. For sale by

October 2. W. P. RANNEY.

ST. CROIX RUM.—40 Puns. of the above, just received per schooner "Emily."

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK.—50 Barrels American Clear PORK—just received and for sale cheap.

Dec 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

ANNAPOLIS HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public generally, and travellers in particular, that he has erected a large and spacious HOTEL, upon the old site, immediately opposite the Steam Boat Wharf and Ferry Landing. This Hotel offers particular advantages to travellers on account of the comfort of the building, and its convenience to the Steam Boat landing. The office of the Royal Western Stage is also kept at this hotel.—The subscriber trusts that he will receive that support from the public which his exertions have entitled him to.

N. B.—A choice selection of Wines and Liquors of every description kept constantly on hand.

Horses and Carriages can be always provided at the shortest notice.

LAWRENCE HALL.

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1840.

IRON,

STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c.

The Subscriber has in store, and offers for sale the following Goods at low rates, for good payment;

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted; 75 ditto Refined ditto; 40 tons Round ditto, from ¼ to ½ inch; 3 do. Cast STEEL, assorted sizes; 3 do. Blister do. ditto; 20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto; 4 tons short link CHAINS, 5/16, ⅜, and ½; 4 Chain Cables, ⅝ in.; 1 do. ¾ do.; 2 do. do. 1½ inch, second hand; 1 ANCHOR, 12 Cwt.; 2 tons Ploughshare Moulds; 20 bundles Iron WIRE, 1 to 15; 40 cwt. Metal WEIGHTS, 56 lb. each; 20 do. ditto, 1 to 28 lb.; 5 do. Sheet BRASS; 100 dozen Miners' Shovels; 20 do. Ballast do.; 100 do. Farmers' Spades; 20 kegs Irish LARD, in good order; 20 full Register GRATES; 50 half do.; 3 tons Hollow Ware, assorted, Pots, Spiders, Bakepans, Griddles, &c.; 10 doz. Frying Pans; 10 boxes Yellow Soap.

And daily expects per ship Calcutta:

60 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron; 1000 bars 3-4, ⅞ and 1 inch Round Iron; 50 Ploughshare Moulds; 8 tons Oakum, 1 do. Spunyarn, &c.; 10 tons Cordage, from 6 thread ratline to 6 inch; 40 boxes Belfast white SOAP, 56 lb. each; 40 do. Dipt CANDLES, 8s to 10s; 20 do. IC Tin Plates; 15 puns. *very strong* WHISKY, of superior flavour.

Per Ann Rankin, from the Clyde:

556 IRON POTS, assorted, from ½ to 30 gals.; 320 BAKEPANS & COVERS, 10 to 16 in.; 18 BOILERS, 30 to 50 gallons; 30 very handsome full Register GRATES, assorted sizes.

Nov. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following Lands, lying within eight miles of this city:—

Two Lots of 100 Acres each, on the Black River road, near Mr. Calvert's farm;

One Lot of 300 Acres, in the Parish of St. Martin's, being lot No. 1 in the Grant to Nicholson & Ferguson.

One Lot of 200 acres, in the Parish of Lancaster, and in the third tier of lots West of South Bay, being on the South side of John M'Namara's grant, and on the East side of a reserved Road.

The above will be sold at low rates and on very easy terms, to persons inclined to make immediate improvement thereon. ☞ Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted.

Oct 9. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

SHOE STORE.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received per ship 'Andover' from Liverpool.

LADIES Double soled, Prunella BOOTS Golosh'd,
Ditto Pump ditto ditto ditto
Ditto Prunella Boots of a new Pattern;
Ditto White and Black satin Slippers;
Ditto French Kid, Prunella & Russia Kid do.
Ditto Cheap House shoes of assorted qualities.
Ditto Black Cloth Boots, assorted;
Girls' Slippers of every description;
Ditto Stout Boots and Walking shoes;
Gentlemen's stout shoes and Pumps;
Ditto Slippers, assorted;
Youths' Boottees and Walking shoes;
Boys' and Childrens stout Boots and shoes, suitable to the season.

N. B.—The above Goods are direct from the manufactory and warranted good.

Feb. 5. S. K. FOSTER.

FOR SALE—200,000 S. F. Bright DEALS.—[Feb. 5.] W. H. STREET.

ON CONSIGNMENT—Ex *Woodlands*, from New-York:—25 casks SAL ÆRATUS; 5 Hhds SPIRITS. For sale by

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Jan 8. *City Bank Building*

RUM.

5 HHDS. fine flavoured high proof RUM, now landing and for sale low, in bond or duty paid, on application to

JOHN ROBERTSON,

29th Jan. *City Bank Building.*

JUST RECEIVED—20 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER—*New*. For sale cheap by

Oct. 9. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

Sheet, Bar & Pig Iron, Copper,

FORGE BELLOWS, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex ship *Brothers* as follows:

100 BUNDLES of BRIGHT SHEET IRON, assorted, Nos. 16 to 25.
11,112 Bars Refined and Common English Iron, well ass'd., containing, ¼ inch to 3½ inches, Round; ½ inch to 4 inches, Square; 1 inch to 3 inches, by ½ inch Flat; 1 inch to 4 inches, by ⅜ inch, do.; 1 inch to 4½ inches, by ½ inch, do.; 1½ inch to 4 inches, by ⅜ inch, do.; 2 inches to 3½ inches, by ¾ inch, do.
40 tons No. 1 Pig Iron;
122 bolts ⅝ ¾ and ⅞ COPPER;
5 tons best RUSSIAN OAKUM;
5 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
15 boxes BROWN SOAP;
6 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 30 to 34 in.;
309 hampers IRISH POTATOES.

Jan. 8, 1841. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Confections, Soap, &c.

LANDING ex ship *Ellen Bryson*, from Glasgow:—CONFECTIONARY, consisting of Lozenges, barley sugar, almonds, acid drops, &c.

Pale yellow and white SOAP, Washing Soda, Tobacco Pipes, &c. For sale by

8th Jan. JAMES MALCOLM.

COFFEE.—50 Bags just received on Consignment, for sale by

Nov. 6. W. H. STREET.

WHISKY.—10 Puncheons strong WHISKY, just received in the schooner *Thomas Lowden*, and will be sold low, either on board or duty paid.

Sept. 4 JAS. T. HANFORD.

BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

40 BBLS. Prime BEEF; 40 do. PORK; 50 do. OATMEAL, ground this Fall from new Oats; 40 Sides Sole Leather; 3 Bales of Calcutta HIDES; 20 boxes 10×14 Glass; 20 Hhds. good Porto Rico SUGAR; 100 Firkins & Tubs prime BUTTER; 2 Bales of Pilot Cloths; 1 Bale of FLANNELS; 1 Bale of Flushings; 1 Bale of Damasks.

Jan. 29. CRANE & M'GRATH.

White Wine Vinegar.

JUST received at the *Hibernian Hotel*, a few Qr Casks White Wine VINEGAR, worthy the attention of private families, may be had in any quantity to suit, on application as above.

Feb 11. JAMES NETHERY.

PORK & BEEF.—Received per schooner Nile, from Halifax:—30 Barrels Prime BEEF; 20 do. PORK, for sale by the subscribers.

Dec. 11. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Bright Deals & Battens.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale:—500,000 feet 9 inch DEALS; 300,000 do. 11 inch ditto 200,000 ditto 2½ inch BATTENS.

Dec. 11. WILLIAM CARVILL.

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 Samaritan 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.

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 tumor 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 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 Joan Daulben, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism 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 Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman; subject to ill health several years: a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

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; Affection of the Liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 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 Moffats Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasent to to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requ