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.

Jan.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
1 Saturday,	- -	7 26	4 34	10 24 2 25
2 Sunday,	-	7 26	4 34	11 32 3 16
3 Monday,	-	7 25	4 35	Morn 4 5
4 Tuesday,	-	7 25	4 35	0 41 5 2
5 Wednesday,	- -	7 24	4 36	1 55 6 18
6 Thursday,	-	7 24	4 36	3 8 7 39
7 Friday,	- -	7 23	4 37	4 15 8 52

Last Quarter, 3d. 5h. 12m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.-Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Hon. H. Johnston.

Commercial Bank.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Wishart, Esq.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: Hon. John Robertson.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

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

Brown's Compound Boneset Candy,

MEDICATED.

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

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

24th september.

☞ Notice.

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

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

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support received since his commencing business in this City, and would inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business to Duke street, a few doors West of the residence of Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. and between Germain and Prince William streets, where he has on hand a general assortment of Warranted CABINET FURNITURE, made of the best materials and workmanship, and inferior to none he has heretofore manufactured, either in style or durability,—among which are SIDE BOARDS; Chiffoniers; BUREAUS; Lounging, Parlour, and Drawing Room CHAIRS; Sofas; Sofa Beds and Couches, covered in hair seating or *Silk Plush*, (a new article in this market,) or to order; Centre TABLES, real Egyptian Marble tops; Pier, card Breakfast, supper, and Dining Tables, in sets and single; Ladies' Work and Toilet Tables;—all of which he offers for sale at reduced prices for satisfactory payments, and will, for a short time, sell for *Cash* at from Ten to Twenty-five per cent. below his usual prices.

☞ Friends and customers are invited to call and see previous to purchasing elsewhere.

1st *October.* JOHN J. HOGAN.

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.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

sept 24. J. ELLIOTT, *Agent.*

THE BY-GONE YEAR.

The lapse of Time! how rapidly speeds on
Time's constant wing!—day after day—
Year after year—and centuries,
Like midnight dreams, all silently away!

Ah! many with an aching heart will dwell
Upon the year now past away—for care
Hath preyed upon the human mind and well
Hath sorrow's task been learn'd. Time never spares
The wild flower on the precipice, nor yet
The briar-rose, nor the meek violet,
Nor tree, nor shrub, nor herb. They fade and fall
As men decay, for 'tis the lot of All
To mingle with earth's dust, and go awhy,
And be at rest within the silent home
Where joy is not—the solitary tomb!

'Tis good to turn from the world's toil awhile,
And muse upon the moments that are gone;
To think upon our well-spent days—to bless
The memory of departed friends, whose smile
Like heaven's own light had gladdened us along
Life's lengthened pilgrimage. 'Tis good to dwell
On our long route through pathless wilderness
And desert spot—by the forsaken well
Whose sparkling and delicious wave poured life
Into our sinking hearts, when sans rode high
And strength grew faint. Oh! often in the strife
Of this wide world, when trusted friends 'pass by
Unto the other side,' some angel form draws nigh,
And like the fountain in the desert plain,
Wins us to life and pleasure back again.

Is it not good to think of such? whose feet
Toiled on unfaltering at our side, and ne'er
Forsook our way. Yes, 'tis a precious thing,
To treasure in our hearts the pitying tear
They shed when we were sad—or the warm smile
That kindled on their cheek, when life went well
With us, in this most troublous world.

——— The Year!

The year hath gone—a journey of much toil
Is past and done, and ere we say farewell
Unto its pleasant scenes, 'tis well to turn
From life's worn track, and gaze on each green scene,
Each way-side haunt, where gaily we have been
With friends who'll never to us—to earth, return.

SCOTLAND.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH.

At the ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, on Wednesday, 24th Nov. after the despatch of some routine business, the case of Mr. Marshall, late of the Tolbooth Church, came on.

MR. MARSHALL'S CASE.

Dr. Dickson said the subject he had now to bring before the Presbytery was one of a painful nature. He rose to give in the Report of the Committee which had been appointed to confer with Mr. Marshall, in consequence of his intimated resolution to resign not only his charge as a minister, but his connexion with the Established Church. He could only say, that they had met with Mr. Marshall repeatedly—that he had received them just like himself, with all the kindness which belonged to his natural feeling, as well as to his Christian piety. But he was sorry to say that the result of their conference was unfavourable. Mr. Marshall had made up his mind on grounds on which the Committee could not follow him; but he (Dr. Dickson) believed that he was actuated by the most conscientious motives. He could not but regret the loss to his congregation, to the Presbytery, and to the Church, of one who, for upwards of twenty years, had discharged his duties not only with zeal, but with most exemplary fidelity. In thus losing his services by going from them to a Church of which he would say nothing, he had only to express his hope and prayer that Mr. Marshall would find as much comfort and usefulness there as he had enjoyed amongst them. [Hear, hear]. He then read a short Report of their conference, which was only a repitition of what he had said, ending with the recommendation of the Committee, that Mr. Marshall's resignation should be accepted.

Mr. Cunningham—It was not necessary or expedient for him to make this a matter of discussion or of lengthened observation. The Report told them that they had repeated conference with Mr. Marshall; but they made no impression on his views. It was certainly well known, that Mr. Marshall had made up his mind on the question before communicating with the Presbytery; and it was also well known, that arrangements had, with his consent, been in progress for being re-ordained by a bishop before he communicated his mind to the Presbytery. He referred to these things to show, that at an early stage of the proceedings Mr. Marshall had decidedly made up his mind; and it was not to be expected that anything they could say would shake his mind, or in any shape alter his determination. Mr. Marshall had not stated the grounds on which he was led to adopt views in favour of Episcopacy; so that there was no necessity for the Presbytery to defend or maintain their own. The sum and substance of what he said was, that episcopacy was coeval with the days of the Apostles, and consequently it must have had the sanction of the founders of the Church. Of course, the Committee believed no such thing; but they did not think that at the present time they could be fairly or competently called upon to state and defend their own views. If Mr. Marshall should at any future period give to the world a statement of the reasons which had induced him to become an Episcopalian, and this he thought was his duty to do, then the Presbytery would be called upon to examine these reasons; but not now. For himself he need not repeat now the expressions of affection and esteem which he made use of at the last meeting of Presbytery. He regretted now, as he did then, the step Mr. Marshall had taken; and he had to state explicitly, that the main ground of his regret arose from this, that one whom he so much esteemed should have been led to adopt a grievous error—that he should have been led from the path of truth to the path of error. He had only to say further, that the Report recommended them to accept of Mr. Marshall's resignation; but he did not think that this would be an adequate discharge of their duty in this case. It would be the resolution adopted in case of a minister resigning his charge from ill health or old age. It had been the practice in cases very analogous to that of Mr. Marshall, to add to their acceptance of his resignation a declaration that the individual was no longer a minister of this Church; and they even went the length of declaring, that he was not capable of receiving any presentation or call to any Church, and forbidding all their ministers either to employ him, or to be employed by him. Out of respect to Mr. Marshall, he did not propose that they should go the whole length of these declarations and prohibitions; but he did think they were imperatively called upon to declare that he was no longer a minister of this Church.

Dr. Brunton seconded the motion of Mr. Cunningham; and was persuaded that in doing so they did no more than interpret what Mr. Marshall intended.

Dr. Clason said, it was with great reluctance that he rose to state his views on this interesting and important question, important as it affected Mr. Marshall himself, and still more important as it affected the position of the Church. If he should say, that he was disappointed at the results of the conference, he would unsay what he confidently anticipated last Presbytery day: for he was sure that Mr. Marshall was not the man, in consequence of any conference, to unsay at one meeting what he had said at another. But he could not help saying that he was bitterly disappointed at the statements of the Report given in by the Committee. He believed that they had dealt faithfully—he was sure they had dealt tenderly in their consultations and conversations with Mr. Marshall; but he thought the least that could be expected of them was, not a mere declaration that Mr. Marshall persevered in his opinions, but that they would have been prepared to state, distinctly and explicitly, the grounds on which he maintained that Episcopacy was to be preferred to Presbytery. Look at the case of Mr. Marshall. He had, by the solemn imposition of the hands of the Presbytery, been for more than twenty years a minister in their Church; and during that time he had often dispensed the holy sacrament of the Supper, and admitted children to the benefits of the new covenant by Baptism. Was nothing due on his part to the Church of, which he had been so long a member?—was nothing due to those to whom he had dispensed the sealing ordinances of the covenant?—was nothing due to the children or to the parents of the children whom he had baptized? In fact, he had now brought himself into a situation so peculiar, that he was bound to tell these persons to whom he had dispensed the sacraments why he now considered them as dispensed in a way altogether unwarrantable.

Dr. Brunt begged to inform Dr. Clason that the last sentence Mr. Marshall uttered, in the presence of the Committee, was, that he was convinced that the sacraments of Baptism and of the Lord's Supper, which he had been in the habit of dispensing, were faithfully and efficiently administered. This persuasion, he had no doubt, Mr. Marshall would take the proper means of conveying to the parties interested.

Dr. Clason expected such a declaration; and it gave him much satisfaction to find, that these were he views which Mr. Marshall entertained with regard to the sacraments he dispensed. But how then could he enter into negociations with bishops for another ordination?—how could he bend his knees or stoop his head to receive permission from them to dispense sacraments which he believed he had already the power validly to administer? He could not understand this. He could not understand how it was possible to hold, that the ordinances, as formerly dispensed, were warrantable, and yet to apply for a second ordination. Then, in another point of view, he thought there was something due to the Presbytery. If Mr. Marshall had discovered that Episcopacy was of apostolic appointment, it was due to them to lay the grounds of his reasoning before them, that he might, perchance, bring them also to the right way of thinking. [A laugh]. But these things only rendered it the more needful for them to stand in the attitude of defence. He could not concur in the extraordinarily mild sentence which Mr. Cunningham proposed. A gentleman resigns his Church; and it afterwards turns out that before he does so he is in negotiation with another community. When did a divine ever leave one community for another in such a way before? He thought they could have no hesitation in proceeding to the ulterior measures which Mr. Cunningham had alluded to. He did not believe that they had sustained such a loss as that the Church of Scotland would crumble away; for he was satisfied that the more people candidly considered the constitution of the two Churches, the more they would be convinced that the Church of Scotland was founded on the Word of God and agreeable thereto. It was known to his friends that in youth he had been led to examine the constitutions of the two Churches, though his conclusions were different from those come to by Mr. Marshall. He thought the Church of England arrogated to herself extraordinary claims agreeing better perhaps with her great wealth than with Scripture. [A laugh]. But he could not understand how they allowed a layman to be exalted over the College of Bishops: an inferior over his superiors. The supremacy of the Bishop of Rome was at least intelligible; but he could not understand why a layman should be made the head of any Church. But while he said this, he cordially wished that prosperity might be within the Church of England, and the more she revived the more would his heart be gladdened.

Dr. Brunton wished to give an explanation, not on his own account, but for Mr. Marshall. If it were attempted to be drawn from Mr. Marshall's apparent silence that he had shown disrespect to this Court, he had only to say, that that was owing to the brevity with which the Committee had been anxious to draw up the Report. Mr. Marshall had read to them a paper, which he had previously read to the Kirk Session, stating his reasons for leaving the Church. These reasons did not, of course, convince the Committee; but they did not embody that paper in their Report, because they did not consider that it was within the terms of their remit to attempt to convert the Presbytery to the Episcopal faith—[a laugh]—but simply to deal with Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Cunningham agreed with Dr. Brunton.—There would be little use in giving the Presbytery a summary of Mr. Marshall's arguments in favour of Episcopacy and the Liturgy, and of the answers which the Committee gave to them. Besides, whatever the feelings of the other members of the Committee might be, he was chiefly influenced to concur in the brevity of the Report, by the reason that, for all he saw or heard, Mr. Marshall's resignation was not likely to have any effect upon a single individual in the community. It had no effect upon his session or upon his congregation, and it was not likely to influence the mind of any human being.—But he begged to say again, that, in the peculiar circumstances in which Mr. Marshall was placed, he ought to lay before the world the reasons of his change. He begged farther to concur with Dr. Clason to this effect, that Mr. Marshall's conduct in decidedly making up his mind without consulting his brethren, and it was evident his mind was made up, because with his sanction application had been made to a bishop for re-ordination before resignation, this was a feature in his conduct which no one could regard with approbation.

Mr. Grant would like to know if Mr. Marshall admitted that he had been in communication with a bishop for being re-ordained before he promulgated his views to the Presbytery; or whether, subsequent to putting himself into such communication, he had dispensed either of the sacraments?

Mr. Cunningham did not know for the sacraments; but it was a well known fact, that, before the communication was made to them, application had been made to a bishop, with Mr. Marshall's concurrence, for re-ordination.

Dr. Brunton said the fact was admitted to this extent, that before leaving the Church of Scotland, and not wishing to leave the work of the ministry, he had inquired whether it was possible for a person in his circumstances to receive ordination, and that he had received no very encouraging answer.

Mr. Grant said he asked only that he might have an opportunity to judge for himself as to Mr. Marshall's conduct.

The motion was then agreed to, and Mr. Marshall was declared to be no longer a minister of the Church of Scotland.

Jewish Generosity.—The following details from a Hamburgh paper run pleasingly counter to the popular idea concerning the cupidity of the "Jewish nation:"—"Herr Solomon Heine, the rich Israelite banker of our town, who has so often distinguished himself by his patriotism and beneficence, has just afforded two additional proofs of liberality which deserve to be generally published. The Lutheran church of the parish in which M. Heine resides being in a very tottering condition, and the Lutheran parishioners not possessing, or not being able to contribute the necessary funds to secure its thorough repair, it was resolved that a collection should be made throughout the parish, without religious distinction. The deputation intrusted with the task of making the collection presented themselves first at M. Heine's with the list, which was still a 'virgin page.' 'Gentlemen,' said the banker, 'I shall contribute to the repairs of your church with the utmost pleasure; but I can by no means accept the honour you offer me of inscribing my name at the head of the list. Go to Herr von Bauer, the richest of your own parishioners, and entreat him to head the subscription; whatever he gives, I shall give the same.' The deputation followed this counsel, and Herr von Bauer, perceiving that the requisite sum was 30,000 current marks (about £2000), subscribed with splendid liberality for half that amount. The deputation having again presented themselves before Herr Heine, that gentleman immediately handed them an order upon his cashier for a like sum, thus completing at once the entire subscription, and exonerating the poorer parishioners from the necessity of a single farthing of outlay. Another splendid instance of Herr Heine's generosity was afforded a week or two previously, under the following circumstances:—

"An individual named T——, the head of one of the oldest commercial houses in Hamburgh, called on Herr Heine, and solicited a loan to cover a liability for an accepted bill to the amount of 30,000 marks (about £2000.) He complained to Herr Heine that if this bill was protested both he and his partners, with their numerous families, would be ruined, and entreated the banker to convince himself of the accuracy of his representations by inspecting the books of the house. The banker entered his chief clerk's office for a moment, and then accompanied T—— to his own house. There he satisfied himself by an examination in detail of the actual position of T——'s affairs, reproaching him slightly for his imprudence in compromising the greater part of his fortune by a hazardous speculation, and afterwards handed him a paper folded in the form of a letter, using these words:—'Take this paper; it is all I am able to do for you at present.' The banker then withdrew hurriedly, as if greatly pressed by business. We need scarcely say that T—— immediately tore open the letter, when, to his utter astonishment and delight, he found therein his own acceptance for 30,000 marks noted with the words 'Pay at your leisure.—S. Heine.'"

A NORMAN PILOT AND HIS FAMILY.

In the night of the 31st of August, 1777, in a most tremendous storm, a vessel attempted to run into the harbour of Dieppe. Boussard, the pilot, who was never missing when the tempest raged, was on the pier, and seeing that the captain of the ship made several false manœuvres, he called to him with his speaking trumpet, directing him what to do, and strove by gestures to render himself intelligible. Owing to the storm and the darkness his efforts proved unavailing, and the ship struck about thirty fathoms above the pier. Everybody, excepting Boussard, gave up the crew for lost. Determined to save them, he was going to tie a rope round his body, in order to carry it to the ship; but his wife and children and friends surrounded and besought him by all that was sacred not to rush uselessly into certain destruction. Boussard, listening only to the voice of humanity, reproached his friends with their cowardice and at length prevailed upon them to take home his wife and children. Having tied one end of the rope round him and fastened the other to the pier, he plunged into the sea.—Twenty times did the waves hurl him back upon the beach, and as often did he plunge again into the raging billows. A fresh wave flung him towards the ship, and he disappeared beneath her. A general cry of horror proclaimed his destruction. But he had only dived to lay hold of a sailor whom the sea had swept from the deck, and whom he contrived to take senseless to the shore. A last attempt to reach the ship proved successful; he climbed her side, and conveyed to the crew the rope by which they were drawn ashore one after another. But Boussard had not yet finished his glorious work. Exhausted with his exertions, he was conducted by his friends to the nearest house. A gust of wind wafted to the shore the cry of a passenger who had been left behind, and Boussard soon learned that there was another fellow-creature to save. He felt his strength renewed, and, before those that were about him were aware, he had rushed out of the house, plunged again into the sea, and was battling with the same difficulties which he had before encountered, and which he overcame with the like success. The passenger was saved. Eight out of ten persons owed their lives to his courageous exertions. Louis XVI. made him a present of a thousand francs, and settled on him a pension of three hundred. He was appointed keeper of the pier lighthouse—an office which has ever since been held by the Boussards, descending from father to son; and not a year has passed unmarked by deeds worthy of the first possessor. Close to the parapet of the pier of Dieppe is a pole covered with copper, to which is fastened a chain. Here, in every storm since 1777, whether in the night or day, a Boussard has taken his station, clinging to the chain, and served as a warning voice to those whom danger and the tempestuous sea pursued into the harbour.—And though the waves broke over him, though they washed him from his post of honour, rising from their bosom he would again give advice with his speaking trumpet, in defiance of the sea and all its efforts. Fifty times has a Boussard risked his life to save the lives of others. Napoleon ordered a house to be built for him close to the spot where the first Boussard performed his heroic achievement. He gave him the cross of honour. For more than half a century, whenever there has been a vessel or a fellow-creature to save, the people have asked, 'Have we no Boussard here?'"

Law of Advertising.—Although the following has nearly gone the rounds of the press, we insert it, in order to impress on the minds of advertisers, the necessity there is for being explicit in their instructions to printers:

Court of Requests.—O'Connell vs. Stokes. This was an action (brought by the plaintiff, a newspaper proprietor, against the defendant, who had occasion to advertise in his paper) to recover the amount of an advertisement which had been inserted forty-five times, on the ground that the advertisement had been intended for one insertion only. The manuscript order was produced, and appeared *indefinite*. The case had been some time under the consideration of his Honor, who, in his anxiety that strict justice should be done between proprietors of newspapers and the public, had taken the opinion of two of the judges on the subject, and agreed with them in deciding that "newspaper proprietors were justified in continuing the insertion of advertisements not ordered for any specified number of times until the same were ordered to be withdrawn." His Honor said it was desirable that the public should be made acquainted with this decision, in order that persons having occasion to advertise, may be aware of the necessity of stating on their orders the number of insertions they may require; if they neglect to do so, it was unreasonable to expect newspaper proprietors to attend to that which it was clearly the advertiser's own business. A verdict was then entered for the plaintiff. —*Irish Paper.*

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

[*From the Bishop of Madras's Charge.*]

"Among the many sources of comfort during my journey through Tinnavelly, one of the greatest has been a sight for which I candidly confess I was not prepared—the sight of *whole Christian villages*. He, alone, that has passed some time in a heathen land, engaged in the work of the ministry, can understand the delight I felt at finding myself met, welcomed and surrounded by crowds of native professing Christians, whose countenances spoke a most intelligent welcome, for it was impossible to mistake the language of their happy faces. They were at peace; the peace of God had been made known to them at least, if not fully brought home to their hearts; and when I observed their look of joyful recognition upon perceiving their clergyman, I almost felt myself at home. It is a very great advantage both to minister and people, when the latter are enabled to come out and entirely separate themselves from their heathen countrymen. As long as they dwell together in the same village, they are exposed to frequent and most alarming temptations as the unclean thing is almost always before their eyes. We all know the force of old associations and first impressions; and for the uneducated, just awakened native Christian, the pagoda or the devil-temple will always be a dangerous neighbour to the church. Wherever, therefore, it is practicable, I would most strongly encourage the founding of native villages. I would rather have one village entirely Christian, than congregations in two villages where Christian and heathen dwell together; and what has been already done in this work, assures me that in the course of time much more will be accomplished; and that where we have now isolated Christian villages, our successors will see marked on the map of India *a Christian district*. It will, however, be long before this blessed state of things is brought about; and in the meantime it is for us to continue patient in well doing, hoping all things for the future, and endeavouring all things for the present. This, I say, is *our* part; for I fully identify myself with the labours and the hopes of my clergy, and am proud to bear the title of *a Missionary Bishop.*".

EXTRAORDINARY VOYAGE—VESSEL BROUGHT FROM THE WEST INDIES BY TWO MEN.

On Tuesday evening the schooner Whim, Captain Kerridge, belonging to Harwich, arrived in the West India Import Dock from St. Domingo, with a cargo of mahogany, after a passage of sixty four days. The voyage was performed under the most extraordinary circumstances, and is, we believe unparalled in the annals of navigation.

The crew of the Whim, on leaving St. Domingo, consisted of five persons—viz., the captain, mate, two men and a boy. Four days after sailing the mate George Strutt (unmarried, but the only support of a widowed mother), caught a severe cold during a succession of tremendous gale, which prevented him from attending to his duty, and notwithstanding the remedies, which were kindly furnished by the captain, he gradually got worse, and on the twelfth day he expired. Next morning his body was consigned to a grave in the abyss of the ocean, the prayers for the dead having been previously read over it by the master.

Captan Kerridge being thus deprived of the services of his chief officer, his duties were necessarily rendered doubly laborious and irksome; but, unfortunately, he had soon to contend with greater hardships and privations.

A few days after the death of the mate, one of the seamen, named Michael Shey, a native of Kinsale, Ireland, was attacked with a lingering disease, and being confined to his hammock in the forecastle, he was unable to perform any kind of duty. In this state he has arrived with the vessel in the West India Import Dock. About the time of the mate's death the apprentice got also disabled, in consequence of a severe ulcerated leg which, rendered him unable to stand, and he, too, has been brought home an invalid, and it is feared an amputation of the leg will become necessary to save his life.

There was now only left the captain and one seaman, named John Lilly, to bring the schooner to England, a distance of nearly 4,000 miles! This they deemed a task almost impracticable; but, as their lives, the vessel, and valuable cargo must be sacrificed if they did not persevere, Captain Kerridge, and his only remaining seaman (Lilly), resolved on prosecuting at all hazards the voyage. The weather was, at the advanced period of the season, unusually tempestuous. Captain Kerridge stating that he never experienced such a continuation of heavy gales, at times approaching to a hurricane.—The foreyard and part of the schooner's sails were blown away during one of these tornadoes, and they were not replaced by others, the captain having to steer the vessel, and one man being incapable of making a reefit of sails, &c. In this partly disabled state the voyage was continued, and Captain Kerridge and Lilly, when almost worn out with fatigue, described a ship at some distance from them, and on nearing each other, Captain Kerridge solicited from the master of the strange vessel one of his crew to assist him, at the same time acquainting him with his distressed condition. Captain K. was answered by the master that he also was short of his crew, and could not spare any of his men.

Captain Kerridge did not fall in with another vessel until he reached longitude 15 W. Having perceived a sail at a short distance, he hoisted a signal flag, and the ship, belonging to St. John, New Brunswick, and bound for Liverpool, immediately bore down upon him, and the captain kindly gave Captain Kerridge one of his crew. Thus manned, the Whim successfully accomplished the remainder of the voyage, and that notwithstanding having been exposed to the late disastrous gales.

Strange to state, Captain Kerridge had not a chronometer on board the Whim, and his arrival from St. Domingo, under all these extraordinary circumstances, is almost a miracle.

The schooner and her valuable cargo are, we understand, partly insured, and as the owners, underwriters, and others have been by Captain Kerridge's unexampled courage and indomitable perseverance, as also that of Lilly the seaman, prevented from sustaining a heavy loss, it is to be hoped that such untiring zeal, suffering, and fatigue, will not be permitted to go unrewarded.—Liverpool Mail.

Lake Ontario.—Commodore Barrie, I believe, tried with the deep sea lines, without finding bottom in the centre, and I know that between Toronto and Niagara, which is the most stormy part of the lake, eighty or ninety fathoms are an insufficient lead. Dr. Daubeny, in one of his interesting experiments last autumn, had seventy-five or eighty fathoms of line out, with the clever instrumint he intended for ascertaining the temperature and qualities of water at great depths, without any symptoms of bottom.—*Sir R. Bonnycastle's Canadas*, 1841.

Education of the Higher Classes in Italy.—The education of the higher classes shares, in the present age, the advance which is taken place in that of their inferiors. Its amount, and the manner in which it is imparted, vary infinitely in different towns and, in different ranks, and according to the circumstances of particular families. But it is a mistake to suppose that the higher orders in Italy are altogether illiterate. Their education, like that of the clergy, is old-fashioned scholastic, and very deficient in attention to practical branches of knowledge; the Latin classes, a smattering of philosophy, and the accomplishments of a gentleman, embrace the most common circle of instruction far the males. But those Italian gentlemen who distinguish themselves in literature and art, belong to a class of students or amateurs, not indeed absolutely numerous but very far from being small in comparison with the same class in the aristocracy of other nations. The usual course for the highest of the nobility is a private education under a clerical tutor, from whose hands they generally pass to one of the aristocratic colleges.—*Cabinet Library.*

The Armouries of France.—"On the 1st of January, 1840," says the *Temps*, "the quantity of fire-arms in good condition at the disposal of the French Government was 2,940,150—viz., 2,603,801 muskets, of which 230,464 were in the hands of the regular troops, 831,554 in those of the National Guards, and 1,541,783 in magazine. Since 1840 a great number of National Guards have been disarmed, and the latter number must therefore be much increased. There were also 152,025 musketoons, of which 49,323 were in the hands of the regular troops, 24,076 in those of the National Guards, and 78,622 in magazine; and 184,336 pistols, 56,019 of which were in the hands of the regular troops, 7,156 in those of the National Guards, and 113,191 in magazine. To refit all these arms on the percussion principle would cost 14,700,940f., but as it is only necessary at present to alter those carried by the regular army, a credit of 3,600,000f. was opened by a law of the 6th of May for applying the percussion principle to 700,000 stand. This important operation should have commenced in 1840, and had been terminated in 1841. How has it been done? In England, Germany, and Russia, all the troops will soon be armed according to the new system." An order for 1,000 carbines has just been sent by the Minister of War to the royal manufactory at St. Etienne.

Capital Punishments.—A correspondent of the London *Standard* observes: "In this age of Philanthrophy, when murderers excite sympathy, and men are found to advocate the abolition of capital punishment for the destruction of human life, I think a mode might be devised specially to indulge those amiable persons, by authorising to each parish a registry, where every of mature age, entertaining such opinions, on inscribing his name, should be entitled to be murdered without subjecting his murderers to a punishment so very inconvenient.—Printed lists should be placarded in the usual public places, to enable gentlemen of destructive habits to know their privileged friends, and show their gratitude.

German Soldiers.—A German soldier seldom thought of food or rest for the night until his horse had been provided for. The noble animals themselves seemed perfectly aware of this attention on the part of the riders, and I have often been amused by seeing some of the horses of the Germans run after their master with all the playfulness of a dog. The consequence of this attention to their horses was, they were in condition when those of our own cavalry were dying, or in an otherwise very deplorable state; this without wishing to throw a disparagement upon our own countrymen, I attribute to difference of custom between the two countries.—We never saw a German vidette or express galloping furiously, that we did not immediately know there was work for some one to do. While on outpost duty their vigilance was most admirable.—*Costello's Adventures of a Soldier.*

British News.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[From the Hampshire Telegraph.]

Whether it will be the probability that the French troops will march into Spain, or that some secret cause exists to induce our Government to be on the alert, certain it is that very extended naval equipments are ordered to be in progress. In this dockyard 30 additional shipwrights are ordered to be entered, together with 15 sailmakers; and 20 seamen of the Victory are to be uninterruptedly employed in the rigging house. In addition to which it is directed that masts, yards, spars, rigging, sails, and boats are to be kept in readiness at this port for 12 sail-of-the-line and four 50-gun frigates. Major General Lord Saltoun, C. B., K. C. H., whose services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo were eminent, is appointed to second Sir Hugh Gough in the China expedition. His Lordship takes out with him the 98th Regiment, and detachments of other regiments in addition, to the amount of 2,000 men. The 87th Regiment, from the Mauritius, and the 50th Regiment from Calcutta, will also proceed on this service, and a company of artillery embarks immediately from England, to augment his Lordship's reinforcement.—All the men of war destined for these distant operations are to lend their aid in conveying men and stores; and we give a list of ships which are applicable to the service, and which we think will be called upon—namely, the Belleisle, Apollo, Resistance, and Sapphire, troopers; the Malabar, 72, L'Agle, 50, Isis, 50, Belvidera, 42, Pique, 36, North Star, 26, Spartan, 26, Hazard, 18, and Heroine, 16. The Pique, 36, Capt. Yates, and the Crocodile, 26, Capt. Milne, arrived on Wednesday, in 18 days from Halifax. These ships sailed in company, the Pique having reached Spithead only four hours before the Crocodile. The North Star, destined for China, is ordered to take on board, in addition to her armament, two shell guns. She is also to be supplied with an additional number of rockets and other ordnance stores. She will proceed to Singapore, the latter end of the ensuing week.—The Cornwallis, 72. Andromache, 28, Grecian, 16, and Camelion, 10, were at the Cape of Good Hope on the 7th of September. The Cornwallis and Camelion were to proceed in a few days for India. The Orestes, 18, Comman. Hambly, was paid off, in this harbour yesterday.—The Britannia, 120, Captain Mansel was paid off to-day.—The Styx steam-frigate, Capt. Vidal, will proceed on Tuesday to Terceira, to survey the rock thrown up by an earthquake.—The Acorn, 16, Commander Adams, left St. Helena for the coast of Africa, on the 5th of Sept.—The President, 50, and the Acteon, 26, arrived at Lima, from Ysslay, on the 4th of July. The Vindictive, 50, is having a 10-inch gun fitted on a pivot, at the after part of her quarter deck. The Apollo and Sapphire, in this harbour, are being hurried to receive on board troops for China. The Sovereign transport arrived yesterday from Malta; she left Gibraltar on the 2d inst. The Scorpion, 10, Lieut. Gayton, arrived at Spithead yesterday, from the Mediterranean, where she has been stationed for upwards of four years and a half. The Tyne, 26, Capt. Townsend, arrived late this evening from the Mediterranean. H. M. B. Viper, Lieut. Carter, cammander, fitting at this port for packet service on the Rio de Janeiro station, is to be dispatched on the 27th inst. for her destination. The Heroine, 10 gun brig, Lt. T. D. Stewart, at present fitting at Woolwich, is ordered to be ready for sea by the 20th inst.

Upwards of 140 newly raised men have been received here during the past week. Sixty anchors, and the same number of chain cables, with buoys, &c., are ordered to be sent to China, for the purpose of throwing booms across the rivers and canals, and thus preventing fire-rafts being sent down to destroy our shipping. A large quantity of anchors and chain cables with other necessary fittings, is ordered from Woolwich, to be shipped in the Apollo and Sapphire troop ships, for conveyance to China, and the remainder will be taken out by the other ships for the same quarter. The Acheron steam vessel, Lieut. A. Kennedy, is ordered home from the Mediteranean. The Devastation steam frigate, Commander Reginald Henry, ordered to be ready at Woolwich by the 20th inst., is appointed to convey the Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander, who was consecrated on Sunday last Bishop of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, to the seaport of Joppa, about 40 miles from the holy city, the scene of his future labours. The Devastation will remain on the Mediterranean station.—The accident which lately happened to the machinery of the Styx Steam Frigate, has been promptly rectified. A new connecting rod came down from London on Thursday, and was soon adjusted to its place. On Saturday last the Styx left Portsmouth Harbour at the commencement of the flood tide, and made a trial voyage round the Isle of Wight, performing the distance in six hours, against tide nearly the whole way. The engine was found to be in excellent order, and acted most beautifully, making from 18 to 19 revolutions per minute, with a superabundance of steam blowing off, enough for three or four more revolutions per minute. Mr. Taplin, the Government engineer, attended the trial, and expressed himself highly gratified with the result. The speed, by log, was ascertained to be full ten knots—that is nearly 11¾ statute miles per hour—a very excellent speed, when it is considered that this vessel is 1100 tons burden, and drawing 14 feet 7 inches of water at the time, and having engines of only 280 horse power. It is understood to be in contemplation to razee the Melville to a double bank frigate. The number of men victualled last week at this port was upwards of 5,300, being a larger number than during any week since the peace.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 11.—The Volcano and Avon steamers have arrived this week from Liverpool, with 200 newly raised men for the navy; the latter has taken part of them to Portsmouth, and the Volcano has returned to Liverpool. The Siren, 16, Commander W. Smith, and Ferrett, 10, Lieut. C. H. Lapidge, were paid advance wages on the 10th. The Siren, takes out Captain Ogle to join the Southampton on the South American station, and afterwards proceeds to China; the Ferret will proceed to the coast of Africa. The Cambrian, 36, Captain H. D. Chads, sailed for Bombay, on the 8th, with Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India; she will proceed thence to join the China expedition. The Malabar, 72, Captain Sir G. R. Sartorius, was towed into the Sound by the Avon steamer on the 7th. In Harbour—The Caledonia, San Josef, Belleisle, and Spartan. In the Sound—The Malabar, Siren, and Ferret.

THE ARMY.

Her Majesty's steam-vessel Alban, having on board the draft from the depot companies of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, destined to join the service companies, consisting of First Lieutenant Agnew, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, and 44 privates, arrived at Cork from Kingstown Harbour on the 9th instant, and the draft was disembarked, to await the arrival of the Boyne transport (now daily expected) which is to convey it and the drafts of the 19th and 88th Regiments to Malta. The drafts from the depot companies of the 1st Battalion the Royal, 5th, 46th, and 48th Regiments, under orders to join the service companies of those Corps, embarked at Cork on the 11th instant, on board the Alban steamer, for Chatham, to be transhipped to the Java transport, for conveyance to Gibraltar. The following are the names of the officers and number of men of which those corps consist, viz:—1st Foot, 1st Battalion, Captain Sampson, Lieutenant Mitchelson, 2 serjeants, and 50 rank and file; 5th Fusileers, Major Johnston, Capt. Woodward, 1 serjeant, and 25 rank and file; 46th Regt. Captain Childe, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 40 rank and file; 48th Regiment, Ensign Watson, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 40 rank and file. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, of the 48th Regiment, is to embark in charge of these drafts.

Lieutenant Lee, of the 77th, met with a serious accident on Monday evening last. It appears that after having disembarked from the Sheerness steam-boat, and while walking up the Sun Hard, he slipped and fell backward, and fractured his skull. He was picked up senseless, and conveyed to the hospital in a very precarious state.

FALL OF A CLIFF.—DOVER, Nov. 24.—Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, before the workmen proceeded on the railroad, there was an immense fall of the cliff on the Round Down, covering many acres of the sea. Fortunately there were no lives lost. It will save much expense to the undertaking, as it would have had to be taken down. It has covered many rods of the sea wall, but the wall has not suffered.

EXTENSIVE FIRE NEAR GLASGOW.—On Tuesday morning the 23d inst., shortly before three o'clock, the upper flat of the very extensive cotton-spinning works of Messrs. J. Barthotomew & Co., at Borrowfield, was discovered to be on fire. The extent of the loss by the fire is estimated at nearly 40,000*l.*, including buildings, machinery, cotton, &c. of which there can scarcely be a doubt a large portion might have been saved had the Glasgow engines been promptly sent out. As it is, however, the west wing—about 130 feet in length and five stories high has been saved, by which a further loss of £15,000 has been prevented. The premises were fully insured.

THAMES TUNNEL.—A thoroughfare was yesterday effected in this work, and made use of, for the first time, by the whole of the directors and some of the original subscribers, who had assembled upon the occasion. The shield having been advanced to the shaft at Wapping, a considerable opening was cut in the brick-work, and it was through this the party, who had met at Rotherhithe, were enabled to pass, thus opening the first subterranean communication between the opposite shores of the river. Upon their arrival at the shaft the party were greeted by the workmen with most hearty cheers. The veteran engineer, Sir I. Brunel, appeared highly gratified at the happy result of all his past anxiety and arduous labour. The shield will continue its advance until it has afforded space for the formation of the remainder of the tunnel, which is expected to be completed in about three weeks hence.

Mr. Kennedy, the editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, as going out, in the service of Government, to Texas, and will, most probably, ultimately have the appointment which the late Government bestowed on captain Elliot, of consul in that country. Accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy, he sailed from Liverpool on Friday in the Acadia royal mail steamer, for the United States.—*Hull Packet.*

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—We learn that the Rev. G. F. Bates, late vicar of West Malling, besides legacies to numerous relatives, and to some private friends and each of his servants, has bequeathed 500*l.* Three per Cent Consols to St. David's College, Lampeter, South Wales; 500*l* of the same stock to the Metropolitan Church Building Fund; 250*l* stock to the Church Missionary Society; 200*l* stock to the Prayer Book and Homily Society; 500*l* for the use of a school in West Malling, founded by a Mr. Tresse.

THE FINE ARTS.—WHITEHALL, November 22, 1841.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G.; the right Honourable Lord Lyndhurst; his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln, the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.; the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, the Right Honourable Lord Francis Egerton, the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, C.C.B.; the Right Honourable Viscount Melbourne, the Right Honourable Lord Ashburton, the Right Honourable Lord Colborne, the Right Honourable Charles Shaw Lefevre, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; the Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart.; Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.; Henry Gally Knight, Esquire; Benjamin Hawes, junior, Esq.; Henry Hallam, Esq.; Samuel Rogers, Esq.; George Vivian, Esq.; and Thomas Wyse, Esq., her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring whether advantages might not be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, for promoting and encouraging the fine arts.

FIRE IN WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—On Monday last, about half-past three, A. M., an alarm of fire in Woolwich Dockyard was given by one of the police on duty, who observed smoke issuing from a large wooden building, used for the purpose of making Grant's patent fuel. A plentiful supply of water, together with the prompt attendance of the engines, prevented the spread of the devouring element; but the building in which the fire originated, being constructed entirely of wood, and fortunately detached from the other parts of the yard, was burnt to the ground. The prompt and able assistance rendered by the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships in the river and basin, was most praiseworthy. Though various reports respecting the fire have been put in circulation, and much alarm created in the minds of the public, yet it is quite preposterous to consider it in any other light than the result of an accident. It is supposed to have originated from one of the iron pipes under a portion of the wood having become overheated to such a degree as to cause the timber to ignite. The loss incurred does not amount to more than 30*l* or 40*l*. We regret to state that there was a young man, named Johnston, lost his life on the occasion. The fog was so dense that, on making towards the fire, he walked into the basin, and, though an excellent swimmer, he was drowned. He is supposed to have been stunned in consequence of his head falling against an iron chain. His body was found shortly afterwards.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND BULLION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The last *Gazette* contains the return of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom according to the new act, embracing the period of four weeks preceding the 13th of November. From this return it appears that the average circulation of the Bank of England for the above mentioned period was £17,000,000, which shows a decrease, as compared with the preceding four weeks, ending the 16th of October, of £275,000.

The country circulation in England shows a decrease, as compared with the preceding month, of £63,490, which has been produced by a decrease in the joint stock banks of £98,249, less a slight increase in the private banks of £34,759. The total decrease in the circulation of England is, therefore, £338,490.

In Scotland there has been an increase of £179,833, and in Ireland an increase of £698,541. The result of the whole, therefore, presents an increase in the total circulation of the United Kingdom of £539,384, being the excess of the average of the month ending the 13th of November, as compared with the month ending the 16th of October.

The average amount of bullion in the Bank of England during the month ending the 13th of November was £1,218,000, showing a decrease, as compared with the preceding month, of £72,000. This amount agrees with tolerable accuracy with the estimate which was formed from the last quarterly return of the Bank of England, ending the 9th of November.

HOLLAND

Our Amstesdam letters mention a report that the cabinet council have determined to bring the army upon a footing of war, of completing the twelve regiments of infantry, of calling under arms all the men belonging to the levies of 1837-8-9-40, and of completing them with the levy of the present year, if insufficient. All sorts of conjectures as to such a proceeding in the midst of tranquillity are uttered, some thinking it an answer to a kind of threatning note from Prussia, while others connect it with the affairs of Belgium. The state of the Amsterdam Bourse would seem to show that the notion of the arming had spread there, and had made an unfavourable impression, for while the intelligence from London and America was favourable, every description of Dutch security was flat. In the papers an offical announcement from the finance minister has appeared, calling upon the holders of 3½ per cent. stock to tender notes, saying at what price they will sell 300,000 florins of that stock, which the government intends to cancel. This is the first time such an operation has taken place, previous ministers having always bought in the market the stock they intended to cancel. The proceeding was generally approved of, but abuses were feared, and in some cases it was rumoured that large purchases had been made for the sake of a tender.

THE CONSPIRACY IN BRUSSELS.

Tranquillity is completely restored in Brussels. The only new details of any importance relate to the seizure of two bronze percussion guns, with a quantity of bullets. On the diligence from Paris were also seized some boxes, containing a howitzer, some balls, and some muskets. A report having been circulated that the individuals under arrest had partizans in the army, and especially in the corps of the the Guides, the officers of that corps have presented an address to General Count d'Hane de Steenhuyse, declaring their wish to renew the oath of fidelity to the King, and praying that a rigid enquiry may be set on foot to prove the groundlessness of the report in question.

M. Delcourt, the examining judge, is appointed to investigate the charges against the persons arrested on account of the late conspiracy. The investigation is proceeding with all possible diligence.

It is believed that, among the person arrested, there are only eight or ten at most against whom there are any serious charges.

The son of Vandersmissen was set at liberty on the evening of the 3d inst. Messrs. Delcourt and Bemelmans have directed several arrests.

TRAINING AND DRILLING IN CHINA.

(TRANSLATIONS.)

PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

Ke, governor, and E fooynen of Canton, for the purpose of again enlightening the villagers with reference to the practice of their military exercises, in masses, or enrolled corps. for the purpose of their defence (against the English).

It is well-known that it is the duty of the standing army to protect the people: but the protection given to the people by the army differs in degree from the self-protection of the people; for the strength of the army is fixed, and the troops do not like the people to come altogether in crowds; the regulars have allotted posts to guard; not like the people, who rush to all parts of the neighbourhood; in giving battle certain times are fixed; and not like the people who follow their own inclinations in this matter; for if one hamlet rises 100 villages follow; and as the city is strong (a well fortified city is called a "golden city:" the walls are of solid metal, and the ditch of water of a boiling fluid! implying the ditch is too hot to be crossed) and one man stepping forth will unite myriads in the cause; and then you possess the talent and power of opposing force to force, and warding off contemptuous treatment (by foreigners).

Lately, when the city was attacked on the northern side, the lads of 100 villages united to attack the English barbarians, and killed upwards of a hundred of them. They all performed a most righteous and patriotic act and carried it through most efficaciously, to the deep delight of the hearts of men.

We, the said superior officers, have already ordered magistrates of the Nanhae and Panyu districts to repair in person to the said villages, and examine minutely into all the particulars. We have also ordered the three Sze officers and the salt commissioners to consult with the Kwang-chow-foo on the bestowment of rewards, commendations, and compassion.

However, although now dwelling in security, the past danger cannot be forgotten, and the end must be regarded as the beginning. We should rear to the stratagems of days long gone by, and not be slack in our hostile intentions; all of ye should increase your strenuous efforts. Those who do not unite with the mass, or are not enrolled, let them come forward for the protection of the community, who will then be enabled to dwell in their old residences; and he who can drive out the wicked, crue, land ruthless murderers will induce joy, peace, and plenty. Let the braves who are versed in stratagems unite with one mind, and carry their plans to perfection. Do not ungratefuly disappoint our sanguine hopes. Let all, without opposition, implicitly obey. A special proclamation. 5th moon, 8th day (June 26).

The Emperor's reply to the Generalissimo. Yishan's report on the attack on, and ransom of, the city of Canton, on the 24th and 25th of May, 1841.

In a despatch from the great military council to the imperial commissioner and rebel-quelling Generalissimo Yih, the selected assistant great ministers, Lung, Yang, and Tse, the Governer-General of the two Kwang, Ke, the general of Kwangchow district, Ko, the Fooyuen, E and the Footung Yuh, the following imperial edict was enclosed:—

"On the 29th of the fourth moon (June 18), we, the military council, received the (following) imperial edict:—

"Yih and his colleagues have reported that the English barbarian ships attacked the provincial city, but the troops who guarded it feared not for its safety, and affairs were managed according to the emergencies of the case.

"On looking at the report, I thoroughly understand the whole of it. The English barbarians, after engaging, have twice retreated before my troops; thus the affair has already become weakened, and the strength (of the English) has been strongly pressed upon whenever put forth in the battle's strife.

"The said barbarians are like dogs and sheep in their disposition:—

"A dog in forehead, but in heart a deer;"

they are not worth an argument.

"Moreover, they have already been chastised and repressed and the terrific majesty of my soldiers has already been manifested, and the resident inhabitants of the city have through their multitudinous troubles presented petitions.

"Further, it is authenticated that Yishan has reported that the said barbarians doff their caps and perform the proper ceremonies, and have begged and prayed that he will transmit their report, imploring for favour. I, the emperor, believe in you (the said high officers), and that the trouble and vexation of your minds (through the prayers and supplications of the people) drove you to extremities, or forced you to temporise, and induced you to request me to allow the (English) trade.

"The said generalissimo should enjoin severe orders on the said barbarian officer that he immediately retire every one of his ships of war, and send them to the outer ocean, surrender all the batteries, and be implicitly obedient to the laws; then only may, they merely trade, according to custom, nor allow them in opposition to the prohibitions to smuggle opium But if they dare purposely to oppose the prohibitions, then decidedly no indulgence shall be shown, nor any excuse allowed.

"I direct the generalissimo and his colleagues to meet the governor and lieutenant-governor, and with all their hearts and souls, and staength, to consult on and devise plans of management; and when everything is safely settled to report all the particulars.

"It is impossible to fathom the dispositions of the barbarians; and it is right to prepare secret means of defence, nor should there be the least degree of negligence or remissness; wait until after the barbarian ships have retired, then quickly resume possession of the forts, and guard and maintain the important passes, and such-like places.

"Build new and strong forts, and put the old in the best possible state of defence. If the English barbarians evince any disposition to be proud and domineering, then the troops should be led on to exterminate them; for it must not be, because favour has been bestowed on them, that their extortions in all matters should be unopposed.

"Here is a supplementary report.

"Number of the houses of the resident inhabitants beyond the walls have been hurt.

I order Ke and E immediately to depute officers for the special purpose of examining clearly, to tranquillise, soothe, and compassionate the people. As there is stored up in the provincial treasury 2,800,000 taels weight of silver, I order arrangements be made for the Hong merchants to replace it by instalments in successive years; permit no specious delays. I also order that when methods of management have been consulted and determined upon, they be carried into effect.

Forward this edict at the rate of 600 le a day, and order all men quickly to inform themselves of contents. Respect this.

FATAL DUEL AT THE BAGNI DI LOCCA.

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1841.

Nothing can equal the consternation and desolation that has reigned here for the last week, owing to the fatal duel I am about to give an account of: which was rendered the more appalling from being the sequel of more than usual gaiety and hilarity. Lady Bulwer had wound up the season with a small *fete* to the Grand Duke, which had swelled into a large one by the arrival from Viareggia of Prince and Princesses Poniatowsky, Colonna, Trecasi, Counts Paul Esterhazy, Zackrewsky, &c. And the bachelors at the Baths, not to be outdone, on the following Friday gave a most splendid ball and supper to the Duke, and all the *beau monde* still at the Baths. The most active on the committee was the Duke of Lucca's favorite chamberlain, an Englishman by the name of Crooke, and the lamented subject of this memoir. Being a very handsome young man, of nine-and-twenty, exceedingly good-natured, and totally free from affection, he was a universal favorite; and, on the night of this fatal ball, exerted himself more than ever to please. As we have before stated, nothing could be more brilliant and successful than the ball. At supper Sir Richard Henniker went through the English abomination of making "*a speech*," the purport of which was, that hitherto we had imagined that only English Sovereigns were perfectly gentlemen, but since we had known the Duke of Lucca we should be compelled to widen the list. The Duke replied in the same strain, adding, that though born in Italy, he had an English heart, and was never so happy as when surrounded by the English. In short, though his Royal Highness was to have left the Baths the next day, a dinner to the gentlemen of the ball committee, and a ball to the ladies, were announced for the following Wednesday, at the Ducal Palace.

The satisfaction of all parties was at its height; but, unfortunately as far back as last year, a quarrel had taken place between Mr. Crooke, and Mr. Plowden, a banker of Florence, on the subject of a contested "woman;" and although a challenge had been sent to Mr. Plowden, *a meeting did not take place.* This unsatisfied feud had never subsided. Mr. Crooke exerted his influence to exclude Mr. Plowden from the Ducal Palace, and it was rumored that the latter had revenged himself by some very severe and condemnatory observations on Mr. Crooke, and on the Duke also, which reaching Mr. Crooke's ear, he vowed he would never rest till he had satisfaction. Accordingly on the morning of the ball, Mr. Crooke in driving by, shook his whip over Mr. Plowden on the piazza, and pantomimically spat at him; the result of which was, of course a challenge and even at the ball, Mr. Crooke jostled past the banker, measured him from head to foot with his eye, and offered him every other insult that the time and place would admit of. But in the midst of poor Crooke's assumed gaiety he had a presentiment of his approaching fate; for he remarked to a friend, that the wax lights over the doors were like those that would soon burn over his shroud. The ball lasted till half past six in the morning, and Mr. Crooke stayed till the last, when he returned home, exchanged his ball dress for a full suit of black, and repaired on horseback (as did Mr. Plowden, the latter dressed entirely in white), to a mountain called Tore di Cava, some seven miles from the Bagni. Many saw them depart, but all thought they were merely going to take a morning ride to get rid of the fumes of the champagne.

Arrived at the place of meeting, Mr. Collette, (son of General Collette), Mr. Plowden's second, said to Mr. Carrol, (Mr. Crooke's second.) "For God's sake let us try and arrange this business!" "Impossible," was the reply. "It has gone too far." Mr. Plowden got the chance of the first fire—the ground was measured—the signal was given. It has been stated that Mr. Collette said, "Plowden, *fire low*;" and that he did so. The bullet entered his antagonist's left hip. Poor Crooke fell, weltering in his blood; but extending his hand to Mr. Plowden, said he had no further animosity to him, and that he could not have done otherwise thanfight, as he had been goaded to it in every possible way. The poor victim was then carried down on a ladder five miles in a broiling sun, to the miserable hovel where he died; Dr. Saunders, who was in attendance, being obliged to stop and bleed him twice on the way. No sooner had the wounded man arrived at the cottage at the foot of the mountain, than he begged, as a last request, that Mrs. N—n, a very beautiful widow, to whom he was passionately attached, but who had refused him a week before, might be sent for, notwithstanding her positive rejection to his suit. Humanity forbad her to refuse the request of the dying man; and accordingly, accompanied by her sister, she immediately repaired to the fatal spot, as did the Grand Duke, evincing the most affectionate *precoyance*, by alighting at some distance from the cottage, so that the poor sufferer might not be disturbed by the noise of carriage-wheels and trampling of horses. Every medical man that could be had, far and near, both native and foreign, was called in. The Duke sat for eight hours with the poor sufferer's hand clasped in his; and at length, when all was over, and Mr. Robins, the English clergyman, read the prayers for the dead over the body, and prayed in an audible voice for mercy on those implicated, Mr. Carrol fell on the floor in a convulsion. The Duke knelt down and joined in the prayers; but the book he prayed from had been the gift of the deceased, and the first time he had ever opened it, *was over the corse of the doner!* He sobbed audibly, exclaiming, "And has it come to this? my poor, poor Crooke!"—Altogether, the scene may be imagined, but cannot be described. Fearful was the trampling of horses with expresses to and fro, as long as a spark of life or hope remained, and petrifying the silence that ensued when all was over!

The Duke has so taken the matter to heart, that he has neither eaten, drank, nor slept since, but has, with his usual considerate kindness, written an autograph letter to the unhappy father of the deceased, and ordered a beautiful marble monument—namely, a recumbent statue of his late chamberlain—to be erected at his own expense, at Leghorn, where this ill-fated and much lamented young man now lies buried. Mr. Plowden has left the Tuscan and Luccese dominions. Mr. Collette, his second, has got safely away; but Mr. Carrol is still under arrest in the Duke of Lucca's Palace, who treats him with the greatest kindness.

FOR SALE, And immediate Possession given—That well known and *Fire Proof* Brick Building, the Hibernian Hotel, with all the improvements thereunto belonging;—being so well known it needs no further description. Terms will be liberal.

Nov 19. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

NEW BRICK BUILDING, 23x28 feet, four stories, with a Cellar underneath, fronting on Nelson street. Possession can be given immediately, apply to

Nov. 19. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LEASE—For One or More Years:

THE DWELLING HOUSE, Out Buildings, and large Garden, in rear, fronting on the West side of Germain street; presently occupied by Mr. E. Stephen. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to

Nov. 26. W. H. STREET.

Just Printed,

And for sale at the stores of Messrs G. & E. Sears, and Messrs. Fraser and Avery, Booksellers:

A TRACT

SHEWING THE DANGEROUS CHARACTER OF

THE OXFORD TRACTS,

With Testimonies against them.

Price 3d each, or three for 7½d. Nov. 5.

Raisins, Onions, &c.

Landing ex schr. Margaret Traynor, from Boston:

40 DOZEN CORN BROOMS, 20 dozen Painted Pails; 10 do. Hickory Axe Handles, 10 do Manilla Clothes Lines,
100 Boxes (halves and quarters) Bunch Raisins;
30 Barrels ONIONS;
5 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Boxes Chocolate; 1 case Cinnamon.

Ex Martha Brae, from Halifax:
10 Casks Pale SEAL OIL,
20 Boxes London Sperm Candles.

☞The subscribers are happy to announce, that they have saved the greater part of their stock of fine Pekoe flavoured CONGO, which has given so much satisfaction.

JARDINE & CO.
Corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets
Dec. 3.

Tea, Candles, Soap, &c.

Per *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool:

35 CHESTS souchong TEA; 15 do. Pekoe flavored Congo ditto, [a superior article for family use]; 30 hampers Cheshire, double Gloster and Cheddar CHEESE; 2 tons Glasgow Pale Yellow SOAP.

Per *Orbit*, from London—50 boxes of Wax Wick Mould Candles; 20 ditto dipt ditto.

Per *Charlotte*, from Halifax—150 boxes Raisins;

With an extensive stock of Raw and Refined Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Pickles, &c. &c. are offered for sale at lowest market prices, at the Tea Warehouse, Prince William street.

19th Dec. JAMES MALCOLM.

J. M. hereby notifies all persons indebted to him by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, to call and pay up their respective accounts before the first of January, as it is his intention on that day to make an alteration in his present business.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book Account, that they will please call and settle the same immediately, as all Accounts remaining unsettled on the 31st December next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

NATHAN & CHAS. GODSOE.
Stall in E. Barlow & Sons building, corner of Market Square and King street.

Dec. 1841.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Blacksmith business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. J. H. BRODERICK, at the foot of Portland street, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage in the following branches, viz:—*Carriage and Sleigh Ironing, Mill Work, Edge Tools*, and jobbing in general.

The subscriber further solicits that the patronage so liberally extended to his late Father may be continued to him.

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to

12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

☞REMOVAL.

THE General Agency for *Moffatt's Life Pills and Phanix Bitters* is removed to the store occupied by Mr. D. AYMAR, corner of Princess and Germain streets, one door from its former stand.

25th November.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having now removed into his new BRICK BUILDING, West side of *Nelson street*, is prepared to receive Goods on consignment, having ample storage in buildings free from all risks of Fire, externally; and when Goods not extra-hazardous, can be insured at 5s. per cent. per month for short periods.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—ON HAND AS ABOVE—

100 barrels Mess and Prime Mess PORK,
300 barrels Prime ditto,
100 barrels prime mess, prime and cargo BEEF,
30 Puncheons Treacle; 30 hogsheads Sugar,
50 bbls. Canada Fine Flour; 50 bags ship Bread,
10 Puncheons Havanna high proof RUM,
20 tons Cordage, assorted, from rearline, houseline and spunyarn to 7½ inch shrouding;
Chain Cables and Anchors of all sizes.

October 22. J. R.

Office in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 31, 1841.

No later dates have been received from Europe since our last, nor are we aware of any particular news of importance having transpired during the week.

We would remind our friends that the Book of names for the Fishery Draft closes to-morrow, at 6 o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—As the St. Andrews Mail Coach was proceeding down the inclined plane yesterday morning for the purpose of crossing the harbour in the Ferry boat to Carleton, the horses became unmanageable in consequence of their being smooth shod and the floats very slippery. The whole four horses and coach were precipitated over the end of the landing into the dock, and we regret to state that one of the fine horses belonging to the establishment was drowned. Some boxes of specie which were in the coach and thrown out by the fall, were recovered last night at low water.

CHRISTMAS COLLECTIONS—For the benefit of the Poor. At Trinity and St. John Churches:

General collection—			
Trinity Church, morning & evening,	31	4	8
St. John Church, morning,	15	10	1
Sacramental collection—			
Trinity Church,	10	4	3½
St. John Church,	6	2	10½
	£63	1	11
St. Luke's Church, Portland,	10	0	0
St. Malachi's Church,	32	10	0
St. Peter's Church, Portland,	16	15	0
Methodist Chapel, Germain street,	14	18	8½
Centenary ditto, St. George's street,	7	5	7

We wish to correct an impression which we are informed has gone abroad respecting the explanation given in our last week's paper. That paragraph was not inserted in consequence of an article that appeared in another paper, but was written at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Portland distribution committee, on the day after the article of the 17th instant came out in our own journal.

The Semi annual visitation and examination of the Grammar School in this City took place on Monday the 20th instant, in presence of His Honor the Chief Justice, His Honor Judge Parker, the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, A. M., Rector of the Parish, Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M., Minister of St. Andrews Church, Rev. Alexander Stewart, Assistant Minister in the Parish, and J. H. Gray, Esq.

The Scholars were examined in the Classics, (Homer's Iliad, Cicero de Amicitia, Xenophon's Cyropædia, Horace's Odes, Virgil's Æneid, and Bucolics. Cæsar's Gallic War, &c.,) in the Histories of England and Rome, and Euclid; in all of which they gave great satisfaction. Particular praise was given to the Higher Classes and those examined in History; and the Board of Directors at the same time expressed themselves much pleased with the order and general arrangement of the school.

Medal this year is ALEXANDER GEORGE BRUNSWICK BOYLE, son of Dr. BOYLE, of this City. A communication to this effect has, we understand, been transmitted to the Worshipful the Mayor and the gentlemen of the Common Council.

The duties of the School will be resumed on Wednesday, 5th January next.

MADRAS SCHOOLS.—Pursuant to this direction of the Governor and Trustees, a public semi-annual examination of their Central Seminaries took place on Thursday last, in the presence of the Honorable the Chief Justice, His Worship the Mayor, the Honorable Hugh Johnston, the Reverend the Rector, L. H. Deveber, Esq and a number of others; the result of which was highly satisfactory and most gratifying to all.

The Madras School, under the care of Mr. John Mills, in the Parish of Portland, was examined on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rector, Robert Payne and Jacob Allan, Esqrs. when the Children acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the Examiners, and much to the credit of their Teacher.—*Observer.*

The celebration of the Birth of the DUKE OF CORNWALL, was observed in Halifax on the 23d instant, and the weather proved remarkably fine for the occasion. The day was appointed by the City Authorities, and the formalities commenced by the Militia Artillery firing a Royal salute at sunrise. At 11 o'clock the different Charitable Societies of Halifax, the members of the Common Council, and the Militia that took part in the ceremony, assembled on the Grand Parade, and formed a hollow square, when His Worship the Mayor proclaimed the day—a merry peal was rung by the Church bells,—the Artillery fired another salute, and the Bands played the National Anthem. The procession was then formed and proceeded to Government House, where the Lieutenant Governor, attended by his Aides-de-Camp and a Guard of Honour, received from the Presidents of the different Societies, as each passed, the Addresses prepared for the occasion, to be transmitted to Her Majesty. The inmates of the Gaol and the Poor of the city were feasted, and in the evening a Ball was given at the Masonic Hall, under the direction of the Mayor & Aldermen, which was attended by about 500 persons.—Many places were illuminated during the evening, and several other suppers and balls on a smaller scale, were given by different parties in honour of the event.

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible, consisting of Views in the Holy Land, together with many of the Remarkable Objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical Events, copied from Celebrated Pictures, principally by the Old Masters; the Landscape Scenes made from Original Sketches taken on the spot. This volume completes the promised series of the Pictorial Illustrations. The first was hurried before the public in rather an immature condition, but has since been much improved. The second and third are fine specimens of the art of pictorial illustration, the plates being executed with great delicacy of skill, and the accompanying notes being of unquestionable character for accuracy of fact and appropriateness of remark. This volume is exclusively confined to matters referred to by Scripture Similes, metaphors, and allusions abound in all eastern writings, and those of the Bible are always apposite and striking. The real nature of the sentiment conveyed often depends upon them. To understand them, therefore, is absolutely requisite to a knowledge of the sentiment, and to read the word of God without such understanding, is to glide over its pages with obscure views or total ignorance of a large portion of its meaning.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 22.—*Fire*.—On Monday a fire broke out in the back premises of Mr. Jackson's Hotel, which came near destroying the whole of that convenient and extensive range of buildings: but from the extraordinary exertions of the Fire Wards, Engine Companies and inhabitants, aided as usual, by the valuable services of the Military in Garrison, the fire was providentially subdued, with the loss only of a building used as a stable, coach house, &c.—*Royal Gazette.*

PERSECUTION.—The Bishop of Calcutta, in an Ordination sermon, most correctly depicts the inevitable

influence of any considerable extension of Puseyism in India. "I am full of fear;" (says he) "every thing is at stake. There seems something judicial in the rapid spread of its opinions. If they should come over here, and pervade the teaching of our Chaplains; the views and proceedings of our missionaries; our friendly relations with other bodies of christians, and our position amongst the Hindoos and Mahometans; *Ichabod* (i. e. the glory is departed) may be inscribed on our church in India. All real advances in the conversion of the Heathen will stop. All our scattered christian flocks will miss the sound and wholesome nourishment for their souls. Our converts will quickly dwindle away to a nominal profession. Our native catechists and missionaries will be bewildered. A scheme which substitutes itself, and form and authority of office; for weight of doctrine and activity of love, will be eagerly imbibed. The spirituality of our missions will vanish; and nothing in the world is so graceless, as the eminent Gericke once observed, as a mission without the spirit of Christ."

Holding such views, his Lordship is determined to do all in his power to avert the danger, both by faithful preaching and by careful examination of new candidates for the ministry and of the native catechists. All true christians will have cause to rejoice in his success. But we fear there is much actual disease beyond his reach. Friends of India, the Bishop's sermon above referred to, will be published shortly, when further extracts from so important a document will be published.

The inhabitants of Indian Town have formed themselves into a nightly watch for the purpose of protecting their property from incendiaries.

The metropolis of England has been visited in an unaccountable manner by some very severe fires of late. The *John Bull* of 29th ult. says—

It is an extraordinary fact that on every Saturday night for the last five weeks the metropolis has been visited by the largest and most destructive fires known for many years.

The *Montreal Gazette* in referring to the recent outrages which have been committed on the frontier, expresses an opinion that nothing less than a system of severe retaliation will serve to put an end to these enormities. We confess that we entertain a very strong feeling on this subject, and that we have been tempted to think with our contemporary that violence must be met by violence, and that the penalty of these wicked deeds should be made to fall on the community which harbours their authors. It is possible that we may even have expressed as much, though we cannot tax our memory with the circumstance, and are rather inclined to believe that the natural irritation such atrocities are calculated to call forth has never so far obscured our judgment as to leave us indifferent to the horrors so unloosed war, such as the *Gazette* refers to, would bring forth. Intense as must be the feelings with which all men of light minds regard the act of a set of brigands and robbers, we question wether this can be deemed a sufficient reason for involving in misery and desolation hundreds and thousands of innocent persons. However strongly humanity repudiates the offence of which the peaceable frontier population of Canada have to complain, we must not close our eyes to the fact that, savage and fiend-like as these incendiaries are, they are mild and innocent to the horrors which the course pointed out by the *Gazette* would assuredly give birth to. A war of retaliation is a description of hostilities so terrific that the imagination shrinks from contemplating its consequences. It is unknown to all settled Governments of modern times, and condemned alike by the humanity and intelligence of the age. For such warfare to exist we must suppose all Government to cease, and every man to become a judge in his own cause. The laws which mitigate the horrors of warfare—which throw a shield around the unresisting—preserve defenceless villages, protect women, and invest with a certain order the most terrible features of war, would have to be thrown aside. The innocent would pay for the guilty. The act of one ruffian would involve in ruin thousands, and every new act of aggression would be the signal for a dozen others more vindictive and more terrible.—There could be no end to such a system. Once commenced who could put a stop to it? If it smouldered for a while it would break forth again with fresh vigour until it involved in a general conflagration all ranks and orders of men. Then indeed we might discover that war waged on the general laws of nations was peace compared to such a state of things.—*Montreal Courier.*

MUTINY OF SLAVES AND MURDER!—We learn from the New Orleans Evening Post that the brig Creole, Captain Ensor, from Richmond, Va., bound to New Orleans, laden with tobacco and 135 slaves, was taken on her passage by the slaves—one of the owners of the slaves, Mr. Hewell, murdered, and the captain, mate and two passengers, wounded. The crew and passengers were taken wholly unawares, and their lives were saved by the slaves on condition that they would carry the brig into some of the British Islands, which was done on the 9th November, by arriving at Nassau, New Providence.

The slaves, during the passage, had been put under no more restraint than is usual for domestic slaves to be while passing from one point of the country to another. They rose so suddenly, and did their business so effectually, that it is supposed the plot must have been laid at Richmond before the brig left. Mr. Hewell, the owner of the principal part of the slaves, was killed by a bowie knife. The captain is convalescent, and though dangerously wounded, will likely recover, as well as the mate and the two wounded passengers. There were five passengers on board.

On arrival at the island, nineteen of the slaves were sworn to as having taken part in the mutiny, and these were, on the demand of the American Consul, committed to prison; but the Governor of the island refused to send the remainder of the 135 slaves to the United States, alleging that they were passengers, and had a right to go where they choose. *Boston Mercantile Journal.*

☞ The late revolt of the slaves on board the Creole, and the proceedings of the Government at New Providence in liberating those blacks who reached the shore, present a question, which will doubtless cause great excitement, and perhaps troubles. The papers at the South already exhibit much feeling and indignation on the subject, and call upon the Federal Government to interfere at once, and demand the slaves from the British Government, or to declare a war against that nation.

One thing is pretty certain, the British Government will not restore the slaves, or pay over an equivalent should it be demanded. The case presented is a novel one. The vessel was not driven ashore, or compelled through stress of weather to enter an English port. The act of entering the port was altogether a voluntary one—if not on the part of the captain and crew, on the part of the blacks; it being a desperate effort to gain their freedom.—We doubt not that all the attempts on the part of our government, to obtain a return of the slaves, or a remuneration for the loss of *property*—amounting as it is said, to the sum of $120,000, will be unsuccessful. And shall we therefor have a war? If we *must* have a war with Great Britain or any other power, let it not be until all other means of arranging our difficulties have failed—and let the question or questions at issue be such that *all* the *people* can join in it heart and hand.—*Bid.*

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—We learn by the Commercial Bulletin, that a fire broke out in the city of St. Louis, on Saturday, the 4th instant, which destroyed the store of Mr. James M. Rodgers, with five others. The sufferers are Messrs. Stearns & Springer, whose loss is estimated at $3000; James M. Rodgers, loss $5000; J. M. Howe, loss $5000; —— Wood, loss $7000; and Jonas Newman, loss $3000—all of whom were not insured; T. Labarne & Co. $10,000, covered by insurance. The buildings were owned by John Mullanphy, and were insured for $15,000.

HEAVY LOSS.—It is said that Mrs. and Miss Charlotte Barnes, are losers to the tune of $4,000 in theatrical wardrobe, by the loss of the steamship Savannah.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been confined at his residence, from an accident.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 23d DECEMBER, 1841.

A number of Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads, having failed to transmit to this Office, regular accounts, with vouchers, of their several disbursements from the appropriations of the current year, upon the Roads and Bridges entrusted to their management, as directed by the advertisement of the 10th May last; they are hereby reqired forthwith to transmit the same, in order that they may be referred to the Auditor General for examination.

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor.

WM. F. ODELL.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

AN application having been lately made to the Lieutenant Governor, by thirty-four persons, who have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a New Settlement upon a Tract of Vacant Crown Land; Orders have been issued by his Excellency in Council, directing the Surveyor General to Survey the tract applied for into Fifty Acre Lots, and to be offered for Sale at Auction, at the upset price of Three Shillings per acre together with three pence per acre, to defray the expense of Survey; and Bonds to the Queen will be taken upon legal interest, payable in advance.—It was also further Ordered, That notice be given to applicants for Land in other parts of the Province, that upon similar Associations being formed, the Government will take it into consideration the disposal of the Lands, and the opening of the Roads thereto, upon similar terms.

Crown Land Office, December 16, 1841.

To Correspondents—We decline inserting the communication of "An Exile from Erin," although we believe what he says to be correct. We wish to avoid controversy on religious grounds.

We are much obliged to "An Emigrant" and others on the same subject, for their attention, but we had previously concluded not to notice, (as we have not hitherto done so.) the parties in question.

Married.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this Parish, Mr. George McKelroy, to Miss Elizabeth Lotin, both of this Parish.

On the 22d instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this Parish, Mr. William Wood, to Miss Peebe Mealey, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

On the 23d instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this Parish, Mr. James Cunningham, of the Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Hannah White, of this city.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this Parish, Mr. Thomas Wilson, to Miss Mary Anthony, both of this city.

On Friday last, by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. John Fethergill, to Miss Bridget Dirmond.

At Carleton, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. David Allen, to Miss Martha Jane Danforth, all of that place.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Patterson, to Miss Mary Ann Moore, both of this city.

On the 22d inst. at Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Van Buskirk, Cabinet-maker, to Miss Susan Tole, all of the same place.

At Blissville, County of Sunbury, on the 16th instant, by Geo. Hayward, Esq., Mr. Otis J. Smith, to Isabella, second daughter of the Rev. Abner Mercereau, all of that place.

At Granville, N. S., on Monday, 30th ult., by the Rev. R. Douglas, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Frederick Sells, of Hillsburgh, to Eliza S., eldest daughter of Simon Ryley, Esq.

At Hillsburgh, N. S., on Thursday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. R. Douglas, Mr. Jas. H. Morehouse, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Abraham Spurr, Esq.

Died.

Yesterday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mary, only daughter of Mr. James Bird, aged 6 years.

Yesterday, the 30th inst. William Alexander, infant son of Mr. Alexander Gillespie, aged 6 months.

On Monday evening, in the 56th year of her age, after a painful illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Susan Vance.

In Portland, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Chas. Watt at the advanced age of 88 years and ten months.

Yesterday morning, Ann, eldest daughter of the late Alexander McKenzie, in the 37th year of her age. Funeral to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, near Mr. John Owen's in Portland.

At Prince William, York County, on the 13th instant, Ann, fifth daughter of the late Mr. John Carothers, of Aylesford, N. S.

At Fredericton, on the 16th instant, Mary Susanah, only daughter of Mr. Peter Parker, in the 5th year of her age.—On Sunday, the 19th instant, Emelia Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Peter Pedolin, in the 3d year of her age.—On Sunday morning last, the 26th instant, at the residence of Mr. Geo. White, Gain Muscreau, in the 16th year of his age; and on Monday following, William Henry, youngest son of Mr. Geo. White, in the 2d year of his age.

At Boulogne, on the 17th of Nov Andrew Belcher, Esq. aged 78 years, he was for many years a highly respectable inhabitant of Halifax.

At Campbill, on the 14th ultimo, Janet Orr, wife of the Rev. Dr. Robert Burns, Minister of St. George's, Paisley.

At his seat, Balnore House, near Cuckfield, Nov. 19th, aged 78 years, Admiral Sir John Wells, G. C. B., one of the few surviving heroes of the victory of Camperdown. He had been in the service upwards of 60 years, and commanded the Lancaster Frigate at the battle of Camperdown.

In Dublin, Nov. 26th, General Sir Thomas Molyneaux, Bart. The deceased was promoted by the last brevet, to the rank of general in the army.

On the 26th ult. at Cheltenham, after an illness, which commenced in Halifax, Nova-Scotia, where he was employed on the staff of Major-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson as assistant Military Secretary, and in consequence of a recent cold contracted on his journey to Cheltenham, George Patrick O'Malley, Esq., late Captain in her Majesty's 85th regiment, who was much loved and esteemed by his late brother officers and soldiers, and by all who knew him intimately through life.

On the 5th ult. at Malta, Colonel Mein, 74th regt. in which corps he held a commission for upwards of 41 years, being present with it at the battle of Assaye, and upon all other occasions, with scarcely the interval of a brief leave of absence.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 24th—schr. Lilly, Greenwood, Charlotte Town, P. E. I.—Master, oats.

28th—New Brig from Parsboro—Ratchford & Bro. Esther Eliza, Ryerson, Eastport—C. M'Lauchlan, wheat and flour.

New Brig Benjamin, Jones, Westport—ballast.

29th—Barque Ionia, Fields, Philadelphia, flour, &c. —B. Tilton.

Schr Ion, Kelly, Halifax, sugar &c.—Estey & Black.

The schr. Woodlands, Johnston, which sailed hence on the 10th inst. for Philadelphia, returned to port on the 16th, with loss of some spars, and the captain having had his leg broken.

Schr. James Clark, Beck, hence, for Boston, put into Portland, Me., on Monday last.

At Holmes' Hole, Dec. 12th, schr. Esther & Eliza, Ryerson, from New York, for St. John.

Cleared at Baltimore, 11th inst. brig Ida, Fields, for St. John; 15th, brig Joseph Hamm, Mitchner, for ditto.

Cleared at New York, 10th inst. schr. Collector, Anderson, of this port for Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

British barque Henry Hood, bound to Charleston, dropped down from Boston to Nantasket Roads, on the 16th inst. where she remained during the gale of that and the following day.

Schr. Lighter, Cole, from Boston, for Cornwallis went ashore on Thompson's Island, near the former port, in the gale of the 17th inst.

Brig Ottoman, at Boston, from Smyrna, spoke on the 12th inst. a brig from Demerara, for Yarmouth, N. S., and was informed that she was in sight of the Isle of Sable the day previous, and saw two vessels ashore there.

Schr. Orbit, Davidson, from Cornwallis, N. S., for Baltimore, put into St. George's, Bermuda, on the 23d ult., where her cargo would be sold.

Brig Science, of and for St. John's Newfoundland, from Halifax, came in contact, off Cape Chapeau Rogue, on the morning of the 3d Dec. with the schr. Endeavour, from St. John's, for Antigonish, N. S., by which the schooner was afterwards found to be so much injured, that, being in a sinking condition, her two boats were got out, into which eighteen of the crew and passengers embarked, leaving Mr. Macdonald, Sen., of Antigonish, (an uncle of the master.) and two men and two women passengers on board of the Endeavour, which was seen to go down soon afterwards. In the afternoon of the same day, the Science fell in with one of the boats containing Captain Macdonald and eight of the crew and passengers, whom they took on board and carried to St. John's. The other boat is supposed to have reached the land, as the weather continued moderate for some time after she left the schooner, and those on board of her were provided with a compass, provisions, &c.

The topsail sch ashore on Thompson's Island, was not the Oleron, but was a light coaster. The fore an aft sch. with no topmast, is the British sch Lighter, hence for Cornwallis. N. S.—*Boston paper.*

PEW RENTS.

IT is requested that all amounts now in arrear, as well as those which will become due on Monday and Tuesday next, for Rents of Pews in TRINITY and ST. JOHN Churches, be paid promptly on those days, at the Vestry of Trinity Church, between the hours of Eleven and Four o'clock.

By order of the Vestry,

GEORGE WHEELER, *Vestry Clerk.*

31st Dec. (cour.)

MR. JACKSON,

OF JACKSON'S Hotel, Fredericton, wishing to prevent any false reports which might be made, respecting his establishment, in consequence of the late fire on the premises, (20th December,) begs to acquaint his friends, in and about Miramichi, St. Andrews, and round that neighbourhood, as well as his friends in and about Saint John, that his establishment is ready for their reception, and that arrangements have been made at his own expense to make the house warmer than heretofore, and has excellent Stabling for Horses and Harness, and a good Shed for Sleighs. Proper Groom and other Servants, to make every thing go a-head.

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, Dec. 27, 1841.

Butter, Pork, &c.

150 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland Butter, 35 barrels ditto PORK; 30 ditto ditto BEEF; 150 Boxes Yellow SOAP; 40 do. Mould Candles, Received and for sale by

31st Dec. 3w. L. H. DEVEBER.

Flour and Corn Meal.

The subscriber offers for sale, now landing ex ship *Ionia*, Field, Master, from Philadelphia:

1204 BBLS. superfine, Rye Flour, and CORN MEAL, fresh ground. The above will be sold at low rates on landing.

Dec. 31. B. TILTON.

W. H. STREET'S WINE Establishment,

St. John street, St. John, and Fredericton, N. B.

1st January, 1842.

The subscriber now offers for sale a very extensive stock of Wines and Spirits, viz:

WINES IN BOTTLE—

Double Diamond and full fruited Old Ports, a part of the vintage of 1834, and in bottle since 1839; Old London Particular Madeira, 'Blackburn's,' 'Gordon's' and 'Houghton's' brands; Old East India Madeira; Old Brown, Pale, and Golden Sherries; Old East India Sherry; Table Sherries; Clarets of great age, and every description, from the highest to the lowest cost; Burgundy and Hermitage; Sauterne; Bucellas; Hock of the vintage of 1835; Sparkling Hock; Champagne; Marsalla, Bronte and Teneriffe; Dry and Rich Lisbon.

WINES IN WOOD—

PORT and SHERRY, of every variety of cost and quality; Old London Particular Madeira; London Market and London direct Madeira; Old London Particular Teneriffe; Marsalla, Teneriffe, and Sicily Madeira; Dry Lisbon; Catalonia;

SPIRITS IN WOOD AND BOTTLE—

Fine old Pale Brandy, vintage of 1835, and 1838; " old colored Brandy; Old Cambleton and Waterside WHISKEY; Superior old RUM; Fine Pale GENEVA; Old Batavia Arrack; A few Cases Geneva.

BEER—

London PORTER and Brown STOUT; " Imperial Stout, } In Pints and Quarts, " Pale Ale } Fine Edinburgh Ale—in Quarts.

In Bond and on Consignment—

50 hhds. Brandy, Martell's & Hennessey's brands, 50 hhds. ditto, good ordinary brands; 12 hhds. Fine old PALE BRANDY; 25 hhds. best Pale GENEVA; 10 puncheons best Malt and Irish Grain Whiskey. 100 puncheons RUM.—Old Jamaica, Demerara, and Cuba—some 80 per cent O. P.

6 Octaves choice Sherry, (av. 45 gallons each.) Butts, hogsheads, and Qr. casks Sherry; Pipes, hogsheads, and Qr. casks Port Wine; Pipes and hogsheads Blackburn's Madeira; Hogsheads and Qr. casks Sicily Madeira;

—ALSO ON HAND—

100 chests Souchong TEA; 100 boxes Candles and Soap; Hogsheads refined and raw Sugar; 10 casks superior French VINEGAR; A few dozen Loaf Chedder Cheese; 400 Kegs London White Lead, Black, Red, and Yellow Paint; 100 Cans GREEN PAINT.

W. H. Street.

CITY GROCERY.

Market Square—St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has opened that Shop in Prince Wm. street, (formerly occupied by Thomas Walker & Sons, Druggists,) as a GENERAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, where he will constantly have on hand a well-selected Stock of every article in that branch of business, comprising,—

TEAS, Black and Green, SUGARS, Raw and Refined, COFFEES, Raw and Roasted, CANDLES, London and Liverpool, Moulds and Dips, SOAP, London, Liverpool and Glasgow, SPICES and Fruits, Green and Dried, PICKLES and SAUCES, **Confections,** &c.

J. McF. flatters himself that from his experience in that line, and from his determination to restrict himself to the *Cash system*, he will merit a share of public patronage.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

St. John, Dec. 17, 1841.

M'MILLAN'S

BOOKS and Stationery are removed to the second flat in the PHŒNIX BUILDING, while the shop is being finished.

☞ To Let, in the above Building, a double Shop with three Warerooms, Cellar and Garret.

23d Nov.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office in Bragg's Building, lately occupied by John Johnston, Esq.

WILLIAM CHARLES HARE, *Attorney at Law.*

24th Dec.

☞ Notice.

THE Creditors of JAMES BOWES, who have executed the Deed of Assignment from him to the undersigned Trustees, are requested to hand in their Accounts to the Subscriber, duly attested;—and all persons indebted to the said James Bowes, are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES J. KAYE,

Attorney for Frederick A. Wiggins and Edmund Kaye, *Trustees.*

St. John, Dec. 22, 1841. 3w

Flour, Grocery, and Provision WAREHOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JARDINE & CO.

[*Late TILTON.*]

BEG to announce that they have resumed Business in the Brick Building at the corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets.—They will endeavour to keep on hand a Stock of the first articles that can be had in the above Line, and having the advantage of importing from the best Markets, and having exclusively for CASH, they can afford, and will always sell at *the very lowest market prices.*

—THEIR STOCK COMPRISES—

Flour.—Genessee and Philadelphia superfine—*fancy brands*—Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Oatmeal, American Buckwheat Flour, Corn and Oats, Navy and Pilot Bread; Sugar, Soda, Water, and Butter Biscuits.

Tea.—Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, and fine Pekoe flavoured Congo.—(*Their present stock was personally selected in London.*)

Coffee.—Mocha, Java, and Laguira—(*no inferior kind kept*)—regularly and carefully toasted and ground; Spanish and American Chocolate and Cocoa.

Sugar.—Double Refined Lump, Crushed, White, and Porto Rico Sugar; Porto Rico Molasses, Treacle, and Golden Syrup.

Fruit.—Bunch and Muscatel Raisins, Smyrna Raisins, Grapes, Oranges, and Lemons, Zante Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, and Chesnuts.

Tobacco.—Honey-dew, Cavendish, & Fig; Cut Tobacco, best Havana Cigars.

Starch.—Hall's Patent, and best blue Poland.

Cheese.—English, Dunlop, Dutch, and Annapolis.

Candles.—London Moulds & Dipts, Sperm, and Kensington.

SOAP.—London, Glasgow, Belfast, and Liverpool best Soap; Windsor and Fancy Soap.

OILS.—Refined Porpoise, Pale Seal, and Linseed,

With all other articles usually kept in the trade. An assortment of Goods for Country Trade always kept on hand.

St. John, December 24, 1841.

RUM.—Landing This Day—20 Puns. high Proof and very fine flavoured. *Also,* 6 Bls RUM COLOURING.—For sale low on the Wharf by W. H. STREET.

Dec 24.

Christmas Fruit, &c.

Received per *Rambler*, from Boston—

1000 ORANGES; 10 Kegs Grapes; 10 boxes best Layer Raisins, in splendid order.

10 bbs. Baldwin Apples; 10 cases Genoa Citron; 1 box Baker's CHOCOLATE, 6 Worcester County CHEESE, the best in the United States, 3 boxes of Prime old Principe CIGARS.

With a large lot of SPICES, will be sold at low prices. ☞ Call and see.

Dec. 24. JOHN SEARS.

—IN STORE—

1 Hogshead DRIED APPLES, 5 Bags Castana, Filberts, and Hickory NUTS.

Christmas Fruit, &c.

100 WHOLE } Boxes best quality
100 Half, } new Muscatel
100 Quarter, } ***Raisins!***

10 Boxes Jordan ALMONDS, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, Ground Cassia, Ginger and Pimento, Carraway Seed, Confections, Guava Jelly, Scotch Marmalade, &c. &c. &c.

At greatly reduced prices for Cash.

Dec. 24. JAMES MALCOLM.

Fine Old Tinta—Vintage 1828.

THE subscribers have a few One Dozen Cases of the above curious WINE, of very superior quality, which they offer for sale at their establishment in Prince William street.

Dec. 24 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

For Liverpool,

THE ship LADY MILTON, John Sinnott, Master, will sail about the 1st January; has good accommodation for passengers, and is in every respect a first class vessel. Apply early at the Office of

Dec. 24. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO

Toys! Toys! Toys!

For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts:—

W. MAJOR wishes to acquaint his friends and Customers, that he has a very large assortment of **Toys,** of every description, enough to supply all his little customers, with Christmas Presents, and New-Year's Gifts.—☞ Toys at Wholesale and Retail.

Dec. 17, 1841.

Essence of Smoke.

For the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Beef, Fish, &c.

FOR Sale by Messrs. Thomas Walker & Sons, Peters & Tilley, Mr. John Sears, Mr. G. Chadwick, Mr. H. Blakslee, St. John.

Mr Robert Boyle, Portland; Mr. B. Travis, Indian Town.—

And sold by almost every respectable trader throughout this and the Province of Nova-Scotia—

And by the subscriber at Mr. D. Aymar's store, corner of Germain and Princess streets.

Dec. 17. J. ELLIOTT.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his place of business to his new Brick Building in Prince William street. L. H. DEVEBER.

17th Dec. N. Bruns. & Cr. 3w.

Another Arrival of Tea & Sugar.

LANDING ex schr. *Margaret Traynor*, from Halifax:—12 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR: 10 Chests Hyson and Twankay TEA—selected with care for family use, and for sale at the *Tea Warehouse*, at the subscriber's usual cheap rate.

Dec. 21. JAS. MALCOLM.

Flour and Corn Meal.

The subscriber offers for sale, hourly expected to arrive ex schr. 'IONIA,' Fields, master, from Philadelphia:—

1,000 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, and CORN MEAL.

Dec. 17 B. TILTON.

FALL GOODS.

Received ex Emerald, and Elizabeth Rowell:

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

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

1st Oct. *Market square*

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71, Maiden Lane, New-York, and every Druggist in New-Brunswick. *Dec. 25, 1841.*

LONDON

Music Warehouse. Pianoforte and

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

(*Opposite Mann's Hotel.*)

JUST received per "*Orbit*," from London, an extensive and choice assortment of New MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, viz:

Popular Works on Musical Education, &c. BY C. CZERNY.

CZERNY'S PIANOFORTE PRIMER; Czerny's SEQUEL to ditto, containing 100 new and very easy Exercises;

Czerny's Preparatory Lessons, of moderate difficulty, expressly composed to facilitate the instruction of youth; 40 Daily Studies;

100 MUSICAL RECREATIONS, consisting of National Airs, Italian, German, French, English, &c. arranged progressively in the easiest possible manner, and fingered throughout in the modern style, in four books;

24 *very easy* Pieces, fingered, op. 455;

18 *brilliant* Pieces, fingered, op. 454;

The School of Taste and Embellishment, a collection of National Airs with Graces & Ornaments;

The CHILD'S LIBRARY.—24 popular Airs arranged as Rondos, and fingered;

Very easy PIANO DUETTS;

Czerny's LES FLEURS, or the Amateur's Library;

HENRI BERTINI'S celebrated Studies for the Pianoforte;

The QUEEN'S BOUDOIR, a Musical Annual for 1842;

Overtures, Ditto as Duetts, Quadrilles, Marches, Waltzes, Airs, with variations, &c. by various authors; Newest SONGS;

Instruction Books for all Instruments.

ON HAND:

Patent PIANOFORTES, with check action;

1 Rosewood GRAND CABINET, 2 Cottages,

2 Microchordons; 1 Mahogany ditto; 1 Grand Square with grand action;

2 GRAND SQUARES, *Allison & Allison's;*

1 Rosewood CABINET, 1 Mahogany Grand Square, check action, *Metzler's.*

—ALSO—

Trombones, French Horns, Bugle ditto, Clarionets, Flutes, Bassoons, Serpents, Guitars, Violins, Violoncellos, Metronomes, Musical Boxes, Violin Bows, Hair for ditto, Violin Mutes, ditto Gauges, Flute Cases, ditto Cleaners, Accordians, Violin and Guitar Cases, Fifes, Violin Pegs, Tuning Forks, ditto Hammers, Canterburys, Violin, Violoncello, and Guitar Strings, &c., and a general assortment of every article in the line.

The subscribers respectfully solicit the Public, and Musicians in Particular, to call and inspect their stock of Musical Instruments, New Music, &c. Pianofortes, &c. Tuned, Repaired, and Lent on Hire.

December 17. BEYER & LEITCH.

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; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.

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

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

June 11.

October 15th, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has received, per *Emerald*, from Liverpool, and *Arethusa*, from London, a large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising as follows:—

Whitney Rose and Point BLANKETS, White, Red, Yellow and Blue FLANNELS, Baizes, Serge, Plaidings, and Drugget, A large stock of Carpeting, with Rugs to match, 6-4 OIL CLOTH, for covering Furniture, 4-4 Ditto, Ditto, for Halls, Coloured COUNTERPANES, Cotton SHEETS, Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Lamb's Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, Woollen HOSIERY of all kinds, Knitting Worsteds and Yarns, A large stock of Gentlemen's Stocks and CRAVATS, Black and col'd SILK VELVETS, with Ribbons to match; Rich satin Vestings, Broad Cloths, Checquered and Figured CLOAK PATTERNS; Woolien and Kid Gloves, of all kinds, Cloak Girdles, and silk Fringes, Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs, Bombazines, Paramattas, and Crapes, Black and fig'd. Satins, Sarsnets, A large stock of RIBBONS, Orleans Cloths and Merinos, in every shade, Prints, Furnitures, and Linings, Ducks, Hollands, Diapers, and Linens, MUSLINS of every description,

Which together with a large stock of Gentlemen's HATS, will be disposed of at lowest Market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

OFFICE TO LET.—An Office in the Brick Building corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets. Apply to

Dec. 17. JARDINE & CO.

Copartnership Notice.

THE SCOWS, WATER, and Ship Chandlery business heretofore carried on by T. M. SMITH, and latterly by JOHN WALKER, will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the Firm of *WALKER & SUTHERLAND.*

JOHN WALKER, GEO. SUTHERLAND.

St. John, 1st December, 1841.

Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &c.

[Landing ex Margaret Traynor, from Halifax:]

20 HHDS. and 30 barrels Bright SUGAR, 25 puncheons MOLASSES;
30 Chests Souchong TEA;
10 Bags PIMENTO, 6 boxes Poland STARCH,
14 Bales White Cotton WARP.

Ex 'Rambler,' from Boston:

10 Tierces NEW RICE,
7 M. best Havana CIGARS;
2 Barrels Chestnuts, 3 do. Hickory, ditto,
2 Casks Beans, 5 Brls. Dried Apples,
10 Bags Java COFFEE, 1 Bale Mocha, do.
5 Kegs Grapes, 5 frails Almonds,
2 Boxes Jordan Almonds, 2 casks Saleratus,
2 Boxes Lemons, 5 Cartoons Prunes,
6 Drums FIGS,—For sale by

JARDINE & CO., Corner of Prince William and Church streets.

December 24.

New and cheap BOOTS AND SHOES,

Just Opened.

LADIES' fine black cloth Boots, from 7s 6d to 8s 6d.
Ditto black and drab Snow Boots, 2s 9d to 3s 9d.
Ditto good quality Prunella ditto, 4s 3d to 4s 9d.
Ditto fine For trimmed Carpet Boots, at 7s 6d.
Ditto fancy Carpet shoes, Fur'd. 3s 6d. to 4s 6d.
Ditto fur trimmed Morocco Slippers, at 3s. 3d.
Ditto White and Black satin slippers,
Ditto fine French Kid Dancing ditto,
Ditto House shoes, assorted, from 1s 9d a pair.
Gentlemen's Patent Dancing Pumps, with silk tops,
Ditto calf-skin Pumps and Dress shoes,
Ditto black and drab cloth Boots, assorted qualities,
Ditto house slippers of every description,
Girl's, Boy's, and Children's light and stout Boots and Shoes, of every quality that may be called for.

A large assortment of Printed Cloth, Knit and Webb shoes, &c. &c.

☞ Terms at Retail—Cash only. No charges.

Dec 24. S. K. FOSTER.

Mail Stage to Fredericton.

THE subscribers have commenced running a STAGE three times a week to Fredericton, leaving St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Fredericton on the alternate days.

☞ Books will be kept at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and at Mr. Segee's, Fredericton.

JAMES HEWITT, JOHN WINTERS.

Nov. 26.

Mail Stage between Saint John and Fredericton.

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced running a STAGE between this City and Fredericton, via the Nerepis Road, leaving Saint John on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock; and Fredericton on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at the same hour.

Passengers can register their names in the books, which are kept at the Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton; at either of which places any further information will be given.

☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners, and no credit allowed. JAMES BRADLEY, JAMES GREEN.

Dec. 3.

Bar, Pig, and Sheet IRON, STOVES, TIN PLATES, &c. &c.

The subscriber offers for sale at his fire-proof Store, Nelson street:

250 TONS common British IRON, well assorted.
100 tons Refined British Iron, well assorted.
100 ditto No. 1 Scotch Pig (Gartsburie Brand.)
20 ditto Swedish Iron, well assorted,
20 ditto Refined Round Iron, ¼ to ½ inch,
100 bundles Plough Plate Iron,
200 Plough Share Moulds,
40 bundles *Naylor & Co's.* best Cast Steel, ass'd.
40 ditto do. German do. do
20 ditto do. Sleigh shoe STEEL,
20 ditto Blister steel, (Z)
25 ditto do. do. C. C. N. D.
60 boxes Tin Plates, CW. IC. IX. DC. and DX.
200 bundles best Sheet Iron, Nos. 20, 22, 24 & 26,
300 bags Spike Nails, 4½ to 10 inches,
250 ditto Canada Fine Rose NAILS, 6d'y to 30d'y,
5 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
10 tons HOLLOW WARE, viz: Pots, Covers, Pans, and Ovens,
10 ditto Tea Kettles, assorted No. 0 to 4,
100 Canada STOVES, assorted, 20, 24, 27, 30, and 32 inches,
50 Full Register Grates, assorted siz

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

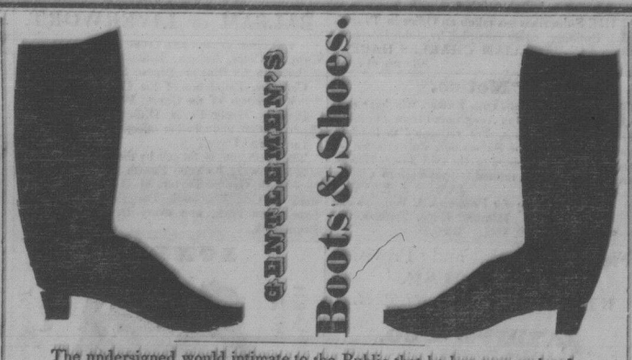
Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

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

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

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, Saint John; John Cook, Carleton; James F. Gale, Fredericton; George Burnet, Norton; Baxter Smith, do.; Justus Earle, Hampton; Wm. Pycwell, Kingston; Hugh M'Monagle, Sussex; James Sproule, do.; Andrew Weldon, Dorchester; John H. Ryan, Mill Stream, Sussex; George Prifield, Salisbury; John C. Black, Sackville; Thomas Prince, Moncton; Peter M'Clelan, Hopewell; Allen Chipman, Amherst, N.S.; Thomas Turner, St. Andrews; Saml. Fairweather, Bellisle; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; W. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; John Tooker, Yarmouth, N. S.; James Crowley, Digby, N. S.; Thos. Delany, Londonderry, N. S.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent for New-Brunswick, at the store late *Circulating Library*, Germain st.
1st May, 1841.



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

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals:

PIPES, hhds. and qr. casks Burgundy and double diamond old PORT;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks old Port, [vint. '34.]
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks East and West India Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. & qr. casks South Side Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular and London Market Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe, Bronte and Cape Madeira;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks golden, pale & brown HERRY;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks low priced Sherry;
Hhds. and quarter casks Lisbon, Catalonia and Tarragona;
Hhds. Claret, La Rose, La Tour, and Chateaux Margeaux;
Puns. and hhds. Martell's, Hennessey and Outard's best BRANDY;
Puncheons and hogsheads pale GENEVA;
Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Malt Whisky;
Puns. [Pine Apple,] old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. Guiness' Dublin BROWN STOUT;
Hhds. Burton and London PALE ALE;
Hhds. Barclay & Perkins' Brown Stout & Porter;
50 dozen OLD TOM;
100 cases pure HEIDAM;
400 casks, each 4 dozen, Abbott's and Dunbar's BROWN STOUT;
20 cases HERRY BRANDY;
8 cases Chedder and Brick CHEESE;
50 boxes Sperm, Wax, and Patent Candles;
50 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
100 gross Wine, Ale, and Porter BOTTLE;
150 boxes CROWN WINDOW GLASS;
30 casks BLACKING;
200 barrels ROMAN CEMENT;
10,000 Company's Manilla CHEROOTS;
100 coils Cordage, 6 thread ratline to 7 in. rope;
50 coils Manilla ROPE, 1 to 4 inches;
20 HAWSERS, of sizes;
130 bolts CANVA;
1 bale Sewing and Roping TWINE;
1000 gross best Wine and Beer Corks, Taps and Bungs;

IN STORE.—50 Puncheons Jamaica, Demerara and Saint Croix RUM.

With an extensive stock of CHOICE BOTTLED WINES, comprising,—Sparkling Burgundy, Hock, Moselle, Sauperay, Revisattes, and Champagne; Still Hock, Hermitage, Burgundy, Barsac and Moselle; Sauterne, Bucellas, Calcavellos, Lisbon, Vidonia, Marsalla, Claret, Malmsey, Madeira, East and West India and south side Madeira, London Particular and London Market Madeira, golden, pale and brown Sherry, &c. &c.—*Which they offer for sale at their Establishment in Prince Wm. street.*

St. John, October 15, 1841.

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.

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.*

GENEVA.
Sheet Iron, Tin Plates,
Swedes Iron, Pork, Linen, Threads, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex ship "Brothers":

193 BUNDLES Sheet Iron, No's 22, 24 an 1 26;
20 Boxes I C TIN; 20 Boxes D C TIN;
2 do. C W do.; 3 do. D X do.
5 do. I X do.;
613 Bars Swedes IRON—*well assorted;*
50 Tons Common Do. Do.
20 Tons Refined Do. Do.
120 Bundles PLOUGH PLATING;
190 Plough Share Moulds;
30 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess PORK,
3 Cases containing 78 Dozens assorted No's. best Linen Thread.

Also—On Consignment:

2 Fire Proof Safes; 5 Dozen stock Locks;
4 Iron PLOUGHS—(*Improved patterns.*)

October 15. WM. CARVILL.

PIG IRON, CANADA STOVES,
Camp Ovens, Kettles, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex ship Perthshire:

330 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON;
500 Camp Ovens and Covers;
200 Extra Covers;
1073 POTS, assorted, ½ to 12 gallons;
100 Untinned Kettles, No. 0 to 4;
144 Canada STOVES, handsome patterns and well fitted, viz:—30x20 inches, 34x24 ditto, 24x27 ditto, 26x30 ditto, 21x22 ditto.

8th Oct. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Rum! Rum!!

Landing this day ex "Victoria" from Halifax:—

20 PUNCHEONS High Proof Old RUM.

To arrive ex Charlotte from Halifax, 10 Puns. RUM, 75 per cent O. P.

And in Store:—25 Puns. strong RUM; 20 Puns. Old Cuba Rum: 20 Puns. Demerara; a few puns. superior old Jamaica.—For sale for Cash or approved paper by

Nov. 26, 1841. W. H. STREET.

28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

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

Stationery, Carpetings, Gunpowder, Earthenware, &c.

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

Soap and Window Glass.

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

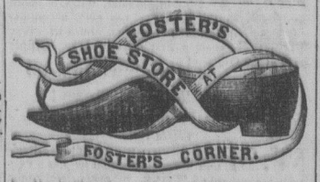
Cordage, Canvas, Maraline, and Spunyarn.

600 Coils CORDAGE, from 1½ in. to 3in. Shrouding, with Spunyarn, Maraline and Housline,
80 Coils Manilla ROPE, 2 to 4 inches,
300 Bolts of Gourock, Muirs, Martin & Co., and other CANVAS.

Bar & Bolt Iron. Copper. Castings.

4 Tons SHOT, BB. to No. 7, assorted, in cask of 5 cwt. each; 100 Tons of Bar & Bolt IRON,
20 Tons FLAT IRON—assorted,
10 Tons COPPER BOLTS, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch,
16 Cases Sheathing COPPER, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 ounces,
3 Tons Composition SPIKES, 7 and 10 inches,
1 Ton Composition Wood sheathing NAILS, 2¼ 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.



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

Just received per ship Emerald, from Liverpool—

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

The above are direct from the manufacturers and warranted good.

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

On Consignment,

Ex *Arethusa, Sovereign,* and *British Queen,* from London and Liverpool:

10 HHDS, and 20 Qr. casks CANARY WINE,
6 Butts, 6 Hogsheads, 6 Qr. casks, } Pale and Brown SHERRY,
10 Quarter casks Ontard's best BRANDY,
10 casks Champagne Brandy,
100 casks, 4 dozen each, London Brown Stout,
480 Kegs white, black, yellow, and red PAINT,
1 case Grecian Lamps, with Drops and Lotus shades;
1 case of Breakfast and Tea Setts;
12 cases, each 3 dozen, crown and cross brand Champagne, from the celebrated house of CLOSSMAN & Co.

To arrive per Alcona—100 chests fine Campoi & Congo TEA, and for sale at the lowest market price by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

St. John, October 22, 1841.

New Fruit, Coffee, Cigars.

Landing ex North America, from Boston:

60 WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes New Raisins; 20 bags real Java Coffee
10,000 best Cigars;
6 matts soft shell Almonds: 1 bbl. QUINCES.

For sale cheap at the Tea Warehouse.

Nov. 5. JAMES MALCOLM.

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 tobe 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 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 suppply prospectusses containing the certificates of the most eminent Physicians in London. June 25.

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.

JAVA COFFEE.

LANDING ex schr. *James Clarke*, from Boston, 25 Bags Superior Java COFFEE, for sale by

Sept. 24th. JAMES MALCOLM.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

H. JACKSON.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cordials, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.

JAMES NETHERY.

St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.

N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

☞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

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent.

sept 10.

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.

☞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.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.
HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

Phenomenon in Chemistry.—East India Hair Dye.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!

The dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest *red or grey hair* to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, *keep* his hair any dark shade or a perfect black: with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, *will not* color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made.—By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

☞These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

This dye is sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New-York.

For Sale at nearly all Shops, and at Saint John by Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, J. ELLIOTT, Messrs. T. WALKER & Son, and others.

Double the Quantity and Better Quality than any other for the same Price!!! Remember this.

Liver Complaints.
AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES,
DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—
AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.
The Greatest Secret Discovered!

Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied, and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but *too much* has been done—without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humours of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood PILLS—so called because they work upon and cleanse the Blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it; and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humours which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills, and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalids for days, weeks, months, or years, you will find the sickly humours drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health an youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brillian effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and *use no other*, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. LIN, M. D. on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by THOS. CONNEL, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United states for the southern District of New-York."

Warranted the only genuine.

Messrs. Comstock & Co., New-York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United states and neighbouring countries.

DOCTOR O'LIN.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at St. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

THE INDIAN'S PANACEA.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sciatica or Hip-Gout, Inctpient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones; Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal abscesses; Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Byes; Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous affection: Chronic Catarrh, Headaches from particular causes; Pain in the stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by *injudicious treatment*, or *juvenile irregularities*. In general terms, it is a sovereign Remedy in all those diseases which arise from the impurities of the blood, or vitiation of the humours, of whatever name or kind.

There is no other Panacea to compare with it, as the Indian's Panacea has cured about 563 cases that were incurable by a long use of other Panaceas.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at st. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hay's Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by Cancers or ulcers; Croup; whooping Cough, Scald Head: Tightness of the Chest especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the Legs or other Fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Fresh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various devises. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of Comstock & Co.: that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it: for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by COMSTOCK and Co., 71 Maiden Lane, New-York.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at st. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting, may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie st. has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 26, 1841.*

For sale at nearly all shops, and at st. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? Rev. Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice of several years, will most positively afford relief.

Oct. 22, 1841.