# THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental.) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

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.

| JULY. | | d. | Sun. s. | MOON. | H. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Saturday, | 4 | 54 | 7 6 | 2 | 40 11 50 |
| 1 | Sunday, | 4 | 55 | 7 5 | 3 | 44 11 23 |
| 2 | Monday, | 4 | 56 | 7 4 | Rises | 11 56 |
| 3 | Tuesday, | 4 | 57 | 7 3 | 7 | 46 0 27 |
| 4 | Wednesday, | 4 | 58 | 7 2 | 8 | 6 0 57 |
| 5 | Thursday, | 4 | 59 | 7 1 | 8 | 25 1 28 |
| 6 | Friday, | 4 | 0 | 7 0 | 8 | 45 2 1 |

☞ Full Moon, 2d, 5h. 0m. morning.

### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Dr. Boyd.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Barns, 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: A. Perkins, 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: James Kirk, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

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


### The Subscribers

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

***Sancton & Crookshank.***

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

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

### White Lead, Oil, &c.

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

May 7, 1841. CRANE & M'GRATH.

### Removal.

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

May 7. WM. ROBERTSON.

### VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that large and well built House in Queen-street, with the freehold estate, being 40 feet on the south side of said street, and running back, the same width 100 feet: lately the property of Mr. Joseph Scammell. Half the purchase money may remain for a term of years, secured by bond and mortgage, and the remaining half in payments of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 months, by good endorsed notes, with interest.

May 21.—6w. T. L. NICHOLSON.

### Paints, oil, and Sheet Lead.

*Per "Sophia," from London:*

180 Kegs best London WHITE LEAD,
5 Casks Double Boiled Linseed OIL,
5 " Raw do.
2 Rolls Sheet Lead.—Which with their previous stock of Paints, in all colours, will be sold cheap by

May 28. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TWO or three Young Men (Mechanics) can be accommodated with Board and Lodging from the First May next, in a pleasantly situated house in Charlotte street, by making early application to Mrs. DEAN, at her present residence in St. James' street. *April 23.*

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he still continues to purchase old Silver at 4s. per oz.; old Copper at 6d. per lb.; Brass at 4d. per lb.; old Lead at 1½d.; and old Iron at ¼d per lb.—He further states that he will not purchase from any person or persons under the age of maturity, and that they must identify that they are legally entitled to dispose of the same, and give in their names and places of abode.

☞ Constantly on hand,—Cloths, Ready-made new and second hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

JOHN G. LEESON.

*Saint John, 7th May, 1841.*

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. F. BENT.

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

### The Undersigned

Has received by the *Diana*, & other recent arrivals,

OLD PORT, East India, London Particular and Direct Madeira and Sherry Wines;
Old Double Diamond and other PORT Wines;
5 butts, 12 hhds., 12 qr. casks low priced Sherry,
2 hogsheads Dry Lisbon; 4 do. Tarragona,
106 Puncheons and hhds. best French BRANDY, (pale and colored,)
12 hogsheads very old colored and pale ditto,
10 puncheons, 20 hogsheads GENEVA,
4 puncheons best old Cambleton Whiskey,
10 Ditto good malt Ditto,
10 Ditto Irish ditto, 25 per cent. O. P.
4 hogsheads Claret; 100 doz. Edinburgh Ale,
220 casks, 4 doz., London Brown Stout, Porter, and Hodson's Pale Ale, in quarts and pints;
24 hogsheads London Brown Stout,
13 hampers Cheddar Cheese,
20 barrels French White Wine Vinegar,
30 boxes London sperm Candles,
72 ditto London mould and dipt ditto,
700 gross best wine and beer Corks, Bungs & taps,
400 boxes Liverpool Yellow SOAP,
40 chests Fine Congo TEA; 20 hhds. Loaf sugar,
100 bundles London Oakum,
800 Kegs Painters' Colours,

AND IN STORE,

80 Puns. Jamaica, St. Croix, and Demerara Rum,
20 hogsheads Raw sugar.

With his usual extensive stock of choice old bottled Wines, comprising Hock, Champagne, Claret, Sauterne, Bucellas, Lisbon, Marsalla, Madeira, Vidonia, &c. &c. are offered for sale at his Warehouses in St. John and Fredericton.

*4th June.* W. H. STREET.

*PORK.*

Just received and for sale by the subscribers—

40 BARRELS prime PORK, an excellent article for ships' use, and will be sold low by CRANE & M'GRATH.

25th June.

### Port, Madeira, Geneva,

SHERRY BRANDY, &c.

By late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow:—

PIPES, hhds. and qr casks Choice Old Port, Genuine Vintage of 1834,
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks golden & brown Sherry,
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular, and East India Madeira,
Hhds. and qr. casks Brandy, (best brands,)
Hhds. and cases fine Pale Geneva,
Hhds. and cases Lisbon and Barsac,
Puncheons Old Jamaica Rum,
Puncheons Islay and Cambleton Whisky,
Puncheons Irish Malt Whisky,
Hhds. Brown Stout & Porter, & Hodson pale Ale,
Casks, 4 doz. London Brown Stout and pale Ale,
Cases Cheddar Cheese: and a few qr. casks of South Side Madeira, a very choice Wine,

IN STORE.—

90 hhds. and qr. casks best Brandy; 48 hhds. Pale Geneva; 50 puns. Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum.

*WINES in Wood of all descriptions,*

With an extensive Stock of Choice Bottled WINES, comprising Sparkling Burgundy, Hock, Moselle, Sauperay, Rivasalles & Champagne; Still Hock, Hermitage, Burgundy, Barsac, Moselle & Chablis; Sauterne, Bucellas, Lisbon, Calcavellos, Vidonia, Marsalla, Claret, Malmsay, Madeira, East & West India Madeira, South Side & London Particular Madeira, Brown, Golden & Pale Sherry, Old Port, &c. &c.—which the subscriber offers for sale at his Vault in Prince William street.

June 11. W. P. RANNEY.

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

June 25. W. H. STREET.

### LONDON GOODS.

The subscriber has received by the ship "Mozambique:"

50 PACKAGES of London GOODS—consisting of Silks, Satins, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Cottons, Carpetings, Slops Woollens, &c., which are opening at their Establishment on the North Wharf.

☞ The remainder of their Manchester and Leeds Goods daily expected by the barque *Andover* from Liverpool.

*Also—daily expected by the Andover:*
150 Tons Liverpool *SALT*: 200 do. best Orrel *COALS*; 200 Barrels Roman Sement; 100 do. Coal *TAR*; 200 Coils Jackson's *CORDAGE*; 200 Kegs *PAINTS*.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

May 21.—Sw.

### Aerated Waters.

J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c. begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John and its vicinity, that he has lately erected a New Patent Engine, for manufacturing Aerated Soda and Seidlitz Water, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Sarsaparilla, &c., which from the great power and superior action of the Machinery, will be produced in the highest state of perfection; and may be had from the Fountain, which is well supplied with Ice, or put up in strong glass bottles and sent to any part of the city free of expense. July 2.

### For Sale,

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

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

*April 30.* JAMES LOCKWOOD & Co.

BRICKS.—50,000 large English Bricks, for sale if removed immediately.

June 4. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

### PORK and BEEF.

Landing this day from on board the schooner *Perseverance*, at the North Market Wharf:

50 BRLS. Prime PORK; 10 do. BEEF; for sale by

May 21. CRANE & M'GRATH.

### Pictorial Illustrations of the BIBLE.

SECOND VOLUME—Published and received at St. John.—For sale at the principal Book Stores, and at the store of G. & E. Sears, King st. Price only *two dollars* per volume. *June 25.*

### Per Sophia, from London:

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

*May 28.* JOHN ROBERTSON.

**On Consignment,** *ex Sophia, from London*—

400 DOZEN London Brown Stout and Porter; 240 Kegs London White Lead; 4 cases IRONMONGERY: 100 cases Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA. And for sale by

28th May. W. P. RANNEY.


### Miscellany.

## THE FIRST QUARREL: OR THE WIFE'S WARNING.

BY A LADY OF MARYLAND.

"My love," said Edward Lyndsay to his young wife, as he entered their comfortable parlor, "I am sorry that I could not be with you sooner: but I am now at your service for the remainder of the evening. Are you ready to walk?"

'Yes,' answered his wife, drawing on her gloves' 'but what detained you so long? I have been waiting nearly an hour.'

'I am sorry to have kept you waiting: but just as I was about to leave my office, I received a message from my sister, requesting me to call and accompany her to Mr. Orme's, the dentist, and I have just returned from there.'

Mrs. Lyndsay withdrew the hand which her husband had taken, and reseated herself on the sofa.

'Come, my dear; we shall be too late. What do you wait for?'

'It is already late, and I have now given up the idea of walking. If every one has claims on your time, which are to be attended to before those of your wife, she will withdraw hers altogether.'

Lyndsay desisted from his attempts to regain possession of the withdrawn hand of his wife, and, regarding her flushed and angry countenance with something like disgust, he left the apartment. As he closed the door, a lady, who had been sitting at a distant window, and who had been an unnoticed observer of this little scene, advanced to the sofa on which Mrs. Lyndsay was now extended endeavoring in vain to smother her sobs.

'My dear Emma,' she said, in a sweet though mournful voice, 'look up and listen to me. I have unwillingly witnessed the little disturbance which occurred between you and your husband. Dearest Emma you are treading on dangerous ground; do not as you value your happiness, advance one step further!'

The earnestness of Mrs. Graham's manner aroused the attention of her companion. She checked her sobs, and listened attentively while her friend resumed:

'I know the cause of your uneasiness, but Edward will not yield to what he will consider mere caprice—and by indulging an exacting, jealous temper, you will alienate his affection, and render both him and yourself miserable.'

'But is it not very hard to be neglected in the very first month after marriage?'

'It is very hard to be neglected at any time,' said Mrs. Graham, sighing; 'but you, my dear, have surely no ground for complaint on that subject.'

'You do not know, then,' said Emma, weeping afresh as she spoke, 'that I desired Mr. Lyndsay to come home at three o'clock, to go out with me, and that when he came it wanted only ten minutes of four; and all that time he was attending to his sister, whose claims on him are surely not superior to mine.'

'Certainly not, my dear, but his sister was in pain. I know she has been suffering with the toothache, and waited only Dr. Orme's return to have her tooth extracted. But, my dear child, let this little incident teach you to know yourself, and to guard against that complaining, jealous disposition, by which so many wives render their homes unhappy, and drive their husbands to seek for comfort elsewhere.'

Mrs. Graham paused, and covered her face for an instant. When she removed the handkerchief, her features were calm, but even more pale and sad than usual, and her voice trembled a little as she said—

'I will tell you a story, Emma, which will impress on your mind the importance of what I have been saying. May it, my dear young friend, prove to you a tale of warning!

'I was married in very early life,' began Mrs. Graham, 'to one whom I loved with my whole soul, and by whom I was equally beloved in return. Young as I was, when I married, I had seen a good deal of life, and witnessed many instances of conjugal unhappiness. I fancied, however, that I could trace all these to some error of conduct on the part of my female friends, and I thought that I should be able to avoid all such errors, and to exhibit an example of perfect domestic happiness.

'I did not know myself, yet I have sometimes thought that had my husband been less indulgent at the commencement of our married life, I might have avoided those errors which wrecked alike his peace and my own. I expected to have calls on my forbearance, and I was prepared to meet them; but I was not prepared for the unbounded indulgence, the almost idolatrous devotion with which I was treated by my husband. Every moment that he could steal from business, (he was a lawyer and in extensive practice,) was devoted to me; his former friends were neglected, and he seemed to live or to enjoy life only in my society. I felt my power, but I had not wisdom enough to perpetuate it by enjoying it with moderation, and by endeavouring to provide for the time when the intoxication of passion should have passed away. My weak brain was turned. I conceived the devotion of my husband to be only a just tribute to my charms, and, growing daily more jealous and exacting, I resented as an infringement of my rights any attempt on the part of his friends to interest him in the political or other affairs of the day. Arthur Graham submitted to my exactions, because he considered them proofs of my affection; yet as months rolled by, although his fondness for me continued unabated, he seemed to miss the society of the friends who used to circle round him, and whose visits I discouraged, because I thought they attracted too much of my husband's attention, which I desired to absorb exclusively myself.

'Sometimes Arthur would prolong his absence an hour or two beyond the usual time of his return home; and on these occasions, although I did not openly complain of or reproach him, yet I received him with floods of tears, and with pathetic lamentations on his declining love. Then he would soothe me, and endeavour, by even more tender, devoted attention, to heal my wounded feelings.

'One morning my husband came in at an unusual hour, and with a countenance and manner which denoted that something pleasant had occurred. He told me that he had met in the street an old college friend, who, with his sister, had just arrived from the south, and was at one of the hotels.

''Get ready, my love,' he added, 'to go with me to see them.'

'I complied with his request, and on the way he said, 'Henry Aubrey is going further north on business, but as the travelling at this season is not pleasant, he will leave his sister here till he returns, which will be in about a week.'

'My husband paused, but I did not reply, and he added, 'I wish you to invite Miss Aubrey to stay the period of her brother's absence with us. You will find her a pleasant companion, for she is both intelligent and amiable, and is beloved by all who know her well'

'There was something in this speech, particularly in the conclusion of it, that displeased me—so I answered with a deep sigh, 'I do not wish for any society but yours; and if you felt for me as you used to do, mine would be sufficient for your happiness. As it is not, you must invite whom you please to your own house, but I hope you will excuse me from being instrumental in bringing this accomplished young lady to contrast with your poor, faded, unhappy wife.'

'I looked at my husband, expecting as usual to be flattered and caressed into cheerfulness, but his face was averted from me, and he did not press the hand which rested on his arm. So I went on with increasing ill-humor, veiled, however, under an appearance of wounded feeling:

''I shall not presume to oppose your inviting Miss Aubrey to your house; but as I do not feel equal to entertaining a learned lady, I shall either confine myself to my own apartment, or go into the country during the time of her visit.'

'Arthur looked me full in the face, as I uttered the last words, and this, his first look of displeasure, fell coldly upon my heart, producing a sickening apprehension of some consequence fatal to my happiness. I would have unsaid my words, but we were now entering the hotel, and in a few minutes more were in the presence of Miss Aubrey and her brother. Jane Aubrey was a fine looking girl, and her countenance was sprightly and agreeable, though by no means beautiful. I attempted to overcome my ill-humor, and to make such cordial advances to her as I knew would be agreeable to my husband, and, as she met me more than half way, we were soon engaged in a conversation, supported on her part with ease and gaiety, and on mine with ill-dissembled cheerfulness. The gentlemen were engaged in talking over their old college adventures, and did not seem to notice what passed at our end of the room. Here was new ground of complaint. My husband was in my society, yet was not absorbed by me; his attention was given to another, and though that other was the friend and companion of his youth, whom he had not seen for years, yet that was no excuse in my eyes for what I deemed an injury to my feelings. I could scarcely restrain my tears, when my attention was claimed by Mr. Aubrey, who said, as he advanced to the sofa, on which I was seated with his sister—

''Mrs. Graham, I am about to take a great liberty; nothing less than to solicit your hospitality for my sister. The inclemency of the weather forbids her accompanying me, as she intended doing, to the end of my journey, and I do not like the idea of leaving her alone at a hotel; so I must claim the privilege of a very old friend of your husband, and beg you to take care of her during the week that I shall be absent.'

'Of course I could only bow and express my gratification at the prospect of Miss Aubrey's company; and it being settled that she should come to us in the evening after her brother had departed, Arthur and myself returned home, and I spent the next hour in shedding tears of ill-humor, without, however, having then wiped away by my husband, according to his usual wont.

'In the evening Miss Aubrey came, and to make amends for the coolness and reserve of my manner, Mr. Graham treated her with redoubled attention. He staid at home all the evening, and postponed some important business, for the purpose of entertaining our guest, and of preventing her perceiving and being mortified by my want of cordiality and kindness. My heart swelled as I perceived this, and under pretence of a violent headache, I retired to my apartment before tea, leaving my guest to do the honors of the table. I expected my husband would have followed me, but he did not, and when at last he did come, I assailed him with bitter reproaches, and spoke of Miss Aubrey in terms of which I blush to think. Arthur heard me for some time in gloomy silence: at length he too became excited, and for the first time he spoke to me harshly and sternly, commanding me on pain of his lasting displeasure, to treat Miss Aubrey with the respect and attention due to her as the sister of his friend, and a guest in his house. He seemed to be perfectly aware that the tears I shed arose from ill-temper, and not from wounded feeling, and without making the slightest effort to soothe and conciliate me, he resigned himself to repose, and left me to spend the night in devising plans to mortify and distress the innocent girl, whom I chose to fancy was trying to supplant me in the affection of my husband. Morning brought with it calmer thoughts, and I commanded myself sufficiently to treat Miss Aubrey with politeness, if not with kindness or cordiality. She, however, was not destitute of penetration, and in the course of that day she found or invented some excuse for returning to the hotel. My husband was exceedingly vexed at this occurrence; and a little alarmed for the consequences of my imprudence, I added my entreaties to his to prevail on our guest to continue with us till the arrival of her brother. The young lady, however, had too much proper pride to remain where she could not but perceive she was unwelcome. I suppose she wrote to her brother, for he returned in a very few days, and they departed for the South. My conduct on this occasion gave a severe blow to the affection of my husband. He was under obligations to the Aubreys for kindness and attention received from them while he was at college with Henry, and his pride, as well as his better feelings, were wounded by my treatment of his friends. From this period he began to seek for amusement abroad, and his own fireside was deserted and solitary. The birth of our child, however, recalled some portion of his former tenderness, and had I had the wisdom to control my imperious and exacting temper, we might still have been happy. But nothing else than the absolute, exclusive dominion I once possessed, would now satisfy me; and taking advantage of my situation, I required from my Arthur the most unreasonable sacrifice of time and attention.

'One day he informed me that his only sister (who with widowed mother resided in a distant village,) was married, and that he had invited his mother, who was aged and infirm, to live with us.

''She will, I hope,' said he, 'be a comfort to us both. She will assist you in the management of the child, and her society will enliven you during the hours when I am compelled to be absent. I shall go for her to-morrow.'

'I was not pleased with this arrangement, because I had not been consulted, and because I thought my husband ought not to wish for any other society than mine. I said nothing, however, and in a few days my mother-in-law arrived. She was a dignified old lady, and her gentleness of manner, the affection she manifested for me, and her devotion to my babe, would have won my heart, had it not been that I saw or fancied that Arthur showed more deference for her opinion than for mine; that he staid more at home on her account, and that in all cases in which we *differed* as to the treatment proper for the child, (a sickly, delicate infant) he sustained her judgment. I could not brook this, and I soon commenced a system of conduct, which, while it afforded the old lady no tangible ground of complaint, rendered her life in my house uncomfortable. Her spirits became depressed, and her infirmities increasing, she was confined entirely to her chamber, in which my husband now passed every moment that could be spared from the cares of business. Will you believe that I was jealous even of the attention he paid to his sick parent, and that I had the barbarity to demand, as an evidence of his love, that she should be removed from our house? My demand was peremptorily refused, and Arthur added some words expressive of the disgust and horror with which my unnatural proposition had inspired him. Words ran high between us, and we were overheard by the servants, who lost no time in communicating what had occurred, to the personal attendant of the old lady. She repeated it to her mistress, and the next morning, soon after my husband had gone to his office, I was surprised to receive a visit in my chamber from his mother. She was leaning on the arm of her maid, and was evidently very feeble.

''I have come, Caroline,' she said, in a kind but very serious tone, 'to bid you farewell, and to speak one warning word to you before it is too late. I know all that has passed between you and my son, and I beseech you to pause while it is yet time. Do not force from you the heart of your husband. Do not deprive your innocent child of its father!'

'She appeared deeply affected, and some minutes passed before she added—

''I am going, for I will not be the cause of disunion between my son and his wife, nor will I consent to be the inmate of any house against the wishes of its mistress."

"The old lady spoke with dignity, and after caressing my infant, she took a kind but somewhat formal leave of me, and a carriage being in waiting, she got into it and drove to a boarding house a few squares from the street in which we resided.

'I will not attempt to paint the scene which ensued when my husband returned from his office, and found that his mother had arisen from her sick bed and left his house, driven thence by the ill-treatment of his wife. Suffice it to tell you that my mother-in-law lived but a few weeks after her removal, and that the physicians attributed her death to her leaving her chamber, and to the exposure consequent on a change of residence. This event, while it awakened the most bitter remorse in my bosom, created in that of my husband feelings little short of hatred towards me, the unhappy cause of his mother's death. In vain I humbled myself at his feet, and with tears of real penitence besought him to pardon, love me once more. He spurned me from him with looks of horror and contempt, nor could all my entreaties obtain from him one look or word of forgiveness. While my child lived, however, there was still a tie between us, and I looked forward to the time when it would plead with its father for forgiveness for its most unhappy mother. That time never came. My infant pined away by slow degrees, till even to me it was evident that a few hours would terminate its brief existence.

'On the evening of its death, as I hung in speechless agony over my babe, my husband entered the room. He advanced to the little crib, and the big tears rolled down his cheeks as he marked the convulsive struggles of the suffering child. I ventured to take his hand—he did not withdraw it. Even he, harsh and stern as he had grown, could not repulse a mother at the death-bed of her child, and in that hour of unutterable agony a faint hope for the future dawned upon my soul. But my infant died, and as I closed its little eyes and composed its limbs for the grave, I felt a sad conviction that with it were buried not only the mother's joy, but the last hope of the wretched wife. My fears were prophetic. After the death of our child, Arthur absented himself more frequently from his cheerless home. His affairs fell into disorder, and he abandoned himself to habits of the most reckless dissipation. One day as I was seated in my solitary chamber, an unusual bustle below attracted my attention. I descended the stairs, and the blood froze in my veins as I beheld my husband in the arms of several men with the blood streaming from his breast. He had quarrelled with one of his companions in a gambling house—a duel was the consequence, and my unhappy Arthur had received his death wound. He was laid on a bed, and a surgeon was summoned, who pronounced his wound fatal, and that a few hours would terminate his sufferings. He lived, however, till the next morning, and during that last sad night I received all the consolation which I was capable of feeling. My husband was perfectly sensible of his situation, and after a long interview with a clergyman, he appeared composed and resigned to his fate. He embraced me with all his former tenderness; he called me his dearest Caroline, his beloved wife, and his head rested on my bosom till the last faint breath exhaled from his lips.

'When I recovered from the long illness which succeeded the death of my husband, I found myself in a state of utter destitution. I had no parents, nor any near relations: nor had I a home or the means to supply the commonest wants of nature, for my husband died insolvent.

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and even for me an asylum was provided. The mother of Edward Lyndsay had been the friend of my early life, and when she heard of my situation, she came and carried me to her happy home. I have resided with her ever since, assisting in the education of her children, and endeavouring to contribute to their happiness. My story is ended; and now, Emma, you will understand my admonitions, and realize the fearful hazard you incur when you venture to trifle with the feelings of your husband."

Mrs. Graham left the room as she spoke, and the self-convicted bride sought her husband, to obtain his forgiveness, and to promise both him and herself that this, as it had been their *first* so it should be their *last quarrel.*—*Philadelphia Sat. Cour.*

SUNDAY.—To those who perform the day agreeably to its institution, Sunday is a day of cheerfulness, a festival: it is rest to the poor, relaxation to the rich, comfort to the afflicted, and admonition to the prosperous. If successful in our calling, our duty is thanksgiving; if distressed, prayer; if wealthy, gratitude; if poor, resignation. An opportunity for all these duties is afforded in public worship, and public worship is best suited to the weakness of our nature: for all stand in need either of example to aid their fervency, or exortation to advance their progress, or mutual conformity to promote their devotion. After attendance upon the public service, I know of no rigid or gloomy observances which do not partake more of ceremony than of true religion. Calmness and tranquillity are the happiest produce of devotion; rest without indolence, recreation without dissoluteness, and conversation without cant, make the day a day of blessing to all who feel that a quiet mind and serious conduct, afford more pleasure than the vicious experience in the indulgence of licentiousness or tumultuous joys.—*Dr. Vincent.*

There is something in the feeling of weakness which succeeds long illness of the most delicious and refined enjoyment. The spirit emerging as it were from the thraldom of its grosser prison, rises high and triumphant above the manner, thoughts and mere petty ambition of daily life. Purer feelings, more ennobling hopes succeed; and the gleams of our childhood, mingling with our promises of the future, make up an ideal existance, in which the low passions and cares of ordinary life enter not or are forgotten. 'Tis then we learn to hold converse with ourselves: 'tis then we ask, how has our manhood performed the promises of our youth? or, have our ripened prospects borne out the pledges of our boyhood? 'tis then, in the calm justice of our lonely hours we learn [illegible]

name for our faults, and that what we look on as the vicissitudes of fortune are but the fruits of our own vices. Alas! how short lived are such intervals. Like the fitful sunshine in the wintry sky, they show one bright and joyous tint over the dark landscape; for one moment the valley and the mountain top are bathed in a ruddy glow; the leafless tree and the dark moss seem to feel a touch of spring; but the next instant it is passed, the lowering clouds and the dark shadows intervene, and the cold blast, the moaning wind, and the dreary waste are once more before us.—*Charles O'Mally.*

## THE LAST MEETING.

BY J. H. R. BAYLEY.

They met, but not as once they met—
Affection's sun on one had set;
And ye had known by her wan mien
Where Love's fell canker-worm had been;
For there was left enough to show
How much she felt the parting blow.

Still beauty beamed upon her brow—
And love flushed from her dark eye now!
And mantled on her paling lips,
As doth the bee the sweets it sips!
And he—but why yet longer dwell—
He was not hers she knew too well.

She told him of those broken vows—
Those idle words that whilom rose;
And she rebuked the taunting smile,
That glistened in his eye the while;
And—but withal she loved him yet
As fondly as when first they met.

He spoke—but in an altered tone,
He gave his hand—but that alone;
The parting passed—without a sigh,
When each bade each a long good bye!
And now their forms are far apart,
But broken is the maiden's heart.

The world with all its thousand joys
Her lonesome spirit only cloys;
And every trust that life may bring
To her is but a worthless thing;
For hope hath gone since last they met—
And still she truly loves him yet!

The written Caricatures, or the Charivari of Paris, are going the rounds of the public journals; and we must do our part in creating a smile on the countenances of our readers.

Of modes of salutation (the following will serve,) not as models of imitation but as "examples of eccentricity," which all observers must have met with in their various peregrinations.

MODES OF SALUTATION.

THE magistrate, professor, chief-clerk, physician, or lawyer in good practice, arrayed in sombre and respectable attire, who walks a little stiff, thrusts out his leg at every step, and raises his hat very high when he salutes, is not a proud man, as is vulgarly supposed, but, in general, a good and benevolent man, with those qualities somewhat marred by affectation.

The saucy fellow is detected, not alone by his general air, but by his mode of walking. He is a diligent picker of steps, a lover of lengthened strides, and shoulders his way through the densest crowds. He manifests his nature by his mode of salutation. One of the *genus* saucy salutes you with a glance and a slight nod: another with a wink and a still slighter recognition, scarcely perceptible: a third with a disgusting affection of manner, which makes you feel a remarkable tingling in your right great toe.

The short-sighted man is your true street-martyr. Here is a pleasant predicament for a sensible man to be placed in—the only one which can authorise him to look stupid for a moment: Two short sighted gentlemen approach, look hard at each other, smile, and make salutations without end. At each *salam* they come nearer and nearer. At length they shake hands, and say both at once, "Ah, how d'ye do?" to which both reply simultaneously, "Pretty well, and how are you?" And there they remain, transfixed with horror. They have both mistaken, and are in fact mutual strangers.

The inferior and superior, when both are equally proud, never by any chance salute. Neither ever appears to see the other.

The sheepish way of cutting an acquaintance is to cross the street; it smacks of cowardice, too, upon such an occasion, to affect to read the signs; it should be done nose to nose.

The timid "butter," who has been raised a step in the world, should provide himself with an eye-glass.

A fool meets you ten times within the hour, and salutes you each time.

A man of sense who meets you in the evening, or in any solitary place, in company with a single lady, never thinks of saluting you, though you should meet cheek by jowl.

Two men, who have a mutual contempt for each other, salute with great reverence, and even with an air of affection, if each is afraid of the other.

Rival lovers, when they salute, compress or bite their lips. The husband salutes the lover with a protecting air—the lover smiles as he returns the salute. The creditor salutes with a look of embarrassment—the debtor does it lightly, but with great complaisance, shooting by, at the same time, with the air of a man who has all the business of the Metropolis on his hands. Friendship salutes with the hand only—love with a single look. Folks who are white toothed, salute invariably with a grin. Two men, who have met for the first time a few nights before at a jovial party, infallibly salute with a laugh. If it was at a funeral that they first made acquaintance, they are sure to wear grave looks at their next recognition, though it should be in a theatre.

The man who wears a wig, salutes as little as possible by removing the hat—the slightest motion of which causes him no little anxiety. The penny-a-liner never does so by any chance, because therein he carries his "chapter of accidents," and the price of his dinner.

A WOMAN BURIED ALIVE.—On Tuesday last a young woman servant in a highly respectable family was seized by an apoplectic fit, and, as supposed, died. On being a few hours after, carried to the Greek church for interment, she was observed to be warm, and on a medical man being sent for was pronounced to be yet living. She is now according to some reports, doing well, others say she is since dead. This is by no means, during a few years, residence in Smyrna, the first time we have heard of a similar accident having happened. How indeed can it be otherwise when corpses, of Greeks especially, are hurried to interment in less than twelve hours after death is supposed to take place. Some strong measure should be adopted to prevent so horrible a circumstance from ever occurring by not allowing a body to be carried out till at least 24 hours have elapsed after death.—*Smyrna Observer.*

Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, and from all accounts it was the latest ever witnessed in the country, the intelligence from every part represent the crops as looking unusually luxuriant. Grass and Clover [illegible]

## British News.

### SIR FRANCIS HEAD AND THE BURNING OF THE CAROLINE.

Sir Francis Head requests permission to place on record in the *London Times*, the following plain unvarnished statement of facts.

For several months Commander Drew of the Navy has been living in England. Having been acquitted by the Court Martial, before which he had been arraigned illegally (for it is against the Law to try a Naval Officer on half pay) of every one of the charges for which he had been deprived of his command on Lake Erie; he crossed the Atlantic to urge her Majesty's Government to comply with the Address, submitted in his behalf to the Queen, by both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in Upper Canada; he came in short to ask the Government to heal his wounded honour by granting him some slight acknowledgment of the service he had rendered to his Country by the capture of the Caroline; an act officially declared by Lord Glenelg to have been "justifiable and praiseworthy."

In his address to Lord John Russell, he detailed the pecuniary losses, to which he had been subjected; and informing his Lordship, that Ruffians from the United States, had three times crossed over to Canada, on purpose to assassinate him, for the same vindictive reasons, for which, they had assassinated Captain Usher, he modestly petitioned his Lordship for his countenance and support.

The reply he received, was a cold unfeeling denial; and his requests to the Admiralty having been equally fruitless; without expressing even to me in private, a single word of disrespect, or even of complaint against the Admiralty or the Government: he this day, sails from England with the determination to sell his farm in the backwoods; to abandon the land he had cleared from the wilderness with his own hands; and to lead his wife and children to some other region of the Globe, in which, at least, their protectors life may be safe from the rifle of the assassin.

I trust that without offence to any political party, I may be permitted to say, that my heart bleeds, when I reflect on Captain Drew's misfortunes.—Whether or not I was justified, in order to defend her Majesty's territory, in calling (in the Queen's name) upon the Naval Officers in Upper Canada, to capture and destroy the Pirate steamer the Caroline; is a question on which it would be unbecoming I should offer an opinion; but there can be no doubt, that those who obediently responded to the appeal, performed a noble duty; and that they had no reason to expect that the laurels they had so fairly won, would be forcibly exchanged by their Country, for a cypress bough mourning over their disgrace; and yet, such has been their unhappy fate. Lieut. McKornack, who in the attack upon the Caroline was shot through the body in five places; and whose promotion has likewise been refused; has also, to avoid assassination, been obliged, followed by his family, to abandon his little farm upon the frontier, while several of his sea-faring comrades, who at my call left the trading vessels they commanded, to join in the attack, finding themselves discountenanced by the Government, have been obliged to give up their crafts lest they should be massacred or imprisoned in their voyages on the Lakes. Every individual of Captain Drew's gallant band, lives disappointed and disheartened, and while he is yet in sight of the English coast, embarked on that noble element on which he gained in actions every professional step he has received, it is impossible for me at least, to help reflecting what must be his feelings, as, standing in melancholy silence upon the deck, he sees his ungrateful country, gradually fading from his view: for with Lord Byron no longer can he proudly exclaim

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea
Our thoughts are boundless, and our souls are free
Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam
Survey our empire and behold our home."

But, leaving Captain Drew to his reflections, let us at once cross the Atlantic to the British Colony towards which he is slowly proceeding to sympathize with another victim of our inexplicable policy.

The services of Colonel Sir Allan McNab, need not be detailed. In the loyal House of Assembly of which he was the Speaker, he had long been the fearless supporter of British institutions; the undaunted enemy of Democracy: and accordingly when the rebellion broke out, leaving the Senate for the field, he rallied around him the Militia of his country, and not only promptly suppressed the rebellion, but successfully repelled the Americans: who regardless of the sacred treaty which existed between the two nations; perfidiously attempted to contaminate by invasion, the British soil. And yet, it will shortly appear that in return for such services, it has been lately deemed advisable by the Mother country, to treat Sir Allan McNab, and his followers, as "a family compact" which ought to be broken up and destroyed.

Although in the execution of this dreadful policy, Chief Justice Robinson, the ornament of our North American Colonies, was by the executive government deprived of the speakership of the Upper House; and although similar indignities were heaped upon other individuals, who had equally distinguished themselves by their loyalty, yet Sir Allan McNab, relying upon the repeated services he had rendered to his sovereign, naturally expected that *he* at least would be spared from such uncalled for oppression: and accordingly, on the union of the Canadas, he again came forward for Hamilton, his native town, which he had long honorably represented in Parliament, and by the inhabitants of which he was enthusiastically beloved. The executive government, however, resolutely determined to carry out their policy, and (incredible as it must sound) despatched the Provincial Secretary to oppose Sir Allan McNab in his own home. To the utter astonishment of our North American Colonies, the British Government thus ungenerously turned upon him: An unnatural conflict between the Parent State, and its most devoted and dutiful child ensued. Sir Allan McNab, triumphed (if triumph it can be called) and the Government Secretary was obliged to return "to the place whence he came" defeated in a contest unparalleled in the history of the world.

But the mortified feelings of Sir Allan McNab and his loyal associates, had yet another trial to undergo. An Individual who had been the original cause of the disturbances, in which I had been involved—who had been the associate of Dr. Duncombe, the leader of the second division of the Rebels; of Dr. Rolph, and Mr. McKenzie; who in 1837, actually planned the rebellion, and who, when the rebellion burst out, was the only respectable inhabitant in Toronto, that refused to take arms to suppress it; was deliberately selected, and (over the head of Sir Allan McNab, and every other practitioner at the Bar) was appointed Solicitor General of the Province: or in other words *the Representative of Her Majesty in the Courts of Justice*:

No sooner did he receive this appointment than he publicly proclaimed himself the supporter of Mr. McKenzie's infamous theory of "responsible Government," and powerfully supported by the Government, he offered himself as a Candidate for the city of Toronto. Another unnatural and disreputable contest between the Parent State and the loyal inhabitants of the Province took place, and the Government candidate was again defeated.—Encouraged and supported by the Executive Government as strongly as he was repudiated by the loyal; he retreated to the only part of the Province in which he felt he had any chance of being elected; and, to the dismay of every loyal British subject in our North American provinces, Her Majesty's Solicitor General was there, triumphantly returned by a people who, headed by Mr. M'Kenzie during his attack on Toronto, had been the murderers of the gallant Colonel Moodie; and whose last representative in Parliament, Mr. Lount, a blacksmith, had actually been *hanged at Toronto, as a convicted Traitor.*

Considering the services that Sir Allan McNab rendered to me, at a moment when abandoned by the Government at home, and without troops, I had nothing but the loyal militia to depend upon. I trust that without offence to any one, I may be permitted in common gratitude, to sympathize with him and his followers, in the cruel indignities they have received from their Country, and for no other reason than because they had distinguished themselves in the Province as defenders of the Monarchial Institutions of the Realm: and as enemies of Democracy under the mask of Reform.

The cause of Mr. McLeod is considered by the loyal inhabitants of all our North American provinces as the last blow, the *coup de Grace*, by which the Parent State has deliberately determined to sever its connexion with its Colonies. This gallant Soldier (for previously to his becoming a settler in Canada he had been an old serjeant major in one of our Dragoon Regiments,) was seized by the American authorities, and, in violation of the Law of Nations was thrown into prison, charged with having under the orders of the Queen's Government, in Upper Canada, assisted in defending his country from the invasion of American citizens. As soon as his arrest was known in this country both Capt. Drew and myself stepped forward. We lost not a moment in apprizing the Secretary of State, that from our personal knowledge we could certify, Mr. McLeod had not belonged to the party that had captured the Caroline: Nevertheless, notwithstanding this knowledge of his innocence, her Majesty's Government deemed it necessary, in pursuance of their fatal policy, to allow this gallant british subject, to be for months and months as a malefactor, in an American Jail; as a warning to our North American colonies, never again on the confines of America, to presume to rise in arms against the intrusions of Democracy.

Whether Mr. McLeod be eventually hanged or not; I firmly believe no man on earth cares less than himself; but even supposing he be not murdered, it must surely be quite evident, that if the principle be once admitted by us, that after the British sovereign has taken upon herself the responsibility of an act of self-defence; those who gallantly defended her Territory are liable to be imprisoned or tried for their lives by the foreign Nation whose unwarrantable aggression they had repulsed; the precedent becomes established, and from that moment, Great Britain loses that station in the world, and that unsullied character which it has cost so much blood and money to maintain: in fact, Monarchy constitutionally dies '*felo de se*' the moment the sovereign formally refuses to give that protection to her subjects, in return for which, she is entitled to claim from them the fulfilment of their Oaths of Allegiance.

With reference however, to this noble compact, how degrading to our country is the contrast, which at this moment exists, between the manner in which British subjects, and American citizens, have been protected by their respective Governments?

In February 1838 when a band of American ruffians armed with muskets from the United States' Arsenals, invaded Upper Canada, shot down thirty of our brave soldiers of the 32d Regiment, and then ran back into their Republic: no notice whatever was taken by us of this cowardly and infamous Murder: no reparation was demanded; no indignation evinced. Indeed if our soldiers had been so many Dogs, their carcases would not have been less regarded by the British Government: in short, their murder was so little noticed, that to this day it is scarcely known to the public. On the other hand, after the Americans had forcibly wrested from us Navy Island, after they had fired from this portion of the Queen's territory upon her majesty's subjects for a fortnight, with twenty-two pieces of Artillery taken from the United states Arsenals; and after our forbearance had been thus completely exhausted; no sooner did we strike a single blow, by capturing the Caroline, which before our faces was transporting Cannon to our invaders, than the President of the United states as the protector of his people, immediately demanded from our Minister at Washington, "reparation" for the act of self defence we had adopted: and not satisfied with this, but, as if determined to make "security doubly sure," he is at this moment authorizing at N. York, the imprisonment and trial of a British subject, who after all, bore no part in the act; and to this outrage—to this unheard of insult—our Government ignominiously submits, though every inhabitant of our North American colonies, & though every nation of the civilized Globe is calling out "shame upon us."

I have now placed on record a few facts, which have long been a burden upon my mind, and which I think ought to be made public before the approaching Elections are determined.

I belong to no political party and would not willingly offer to any one, personal offence. Although Lord Melbourne on my return from Canada refused me any equivalent for the appointments I gave up to serve the Crown, yet have I pleasure in acknowledging he has invariably treated me with that kindness of manner, and with that noble bearing which in all situations of life have distinguished him.

On the other hand I owe but little to the Constitutional party, for excepting two of them, they have seen Captain Drew, Sir Allen McNab, Chief Justice Robinson, the soldiers of the 32d Regiment, the loyal militia of the Canadas and myself, one after another, fail in defence of the principles we advocate, without extending an arm to save us; or without even uttering over us after we had fallen—*a single expression of regret.* Still however the sins of omission and commission are essentially different and therefore leaving all minor considerations entirely out of the question, it now must be for the electors of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to determine whether Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies is to continue to be considered in our North American Colonies, as the leader of the Rebels, or whether by a change of measures the loyal are henceforward to look upon him as *their* patron, *their* supporter, and *their* friend.

F. B. HEAD.

Athenæum, June 18, 1841.

THE NEW STEAM SHIP PRINCESS ROYAL.—This vessel which arrived here on Saturday last, on her first trip from Glasgow, forms a splendid addition to our steam-coasting marine, and is in every point highly creditable to the parties to whom she belongs. She is an iron ship, of very beautiful model—furnishing, indeed, another specimen of the skill and enterprise of our northern neighbours in naval architecture and engine building. In adaptation for quick sailing, in internal elegance and general equipment, she is equal to, or rather, we should say surpasses, all her predecessors from the same port, a port long and justly famed for admirable steamers. We were politely shown through every part of the vessel, by her experienced and affable commander, Captain M'Arthur; and, friendly as we are to that honourable competition in ship-building in other seaports, which has conduced to the celebrity of our own, we submit the following brief description, advising, however, all who are curious in such matters to go on board and judge for themselves.

The following are the dimensions and capacity of the Princess Royal, and size, power, &c, of her engines:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Extreme length | 209 feet 6 inches. |
| Breadth inside the paddle boxes | 28 feet. |
| Breadth over the paddle boxes | 46 feet. |
| Depth of hold, | 17 feet. |
| Admeasurement | 800 tons. |
| Engines, 2 of 190-horse power each | 380 horse-power |
| Diameter of cylinders | 73 inches. |
| Stroke of engines | 6 feet 3 inches. |
| Diameter of paddle-wheel | 29 feet effective. |

The vessel, and also the engines, (which are vertical, were built by Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor, engineers, of Glasgow, and both are constructed on the most approved principles which modern science supplies. It is enough to say in proof of their power and adequacy, that she made one of the shortest passages on her first trip ever recorded, having frequently accomplished fifteen geographical miles an hour. She has a beautiful flush deck, forming a spacious promenade, the distance from the stern to the paddle-shaft being about one hundred feet. Her stern and quarter galleries are enriched with carving, and her figure head terminates in an allegorical heraldic shield, in the form of the nautilus shell, with an emblazoned figure in relief representing Youth.

The erections on deck, comprising in one range the cook-house, engine-room, &c. are exteriorly ornamented with columns and arches in semi-projecture, which have a handsome architectural appearance. The companion is unique, resembling a little temple of the good old times. In the window lighting the staircase is a stained glass window, with the arms of Liverpool in the centre.

The saloon, or main cabin, is a spacious and truly splendid and admirably designed apartment. It is in the Old English style of architecture, with sides of beautiful and appropriate polished wainscot. At the stern end, which widens to the full breadth of the ship, the sofned seats, surmounted by carved oak railings form a semi-circle, giving the whole the appearance of a theatre. This portion may be divided when required, from the fore part by a rich crimson curtain, which has a remarkably pleasing effect. On each side of the narrower part are state-rooms, splendidly fitted up with marble-topped basin-stands, and other luxurious modern appliances conducive to elegance and convenience. In the empannelled work, and within Old English gilded frames, are six beautiful paintings on *papier mache*, and other embellishments, from the deservedly-celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Jennings and Betridge, of Birmingham. These paintings, the colouring of which is vivid and brilliant as that of the finest miniature, represent respectively the coronation of her present Majesty, her marriage, the Baptism of the Princess Royal, Prince Albert and Queen Victoria watching the Infant in its Cradle, the ruins at Virginia Water, the Queen and Prince riding out to Windsor, flower pieces, &c. These have called forth much admiration, and we may add, excited much astonishment. The roof is painted in delicate French white, with gilded mouldings, and ornamental grounding, pendants, and carved work, in true Old English style. The furniture is of corresponding design and elegance, being all expensively fashioned, carved and polished, in English oak. The sofas are covered with embossed velvet. There are superbly carved sideboards, oak and gold—with marble tops. The room is lighted by two oblong square deck lights, on the painted glass of which are beautiful pictures of the respective members of the royal family. There are also four side-port windows, admitting of ample light and ventilation. The ladies' sitting cabin, nearer the middle of the vessel is a fine apartment with sofas in French silk—blue and gold colour. Here there are two other superb large pictures on *papier mache*—the falls of the Clyde and Virginia Water. The adjoining sleeping rooms are all that ease, comfort, and elegance can administer to the invention of Dr. Fleming: each berth is furnished with an aperture for the purpose, which can be regulated at pleasure, rendering the apartments at all times of an agreeable temperature.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

It is gratifying to record another of the numerous traits of our young Queen's amiability and right feeling. When it became necessary to name the *Trafalgar*, her Majesty sent Sir Charles Adam, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to desire Lady Bridport, neice of the gallant Nelson, to perform the ceremony.

The steam-ship *Britannia*, which destroyed the France ship *Phœnix* by a collision in October last, has arrived at Havre, and been given up to the owners of the sunken vessel, in virtue of the decision of the Cour Royale at Rouen. This event, which, the *Journal du Havre* says was, "neither the price of blood, nor the fruit of war, but the conquest of peace, and the most glorious trophy of the victory of civilization," appears to have caused much sensation at Havre, as well from the fact itself, as for the promptitude with which the company to which the *Britannia* belonged complied with the decision of the Court. The *Journal du Havre* recommends that the name of the vessel be changed for that of the *Phœnix*, and "be preserved as a monument of the power of civilization, and the tribute which two great nations have paid to international justice."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO COL. GREY.—BRIGHTON, June 25.—This afternoon a dreadful accident happened to Col. Grey late of the Scots Greys, now quartered at Brighton. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman was driving in a gig, accompanied by his groom, from the barracks in the Lewis road towards Brighton. On arriving opposite St. Peter's church, the reins got under the horse's tail, which was a very high-spirited one. The animal immediatly commenced plunging, and the groom jumped out to seize it, and arrange the harness. The colonel unfortunately leaped out after his groom, with the reins in his hand, when they got entangled in his foot, and the horse that same moment started off, and dragged him between 30 and 40 yards, dashing him against a lamp post. Several persons ran to his assistance, and carried him to the Richmond Hotel, where Dr. Taylor shortly arrived and on examination found the right leg broken in two places, besides having received severe internal injuries. A stretcher was procured from the hospital, and the unfortunate gentleman removed in a precarious state to the Club House, Brighton, where he generally sojourned during his temporary visits. The gallant colonel had lately sold out of the Scots Greys, and had been residing with his family at Worthing, whom he had left in perfect health in the morning. The groom escaped unhurt; the horse pursued his course through the crowded streets of the town, and was eventually stopped without doing further mischief, at the Queen's Park, nearly two miles from the spot where he started from.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—It is now clear that the Conservatives will have a majority in the new Parliament of certainly not less than fifty votes, and probably double the number. The calculations by which we have arrived at this conviction are elaborate, but sure; we have no space to go through them at present, but have furnished the public with the means of forming their opinion as to the correctness of our judgment. The counties are becoming fully alive to the importance of the crisis; and the success of a conservative candidate is placed beyond doubt directly he declares in opposition to a liberal one. The detestation of the government, and their disgraceful tricks, is so strong amongst the honest yeomanry of England, that in no one instance we shall venture boldly to assert, will a contest for an English county terminate in favour of the ministerial candidate. We already count on a certain gain of twenty county seats; we shall gain twenty more, if good men and true will declare themselves at once. There should not be an hour's delay. Candidates alone are wanted to ensure success. They will be received with open arms. Look at Sussex, East and West: look at Lincolnshire; look at Somerset. The very mention of a contest has frightened the ministerialists from the field. So it will be with nearly every county in England, as soon as a vigorous opposition is resolved on.—*Britannia.*

Four of the 95th, at Ceylon, were attacked by hydrophobia from the bite of a mad dog.

A case of plague had shown itself on board the Lloyd's Company steamer Le Comte Calloat, coming from Beyrout, and performing quarantine at Smyrna.

The plague, according to the accounts by this vessel, had spread throughout Syria, and had produced sad ravages at Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre.

A GOOD GUESS.—On the night of the division upon Sir R. Peel's motion of no confidence in Ministers, there was a small party at the Dowager Lady Holland's, at which some of the foreign Ambassadors and Lord Melbourne were present. In the course of the evening Lord Melbourne received a note from the House of Commons, reporting the progress of the debate, which was read aloud by him to the company assembled. It stated that Lord John Russell was just beginning with his speech to which Sir Robert Peel would reply, after which the division would take place, but that no opinion whatever could be given how the numbers would be, adding in a P.S., "The Heathcotes have not shown yet." After Lord Melbourne had finished reading the note he observed, in a very *nonchalant* manner, "I think the numbers will be equal, and that the Speaker will give us his casting vote."

The Archbishop of York has made the handsome contribution of 1,000*l.* to the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund. Among the other recent noble donors, are the Duke of Northumberland, 5000*l.*; Bishop of Chester, 200*l.*; Bishop of Clogher, 200*l.*; Bishop of Lincoln, 200*l.*; Lieut.-General Thornton, 100 guineas: Earl of Onslow, 100*l.*; Lord Calthorpe, 100*l.*; Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., 50*l.*; Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Barnard, 25*l.*; the Earl of Jermyn, M.P., 25*l.*; and Dowager Lady Mordaunt, 25*l.*

In addition to the munificent donation by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, of 2,000*l.* to "The Colonial Bishops' Fund," we have been informed that her Majesty, hearing of the exhausted state of the funds of "The Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels," has most graciously announced her intention of contributing to that society the liberal donation of 500*l.*

The late Marquess Camden, who surrendered nearly 400,000*l.* to the Treasury, by giving up his pension as Teller of the Exchequer, has left his children so badly off that they are obliged to sell the family paintings.

MELBOURNE AND MAJESTY.—A curious anecdote is going the round among court circles to the effect that, on the morning following the famous "No Confidence" motion the First Lord of the Treasury proceeded to the palace in the discharge of his duty to announce the result to her Majesty. For the first time, however a sense of shame at being the herald of his own disgrace visited the compunctious Premier, and so he waited upon Prince Albert to beg his Royal Highness to become the medium of a communication so distressing. The Prince declined the office at once with the instant and ingenuous remark that 'he would as soon think of going to Germany.'

THE ARMY.—Lieutenant Day and Ensign Sir Richard Gethin, will be promoted in succession to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain Barlow, 20th regiment. The young Baronet is on leave at his grandfather's, Colonel South, near Exeter.

Captain Gray, 75th, the officer who saved Newport, Monmouthshire, in November, 1839, when attached to the 45th, is ordered to embark for the Cape.

Ensign Magnire, 55th, in sentenced by court-martial at Fort George, to lose a step of rank, and be reprimanded, for menacing and insulting language on board ship.

Major Pratt, 26th, is appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, for his conduct in China, and Captain Ellis, Royal Marines, a Major, for same.

Brevet Major Smith, 20th regiment, who entered the army in October, 1813, is about to retire on full-pay.

There are commissions vacant in the 20th and 21st regiments.

A Field Officer, who sold out of the service last week, got £12,000 for the command of his regiment.

Major Glenie, 60th Rifles, Captains Forrest and Douglas, 11th Hussars, had the honor of dining with her Majesty at the royal table, Windsor, on Thursday. The last named officer was second to Lord Cardigan in the duel with Lieutenant Harvey Tuckett.

The following moves have taken place in the 48th depot and 70th depot, viz.:—A company 48th, under command of Captain Riky, and Ensign Fetherston, from Cork to Spike Island; a company 70th, under Captain Baird, and Lieutenant Hopegood, from Spike to Dungarvan; a company 48th, under Captain Hamilton, from Dungarvan to Spike. Head-quarters of the 48th, under command of hon. Colonel A. Dalzell, marched from Youghal this day, to arrive in Spike to-morrow, and head-quarters 70th depot, under Major Reid, march from Spike on Friday, to arrive in Youghal next day.

The drought in Barbadoes has continued for a time unequalled for severity. Provisions are procured with the greatest difficulty in most of the Islands, and at an enormous expense. Hay, £37 17s. 4d. a ton; green provender for horses cannot be had: meat varies from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a lb.; potatoes, 10s. for a hundred; yams not to be had. Lieut. Mills, 93rd, Lieutenant Fountain, 52nd, Lieutenant Powell, 81st, are appointed Fort Adjutants. Lieut. Guy, 81st, the senior subaltern, died of fever at Trinidad, in April.

## Communications.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—Rumour says that the committee appointed to examine Dr. Gesner's museum, have declined taking it for the Mechanics' Institute, alias' it has been offered at the mere *nominal* price of £1000.—How is this? After the popularity the *Doctor* has enjoyed during the golden days of Sir John Harvey and his tail, one would have thought no price too great for the Doctor's collections. And we, after all, really and truly are to lose the ingenuity of the Dr., and some more fortunate community have the *honour* of being the purchasers? Are, sir, the mechanics doubtful as to the *genuineness* of the article? Do they not believe the story of the BIG BONE to be orthodox? Are they afraid that £35 is too large a sum for a Moose's skin, stuffed with straw? Why, sir, the skin is perfumed! think of that Mr. Editor! Then sir, only think of a Bear's skin, and a Caraboo's skin, and both of them stuffed and mounted with glass eyes, all as natural as life. Then there are the Humming Birds, which some ill natured folks think is all *a hum*; with lots of beautiful wood-cocks and snipes, not to mention the "fossil shells," and last of all the Ducks bring up the rear. I am quite surprised that these talking animals are rejected, the more especially so as during their natural life they were in the habit of pronouncing the doctor's name as natural as possible—Quack! Quack!! Quack!!! Q.


## London Warehouse,

*In SANDS' Brick Building, Prince William Street.*

The Subscriber has just received per ships *British Queen* from London, *Emerald* from Liverpool, and *Perthshire* from Glasgow, his Spring supply of British and French Goods, consisting of:

BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Vestings; Tuscan, Dunstable and straw Bonnets, the latest fashion; Parisian Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas of the most elegant patterns; silks, satins, Challies, Muslin de Laines; Saxonys, plain and figured; Orleans Cloth, Tartans; Printed Cottons, the newest patterns; Grey and White shirtings and sheetings, Trimmings of every kind; best blue & white Warp, Manchester brand; Worsted, silk and cotton Table Covers; Hosiery, silk Mitts, Gloves, Suspenders, Laces, Ribbons, Muslins, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved payment.

Retailers supplied as usual.

Also landing per *Sophia*, from London—13 cases London HATS, all prices;

4 Cases Ladies Boots and SHOES, do. ditto.

*28th May.* N. W. BUSTEED.

☞ Expected daily by the first arrival from Dublin—2 bales of Irish manufactured Cloth, various colours. 3*m.*

## Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

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

12 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
5 Cans do. do. from 2 to 5 gal. each;
3 Tons No. 1. London WHITE LEAD;
1 „ do. Hall do.
1 „ Black Paint
½ „ Yellow
1½ „ Putty in 7, 14, 21 and 28 lb. bladders.
8,000 faths. short linked proved Chain, for cutting, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
16 Kedge ANCHORS, from 3-4 to 5 cwt.
28 Rolls sheet Lead, from 2½ to 10 lb. pr. foot;
12 Doz. Ships Scrapers; 10 do. do. Mops;
12 „ Log Glasses, 14 and 28 seconds;
1 „ 1-2 Hour do.; 1 doz. 1 hour do.;
6 „ Log Slates; 3 do. Patent Binnacle Lamps;
20 „ Ground Paint Brushes, ass'd sizes,
10 „ Long Handle Tar Brushes; 6 do. short do.
8 „ White Wash Brushes;
12 „ Deck and Paint Scrubbers;
5 „ Chamber, do.; 5 Bannister, do.;
200 Coils Marline, Houseline, Amberline, and Spun Yarn;
3 Dozen Water Laid Deepsea Lines;
10 „ „ Hand Lines;
15 „ Log Lines; 5 do. 15 and 18 thr. st. Peter Cod Lines: 60 do. Seaming & Roping Twine;
25 „ Bed Cords; 20 do. Whity Brown Linen Thread, No. 16 and 18;
3 Cases ships Compasses, from 8 to 11 inch;
2 „ superfine Ensigns and Union Jacks, from 2 to 9 yards; 30 pieces superfine Bunting, assorted colors; 1 Bale Osnaburgs.

—ON HAND—

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

St. John, June 18, 1841.



# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 30, 1841.


POLICY OF ENGLAND TOWARDS CANADA.—In a Dispatch from Lord John Russell of the 3d of May last, it is set forth in strong terms, the determination of the British Government to maintain inviolate every inch of the Canadian territory, and protect the lives and properties of the inhabitants:—In speaking of the defence for the Canadian boundary line, his Lordship says—

"In any measures that may be adopted it must "be taken for granted that Her Majesty persists in "the determination to maintain at all hazards, Her "Royal authority in Canada. Neither the honor of "Her Majesty's Crown, nor the support due to her "loyal subjects in British North America, nor the "provident care of the interests of the Empire at "large, would permit any deviation from this fixed "principle of British Policy."

"Her Majesty's Government agree in opinion "with Lord Hill and Sir Richard Jackson that 'no "dependence upon the decided superiority of our "Troops and arrangements made for defence con-"nected with them, should lead us to neglect the "construction and completion of permanent works, "calculated for the protection of the points of most "importance to us."

He further states that the Home Government are prepared to recommend that an additional £100,000 be allowed annually for the improvement of Military communications, and repairs and erection of fortifications in that important portion of Her Majesty's dominions. In reference to the subject of Emigration he says—

"It is a hardship to Canada that she should be obliged to maintain the pauper emigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrive in a state of destitution and disease. But this object was formerly provided for by the imposition of the emigrant tax, and I think the renewal of this tax should be recommended to the Legislature of Canada.

"Supposing a tax of 5s. a head, 52,000 emigrants might be freed from the tax for £8,000. This is a sum which I think Parliament might be asked to vote for, for so important an object. This tax might then be paid in Canada, not by the Captain of the passenger ship, but by the Commissary General, on proper vouchers of the number of emigrants landed.

"In this case, the only emigrants paid for, must be those whose fitness for emigration had been previously attested by an Emigrant Agent in this country.

"The emigrant tax would then act as a check, and very properly so, on those who could not obtain the attestation required."

The subject of Emigration has puzzled the wisest heads on both sides of the water. Theories have been suggested, tried and abandoned again, as unsatisfactory—while it appears to us the most simple and plain question. Let the Colonial Government allot 100 acres for every Emigrant family, having the blocks of land ready laid out and surveyed, with a Town or Village also laid out in every Township, one town lot of which should go with every farm lot—appoint an Agent on the spot to serve out two Hoes, two Axes, and Rations according to the number in a family, for the first year—charging the settler with the land and provision, and giving him 7 years to liquidate the whole amount. By this arrangement 500 families might be settled in this province every year, thereby establishing a grateful and loyal population, as well as draining the surplus population from the densely peopled portion of the Mother country. The present narrow minded policy pursued by our Legislature in respect to Land grants must be exploded, and by their credit the sooner the better.

NEW VESSELS.—Last week a fine new Brig of 200 tons, arrived in our Harbour from the Bend of Petticodiac, intended for the South American trade.

On the 12th inst. the steamer Maid of the Mist towed into the harbour a fine Brig of 200 tons, built by Mr. James Brown, of Quaco.

Launched on Saturday, 17th inst. from the Ship Yard of Messrs. A. & F. Ruddock, in Portland, a splendid Barque, called the "Miracle," of 560 tons.

The above vessels are owned by Messrs. H. J. & D. Mackay, of this City, and reflect much credit on the respective builders, being inferior to no vessels ever built in the Province.

This morning, a fine ship called the Ellerslie was towed through the falls by the steamer Novelty, piloted by Capt. William Eagles: she is 700 tons burthen, and was built at Oromocto, by Messrs. Scoullar & Partelow.

An extensive order has arrived in England from France, for the purchase of 1,500 horses for the cavalry, at a price between 30l. and 40l. The last contract by Messrs. Collins and Burford gave great satisfaction on their examination before the proper authorities at Boulogne.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

The attention of the Supervisors of Great Roads, and the Commissioners of Bye Roads, is hereby particularly called to the Notice published in the Royal Gazette in the month of May last, requiring them, among other things, to transmit to this office on or before the tenth of October next, regular Accounts, with vouchers of their several disbursements—and they are now further directed, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to abstain from carrying on any work upon the Roads under their management, after the fifteenth day of August next, excepting such partial repairs as may be required for clearing drains or removing obstructions. This prohibition, however, is not intended to apply to the opening of the new Line of Road leading to Quebec, nor to the construction of any other new lines of road which may be in progress.

WM. F. ODELL.

*Secretary's Office, July 27, 1841.*

*HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,*
*26th July, 1841.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief has been pleased to direct that the Drills and Inspection of the 1st Battalion Saint John County Militia, shall take place at the following times and places instead of those named in the General Order of the 17th of May last:

1st Division on the sands, on the 14th and 15th days of October.

2d Division at Manawagonish, on the 16th and 18th days of October.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

*1st Battalion Saint John City Militia.*

To be Captains—Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, vice the hon. John Robertson, who retires with the rank of Major, 23d July, 1841. Lieut. William Hagerty, vice N. Disbrow, resigned, 24th July.—Lieutenant Edward L. Thorne, vice M. Hennigar, retired with his rank, 25th July.

To be Lieutenants—2d Lieutenant John W. M'Leod, to be 1st Lieutenant, rifle company, vice W. O. Smith, promoted, commission to be dated 27th June, 1840. 2d Lieutenant William Robertson, 1st Lieutenant, vice Alexander Robertson, 23d July 1841. 2d Lieutenant Edmund Kaye, 1st Lieutenant, vice Thorne, 24th July, 1841. 2d Lieutenant George Thomas, dated 25th July, 1841. 2d Lieutenant George Hutchinson, jun. dated 26th July, 1841.

To be 2d Lieutenants—Thomas M'Avity, gent. to the rifle company, vice M'Leod promoted, 23d July.

*2d Battalion, Charlotte County.*

Charles M'Gee to be Ensign, vice R. M'Ghee.

*3d Battalion Charlotte County.*

Captain Wm. Ferris is permitted to retire from the Militia service.

*4th Battalion Charlotte County.*

To be Majors—Capt. Aaron Upton, vice Marks, promoted, dated 23d July. Captain James Brown, 2nd Major, 24th July.

To be Captains—Lieutenant John Grimmer, vice Upton, promoted, 23d July. Lieutenant John Nisbet, vice Brown, promoted, 24th July. Lieutenant James M'Donnell, from St. John militia, 25th July. Thomas B. Abbott, 25th July.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign James Murchie, vice Watt, removed from the district, dated 23d July.—Ensign Jessy Christie, dated 24th July. Ensign Jacob Reed, dated 25th July. Ensign Joseph H. Maxwell, dated 26th July. Mark Mulberry, gent. dated 27th July. Matthew Hannah, gent. dated 28th July.

To be Ensigns—John Mackenzie, gent. 23d July. Stephen Ames, gent., 24th July. Samuel Hamilton gent., 25th July. John Mitchell, gent. 26th July. Daniel Sullivan, gent. 27th July. George J. Thomson, gent., 28th July.

Lieutenant Alexander Buchanan to be captain of the Rifle company, dated 22d July, 1841.

John Marks, jun. to be 1st Lieutenant of the rifle company, dated 22d July, 1841.

John Campbell to be 2d Lieutenant of the rifle company, dated 23d July.

Dugald Blair, M. D. to be Assistant surgeon of the 4th Battalion, dated 23d July.

The company drill of the 3d Division of the 4th Battalion Charlotte county militia, which was ordered to take place on the 7th day of September next, is dispensed with, and the whole Battalion will parade on that day for General Inspection at such convenient place as Lieutenant Col. Marks shall please to direct.

*New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.*

To be Captains—1st Lieutenant James F Berton, vice G. F. S. Berton, deceased, dated 23d July.—1st Lieutenant John C. Allan, vice John S. Shore appointed to Her Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot.

Captain Charles Drury, of the 1st Battalion Saint John City Militia, to be Provincial Aid de Camp to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

*By Command.*

GEO. SHORE, *A. G. M.*

## First Report of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.

A General Meeting of the above Society was holden at Sussex Vale on the 30th ult., when a new election of Office-Bearers took place for the ensuing year, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain J. BEER, R. N. | *President.* |
| SAML. PREEZE, Esq. M. P. P., | *Vice-President.* |
| A. C. EVERSON, Esq., | *Secretary* |
| Mr. DANIEL SHECK, | *Treasurer.* |
| John C. Vail, Esq., / John H. Ryan, Esq. — *Managers* — Mr. Samuel M'Cully, A. W. M'Arthur, Daniel Campbell, | |
| Mr. Wm. M'Leod, / John King, / John Murray, / Richard Roach, / William Coates, — *Committee* — Isaac Foshay, T. O. Arnold, Jr. David Sheck. | |

The Secretary being called upon for his Report, read as follows:—

Since the formation of the Society, two Bulls have been introduced, the benefits of arising from which are already being acknowledged. The President and myself are in correspondence with certain persons in England for four Rams, and we hope shortly to be able to lay the result before the Committee.

As soon as the amount of Subscriptions had been paid to the Treasurer, the President, in a letter to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, certified to that effect, in order to authorize us to draw the amount granted by the Legislature for the encouragement of Agriculture. [Read the letter, also the letter in reply, wherein His Excellency requires a certificate from a Magistrate to the same effect, which certificate has since been transmitted, and so soon as the answer arrives it will also be laid before the Committee.]

Subsequent to our Meeting of the 30th March last many things have conspired to cheer us onwards; the weather at that period had been most unpromising, and the spring continued wet, cold, and backward until late in May, in so much that discontent and alarm appeared to pervade the minds of our

dable exertions; for nobler motives should influence his mind and elevate his ideas: To quote from an American work:—"The Farmer, too, is a philanthropist,—he labours not only to provide for his own wants, and those of his family, but he is urged by a constant desire to leave the world better and more beautiful than he found it; to add to the stock of human comforts and render them accessable to the poor and needy. Does that strong love of rural life which characterizes some of the most elevated men of our time spring from the pleasure experienced in the mere act of ploughing or reaping, or the rearing of cattle, &c.? Are such the inducements which have led educated and intelligent men to abandon professions which are the almost exclusive avenues to honor and distinction, for the rustic occupations of the Farm? I answer, No; they have preferred usefulness to fame. To take two blades of grass, or two spears of grain grow where but one grew before, has been pronounced an achievement beyond that of conquerors, and so it is. The warrior desolates the earth and fills it full of woe.—The Agriculturist, whose business it is to improve and advance his calling, increases its fertility, and thus multiplies the sources of comfort and subsistence to his fellow men. He clothes the needy and gives bread to the hungry, by rendering these things abundant and accessible. Every man who fertilizes one barren spot of earth, who reclaims one unwholesome swamp, or who discovers one improved process for cultivating the land or increasing its products, has rendered a direct, tangible and important benefit to his fellow men, he has not lived in vain, for he has rendered himself useful. He is a philanthropist."

Some additional Members joined the Society. A vote of thanks was passed to the President for his zealous conduct in the Chair, and the meeting separated, more convinced than before of the many advantages resulting from such Associations, when conducted with spirit and impartiality.

A. C EVANSON, *Secretary.*

FEMALE HEROISM.—During a fire which entirely destroyed a boarding school for young ladies at Montpellier, in the night of the 14th inst. Mlle. de Roquefeuille, one of the teachers, not more than 22 years of age displayed the following instance of intrepid humanity. Soon after the first alarm she, with great presence of mind, made her escape with two of the younger children in her arms. Her next care was to muster all the pupils and call over the names to ascertain that none were left behind. All answered but one, a little girl seven years old. Convinced that she was still in the burning building, Mlle. de Roquefeuille resolved to save her or perish. Obtaining a flambeaux, she entered the house and reached an outer dormitory, here the smoke was so dense that her light was extinguished by it. Nevertheless, and although the floor had been caught by the flames, she made her way to an inner room, where she found the object of her anxiety still fast asleep and unhurmed. Catching up the child, she happily made her way back into the open air unscorched, fully rewarded in her own heart, and therefore happy, although she had lost in the fire every particle of property she possessed.

Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam has been appointed Commander in Chief on the North American and West India Stations.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Cochran, Esq. to be Judge of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar—(Mr. C. is a native of this city.)—*Halifax Journal.*

☞We would call attention to a Letter of Sir Francis Bond Head, in this impression—a letter fraught with spirit, loyalty and fearlessness—a document that must find a response in every British bosom. If the Whigs cannot feel it, it will be useless in future for any man to attempt a defence of his Country or its Institutions—the glory of England is departed.

## Married.

At Spring Hill, on Saturday the 24th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Stirling, Mr. Joseph Mysbrall, Deputy Sheriff of the county, to Achsah, daughter of Mr. William Maxwell, of Saint James', in the county of Charlotte.

At Hillsborough, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. William Sears, Mr. William Beatty of the former place, to Miss Jane, second daughter of Major Samuel Clark of Hopewell, County of Westmorland.

At Saint John's Church, Liverpool, England, on the 29th ult. Captain R. Muirhead, of the Barque *Harvest Home*, of this port, to Amelia, second daughter of Mr. John Bath, Licensed Victualler Warwick-street, Foster's Park.

At Halifax, on Wednesday, 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Owen, James W. Merkel, Esq. merchant, of that city, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Lt. A. Brown, Royal Navy.

## Died.

At Kingston, on Thursday, Deborah Maria, daughter of Thomas Fairweather, Esq., aged 28 years.—Funeral will take place on Sunday next.

At Wakefield, County of Carleton, on the 15th inst. aged 70 years, Mr. Elisha Shaw, one of the oldest settlers, and long a resident in the Parish of Wakefield.

At Montreal, on the 8th inst. Joseph Papineau, Esq., N. P., father of the late Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, at the advanced age of 88 years, after a short illness caused by a fall.

At New York, on the 14th inst. Dr. William J. McNeven, in the 79th year of his age—extensively known as the companion of Emmett, in the attempt to revolutionize Ireland in 1798. He has left behind him only one (William Trainer,) of the little band who made their escape to the United States at that period.

At Springfield, (K. C.) on Sunday 3rd inst. of Consumption, after a lingering illness, which she bore with truly christian piety and resignation to the Divine will, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Captain Jas. Hughson, of that place, aged 40 years.

## SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived. 23—Brig Eliza, Ballard, London. 42—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Schr. Queen, Haney, Baltimore, 13—wheat.
Andromeda, Reed, Eastport—assorted cargo.
Minetty, Crowell, Halifax,—pork.
25th—ship Sir Edward Hamilton, Lundy, New-York, 9—H. J. & D. Mackay, tobacco, &c.
Schr. Brothers, Larkin, Boston, 3—Thomas & Sandall, assorted cargo.
28th—ship Princess Royal, Burns, Liverpool, 40—R. Rankin, & Co. ballast.
Wellington, Larkins, Philadelphia—Thomas and Sandall, flour & corn.
Brig Sophia, Belloid, Newfoundland—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Schr. Challenge, Valpey, New York—C. McLauchlan, assorted cargo.
Ariadne, Kenney, Halifax—Ratchford & Brothers, sugar, and coffee.
Eagle, Sheffield, Halifax—sugar, Ratchford & Bro.
29th—Hertford, Batten, Quebec—Ratchford & Brothers, flour and beef.
Schr. John Adams, Townshend, Bangor—bricks.
Thetis, Vaughan, Liverpool, 36—J. Hammond, merchandize.

CLEARED.

Ship Kate, Williams, Galway, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.
Schr. Charlotte, Hammond, Halifax, limestone—Master; Ariadne, Crosby, Halifax, limestone—Master; Victula, Philbrook, Lubec, plaster.

Arrived, on Thursday, Her Majesty's brig Racer, Commander Harvey, from a cruise in the Bay.

Barque Atlantic, Hardenbrook, of this port, arrived at New York on the 12th inst. from Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, 14th inst. ship Sir Edward Hamilton, Lundy, St. John.

Arrived at Quebec, 12th instant, ship Harmony, Jamieson, Liverpool; Glasgow, Douglas, Hull; 14th, Ocean Queen, Wilson, Liverpool—all of this port.—Cleared, 10th, barque Pearl, of this port, for Liverpool.

American ship Antioch, Capt. Waistcoat, of Castine, State of Maine, from Havre, bound to Castine, U. S. is on shore on the eastern side of Point Jolly, to the Westward of Halifax, and is a total wreck—crew and a part of materials saved.

Same place, a Bermuda brigantine—crew, materials, and about 50 barrels sugar saved.

Ship St. George, of London, Capt. Allan, sailed from London, with a cargo of dry goods for New Orleans, on the 29th April last; on the 4th June, encountered a violent N. W. hurricane, which continued to rage until she was driven on shore on the 17th, at 11 o'clock, p. m. on the Cat Keys, Florida Shore, Capt. Allen, the mate, and fifteen of the crew were swept overboard and drowned. Two men and a cabin boy, the only survivors, were rescued by Capt. Appleton, of the schr. Comet, of New Providence, Bahamas, and taken to Key West. They had been clinging to the wreck forty-five hours. From Key West they took passage in the schr. Jane, Crawford, to Eastport, and arrived on the 9th inst. On the following day, they embarked in the schr. Active, Crowell, for Windsor, and arrived last Monday; from thence travelled on foot to this City. The Saint George was owned by Henry Fletcher, Esq. Lower Shadwell, Ratcliff Highway, London. The above particulars are given by John Foley, one of the survivors.—*Halifax Herald.*

## New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

CAPTAINS or Officers Commanding the St. John Companies of the *New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery*, will assemble their Companies for Drill, on King's square, on Thursday the 12th, and Saturday the 14th of August at 9 o'clock in the morning; and for General Inspection, on Tuesday the 17th August at the same hour and place.

Captains or Officers in Command of Companies, will furnish the Adjutant on each day with correct Field states of their respective Companies.

By Order of the Major Commanding,
S. K. FOSTER,
July 30. *Captain and District Adjutant.*

## Removal.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS have removed to their new range of stores in Nelson street, where they offer for sale at *lowest rates in the market:*

107 hhds. and 60 bbls. Sugars of various qualities;
119 puns. St. Croix Rum; 20 do. Demerary ditto;
22 puns. and 15 barrels Boston ditto;
29 casks Cuba Molasses; 16 barrels Pimento;
60 crates German sheet Glass;
300 bags American and Quebec Navy Bread;
20 barrels Canada Mess Pork;
25 do. Prime mess do.; 50 do. Prime ditto;
20 do. superior Nova Scotia ditto;
20 do. Hamburg BEEF, *very superior.*
Chain cables and Anchors of all sizes; canvas, cordage, Oakum, Pitch, American and Coal Tar, Paints, Oils, sheet Lead, Window Glass, Earthenware, common and refined Iron, Wines, Brandy, Vinegar, Black and Green Teas, &c

*Also in Bond*—100 barrels mess and Prime Pork, 50 do. prime Beef. *30th July.*

## Landing, ex schooner Minetty, from Halifax:—

8 BAGS SALTPETRE, 3 bags CASSIA, 4 chests INDIGO, 20 bags GINGER, 3 boxes NUTMEGS, 3 boxes CLOVES, 2 bales of WOOL,—which will be sold very low for prompt payment by
July 24. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

SUGAR.—Per sch'rs 'Eagle and 'Armide': 40 Hhds. very bright SUGAR. For sale cheap while landing.
July 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

## NEW BARK FOR SALE.

THE Hull, with Spars complete, of a NEW BARK, now building by Mr. James Swain, at St. Martins, of the following dimensions:

Length of Keel, 98 feet,
Depth of Hold, 17 feet 6 inches;
Breadth of Beam, 26 feet.

This Vessel is thoroughly Copper-fastened, with a half Poop, and could be launched in a month. A liberal credit will be given. Apply to
July 30.—4i ADAM & DAVIDSON.

COAL TAR.—100 brls. for sale by
July 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SALT.—4,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.—For sale by
*July 30.* JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

## Pork, Beef and Flour.

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

285 BBLS. Canada Mess, Prime mess, and Prime PORK;
40 " " " BEEF;
120 " " Fine and superfine FLOUR. [all of superior quality.]
*July 30.* SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

## Loaf Sugar! Loaf Sugar!!

LANDING ex ship *Agnes Ann*, from Greenock, 15 Hhds. Refined SUGAR;
*In Store,*—12 Tierces do. do. Families who wish a supply for preserving fruit are invited to call, as it will be sold cheap for cash by
*July 30.* JAS. MALCOLM.

## HOUSE AND SHOP TO LET.

THE Subscribers offer to Let until 1st May 1843, or for a shorter period if required, the building in Prince William Street, recently occupied by them in part as a Counting House, and known as the old Commercial Bank. These premises are well adapted for a boarding House, or for a dwelling and Shop they can be seen at any time, and immediate possession given.
July 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

## SPRING GOODS,

Ex ships *Sophia, Avon, & Woodstock*, from London and Liverpool:

120 KEGS superior London Lead, No. 1, 40 ditto coloured PAINTS,
1 Ton PUTTY, in 7 and 14lb. bladders,
14 casks Raw and boiled Linseed OIL,
50 boxes Candles, moulds and dips,
150 boxes Brown SOAP; 10 boxes Windsor do.
14 tons Shot, BB to 7; ¼ ton swan and buck do.
30 cwt. Curl'd Hair, Nos. 1 to 3,
10 cases beaver and silk Hats; 50 ch. Congo Tea,
2 cases Madras Indigo;
20 dozen Spades and Shovels;
1 cask Nutmegs; 12 cwt. Pepper;
20 Kegs best Durham Mustard;

Cases and Bales containing—black, blue, and invisible green CLOTHS; Cassimeres; Buck and Doe skins; Coffin Cloth; Padding; Swansdown; Osnaburgh; Moleskin; Merinos; Saxony and Orleans Cloths, plain and figured; Lastings, shalloon, silk and cotton Velvet; Holland; Linens; brown and white Drills; Silesia Table Covers; silk handkerchiefs; cotton ditto; chamois skins; an assortment of Buttons; fashionable PARASOLS; Umbrellas; muslin de laine Dresses.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY—which will be sold on reasonable terms by L. H. DEVEBER.
June 4. *Market square.*

## LONDON GOODS At Reduced Prices.

THE London Goods shipped by our House (in England) per the ship *Rebecca*, in March last, and which have been held from us by the owners of said ship for want of the bills of lading, which had been mislaid, have now come to hand.—We are now enabled to offer them for sale; and as the season for such Goods has far advanced, we will sell them at very reduced prices—say 40 per cent. on the sterling cost.

JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.
July 6.—5t

NOW LANDING—ex schr. *Tenzer*, from New-York: 50 Kegs TOBACCO, 16's. For sale low while landing.
July 23. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

COMMERCIAL BANK STOCK.—Wanted to purchase—7 shares of Stock in the *Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.*
July 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

## AUCTION SALES.

*On MONDAY next, 24 August, at 12 o'clock, will be Sold or Leased on the Premises, the undermentioned valuable LOTS in Carleton:*

13 LOTS 50 by 100 feet each, bounded by St. James, Germain & Watson streets, Nos. 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559 and 560.

A square Block of 8 Lots, 50 by 100 feet each, Nos. 523, 524, 525, 526—571, 572, 573 and 574—bounded west by the City Road, north by St. James' street, east by Lancaster street, and south by St. James' street.

Particulars at time of sale.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
July 30. *Auctioneer.*

## Valuable Lots by Auction.

*On MONDAY, 24 August at 11 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold—*

20 LOTS, 50x100 feet each: being the entire Block of Lots on the south side of Queen's Square, on the western side of the harbour, under lease from the corporation, at the small annual rent of 12s. for each lot, with the usual covenants for renewal.

These Lots will be put up singly, but any person purchasing several of them, will have a liberal credit given, and if the whole, a credit of three years, by equal three months' instalments, secured, with interest. T. L. NICHOLSON.
July 24. Obs. News.

*On WEDNESDAY next, 4th August, at 11 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, to close various Consignments:*

25 DOZEN Champagne, Anchor & other Brands;
50 Cases each 1 doz. St. Julian & Medoc Claret,
120 Boxes Crown Window GLASS;
2 Cases Durham MUSTARD;
60 Casks 3 1-2 doz. each London Brown Stout,
2 Butts Pale SHERRY; 2 Pipes Old PORT;
5 Casks Patent India Rubber BLACKING;
20 Kegs Black PAINT.

*At the same time will be offered:*

30 Coils Patent Manilla ROPE; 10 Chests fine CONGO—of same quality as Clifton's cargo,
2 Casks Reeve's Patent INK,
3 Hhds. } BRANDY;
4 Qr. Casks }
2 Hogsheads Pale GENEVA;
4 Qr. Casks, 4 Hhds. Pale & Brown SHERRY,
1 Hhd. 1 Qr. Cask London Direct Madeira,
2 Hhds. 2 Qr. Casks TENERIFF;
200 Dozen Bottled Wines—comprising—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Sauterne, Burgundy, Bucellas, Hock, Sauternes, &c.
July 30. W. P. RANNEY.

THE Chamber of Trades will meet on Wednesday evening next, Regular monthly night.
July 20.

## Steamer North America.

THE Steamer "North America," will in future start for Boston on Wednesday's instead of Thursday's, commencing on Wednesday morning next, the 28th instant.
July 23. JAMES WHITNEY.

## Cigars! Cigars!! Cigars!!!

150,000 Prime Spanish CIGARS—among which are *the rarest in the world*: viz. Regalias, Canones, "Trabucos, "Peros" Principes, Manuel Amores, Don Juan, Calidad—and a large variety of other brands—In bond—30,000 of the celebrated "*Prima vera*" Havana CIGAR—imported from Havana via the London Warehouse. Prices from *Six Dollars* per thousand up to *Fifty Dollars.* JOHN SEARS.
July 23.—[Courier.]

## To Servants.

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

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, N. B.,
July 23, 1841

## Pork, beef, & Flour.

*The Subscribers have received per schr. Esperance from Quebec:*

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

Which they offer for sale on their usual low terms for approved payment.
July 23. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

## Pork, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

*The subscriber has just received—*

200 BBLS. Prime Pork; 20 bbls. Prime Mess do.; 20 Puncheons prime retailing Molasses; 20 bags Coffee; 20 bags Bread, 300 Bolts Canvas, &c. which will be sold low at liberal credit. JOHN ROBERTSON.
23d July.

RUM.—Just Landing ex schr. *Ion*, from Halifax:—15 Puncheons RUM; 20 Bags COFFEE; 30 Hhds. SUGAR; which will be sold very low for prompt payment, being stored.
July 16. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

CIGARS—By the *North America*—10,000 "Manuel Amores" Light Brown CIGARS. The finest lot of Cigars in this Province.

*In Store,*—50 000 Cigars of different brands, price, from Two to Thirty Dollars per thousand.

*By the Lady Milton*—1 Ton English Split PEAS, For sale at the Tea Warehouse, by
*July 23.* JAMES MALCOLM.

SUGAR.—27 Hhds. 60 Barrels Porto Rico SUGAR, landing at North Market Wharf.

*Also,*—Ex sch'r. Yarmouth Packet just arrived: 15 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR. The whole of which will be sold low if applied for before it is stored. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
*July 23.*

## Loaf Sugar, Tea and Butter.

*On sale at the "New-Brunswick Tea Store."*

4 HHDS. superior Double Refined LOAF SUGAR; 25 Firkins and tubs Fresh BUTTER; 10 chests fine congo TEA;

*Also,*—50 Boxes and half Boxes Bench RAISINS.
July 23. JOHN SEARS.

## JAMES MALCOLM,

*Wholesale and Retail Grocer, &c.*
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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

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

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

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

*St. John, 25th June, 1841.*

## Valuable Real and Lease Hold Estate, for Sale or to Lease.

TWO Building Lots Nos. 13 and 14, fronting on the North Market Wharf, each 30 feet front, by 50 feet deep, more or less.

The above Lot will be sold on reasonable terms, & a large proportion of purchase money may remain upon the property for a term of years, on payment of interest; or they will be Leased separately or together, for such rent as may be agreed upon with the usual conditions.

A new Brick Building, 3 stories high above the Cellar story, 46 feet square, situated in Germain-st. nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. Hugh Johnston.—This Building is so constructed, as to admit of its being converted into two moderate sized dwelling HOUSES—the Ground extends back 200 feet more or less from the street; a considerable proportion of the purchase money may remain upon interest in the hands of the purchaser for a term of years.

—ALSO—

Several Building LOTS 30x45, and 30x48 feet, fronting upon a new street, opened between Nelson-street, and the continuation of Smith-street, to the North Market Wharf, the said street to be 50 feet wide, and both sides with the street itself being private Property, offers an eligible investment for money, and an opportunity to persons desirous of obtaining Warehouses in the most improving portion of the City, surrounded with fire proof buildings. This Property will be sold on reasonable terms, and the largest portion of the purchase money will be allowed to remain upon the security of the Property, for 20 years if required, at simple Interest, or Leased on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

A corner LOT, directly opposite the Fire-proof buildings, recently erected by the Subscriber in Nelson street, 40 x 45 feet, the said Lot fronting on Nelson-street 45 feet, and on the new street, from Nelson to Smith-street, 40 feet. The Lot is particularly valuable, situated as it is, in the centre of the most thriving part of the City, with fire proof Buildings in every direction—a good foundation with a frost proof cellar can be made at a small expence; three fourths of the purchase money of this Lot can remain upon the security of the Property on interest for 20 years, or it will be leased upon reasonable terms.

ALSO—AT CARLETON.

Several very valuable and convenient LOTS fronting on Rodney Wharf, (steam ferry boat landing) to be leased for a term of Years. Those Lots are held from the Corporation of the city, for 35 years from 1837, with the usual condition of renewing the Leases, or paying for the improvements. The Public Wharf in front of these Lots is 40 feet wide, thoroughly finished; the Market slip immediately in front of the Wharf is 190 feet, and the little risk there is to be apprehended from fire, together with the advantage of being on the Market Wharf, established as the Public thoroughfare to Fredericton and Saint Andrews, on the Western side of the Harbour, render them well deserving the attention of parties, who are desirous of procuring Building Lots on reasonable terms.

ALSO,—A FARM of 20 Acres of LAND, situated near the Tower, bounding on the City Line, together with several Town Lots fronting on Queen's Square, Carleton. For terms and further particulars apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.
*July 23.*

## Anti-Angular Penmanship,

Taught in Six easy Lessons of One Hour each, BY PROFESSOR VAN NORDEN.

At his Writing Academy, in Nichols' Brick Building, Prince William street, 3d story, at the room lately occupied as the News Room—Entrance from Church street.

*Terms only £1 for the Course.*

NO matter how cramped or illegible the writing, it can positively be reformed to a splendid and easy style in SIX EASY LESSONS, at this Academy. Professor V. disliking the vain practice of puffing, would simply refer the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John to the fact, that he has for four consecutive years borne off the first premiums at the different Fairs in the United States, for the best specimens of Penmanship.

The Ladies meet daily at 4 o'clock, P. M., and acquire a neat and fashionable style in SIX EASY LESSONS. Academy open from 9 in the morning till 10 in the evening.

☞Remember, all from eight to seventy years of age can positively acquire this system, and write with ease and expedition, in Six Lessons, or there will be no charge. *July 2.*

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received the following shipments, which they offer at reasonable rates:

*Ex "Volunia" from Greenock:*

50 Tons Gourock CORDAGE, in every size, from 6th. to 8¾ inch, including Spunyarn, Marline, Bolt Rope, &c.
40 Hawsers, 3 to 7 inch, 60 to 70 fathoms each,
400 Bolts Gourock and other CANVAS,
200 Rods Patent Metal, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 1-8 and 1¼ inch,
150 do. Copper, 5-8 to 1¼ inch,
30 Hhds. Treacle, 20 do. Bastard Sugar,
20 do. Loaf Refined Sugar,
200 Kegs White, Black, Green and Red Paints,
545 Cast Iron Pots, 100 Camp Ovens and covers,
5 Chain Cables, 1 1-16 to 1⅛ inch,
5 ANCHORS to match,
23 Doz. "Thomson's" Screw Augurs, ½ to 1 3-8 inch,
24 Bales and casks containing 560 Reams Wrapping and other PAPERS,
4 Cases containing 200 pieces PRINTS,
4 Bales " 200 " Shirtings and other COTTONS,
6 Bales contg. 100 pieces Osnaburgs & Ducks,
1 do. " 20 do. Linen Ticks,
3 do. " 50 do. Cloths & Buckskins,
1 do. " 20 do. Tartans,
2 do. " 154 do. Unbleached Cottons,
4 do. " Hosiery & Haberdashery.

*per "Rebecca" from London:*

6 Cases containing an excellent assortment of London SLOPS,
15 Hhds. "Martell's" BRANDY,
2 Cases Ships Banting, 80 Bundles OAKUM,
10 Hhds. Boiled and Raw OIL,
80 Kegs best London White Lead.

*per "Lady Flora Hastings" from Liverpool:*

20 Bales, 50 bundles each White Cotton Warp,
10 do. 50 do. Blue do. do.
200 Bags assorted NAILS, 10dy. to 24dy.
200 do. do. SPIKES, 4 to 9 inch,
35 Doz. "Griffin's" SCYTHES
5 Packages CUTLERY, 5 do. ship Chandlery,
4 Sand Chain Cables, ¾ to 1 inch,
40 ANCHORS, 2 to 12 cwt.
33 Brls. Coal TAR, 3 tons OAKUM,
200 Boxes SOAP, 56lbs. each,
100 do. Candles—Moulds and Dips,
10 Tons ass'd. flat refined IRON.

*Ex "Westmorland" from London:*

35 Chests East India Company's Congou TEA,
3 do. Madras INDIGO.

*Ex "Norne" from Newport:*

105 Tons ass'd. round common IRON, ¾ to 1¼ in.
150 do. COAL.

ADAM & DAVIDSON.
May 28.—2m. *Nelson-street.*

## Bright DEALS and BATTENS.

*For Sale in Shipping order:*

500 M. SUPERFICIAL Feet 11 inch DEALS; 100 M. do. 2½ do. Battens; 100 M. do. 3 inch Battens.—Apply to
June 18. W. CARVILL.

## House to Let,

TO LET, and Possession given immediately—That new and eligible COTTAGE, lately occupied by Mr. Truro, and situated in Mecklenburgh street; it contains nine rooms, has an excellent well of water, large frost proof cellar, wood shed, yard room, &c. &c. and is a desirable residence for a respectable family.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Counting House of W. P. RANNEY.
July 16.

## LONDON

Music Warehouse. Pianofortes and

## Prince William Street,

*(Opposite Mann's Hotel.)*

JUST received per *Hercules*, from London, an additional supply of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Music, &c. &c. viz: two Grand square PIANO FORTES, with check action, &c. from the manufactory of Allison & Allison; 1 Accordian, 12 keys and semitones; 4 eight keys, do. do.; Violoncellos; Violins; Flutes; Flageolets; Eolian Harps; Violin Bows; Rosin in Boxes; Violin Mutes; Violin and Guitar Cases; Tuning Forks; Violin, Harp, and Guitar Strings, &c. &c.

*POPULAR WORKS on Musical Education, &c. &c.*

Hamilton's Musical Catechisms; Works on the History of Music; Czerney's Elementary Works for the Piano Forte, viz: Piano Forte Primer; Sequel to ditto; TEN LETTERS to a Young Lady on the art of playing the PIANO FORTE; Letters on Thoro' Bass; New Works on the study of Expression; THE CHILD'S LIBRARY—24 Popular Airs arranged as Rondos and Finger'd, &c.; *Henri Bertini's* celebrated studies for the Piano Forte; *Musard's* London Season Quadrilles and Galops; New Piano Solos by Euarte J. Dos. Santos; Czerney's Royal Quadrilles; *Sacred Vocal Music* with an accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte; AIRS, with variations, by Czerney, Valentine, Kiallmark, Himten, Kirmair, Grosse, J. A. Moralt, &c. &c.:—CLASSICAL Music by Hummel, Czerney, Mayer, Weber, Beethoven, Herz, Kuhlau, Maysider, &c. *Dressler's* selection of Favourite MELODIES, arranged for the Violin and Piano Forte by T. Howell; Dressler's Beauties of Caledonia for ditto; Beethoven's Favourite Romances for the Violin & Piano; *H. A. Praeger's* Musical Recreations, for the Violin and Piano; Praeger's twenty four National Airs, with variations for the Violin; Tricks on the Violin by C. H. Muller, in which are introduced some imitations of Paganini's style of playing on that Instrument; 100 National Melodies for the Violin by Muller; the Beauties of Paganini for the Violin, by Muller; Dronet's Method of Flute Playing; Berbiguier's Method of Instruction for the Flute; Wragg's Flute Preceptor; Folly's Tutor for the Kent Bugle; Hamilton's Preceptor for the Violoncello; the Beauties of L. Dronet, for the Flute and Piano Forte; the newest and most popular Songs of the day and every other article connected with their Branch.

Piano Fortes tuned and repaired.

BEYER & LEITCH.
June 9, 1841.

## Notice.

MR. McARTHUR would inform young gentlemen that he intends giving instruction on the VIOLIN, at his residence opposite Mr. McDermotts, Germain street.

Orders for tuning PIANOS, will meet with prompt attention. *July 2.*

## PRIVATE TUITION.

*Ladies' Angular or Fine Running Hand, Arithmetic and English Grammar.*

PRIVATE instruction will be given in the above branches of Education, as may suit the time or inclination of the Pupil.—Please apply at the Victoria Book Store, Market square, or at Mr. M'Millan's, Prince William street *July 2*

## LONDON CLOTHING, AND Fancy Warehouse,

No. 16, King street, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber has received per *British Queen* and *Sophia* from London, his Spring supply of the best London and Parisian CLOTHING, to which the attention of the Gentlemen of Saint John is particularly requested.

☞*No Liverpool Slops imported.*
28th may. Cr. 3m. N. W. BUSTEED.

## NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

### New Goods.

*The subscriber has received ex the ships Emerald and Pekin, part of his Spring supply of British GOODS, viz:*

BLACK, blue, brown and assorted colours fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, plain and ribbed DOESKINS, TWEEDS, Orleans Cloths for Gent's. summer wear; grey and white Shirtings; twilled striped Shirtings, printed Saxonies, printed Cottons, Bed Ticks, Osnaburghs, Linens and Linen Shirtings; STAYS; SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety; Hosiery; Prunella Boots and Shoes; CARPETING with Rugs to match; Beaver and Gossamer HATS; Small wares, &c.; Bonnets and Bonnet Shapes.

*Ex the Teazer from New York:*

2 cases of assorted LOOKING GLASSES—which, with his former stock of Fancy Goods, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

It being the intention of the subscriber to sell for Cash, *and Cash only*, he will, for the future, be enabled to sell much cheaper than heretofore; as a natural consequence, Goods purchased for Cash will always be much cheaper than those purchased on credit. JAMES BOWES.

## E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

50 TONS Banks' best IRON, ass't. sizes,
70 ditto Common ditto ditto,
100 kegs best WHITE LEAD,
200 ditto X ditto ditto,
150 ditto coloured PAINTS, assorted—Green, Yellow, Blue, Red, Brown and Black,
20 casks raw and boiled Linseed OIL,
2 tons PUTTY, in bladders,
200 kegs GUNPOWDER, 15 smiths' bellows,
24 smiths' ANVILS, 2¼ ditto Vices,
60 casks NAILS, ass'd. sizes and kinds,
54 packages of IRONMONGERY, of various kinds, put up expressly for this market.
10,000 feet WINDOW GLASS, ass'd. sizes.

*North Market Wharf, May 14, 1841.*

## By Authority of Letters Patent.

INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
BRYANT AND JAMES.

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

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

## BONNETS, &c.

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

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

## Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Confectionary, Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Denneford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* Solution of Copaibia;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Aniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.

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

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

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist,*
Corner of North Market Wharf and
June 11. Dock-street.

## On consignment,

EX *Hercules*, London—12 Octaves very choice Sherry WINE; 20 hhds., 40 Quarter casks BRANDY. For sale by
23d July. W. H. STREET.

TO RENT, Possession given immediately—A pleasantly situated HOUSE near St. John Church. Apply to
July 16. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

PALMETTO BRAID.—The subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, a small consignment of PALMETTO BRAID.
July 16. CRANE & M'GRATH.

## Deals and Boards.

500 M. Superficial Feet 9 inch DEALS; 150 M. White Pine BOARDS, for sale by the subscriber.
July 16. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

HORATIO NELSON HICKS LUGRIN, Attorney and Barrister at Law, has removed his Office to Rooms in his Building, situate at the corner of Brussels street and Adelaide Row.
25th June, 1841.

☞NOTICE.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to convey Passengers to the following places, and receive the amount here for the whole distance, viz, New-York, Utica, Syracuse, Montezuma, Rochester, Buffalo, Akron, Huron, Detroit, Trenton, Newark, Lancaster, Portsmouth, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleaveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and a number of other places on the Erie canal route, and on the borders of Upper Canada.
*July 2.* JAMES WHITNEY.

*Further supplies of Brit. Goods.*

The subscribers have received by the barque *Andover*, from Liverpool, (in addition to their former importations for spring trade:)

150 

## FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

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

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

*Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.; Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S.; Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S.*

Members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and many other highly distinguished members of the medical profession, by whom it is deemed the only Specific for the cure of those diseases to which it is more immediately applicable.

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

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

The most delicate persons may take it with perfect safety.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, London.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

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

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

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

"New-street, April 13, 1835."

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

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

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "ALEXANDER TWEEDIE."

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

Agent for New Brunswick.

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist & Druggist.*

St. John, June 18.

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

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

*Greatly improved in purity and condensation.*

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

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

Your's respectfully, J. T. CONQUEST.

Finsbury-square, July 18, 1839.

"Mr. Dinneford, 172, Bond street."

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

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

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

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

*Chemist & Druggist.*

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

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## Chain Cables & Anchors, Cheap.

*Now landing and for sale by the subscribers:*

**12** STUD Chain CABLES, 7-8, 15-16, 1, 1⅛, 1 3-8, 8 1-2 and 15-8 inches;
9 short link ditto ditto, 5-8, 11-16 and 3-4 inch;
6 Anchors, from 14 to 24 cwt. for wood stocks;
20 do. from 2 to 7 cwt. for ditto;
8 do. from 5 to 9 cwt. with iron stocks;
500 fathoms short link proved Chain, ¾ to ⅞ inch.

*On Hand,*—25 Kedge Anchors, from 1 to 5 cwt.

June 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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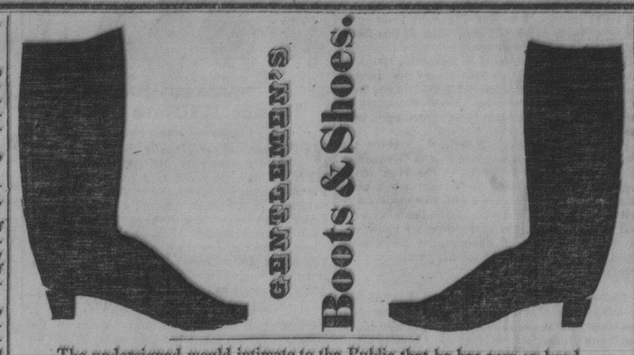


The undersigned would intimate to the Public that he has now on hand

## 500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

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

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

1st July, 1841. DAVID PATERSON.

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THE HARTFORD

## Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

☞The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 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, Belleisle; G. Picket, Kingston; Mr. Roach, and Mr. Matheson, Sussex Vale. Jan. 3.

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## 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.

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## BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

*Just received, per ANDOVER—*

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

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

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

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## 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.

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## THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

H. JACKSON.

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

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## 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.

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## *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.

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## ☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

*St. Andrews, 21st March*, 1839. tf

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## TURNING, CARVING, &c.

THE subscriber having engaged an experienced Workman, is prepared to execute all kinds of *Turning & Carving*, at the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand *Mahogany* in Logs, *Scrolling, Plank, Boards and Veneers*; which, with a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, Hair MATTRASSES, &c. he offers for sale on favourable terms, for approved payment.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.

May 28. *King-street.*

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**Deals & Lathwood.**—600 *M.* superficial feet DEALS, 25 cords of LATHWOOD, on reasonable terms by

*June* 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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## 28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

**1** CHAIN, 100 fathoms, 1⅛ inch chain,
1 do 90 do 1¼ do
1 Chain 120 do 1⅜ do
1 Ditto 105 do 1⅜ do
1 Ditto 90 do 1¼ do
2 Chains, 75 do ea 1⅛ do
2 Ditto 75 do 1 1-16 do
4 Ditto 90 & 75 do 1 do
2 Ditto 75 do 15-16 do
3 Ditto 60 & 75 do ⅞ do
3 Ditto 60 & 75 do 13-16 do
3 Ditto 50 & 60 do ¾ do
6 Ditto 45 & 60 do 11-16 do
4 Ditto 45 & 60 do ⅝ do } short link.
3 Ditto 45 & 60 do 9-16 do } short link.
4 Ditto 45 & 60 do ½ do } short link.
4 Ditto 45 & 60 do 7-16 do } short link.
20 Chains assorted ⅝ and ½ inches in lengths to suit purchasers. } short link.
Anchors, from 1 cwt. by 25 cwt.
Kedge Anchors 1¼ to 4½ cwt.
1 Doz. Grappling IRONS.

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## Stationery, Carpetings, Gunpowder, Earthenware, &c.

4 Cases superfine and fine Foolscap and Pott;
¾ do. Letter PAPER—*various kinds*,
2 do. Blank Books, assorted,
6 Bales Wrapping Paper, assorted,
20 do. Sheathing Paper,
250 Packages GUNPOWDER—Co. single F. double F. and cannister,
20 Bales fine, superfine, and three ply Carpetings,
40 Pieces Tartens, various patterns,
20 Hhds EARTHENWARE,
50 Bbls. ROMAN CEMENT,
100 Bbls. Calcined Plaster, very superior,
2 Chests INDIGO, 50 Boxes PIPES,
30 Pieces BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

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## Soap and Window Glass.

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

For sale low if applied for immediately.

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## Cordage, Canvas, Maraline, and Spunyarn.

600 Coils CORDAGE, from 1¼ in. to Sin. Shrouding, with Spunyarn, Maraline and Housline,
80 Coils Manilla ROPE, 2 to 4 inches,
300 Bolts of Gourock, Muirs, Martin & Co., and other CANVAS.

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## Bar & Bolt Iron. Copper. Castings.

4 Tons SHOT, BB, to No. 7, assorted, in cask of 5 cwt. each; 100 Tons of Bar & Bolt IRON,
20 Tons Flat IRON—assorted,
10 Tons COPPER BOLTS, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch,
16 Cases Sheathing COPPER, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 ounces,
3 Tons Composition SPIKES, 7 and 10 inches,
1 Ton Composition Wood sheathing NAILS, 2¼ 2½, and 2¾ inch,
1,000 POTS, assorted; 500 Bake Ovens & Covers,
200 Bags Iron Spikes, 4½ to 10 inches.

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY

JOHN ROBERTSON.

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## 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.

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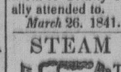
## STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



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

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

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

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

*April* 23. JAMES WHITNEY.

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## COALS! COALS!

THE subscriber having made arrangements for importing from the Sydney Mines, their best quality of Screened COALS, (newly mined,) expects his first Cargo in two or three weeks, and will take orders from families, who may wish to furnish themselves with this description of COAL.

He will keep also in his Yard a constant supply of the best House, Furnace, and Smith COAL.

All sales of Coal under £10, will be made for prompt payment; over that amount a credit of Three Months will be given, on approved Notes.

May, 14.—3m. T. L. NICHOLSON.

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## May 21, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

## W.G. LAWTON

*Has just received per* Pekin, *from London:*

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

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

*Also—per Emerald from Liverpool:*

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

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

---

*New Cumberland Butter.*

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

June 25. JAS. MALCOLM.

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## 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 unparallelled, 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 Ulsers*—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.

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## *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.

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## 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.

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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 heir numerous questions with a facility from which he had previously been debarred by a distressing partial or complete deafness.

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## *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.

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## *Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.*

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

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## 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, cau se them to hear in two month's time.

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*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.

*Eustace 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.

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## Essence of Smoke,

*for the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.*

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Public, that the Essence of Smoke has been extensively used throughout the Province during the past season, and that all those who have given it a fair trial, recommend it as decidedly preferable to the old mode of smoking fish and meat.

House-keepers, Provision-dealers, and others can smoke any quantity of meat or fish, without the least inconvenience or loss of time, by attending to the following plain directions:—While the ham, &c. is moist from the pickle, wipe it with a dry towel, then wash it over twice or three times with the Essence of smoke, allowing six hours to elapse between each washing; hang it up, to dry slowly; it will then keep for years, and in any climate.

*No fly or insect will touch any thing preserved with the Essence of Smoke.*

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

Meat or Fish that has become tainted will be restored to a wholesome state in a few hours by being washed once or twice with the Essence of smoke.

For its uses in the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammations, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, and many other complaints, and also for its beneficial effects in the removal of diseases, and accidents to which horses and cattle are liable, as Inflammatory sprains, spavin, heaves, &c. see handbills.

A liberal commission allowed to merchants and traders wishing to become agents.

Sold by Thos. Walker & son, J. Alexander, Peters & Tilley, G. Chadwick and G. M. Burns, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; Robert Boyle, Portland; B. Travis, Indian Town; J. P. Gale, Fredericton; G. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; J. Baird, Woodstock; Thos. Sime, St. Andrews; Seymour Picket, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle; Hugh McMonagle, Sussex; Alex. Wright, Petiodiac; and by the subscriber, Hampton.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 27th Jan. 1841.

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## Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from his late stand the Albion House, to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Brookes, in Church street, known as the City Hotel, would be pleased to accommodate the Public as usual.

N. B.—Private Rooms when required.

*May* 28. WM. NETHERY.

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## New Establishment.

*Register and General Intelligence Office.*

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

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

May 21. A. GILLESPIE.

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*Important to Ship Owners, Ship Masters and Others.*

THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of the public to *Joseph Williams' IMPERIOUS COMPOUND*; being a Mineral Poison, recently invented, for mixing with a Varnish he has prepared, for coating SHIPS' BOTTOMS, and all kinds of Wood and Iron work, likely to become foul, from marine matter or any other cause; which this impervious Compound will effectually prevent, as no worms will penetrate it.

The Compound and Black Varnish can be had at the Store of CRANE & M'GRATH.

From the fact of the Impervious Compound and the prepared Black Varnish, containing not the slightest degree of acid, it is peculiarly well adapted for dipping paper in for Ships' Bottoms, as it is well known not to act upon metals.

May 14, 1841.

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## ☞Notice.

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

St. John, May 5, 1841.

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**5** BOXES Seville Bitter Oranges for Marmalade; 250 do. sweet Oranges; 60 do. LEMONS, in fine order.

May 14.—3w. JOHN G. SHARP.

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## *Building Lots for Sale.*

TWO very eligible Building LOTS, Nos. 1297 and 1298, each 40 by 100 feet, fronting on Main street, will be sold either together or separately—Apply to

May 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

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## Moffat's

## VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

## PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters; At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; Edward J. Smith, Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter Mc Clelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chapman, Thos. Prince, Esq Petiodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Saml. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C. Benjmn Milliken, Esq St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis; T. H. Black, Esq., St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Thomas Spratt, Miramichi; C. P. Jones, Weymouth, N. S.; Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown; G. F. Dimock, Clements; John Tucker, Yarmouth, Justus Earl, Hampton, Baxter Smith, Norton.