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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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.

August.		H. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.
21	Saturday,	5 18	6 42	8 52 2 29
22	Sunday,	5 19	6 41	9 24 3 17
23	Monday,	5 20	6 40	10 0 4 15
24	Tuesday,	5 21	6 39	10 44 5 22
25	Wednesday,	5 22	6 37	11 36 6 38
26	Thursday,	5 23	6 36	Morn 7 57
27	Friday,	5 24	6 35	0 36 9 2

First Quarter, 23d. 4h. 12m. eve.

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. Hugh 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: Charles Ward, 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: W. H. Street, Esq.

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

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

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

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

The Subscribers

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

Sancton & Crookshank.

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

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

White Lead, Oil, &c.

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

May 7, 1841. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Removal.

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

May WM. ROBERTSON.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he still continues to purchase old Silver at 4s. per oz.; old Copper at 9d. per lb.; Brass at 4d. per lb.; old Lead at 1½d.; and old Iron at ¼d per lb.—He further states that he will not purchase from any person or persons under the age of maturity, and that they must identify that they are legally entitled to dispose of the same, and give in their names and places of abode.

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

JOHN G. LEESON.

Saint John, 7th May, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. F. BENT.

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

ON CONSIGNMENT,

By late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow:

100 BUNDLES best London Oakum, 100 coils Cordage, 1¼ to 7¾ Shrouding,
50 coils Manilla, 1¼ to 4 inch,
50 coils 2, 3, and 4 yarn Spunyarn,
200 bolts Navy CANVAS,
450 cases Crown Window Glass,
100 casks Anti-corosive Paints,
240 kegs White Lead, &c.; 17 casks Blacking,
47 chests Howqua's Fine Congou Tea,
50 cases Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Bottled Fruits, &c.; 100 barrels Roman Cement,
20 cases Patent Medicines and Windsor Soap,
4 cases Padlocks,—For sale by

June 11. W. P. RANNEY.

Loaf Sugar! Loaf Sugar!!

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

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

July 30. JAS. MALCOLM.

DEMERARA RUM.—15 Puns. on the above received in Store this day, for sale cheap by

July 23. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

The Undersigned

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

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

AND IN STORE.

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

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

4th June. W. H. STREET.

PORK.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers—

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

25th June.

Port, Madeira, Geneva,

SHERRY BRANDY, &c.

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

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

IN STORE.—

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

WINES in Wood of all descriptions,

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

June 11. W. P. RANNEY.

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

June 25. W. H. STREET.

LONDON GOODS.

The subscriber has received by the ship "Mozambique;"

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

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

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

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

May 21.—8w.

Aerated Waters.

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

For Sale,

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

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

April 30. JAMES LOCKWOOD & Co.

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

June 4. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK and BEEF.

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

50 BRLS. Prime PORK; 70 do. BEEF; for sale by

May 21. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Pictorial Illustrations of the BIBLE.

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

Per Sophia, from London:

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

May 28. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Consignment, *ex Sophia, from London*—

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

28th May. W. P. RANNEY.

Miscellany.

MARQUINEZ AND LA COLLEGIALA.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

[*Concluded.*]

About dusk, on a stormy evening, Marquinez, attended by an aide-de-camp, was returning to his quarters, after having visited several of the cantonments. On arriving at the part of the road described above, he found his further progress impeded by a tree which had fallen across the narrow way in such a manner that its branches, covered with dead leaves, and matted with ivy, formed a sort of hedge too high for the horses to leap, and too strong for them to break through. The two horsemen dismounted, and began to open themselves a passage by lopping the boughs with their sabres, when their arms were suddenly seized from behind, and before they could turn their heads they were surrounded by a dozen dismounted dragoons, whose numbers quickly overcoming all resistance, the Spaniards were thrown down and pinioned. A troop of French cavalry emerged from the wood, the man who had effected the capture remounted, and Marquinez and his aide-de-camp, being bound to their saddles and placed between four dragoons, with their carbines unslung and ready for action, the whole party started off at a sharp trot in the direction of Valladolid. The only witness of the affair was a peasant belonging to the village in which Marquinez had his quarters, and who was about a hundred yards behind that chief when he dismounted. His first movement, when he saw the French was to throw himself on the ground behind some bushes, and as soon as the last of the troopers had disappeared, he left his place of concealment, and hastened to give the alarm.

To support the troop of dragoons that had been sent on this hazardous expedition, two battalions and a squadron of French had advanced seven or eight leagues from their own lines, and had taken up a position in a hamlet about the same distance from Marquinez's cantonments. It was an hour before midnight when the party which had formed the ambuscade joined the main body, after a rapid march over detestable roads and a heavy country. The horses were knocked up, and unable to proceed without a few hours' repose. Their captain having reported this to his commanding-officer, at the same time that he announced to him the successful issue of the enterprise, received orders to refresh his men and horses, and to hold himself in readiness to march an hour before daybreak. Meantime the prisoners were placed in a room on the ground floor of the house in which the French colonel was lodged. The door of their temporary prison opened on a large corridor, then used as a guard-room, and the small unglazed aperture which gave light and air to the apartment, was traversed by three massive iron bars, placed parallel to each other, and firmly rivetted into the stone wall. For additional security, and to preclude all possibility of escape a sentry was placed in a sort of garden on which the window looked out.

The young officer who had been taken at the same time as Marquinez, weary with the day's exertions, soon fell asleep in one of the three or four rickety chairs which composed nearly the whole furniture of the room. His chief did not seem inclined to follow his example but paced up and down apparently wrapt in thought. His monotonous promenade had lasted nearly an hour, when he thought he heard his name pronounced. He started and listened, but no sound reached his ears save the measured step of the sentinel under his window, and the burden of an old French *chanson a boire*, which one of the men on guard was trolling out, with a voice more remarkable for power than melody. Marquinez threw himself into a chair, and attributing to an excited imagination the words which he had fancied he heard, appeared disposed to imitate his aide-de-camp, who was forgetting in sleep the dangers of his position, and the probable death that awaited him. The eyes of the captive guerilla were beginning to close, and his head to sink upon his breast, when the same voice as before broke the silence. "Marquinez!" was repeated in a loud whisper. The word was accompanied by a noise such as is produced by a slight blow of iron against iron. This time it was no delusion of a heated brain. Marquinez rushed to the window, and looked out as well as the grating would permit. All was still. The night was raw and wintry, and it was only at rare intervals that the watery rays of the moon obtained a passage through some break in the heavy mantle of clouds which covered the sky. The infantry soldier on sentry had reached the limit of his walk, and was turning to retrace his steps. When he arrived under the window, he allowed the bayonet on the end of his musket to fall lightly against the bars through which Marquinez was looking, and in a voice which seemed familiar to the ears of the latter, he asked in Spanish,

"*Estas solo?* Are you alone?"

"Villaverde is with me, and asleep," was the reply.

"My bayonet is unfixed. Take it, and force the grating."

Marquinez seized the proffered weapon, which was only stuck on the end of the barrel, and using the greatest possible care to avoid noise, he began to pick out the cement and the small iron wedges by which the bars were fastened into the wall. It was necessary to take out all the three bars, for otherwise the opening would be too small to allow the body of a man to pass; and with no better tool than a bayonet, the task was not an easy one. At the end of half an hour, however, two of the bars had given way, and the prisoner had begun to work at the third, when the sentry, who, during this time had continued his walk without appearing to pay any attention to what was going on in the prison, rapidly approached the window, and in the low hurried tone in which he had before spoken exclaimed—

"The relief is at hand; haven, or all is lost!" At the same moment Marquinez heard in the distance the *qui vive* of a French soldier challenging the guard which was relieving the various sentries placed round the temporary quarters of the troops.

It is no disparagement to the often proved courage of Marquinez, to say that in this agitating moment his heart beat with unusual quickness, while big drops of perspiration covered his forehead. His hand, however, lost none of its steadiness, and he plied his bayonet with redoubled vigour, but with less effect than before. Fragments of stone flew from the wall as he struck and delved with desperate violence. He fixed the sharp end of the weapon under the bar, and prizing as with a lever, endeavoured to force it out, when the bayonet, already bent by the unusual purpose to which it was applied, broke off short, and the point, remained in the wall. At the same instant Villaverde, awakened by the noise, which had fortunately not reached the ears of the soldiers in the guard-room, stood by the side of his chief, and in an instant comprehended their position. Our two guerillas seized the iron bar, which was all that intervened between them and liberty—between an untimely death and a life of freedom and enjoyment. They tugged and wrenched at the fatal obstacle, which shook but would not give way; the heavy tread of the Frenchmen had become audible, when, by an almost superhuman effort, the iron was torn from its place, and with the violence of the shock the two men reeled back into the centre of the room. Instantly recovering themselves, they darted through the window, and stood before their deliverer, who threw down his musket, and tossing off his shako, a profusion of dark ringlets fell upon his shoulders, and Marquinez recognized with astonishment the handsome features of La Collegiala. She was pale as death, but had lost none of her presence of mind. "*Por aqui!*" cried she, and as the relief turned the angle of the house, and entered the garden, the three fugitives bounded over a low fence, and disappeared in the obscurity. A moment afterwards, the guard, surprised at not being challenged by the man whom they were approaching to relieve, halted under the window, expecting to find that sleep had overtaken the negligent sentry. No sentry was there, but at a few paces distant, a dead soldier, stripped of his great-coat and shako, was lying with his face against the ground. The long rank grass on which he was extended was wet with blood. He had received a stab in the back which had pierced through to his heart.

In less than an hour after Marquinez was carried off by the French, La Collegiala had set out with a squadron in order to rescue him. This force, which included every man in the cantonment, was deemed sufficient, the peasant having reported the captors as not exceeding fifty in number. La Collegiala made sure of overtaking them before they reached Valladolid, to which city, from the road they had taken, she had no doubt they would proceed. After four or five hours' hard riding, the Spaniards had gained considerably on those they were in pursuit of, when they met with some muleteers, who informed them that they were not above ten minutes in rear of the French, but that the latter must have already joined the main body, whose advanced posts were about a mile off. This was a crushing blow to the hopes of La Collegiala. A moment's reflection, however, was sufficient for her to take a resolution. She struck off the road, and after a few minutes march across the country, halted, and formed up the squadron in a ploughed field. Then, stripping off her richly-furred pelisse and embroidered forage-cap, she replaced them by a course woollen jacket and felt hat, which she had procured from one of the muleteers. Favoured by the darkness of the night, she passed unobserved through the French pickets, and, attracted by the lights in the windows of the guard-room and of the colonel's quarters, she directed her steps to the very garden on which Marquinez's prison looked out. Concealed amongst some shrubs, she heard the orders given the sentry; and convinced that the prisoner whom he was directed to guard could be no other than Marquinez himself, she immediately formed a plan for his rescue, the partial success of which we have already seen.

The fugitives were not fifty yards from the village, when they heard the French drums beat to arms. The troops turned out in an instant; a body of cavalry was sent to patrol the road, whilst parties of infantry hastened in all directions to endeavour to intercept the flight of the prisoners. Amidst the din and confusion, the voice of the French colonel might be heard, exciting men by the promise of large rewards for the recapture of the notable partizan who had thus eluded his vigilance. Meantime, Marquinez and his aide-de-camp, guided by La Collegiala, laboured through the heavy ground; now falling into ditches, now stumbling over stumps of trees and other objects which their haste and the darkness prevented them from seeing. They fortunately passed the pickets before the intelligence of their escape had reached those advanced posts, the officers in command of which, hearing the drums beat to arms, and not knowing the nature of the alarm, kept their men together, instead of extending them right and left, which would probably have ensured the taking of the three Spaniards. At length, covered with mud and panting for breath, Marquinez and his companion reached the squadron, which was still formed up in the field where La Collegiala had left it. Two men dismounted; Marquinez and Villaverde sprang into their saddles, and the little party of hussars moved off across the country in good order, and as fast as the heavy ground would permit. At the same instant they heard the clatter of the horses' hoofs of the French dragoons as they galloped along the road, which ran about half musket-shot to the left of their own line of march. This, however, caused no uneasiness to Marquinez, who knew that the enemy's cavalry, unacquainted with the country, would not venture to leave the road, and he was sure of being able to keep well ahead of the infantry, who, in their return, could not prudently advance too far from the main body. He reckoned, therefore, of being soon out of reach of the enemy, when the march of the Spaniards was suddenly arrested by a broad and deep water course, with high and perpendicular banks. In vain did they ride up and down, and lose some minutes in endeavouring to find a place at which to pass this new obstacle to their progress. The French infantry were approaching; the torches which they carried showing like so many crimson spots through the thick mist arising from the wet and marshy ground. Already the officers might be heard directing the search, and giving orders to their men. The only remaining chance was to return to the high-road before they were perceived by the infantry, and trust to a bold charge to break through the dragoons, which were in their front. The road was soon gained, and the hussars crossed the wooden bridge which was there thrown over the water-course, and which gave out a hollow sound under their horses feet. The infantry heard the noise, but paid no attention to it, taking the Spaniards for another patrol sent out from the village. The same mistake was made by the dragoons, whom Marquinez overtook a few hundred yards farther, in a wide part of the road. The officer in command had slackened his pace when he heard other cavalry approaching thinking it might probably bring some order; but not for a moment supposing that an enemy had got between him and the headquarters he had so recently left. He was awakened from his security by the voice of Marquinez. "*A ellos!*" shouted the guerilla, and his men rushed sabre in hand upon the French, who, taken by surprise, were thrown one upon the other, and a dozen of them cut off their horses before they had made the slightest resistance. A panic seized the remainder, who being prevented by the darkness from distinguishing the number of their opponents, imagined themselves betrayed, and surrounded by a very superior force. The greater part leaped their horses over the low hedges and low stone walls on either side of the road, and fled in every direction. Some few threw down their arms, and begged for quarter; but the guerillas was not in a merciful mood, and prisoners would have been an incumbrance on the long march they had before them. The pursued became in their turn the pursuers, and Marquinez had to exert his authority to prevent his soldiers from dispersing in chase of the runaways, a chase that would probably have led some of them into the middle of the French infantry.

Marquinez reached his cantonments at daybreak, and at the same hour the French commenced their march back to Valladolid, not a little crest-fallen at the events of the night.

A few days after the incident we have related, the approach of spring enabled Marquinez to take the field. After one of the first skirmishes shared in by his troops, two or three men deserted to him from the French, and by their own desire were incorporated into a squadron of hussars. One of these men, a German, made himself particularly remarked by his smart and soldierly bearing, and by his hatred of the French, whom he constantly execrated, declaring that his sincerest wish was to revenge on them some part of the ill treatment he had received at their hands. Effectively, in one or two affairs, he displayed so much courage and bloodthirstiness that he attracted the notice of Marquinez, who attached him to his person as an orderly. The zeal of the deserter redoubled, and he exhibited that boundless devotion to his general so naturally felt by every brave soldier for an indulgent master and gallant chief.

It was some months later that the hussars of Marquinez, being in the neighbourhood of Palencia, their leader had occasion to visit that town, and he set out, attended only by his German orderly. At a certain distance from the above named place, and when the road, running between two hills, is shaded by a row of large beech trees, the travellers came to one of those ancient fountains, not uncommon in Spain, and which seem to have been erected with the double object of administering to the thirst of the wayfarer, and of inviting him to solicit, by prayer, a blessing on his journey. On the upper part of a mossy and time-worn slab of grey stone, placed perpendicularly against the rocky bank which bordered the road, was rudely sculptured in *relievo* a representation of the Virgin Mary holding the infant Jesus in her arms. From a broken wooden spout, which protruded from the same stone at about the height of a man from the ground, gushed forth a stream of water of crystal clearness, which fell bubbling and sparkling into a granite trough below, while the vicinity of the fountain had encouraged the growth of a profusion of hedge flowers, which decked the banks and sides of the road, and perfumed the air with their wild and delicious fragrance.

At this cool and pleasant spot—a sort of oasis on the hot sandy road along which he had been riding—Marquinez drew rein, and loosening his horse's breastplate, allowed the animal to plunge his mouth and nostrils in the trough. Whilst his charger was drinking—an operation rendered somewhat difficult by his large and severe bit—the orderly continued to move forward, until he had greatly diminished the distance usually kept between an officer and his attendant. When he arrived within a couple of paces of the fountain, he silently drew a pistol from his holster, took a deliberate aim at the head of Marquinez, and pulled the trigger. The bullet split the skull of the unfortunate Spaniard, who first fell forward on his horse's neck, and then rolled to the ground, striking in his fall against the stone basin. The assassin sprang from his saddle, and stood over his victim with a sharp short dagger in his hand. He had no occasion to use it. The teeth of the guerilla chieftain were set firmly against each other, and a slight froth stood upon his lips. The independence of Spain had lost one of its most gallant defenders.

When the news of this cowardly deed reached Marquinez's comrades, the latter did not hesitate to attribute it to the French general Boyer, from whose column the German had deserted. It would be unjust, however, to lay the instigation of so foul a murder at the door of a brave officer without some better proof than mere suspicions. One thing is certain—that when the murderer, after some hair-breadth escapes, succeeded in rejoining the French, he received an officer's commission, as a reward for having rid them of so troublesome and active an enemy.

Shortly after Marquinez's death, La Collegiala, with thirty or fourty men, deserted to Valladolid, then held by the French. Those who knew her best, were unable to discover or imagine any possible reason for so extraordinary an act. Some few, indeed, supposed that she had taken this step as the only means by which she could hope to find an opportunity of revenging the death of her lover; and they predicted that many days would not elapse ere La Collegiala would return to the Spanish lines with the blood of Marquinez's assassin on her knife blade. If this supposition was the correct one, if such was the motive which induced her to abandon the cause of her country, she was unable to accomplish her design: for, a few days after her desertion, the order came from Napoleon to send back to France all the foreign troops in the French service, for the purpose of their being disbanded. Italians, Poles, and Germans, were all sent across the frontier, and with them marched the murderer of Marquinez.

La Collegiala continued with the French, and commanded with the rank of Captain, a band of about a hundred irregular cavalry, composed of the men who had deserted with her, and of others who subsequently came over. On the evacuation of Spain by the French troops, which occurred soon afterwards, she accompanied them, and remained in France till an amnesty was published, of which she took advantage, and returned to her own country. Bidding adieu to her masculine dress and habits, she became exceedingly devout, and gave up the whole of her time to religious exercises and the education of her children—a more praiseworthy than poetical termination to the career of the adventurous amazon who had shared the hardships and perils of Marquinez the guerilla.

THE WEDDED LIFE.

BY MRS. SANFORE.

The first year of a young woman's wedded life, is generally the most unhappy, and the most trying one she experiences. However intensely we may have studied the character of our affianced, however well we may have imagined we know it in all its narrow windings, still shall we find, when we become wives, that we have something else to learn. By actions are the affections on either side shown, and although it is in the power and nature of a woman to manifest her devotedness by a thousand little attentions, she must not repine if she receives not the like.

The feelings of the other sex are not so soft and exquisite as those of our own; if they were we might possibly be happier, and we may for a moment wish they were so, but we shall restrain so selfish a desire, if we reflect how much more unfit they would be by such a constitution to bear the crosses and buffets of the world.

It is said that lovers are but the renewal of love, but it it not so in truth. Continued differences and bickerings will undermine the strongest affection, and a wife cannot be too careful to avoid disputes upon the most trivial subject; indeed it is the every day occurrences which try the love and temper of the married life; great occasions for quarrels seldom occur. Every wish, every prejudice must meet with attention, and the first thought of a woman should be the pleasing and providing of her husband. It is impossible to enumerate all the little incidents which may annoy married men, or the little unobtrusive pleasure which it is in the power of a wife to give; but throughout her life in employments, she must bear his pleasures in her mind. She must act for him in preference to herself, and she will be amply rewarded by witnessing his delight in her and his home. To a woman who loves her husband with all the devotedness of her nature, this will be a pleasure, not a task; and to make him happy, she will never grudge any sacrifice of self.

The greatest misery a woman can experience is the changed heart, and the alienated affections of her husband, but even in that painful case she must not upbraid; she must bear with patience and fortitude her great disappointment; she must return good for evil to the utmost, and her consolation will be the consciousness that her trials have not their rise or continuance in any decline of affections or duty on her part.

Some women, in order to win back the husband's wandering love, have recourse to attempts to arouse his jealousy: but they are much mistaken in pursuing such a course. A man, however debased his conduct, never entirely forgets the love he once bore to the bride of his youth; there are moments when feeling of tenderness for her will return with force to his heart; to reap the benefit of such moments, the injured, forgiving wife, must still be enshrined in purity of former times. A husband will excuse his fault to himself, and in some measure, stand exonerated in the world, if the wife relax in the propriety of her conduct, while on the contrary, the gentle forbearance, the uncomplaining patience, and the obtrusive recitude of the woman he injures, will deeply strike to his heart, and do much to win him back to his former love, and to the observance of the vows he breathed at the altar where his heart was devoted to the being from whom it has wandered. A kind look, affectionate expression half uttered, must bring his wife to his side, and she must, with smiles of tenderness encourage the returning affection, carefully avoiding all reference to her sufferings or the cause of them.

This will not be difficult for virtuous women to perform. Our love, which before marriage, is constrained by the modesty and reserve natural to our sex, increases in fervency and depth afterwards; it enables us to bear unfelt the world's scorn; all is swallowed up in it. An affectionate wife clings to her husband through poverty and riches, and the more the world recedes from him, the more firmly will she stand by him, she will be his friend when no other come near him; she will be his comforter when all earthly comforts have slid from him. Her devotedness will be his rock, when he has no other support—she will smile at the frowns of the world—she will not heed its censures—he is her all, and in love are all other feelings to be forgotten or absorbed. No sacrifice will be too great, the faintest smile will not be rewarded too little—quick at feeling unkindness, we are also quick at feeling tenderness, and a very trifling circumstance is sufficient to awaken or to still the pain of our heart, and bring us misery or happiness.

Politeness.—In our intercourse with the world this species of civility is imperative. We possess no right to give offence, by language or actions, to others; and we are bound to conduct ourselves agreeably to the reasonable and set rules of society. Some severe writers on morals have confounded politeness and insincerity. They seem to imagine that the act of speaking gracefully to another, is necessarily mere grimace, or an empty flourish signifying nothing. In many instances with insincere people, this may be the case, but it is not so with those of well regulated minds. It is always better to speak politely, that is, with propriety and delicacy, than bluntly, coarsely, or impertinently. Civilized society has, in the course of time, instituted certain rules in the code of politeness, which, though of little actual value, it is every one's duty to learn, because by knowing and acting upon them, we can make life glide on much more smoothly and pleasantly than if we remained in ignorance of them.

It is incumbent on every one to be courteous or respectful in his intercourse with neighbours, acquaintances or with the public generally. To inferiors, speak kindly and considerately, so as to relieve them from any feeling of being beneath you in circumstances; to equals, be plain and unaffected in manner; and to superiors, show becoming respect, without, however, descending to subserviency or meanness. In short, act a manly, courteous and inoffensive part in all the situations in life in which you may be placed. Society has ordained certain modes of address, and certain exterior signs of respectfulness, which it behooves us to support and personally attend to. By attention to the rules such as we have alluded to, the poorest man will be entitled to the character of a gentleman, and by inattention to them the most wealthy individual will be essentially vulgar. Vulgarity signifies coarseness or indelicacy of manner, and is not necessarily associated with poverty or lowliness of condition. Thus an operative artizan may be a gentleman, and worthy of our particular esteem; while an opolent merchant may be only a vulgar clown, with whom it is impossible to be on terms of friendly intercourse.—We say, cultivate politeness of manner by all means, for it is refined civility, and will spare both ourselves and others much unnecessary pain.

There is an air of awful uncertainty always surrounding the sad event of death. We look forward and cannot assign to it any particular period. Every instance of mortality which occurs, tends to enhance the uncertainty. One dieth in his full strength, being wholly at ease and quiet; another cometh to the grave mature in years and virtues, or with infirmities and vice drops rotten into the tomb. Yet, tho' the exact moment, when we shall be summoned hence, can never be ascertained, the certainty of the event itself amounts to a degree of assurance, which no other subject can possibly acquire. But can death be sudden to him who knows there is nothing more uncertain than the time?

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 20, 1841.

By the *Maid of the Mist*, which arrived yesterday morning, we have received our English, Irish and Scotch files. Our dates are down to the 4th inst. They contain an unusual mass of information both political and mercantile, the leading features of which are extracted, and will be found in this impression. We regret to find that some very extensive failures have taken place in Scotland.—The Whig administration were still in office, much crestfallen; and will pertinaciously hold on until the new House by its united voice pronounce their sentence. Much dissatisfaction is expressed both from the people and the press, in regard to the M'Leod case, and it is very evident from the tone of public opinion, that that question must be settled without further delay, and that too, in the way which the Conservatives were wont to do business—with a straight arm and a loud voice: vacilation and chicanery will no longer screen the republican pedler Government; they must be taught the meaning of National Honour. The London *Journal of Commerce* in reference to McLeod, says—

"The Supreme Court of New-York has refused "Mr. McLeod's application to be discharged, and "remanded him to take his trial for murder. This "decision to our apprehension will virtually place "the Crown of Great Britain on its trial before an "American Jury.

"Should Mr. M'Leod on that trial be convicted, "we do not entertain a shadow of a doubt that he "will be hanged. It is proposed by Mr. McLeod's "legal adviser, to remove the case to a State Court "of Error; and, should that fail, to the Supreme "Court of the United States, at Washington; but "the honour and character of a great nation must "repudiate these legal appeals. The demand made "by Mr. Fox must be renewed, and an explicit and "direct answer required; should that answer be in "the negative, or avoid a direct reply, we see no "course left but that the British Minister should "demand his passports, and retire from a court "where his country has been insulted."

Parliament was to assemble yesterday the 19th instant. Nothing later has transpired from the East, preparations for a vigorous descent upon the "Celestials" was still going on.

[*From the Liverpool European, August 4.*]

Lord John Russell's Address to the Electors of the City of London, affords an insight into the policy contemplated by her Britannic Majesty's present ministry. It was issued from Minto House the day before Lord John Russell was married to Lady Fanny Elliott, the daughter of the First Lord of the Admiralty. He tells his clients that he purposely postponed his address until he saw the result of the general election; & now he has made it comprise an announcement of what her Majesty's ministers will do on the meeting of parliament, and afterwards as her Majesty's opposition. As ministers, they will without delay submit their present policy to the test of a vote in the new House of Commons, contemplating retirement in consequence. That portion which developes Lord John's ulterior intention will disappoint those who expect a rampant opposition, merely recoiling the better to spring forward in a furious onslaught to drive the tories from the scarcely-occupied treasury bench. Lord John indicates no such formidable purpose: he takes his stand on a regular, old-fashioned, "constitutional opposition," based upon the "principles of civil and religious liberty, and free trade," which he says are inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, and must advance whatever party may be in power.

The sixth rivals the last noted in public interest, but very little information is to be gained from it as to the intentions of the probable leader of the successors of the Melbourne administration. Sir Robert Peel's declaration is a more unpretending, and also a less tangible affair than his rival's. It is almost limited to negation. He will not prescribe, he says, for the ills of the nation, while he is excluded from administering the remedies. He did not say much at this dinner about what he expatiated upon in the House of Commons, the want of official information for forming a judgment upon the national affairs; he now stood upon the matter of choice and etiquette—not as one who could not produce an opinion, but as one who would not compromise his position by doing so. Another section of his address was directed to demolishing the effect of Lord John's manifesto; Lord John's enumeration of victories is met by a sort of deprecation of ungenerous triump over the vanquished, and then by an appeal from the individual victories to the wholesale defeat of the late election. A third portion of the Tamworth speech is adroitly enough addressed to royal eyes: taking for his text an impertinent "*on dit*," that he had boasted that he would make the Queen a tory in six weeks, Sir Robert insinuatingly repudiates every sort of presumption on his part; he does not assume that he is to be minister; he is shocked at the insolence of attempting to pronounce what may be the personal feelings of royalty; he shares the indignation which the Queen must feel if such contemptible impertinences come before her, and, if forced upon her Majesty's acceptance, would be incapable of vulgar triumph or obtrusive confidence. Sir Robert's speech—a parliamentary "statement" delivered from the head of his own table at a convivial meeting—elaborately easy, saying nothing and hinting much—is well calculated, not to produce the *conviction*, but to convey the *impression*, that, while he will be a more vigorous minister than any which we have had for ten years, and be able to put Lord John's "victories" to the blush, he will by no means be a harsh counsellor or a disagreeable man at court, or anywhere else. It, however, leaves matters just where they stood before, and only intimates that it has not been necessary to modify the new "conservative" policy—whatever that may be—in order to enable the incoming ministers to compete with Lord John Russell's opposition programme.

The liberator's declaration is a very different sort of composition from either of the foregoing. It is replete with assertions of English hostility to Ireland, which he wishes to be received as facts, and is calculated to operate very mischievously upon so excitable a people as the Irish.

The treaty concluded between Portugal and the United States consists of 14 articles, the pith and marrow of which being that the commercial relations between the two countries are to be based on the principles of perfect reciprocity. The import duties levied in the dominions of each upon the produce of the other are not to exceed the rate charged upon the goods of the most favoured nation; but as the treaty between the United States and France will not expire till February, 1842, it is agreed that meanwhile the stipulations with Portugal shall not in anywise interfere with the temporary obligation under which the United States government is bound towards France. The treaty is made for six years, and at the expiration of which either party wishing to dissolve or alter it must give twelve month's notice.

The *Times* has surprised politicians with a series of very moderate leading articles on the position of the "new conservative party." They indicate a systematic plan, a deliberate exposition of policy, which precludes the notion that they are the mere random, unsuggested lucubrations of a newspaper-writer. Based on the fundamental position that great principles cannot be compromised, but that all ordinary affairs must be governed by expediency, they recommend, and in recommending seem to promise, a cautious but liberal course of action in the new ministry—a conciliatory if firm foreign policy; "positive reforms" to meet the pressure of democratic encroachment; and a provision "for the necessities of the public service in a manner the least burdensome to the community;" and it is added, of the fiscal questions, "There never can be any fundamental difference between whigs and conservatives upon points like these; and it is idle for either party to seek to invent one." Where fundamental principles are not involved, "the government of Sir Robert Peel must be a reforming government; by which we mean, not a government which presumes that 'whatever is is wrong,' but simply one that does not make the contrary presumption—a government which knows that society cannot stand still."

The 19th of the present month is the day on which the writs are returnable for the new parliament, but the royal speech will not be delivered until the 24th. It is not settled whether the Queen will open the session in person, nor whether there is to be an opposition to the re-election of Mr. Shaw Lefevre as speaker. This would cost the public his pension of £4,000 per annum, and Sir Robert Peel may naturally be unwilling to commence with a dead weight. At the same time, it is considered not desirable for a conservative ministry to have a political opponent in the speaker's chair, and very strong remonstrances are made by the metropolitan and provincial press against what they term an act of madness suicidal to their party. The speaker, it should be observed, has the nomination of the committees to try election petitions. The ministers, it is understood, intend again to bring forward their budget, and it is supposed that on Sir Robert Peel taking office he will adjourn parliament for a few days to enable him to make up his ministry, and that the Commons will be re-assembled in order that new writs be issued for the seats rendered vacant by the acceptance of office, and that he will appear before parliament, as the head of a conservative ministry, on Friday, the 10th or Monday, the 15th of September. It is said that his movements will be thus:—

1. To get a vote for the supplies for six months, to carry on the business of the country.

2. To propose the renewal of the new poor-law bill for one year, which will probably be agreed to without a discussion, on the stipulation that the question will be fully discussed in the spring.

3. To appoint a committee to inquire into the actual state and real working of the corn-laws.

This will bring us to the beginning of October, when it is probable parliament will be prorogued till the second week in January. The session will then commence, and with it the greatest party struggle the country has seen within the last century.

We are sorry it is not in our power to announce any improvement either in the state or prospects of trade. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, if possible, more gloomy than ever. Failures are frequent, and in the town of Paisley there have been no fewer than thirteen, the aggregate of the unfortunate parties being, it is said, not less than three hundred thousand pounds. Besides the shock which this calamity must give to commercial credit, it will cause much distress in the community of that district. We hear also that large concerns in Lancashire are about to be closed in consequence of declining trade, by which circumstance, though rendered necessary by the stagnation of business, thousands of operatives will necessarily be thrown out of employment in addition to the number who are already in the same situation. Sales of any considerable extent cannot be effected except on terms ruinous to the spinner or the manufacturer, and prices were never known to be so low as at the present time. Calicoes are selling in the Manchester market at prices which at one time would have been insufficient to pay the wages of weaving; and yarns at rates which, twenty years ago, would scarcely have paid the cost of spinning. Nothing, therefore, can be more erroneous than to suppose that, with the vast increase of the consumption of the raw material, there has been a corresponding increase of provision for the population of the country.

The necessary consequence of the present distressing state of the manufacturing interests is a want of confidence, and that naturally tends to increase the difficulties out of which it springs.—Hopes, which we trust are well founded, are entertained that better times are at hand, and with a good harvest we shall have a revival of trade. No doubt much depends on the produce of the growing crops, but we believe much of the present distress arises from over-trading, and we fear that there is little prospect of the manufacturing interests recovering a sound state until the production is more nicely balanced with the demand. Notwithstanding, however, the general decline of our commerce, we learn from that excellent publication, *Burn's Glance*, just published, that the exports to the United States have been considerably greater (fully 50 per cent.) in cotton goods than during the corresponding period of last year. This fact is remarkable.

The state of the crops throughout the country, notwithstanding the late unpropitious weather, are not in such a bad state as might have been expected. Fine weather now is only wanted, "to bless England with as abundant a harvest as man could wish." The same is said of France, by several Paris journals.

The troubles at Toulouse are finally settled.

The King of Madagascar, expelled by his subjects, had arrived at Calcutta to solicit British aid and to reinstate him. In the Punjaub affairs wear a worse aspect than ever; the country continues in a most disturbed and tumultuous state, and the sheiks are said to have plundered about four or five lacs of British treasure on its passage to Cabool, and to have destroyed the bridge of boats across the Indus. A war with the Nepaulese is again talked of, in consequence of their having made fresh encroachments on the British territory.

From the Halifax Times, Aug. 17.

The Royal Mail Steamship Columbia, arrived this morning at 12 o'clock, in 13 days from Liverpool, with 102 passengers. She met with severe weather nearly all the passage, and had her bowsprit carried away in one of the gales, but sustained no other damage.

The news by the Columbia adds but little of interest to our previous advices. The elections had all terminated, and a certain majority of over 70 is returned in favour of the Conservatives.

The opinions of the Judges of New York upon McLeod's case, had reached home in the Britannia, and had occasioned some discussion in the papers, which generally coincided in their condemnation—but there appeared to be very little excitement upon the subject.

Her Majesty had honored Woburn Abbey, and Lords Melbourne and Cowper, with a visit.

The constituents of Sir Robert Peel, met the Honble. Baronet at dinner, at the town hall, Tamworth, 28th ult. On his health being drunk he entertained them with a long speech, expressive of his policy. He had seen no reason to alter his opinions of the course prescribed by him in 1835 and 1840.

O'Connell was busy agitating Ireland, and the Repeal Association, at one of its meetings at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on the 26th ult. had read a Declaration of Grievances and Rights, signed by the Agitator, strongly recommending the Repeal of the Union as the sovereign panacea for the miseries of Ireland.

Several of the rioters at the Liverpool election had been tried and condemned to fifteen years transportation. Some of the ringleaders were remanded to be tried for the capital offence, one of their victims having died. Most of the culprits were Irish labourers.

Major General Sir John Harvey transacted business at the Colonial office on the 28th ult.

The overland despatches from the East had reached London, Aug. 1. There is no further intelligence from China. Bombay dates are to 19th June.

Commodore Bremer left Calcutta on the 26th May in the steamer Queen, after a month's stay, during which the whole of the preparations for the despatch of the second expeditionary force were made. Its early departure is chiefly owing to the indefatigable exertions of the commodore. The transports having on board her Majesty's 55th Regiment are on their way to China.

The Lady William Bentinck, pilot-brig, mounting twelve guns, left in tow of the Queen, and it is said that a clipper schooner, armed with one carronade and four musquetoons, and probably the Phlegethon steamer (which arrived from Ceylon on the 23d, and is now undergoing repair) will be added to the force. The boats belonging to the steamers, as well as some others, have been fitted up with carronades &c., and a light iron steamer, drawing about four feet water, has been already forwarded, while a second is to go. This shows that a good deal of river service is likely to take place.

Constantinople.—A Turkish steamer reached this place on the 9th, bringing despatches of a favourable nature from Tahir Pacha. His expedition against the Candiote rebels may be considered as terminated. After defeating the insurgents in divers skirmishes and encounters, two provinces submitted at discretion; and the third, with the exception of the mountains of Skasia, has followed the example of its neighbours.

Tahir, Pacha, in communicating this intelligence to the Porte, states that the officer commanding the British ship of war on the station had offered his mediation between the Ottoman government and insurgents; but that he (the Capitan Pacha) had declined all mediation or interference, from a conviction that the Sultan would not permit any foreign Power to come forward at its own pleasure and interfere between the sovereign right and the pretensions of rebellious subjects.

The following protocol of the Conference was signed on July 10, 1841, and is published by the *Augsburg Gazette*:

'As the difficulties in which his Highness the Sultan was involved, and which induced him to accept the aid and support of the four Powers, are terminated; and as Mehemet has fulfilled the act of submission to the Sultan, which the Convention of July aimed at, so have the representatives of the powers signers of that treaty, thought fit to recognize and consecrate the old usages of the Ottoman Porte for preventing armed ships of war to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. To give a common and permanent sanction to this, and, at the same time to give a mark of the harmony and unity which guide the intentions of the Powers, it is agreed to guarantee this, and to get the Sultan to invite France to join thereon. As this agreement is intended to give Europe a pledge of the unity of the four Powers, the British foreign secretary has undertaken in concert with the other plenipotentiaries, to communicate them to the French government, and to take part in the arrangements, by which the Sultan declares his determination to uphold the said rule, the five Powers on their side making known their resolution to respect it.

(Signed) Esterhazy, Neumann, Palmerston, Bulow, Brossow.

All was quiet in Affghanistan. It is reported that the Nepaulese have made fresh encroachments upon the British territory. Dost Mahomed had arrived at Calcutta under the charge of Capt. Nicholson, and is the grand lion for the time being in the city of Pauces.

LONDON, August 3.

Meeting of Parliament.—A general impression exists that parliament will meet for despatch of business on the 19th of this month, (August,) but that is by no means certain. The writs are returnable on that day, but the meeting of the legislature must be convened by proclamation, agreed upon by her Majesty in council.

We have copied from the *Leeds Mercury* and *Manchester Times* paragraphs respecting a very important step which Lord Francis Egerton is now taking. He is it seems, "taking the initiative for *raising a body of cavalry.*" It is supposed that the example of his lordship will be promptly followed by all the Tory aristocracy, and that the Tory Government will thus have a volunteer auxiliary army ready to start into existence the moment of coming into power.

The *Manchester Times* observes that the state of the manufacturing districts is most alarming, and that his lordship is determined to be prepared against any outbreak in his neighbourhood.

While this island is in a very unsatisfactory state, Sir Robert Peel will feel the necessity of making a large increase of the army in Ireland. The object of the volunteer army, which Lord Francis Egerton and the tory noblemen contemplate raising, is, no doubt to prevent the necessity of a large increase of the regular army.—All the troops that can possibly be disposed of will be sent to Ireland, while the new force will be called into requisition to preserve order in England and Scotland.—*Morning Chronicle. (Radical.)*

We have heard, from what we deem pretty credible authority, that a conference of the leading members of the conservative party is about to be held in London regarding the formation of the new ministry. The Duke of Wellington, who has been with the Queen at Woburn Abbey, and has returned to town, it is understood, is commissioned to ascertain the possibility of such a course of policy being devised as shall be agreeable to her Majesty, and at the same time consistent with the principles of Sir Robert Peel's supporters, and beneficial to the country; and there can be no doubt that the right hon. baronet will be sent for by the Queen immediately after his grace shall have made his report.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Thames Tunnel.—The shield of this great work is no longer to be seen, as it is now again at work, forming a junction with the shaft, which is nearly sunk to the required depth, on the Wapping side.

Arrival of the Britannia.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Britannia arrived at this port on Thursday evening, at about a quarter to 8 o'clock, after a fine passage of nine days and nineteen hours.—*Liverpool Mail, July 31.*

The anniversary of the three glorious days had passed off in Paris without accident.

The President.—The *Dusseldorf Gazette*, under date Wesel, the 16th inst., announces that the wreck of a large vessel, believed to be the President, had been driven ashore on the coast of Norway. It was supposed that the masses of ice in the Northern Ocean having become dissolved, the vessel has been carried by the current to the coast of Norway.

The Tea Trade, Aug. 2.—The market for teas has been agitated a little since this day week by the arrival of the overland mail, and as the advices from China are still of so indefinite a character as to make it difficult to fix any precise term for the adjustment of the dispute, interested speculators here are doing all they can to make out a very strong case in favor of an extensive rise in prices, which from the command they have over 9,000,000lb., out of only 23,000,000lb. administered for home consumption, it is to be feared they will succeed in effecting. Already the disposition to lay in stock is manifesting itself among the trade, who are naturally afraid to be left to the chances of a fluctuating market. One fact, however, should be taken into consideration—viz., that although we have only a nine months' supply on hand, this stock will equal twelvemonths' consumption, independent of arrivals expected, when high prices check the usual demand from the public. The deliveries for consumption last week fell off, for example, by no less than 100,000 lbs. This is for London alone and may perhaps in some measure be accounted for by the absence of so many persons from town at this season of the year.—The quantity taken was 384,000lbs. There has been a considerable demand for free trade and Company's teas, at a further advance: Company's Congou, 2s. 7½d. per lb. money.—*Liverpool Cour.*

London, 3d August.—Sale of Teas—E. I. Company's 2s. 7½d. a 2s. 9d.; Traders, 2s. 6d. a 2s. 7d. other qualities in proportion, and holders firm expecting a further advance.

On Tuesday evening, 23d ult. at five o'clock, Lord John Russell, M.P., was married by special license to Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto. The Rev. Gilbert Elliot officiated at the ceremony.

The Artesian Well near Paris. It is stated in a late French paper, that the tube for lining the Artesian well of Grenelle, has been commenced lowering into the orifice. Each division of the tube is nine metres, or twenty-nine and a half feet long, and fixed on to the next one by forty-two screws, over which a strong soldering is made. The tube has been subjected to a pressure of twenty atmospheres in all its parts Messrs. Arago and Humboldt were present at the commencement of this operation. The precise quantity of water now thrown out of the orifice is 2,200 litres—581 gallons a minute, or 3,168,000 litres—upwards of 773,000 gallons—a day.

A later account says "the water in the artesian well of Grenelle has forced its way through the sand that blocked up the pipe, and now rises upwards of 30 English feet above the orifice of the bore, with great force and noise. The men employed in putting down the tubes have great difficulty in operating, and in protecting themselves from the water."

Mr. Swartwout, ex-Collector of New York, the famous financier and absquatulator, came passenger in the Acadia, from Liverpool for New York.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THIS CITY.

His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, our highly respected Lieutenant Governor, and Suite, arrived in the City about 8 o'clock on Monday per steamer *New Brunswick*, from Fredericton, and proceeded to the St. John Hotel. Capt. Drury's Company of Irish Royals, headed by the Portland Militia Band; and Captain Foster's Company of Provincial Artillery had previously proceeded to Indian Town, to form a Guard of Honor for the reception of His Excellency. On His Excellency's landing from the steamer, the Band struck up the National Anthem, and the Artillery fired the customary salute. Col. Peters and Staff, and a large number of other gentlemen were present to receive His Excellency, who escorted him to the City. On arriving at the Hotel, His Excellency was received by a Guard of Honor from the 36th Regiment, when another salute was fired by Capt. Robertson's company of Artillery on King's Square. The assembled multitude warmly greeted His Excellency with loud and hearty cheers.

On Tuesday, the three Saint John companies of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Major Nicholson, and the First Battalion of City Militia, commanded by Col. Peters, were inspected on the Barrack Square by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The Battalion turned out very numerously, and made a most creditable appearance; the uniformed companies in particular executed their manœuvres with much precision.

The very imposing ceremony of presenting new colors to the Battalion, took place immediately after His Excellency came on the ground. The Battalion was drawn up in line facing the Barracks, and received His Excellency at open order—the battalion presenting arms and the Artillery firing a salute. After His Excellency had passed along the line, the ranks were closed and the battalion formed three sides of a square, the Left Flank Company at the same time escorting the old Colours off the ground and returning with the new ones, which were given in charge to Major Robinson and Capt. Jarvis; they were then crossed over the head of the bass drum, which was placed in the centre of the square. The ceremony of consecrating them was then performed by the Rev. Dr. Gray, who made the following

PRAYER.

Oh, Almighty and Everlasting God! whose sight reacheth to the whole expanse of the Universe, and without whose permission a sparrow falleth not to the ground; whose providential superintendence reacheth to the secrets of the heart, and overrules to *their good* and thine own glory, the designs and actions of men—look down from Heaven with a favorable eye, upon those who are now assembled before thee here.

We would implore thy blessing upon these Standards, which, in due submission to thy declared Will, are to be henceforth devoted to the service of those powers which thou hast graciously placed over us, for the protection of the lives, liberties, and properties of their subjects. Oh, grant, as often as they are unfurled in the cause of Truth and Justice, the very signs they bear—(the Cross and the Crown) may impress deeply upon the hearts of all their followers, allegiance to their earthly sovereign, with their superior obligations towards Thee, their heavenly guide and benefactor. As no people upon earth have ever been more indebted to Thy Bounty than ourselves, for those transcendant blessings which raise nations to *external eminence*, and enrich them with internal happiness and security, oh impress upon us a due sense of the inestimable value of *those institutions* in Church and State, which have grown up under the fostering care of thy servants, the pious, the enlightened and the benevolent, of our parent land, and been the means, under thy guidance, of conveying blessings to the world at large. May we at all times be alive to the sacred duty of maintaining them in their spirit and purity, and of rejecting ill-advised innovations whose tendency would be to undermine them; to unsettle our Holy Faith; to dissipate our loyal feelings, and to cast a blight over our eternal prospects, as well as our earthly privileges. And if we, O Lord, are called, in defence of our just rights and immunities, at any time, to wield the weapons of hostility, may we do so with the holy confidence and submission which actuated thy servant David, when his soul was raised to thee in grateful adoration for having taught his hands to war and his fingers to fight.

Oh, Father of Mercies, pour down thy best gifts and graces upon our most gracious Sovereign Lady the Queen; upon the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, and all the Royal Family; let thy guardian angels watch for their safety; defend them against all their enemies, spiritual as well as temporal, and enable them to discharge the high trust committed to them, so that their earthly stewardship may lead to never-dying honors, in mansions eternal in the Heavens! Oh let thy bounty extend to us all who now bow down before thee. May we, one and all, be wise in the time of this mortal life, and so exercise our warfare here that we may be qualified to follow the ascended Captain of our Salvation in the armies of the Redeemed for ever and ever, Amen.

Our Father which art in Heaven; hallowed be thy name. Thy Will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever, Amen.

After the Prayer, the Colours were placed on the right and left of His Excellency, when he addressed Colonel Peters as follows:

Colonel Peters,—

In presenting to you the Colors of the 1st Battalion of the Saint John City Militia, I cannot more appropriately impress on the corps which you command, the nature of the obligation which the reception of them imposes, than by reminding them of the defensive character of the constitutional force to which they belong.

It is the duty of those who are entrusted with the Queen's authority, by all honorable means to avert from her dominions the calamities incidental to war, and as the Representative of a Sovereign who so eminently desires to promote the welfare and happiness of Her subjects, I hope that they may continue uninterruptedly to enjoy the blessings attendant on peace: but if in the course of events, and through circumstances beyond our control, that peace should at any time be unfortunately disturbed, and that your services should be required for the defence of the Province, I feel confident that you would sustain the cause of your Queen and Country with that firmness and spirit, which would attest the value you attach to your free Institutions, and the benefits they secure to you—these Colors in your hands being a sacred pledge, which you would be prepared nobly to redeem.

I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to you my congratulations on the fine and soldier-like appearance of the corps, and of the efficiency it has already attained, particularly the companies which have been appointed, amongst whom I must notice the company which received me as a Guard of Honor, and I request that you will communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, my sense of their zeal and spirit, to which, with your own, that efficiency is to be ascribed.

His Excellency then took the Colours from the Major and Captain, and handed them to the 2d Lieutenants appointed to receive them. The following reply was then made by Col. Peters to His Excellency, after which the line was reformed—ranks opened—and the colours marched to their station in the battalion, the corps at the same time presenting arms. The line then broke into open column and marched past in slow and quick time, and performed several other evolutions in a manner creditable to both officers and men.

LIEUT. COLONEL PETERS' REPLY.

May it please Your Excellency,

For myself, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the First Battalion City Militia. I have the honor to acknowledge the high compliment your Excellency has this day been pleased to pay them, by presenting, and placing under their charge, this stand of Colors; and for the highly gratifying and complimentary terms, in which it has pleased your Excellency to call our attention, to the sacred trust reposed in us, to honour, guard, and protect them, with devoted Loyalty to our Sovereign Queen Victoria in support of the glorious constitution, we are happily living under, and in defence of our country.

Situated as we are, enjoying the blessing of British liberty, protection, and feelings and happy in the wish that they may be transmitted down to future generations; more strongly cemented, and united together, I feel, that I may say, the Province of New Brunswick stands second to none, in Her Majesty's widely extended dominions; for devoted loyalty.

Early settled as this Province was by a body of Loyalists, who were driven from their homes, (sacrificing property, and comfort,) preferring as they did, the hardships they endured, in the wilds of this then wilderness Province; that they might secure to their descendants the blessing of British Liberty. Years of privations followed and by dint of their industry, the towering Forests, gave way to their exertions.

In time, the attention of the Mother Country, became alive to the importance of her North American Colonies, and the tide of Emigration set, towards our shore and the Province of New Brunswick has rapidly progressed in population, wealth, and importance, and become more thoroughly British; by the influx of British subjects, from all parts of Great Britain, England, Scotland, and Ireland, have furnished the province with thousands of valuable settlers; who can never fail to feel and cherish for their native country the warmest attachment, and loyalty. Thus in this Province, I have pleasure in believing, should our powerful and ambitious neighbours, on the western frontier deem it advisable to offer us the seeds of Rebellion, we shall be found ready to a man. United heart and hand to say *we want no change, and least of all*, such a change as they would bring us.

That we may be spared the horrors of war, must be the sincere wish of all among us. It however becomes equally the imperative duty of all to meet with a firm and manly resistance, any and every attempt, to subvert, and breakdown, the glorious principles, of the British Constitution.

The Colours solemnly consecrated, and now presented to the First, City Light Infantry by your Excellency, will be retained and held sacred, ever to remind us, we have this day, made a solemn pledge by accepting them in charge, that we have become bound for their defence at all risks, and while life remains that pledge must be redeemed.

To the Reverend Doctor Gray who so many years, remained our worthy spiritual pastor, we offer our most sincere thanks for their consecration; and for the solemn and appropriate address offered up, to the Great Disposer of all good, that he would bless and prosper our humble exertions in the cause of Religion, Virtue, and Loyalty.

The Band of the 36th Regiment were in attendance throughout the day, and played a variety of beautiful and national airs; the whole scene forming a most beautiful and imposing spectacle.

The thanks of the community are due to the Commandant of the garrison, Maj. Cairnes, who kindly permitted the attendance of the Band, as well as rendered every other assistance which the men under his command were capable of affording.

The day closed by His Excellency's honoring the Officers with his company to dinner in the St. John Hotel, at which the Commandant of the Garrison, and heads of departments also were present. His Excellency's time being limited, he retired at an early hour, amidst the enthusiastic greetings of the company. He was met by a guard of honor, composed of Capt. Peters' company, at the door of the Hotel, and loudly cheered in the street by the assembled multitude. He then embarked in the steamer for Head Quarters.

The following were among the toasts given at the dinner:

1. The Queen—God Bless Her—9 times 9.
2. The Princess Royal.
3. Prince Albert and the Royal Family.
4. His Excellency Sir Wm. McBean George Colebrooke, our ditinguished Lieutenant Governor.

I need not descant on his many services in the East and in the West—they have become matter of History, and are appreciated by his Countrymen. We hail with pleasure his appointment to this Province as an officer of high military worth and experience.

His Excellency returned thanks in a very neat and appropriate speech and was pleased to give the following toast—"Lieut. Colonel Peters and the 1st Battalion City Light Infantry.

5. The Army and Navy.
6. His Grace the Duke of Wellington—renowned not only in the field, but in the Senate—his fame is interwoven in the glories of his country. May he be long preserved as the pride of the Army—the strength of his Country—the admiration of the world, and one of the most upright and noble-minded in it.
7. Our Colonel, Sir Howard Douglas.—He possesses our entire esteem and respect.
8. The Commandant and Garrison of St John.—Responded to by Captain Battersby.
9. Major Cairns and the gallant 36th Regiment.—Responded to by Captain Rourke.
10. Major Locke and the Royal Artillery.
11. Lady Colebrooke and the Fair of New Brunswick.

The following volunteer Toasts were given by Lieut. Colonel Peters.

Lieut. Colonel Maxwell.—Responded to by Major Cairns.

Major Brookes.—Responded to by Capt, Battersby.

The Vice President being called upon gave—Town Major Gallagher.

Major Nicholson and the Militia Artillery—by Major Gallagher.

Major Thurgar and the Rifles—by Capt. M'Mackin.

Major Ward, the father of the city. &c. &c. &c.

At the fourth Annual Meeting of the *Saint John Sacred Music Society*, held on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen office bearers for the ensuing year;—Mr. Alexander Lawrence, President; Mr. Z. Estey, Vice-President; Mr. L. H. Waterhouse, Secretary; Mr. George Whittekir, Junr., Treasurer; and S. K. Foster, Esq. Conductor.—And the following gentlemen were re-elected a Committee:—Samuel Bustin, John W. McLeod, Charles J. Melick, Stephen Whittekir, and Thomas P. Williams.

Quick Travelling.—A London paper says that a special train of cars having been despatched from Birmingham to London on election business, the whole distance, 112¼ miles, exclusive of stoppage, was performed in two hours and 57 minutes.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
FREDERICTON, August 10, 1841.

Notice is hereby given, That the Provincial Treasurer is authorized to pay to the order of the several Bye Road Commissioners, the sums to which they are respectively entitled, on production of the required Certificates.

WM. F. ODELL.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
August 13, 1841.

Deputy Surveyors and all others who make a practice of transmitting to this Office Petitions for the purchase of Crown Land Timber, are again hereby informed that a[illegible] of, must be made onl[illegible] General, and it is req[illegible] ture no monies whatever [illegible] partment.

Destruction of the Steame[illegible] of nearly TWO HU[illegible]

The Steamer Erie left Buffa[illegible] noon at 3 o'clock for Chicago. [illegible] her on board of her is not known, but [illegible] ed by the Captain from a glance at the register [illegible] fore leaving the harbour, to have exceeded two hundred souls. Amongst the number were several painters, who with their materials were on their way to some port up the Lake for the purpose of painting a boat lying there. A strong wind and rough sea prevailing at the time, Captain Titus hesitated for some time to put out, but the De Witt Clinton having left about three hours previous, he was finally induced to start on the fatal voyage.

At about 8 o'clock the vessel was suddenly wrapped in flames from the bursting of a carboy of varnish on the boiler deck, whilst so sudden was the combustion that the passengers were at once forced overboard, in many instances without the slightest article to sustain them.

Fortunately the De Witt Clinton had put into Dunkirk, and discovering the Erie in flames, hastened to her relief.

She picked up *Twenty Seven* only of the whole number on board, whilst about *Two Hundred* fell victims to the devouring element. Only one female was saved, as also were the captain and one of the crew.

The Erie, in addition to a full compliment of passengers, had on board a large quantity of merchandize for Chicago and intermediate places.

About one hundred and fifty of the passengers, we learn, were German emigrants, going west to settle. Most of them, with their all, have thus been swept from the face of the earth.

It is said that the varnish on the Erie, was not entirely dry, having but a short time previous been put on, and that when the fire took it, it spread with such rapidity that those on the upper deck had not even time to go below before they were enveloped in flames. The persons saved were taken from the wheels of the boat, pieces of furniture, chests, and the like.

Woodstock, August 14.

We are desirous of drawing public attention to the excitement that prevails in the neighbourhood of the Boundary line, in consequence of the proceedings of the American party of exploration. We have been informed that they are running a new line East of the *old* boundary, cutting down and leaving a space of from forty to eighty feet wide, and marking the "*United States Boundary line.*" The angle formed by this *new* direction of the line is said to be so great that several extensive clearings belonging to our farmers in the back settlements have been taken in and included as American property. We have heard of several farms loosing from 50 to 100 acres, and one in particular, we have been informed has been entirely included in the State of Maine, and an idea held out that those persons must become American subjects, which has caused an unusual degree of excitement.

We are aware that the acts of an exploring party are not binding, but we look at the ulterior advantages that our neighbours will endeavour to reap from our submitting to this line of conduct. The probability is that some years will elapse before a final settlement of the question takes place. In the meantime the marks of the old line will become defaced: and when joint commissioners from the respective governments meet for the final adjustment of this perplexing question, we shall be told here is the boundary that you assisted to run and establish—here is the limit that you yourselves have assigned to New Brunswick. By this means we shall be overreached as on former occasions. Apart from this view of the matter, we do think that it is absolutely necessary that something be done to allay the excitement. We shall not be surprised to hear of a collision taking place. Attempts have been already made to interfere and prevent the commissioners from proceeding. We have reason to think that before they reach the St. John they will be obliged to desist. If the line be produced on the same angle on which it is started, before they reach the St. Lawrence, whither, we understand they intend running, there is reason to believe that the commissioners will have carried it three or four miles farther to the eastward than was ever anticipated.

We should be sorry to hear of any obstruction being offered to any party endeavouring to afford such information as might lead to a settlement of this 'bone of contention' yet under all circumstances, we do not blame our farmers for expressing their indignation at such unwarrantable proceedings. We do not not find fault with the commissioners for endeavouring to throw some light upon this important subject: let them explore any where through the province, but what right have they to run a line of their own construction, and mark it as the United States. We can tell our neighbours that our folks have seen so much chicanery practised on former occasions, that they will not submit to it any longer.

The Boston Morning Post of the 4th inst. contains intelligence of the discovery of a conspiracy among the negroes to rise and murder the whites—extending from New Orleans to Natchez. The particulars from the N. C. Bulletin are as follows:—"The overseer of the plantation of Robt. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana, having occasion to arise from his bed late, in one of the recent hot nights, heard what he believed to be negroes conversing in one of the quarters. On silently approaching the vicinity and listening, he overheard two of the slaves discussing the subject of a rising against the whites. This led to the examination the next morning of the two fellows, when they confessed the fact, and gave information that led to the arrest of several others. The alarm was immediately spread abroad, arrests were made in various plantations, and it was found by the confession that they all agreed in the main facts, that there was to be a general rise, and that the 1st of August was the day agreed upon.

A white man, a carpenter, was arrested on suspicion and examined. He said he had nothing to do with the plot—that he had never said any thing to the negroes on the subject, but acknowledged that they frequently spoke to him, and informed him all about it.

This white man, with about fourty negroes, who had confessed their knowledge of the intended rising, were in jail at St. Francisville.

At Woodville numerous slaves were confined in jail who had confessed to the same facts as those arrested in Felicianna.

Some of the Negroes have confessed that the combination was from Bayou Sara to Natchez.

[*From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, August 5th.*]

Preliminary Patriotism.—The Commissary General returned to this city this morning from a rapid visit to Auburn, to which place he was summoned on Sunday morning to look after the interests of his department—it being stated that a piece of ordnance belonging to the state had been stolen from the arsenal at that place, by the so-called Canadian patriots. General Chandlers states that the six-pounder belonging to the state, and for the public service of Auburn, was stolen from the gunhouse one night last week, as also was another piece of ordnance, belonging to a volunteer company of artillery, kept in another part of the town. The track of the gun-carriage of the last piece mentioned was traced about eight miles, where it was entirely lost. No information could be obtained of either piece. An old man residing near the arsenal where the gun belonging to the state was kept, states that hearing a noise in the night, he arose and on looking out, it being bright moonlight, he saw eight or ten men forcing the door of the arsenal, and also saw them take away the gun. General Chandler has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of twenty-five dollars, for the gun, and a like sum for the arrest of the authors of the misdemeanor. Reports had also reached him at Auburn, that several other pieces of ordnance farther West, particularly at Buffalo, had been stolen at the same time. But the intelligence was considered doubtful.

Since the foregoing was in type, we learn from the Auburn Journal of yesterday that two more [illegible]

Death of Matthias.—It is stated by [illegible] land Messenger that Matthias, the impo[illegible] in North Carolina in July, 1840. His a[illegible] bout 60 years.

Quebec, August 2.—Sergeant Bell of [illegible] Regiment met with his death this morni[illegible] the following circumstances. He was pa[illegible] of one of the companies going to the East [illegible] and was on the ladder at the side of the [illegible] the very act of stepping into a boat as he [illegible] ashore on duty, when one of the boat's [illegible] overboard. The serjeant endeavoured [illegible] him, but in making the attempt lost his ba[illegible] off the ladder and was drowned. The [illegible] fortunately caught a rope and was saved.

West India Steam Line.—*Agent in [illegible]* Among the strangers at present at the

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it occurs to us that the proper
authorities would do well to examine into the cause
of these sudden disappearances until the mystery
is removed."

DEATH OF MATTHIAS.—It is stated by the Highland Messenger that Matthias, the impostor, died in North Carolina in July, 1840. His age was about 60 years.

QUEBEC, August 9.—Sergeant Bell of the 68th Regiment met with his death this morning under the following circumstances. He was pay-sergeant of one of the companies going to the Eastern Posts, and was on the ladder at the side of the Apollo, in the very act of stepping into a boat as he was going ashore on duty, when one of the boat's crew fell overboard. The serjeant endeavoured to catch him, but in making the attempt lost his balance, fell off the ladder and was drowned. The boat-man fortunately caught a rope and was saved.—*Mercury.*

☞ WEST INDIA STEAM LINE.—*Agent in this City.* Among the strangers at present at the Halifax Hotel, are James McQueen, Esq. and Lady. This gentleman is the representative of the great West India Steam Navigation project, and visits Halifax for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the accomodation of the steamships which are intended to run to and from this port, in connection with the West India line.—*Halifax Post, August 14.*

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.—We understand that letters have been received in town from the Hon. T. B. King, our Representative in Congress, in which he says he has had an interview with the agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, who is now in this country, arranging for the depots of the ships which are to run between England and the West Indies, touching on our coast. The result is, that Savannah will probably be made the southern depot instead of Charleston—the objection to that place being the bad bar to the harbor. The reason is a strong one, for that place cannot be entered at night as well as by day, and, to steamers loaded with coal and freight, 16 feet of water only at the utmost, would be insufficient to admit them.—*Savannah Republican.*

DISGRACEFUL.—The Mobile advertiser states that two members of the bar, both highly respectable, quarreled and fought in the court house of Wilcox county, one day last week. The difficulty grew out of the cross-examination of a witness, the court being in session. The judge gave the matter to the jury, who mulcted the parties in $50 fine each, and two years imprisonment.

A FEMALE SAILOR. Considerable curiosity and excitement was manifested at Philadelphia on Wednesday in consequence of the arrival of the ship Algonquin, having on board a girl about sixteen years of age, who had shipped as a common sailor. She was disguised in the usual dress of a sailor, and had performed her duty as such for several days previous to the discovery of her sex. It is stated that she adopted this course in order to obtain a free passage to this country, being destitute of the means of paying; but the more general impression is that she had a "true lover" on board, whose fortunes she was following "over the glad waters of the dark blue sea."—*Commercial Gazette.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I have lately seen a communication in the Courier of Saint John signed "A Freeholder," giving what he calls an account of a Public meeting in Sunbury, but as I happened to come into that meeting just as the chair was taken and remained until it had nearly concluded, I must call the Freeholder's long story a feeble attempt to pervert truth, which has no doubt made him feel sore. The 'great gun' which he tells us 'exploded without effect,' actually discharged such a volley of truth and reason as could not be controverted, and the Representatives of the County quailed before it. If they had not spoken at all, they would have escaped with more credit. I heard it well observed that if all the freeholders of the County had been present, the popularity of Messrs. Hayward and Partelow was annihilated there.

The Freeholder tells us that the meeting proved a complete failure, but I am credibly informed that nine-tenths of the freeholders of that County approve of it, and will sign the Petition for a new election.

It has been said of Mr. Blowhard that he is expert in blowing away difficulties; but I think his late attempt in the Courier may be called premature puffing. VERITAS.

Fredericton, August 10, 1841.

To Correspondents—"Q" has been received.

Married.

Last Evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. CHARLES H. EVERBROOKS, to Miss HANNAH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Blakslee, all of this city.

At Saint Peter's Church, Kingsclear, on Monday morning, by the Rev. John M. Sterling, A. M. William Henry Scovil, Esquire, of Saint John to Elizabeth Anna, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas C. Lee, Her Majesty's Receiver General.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Nickson, to Miss Ann Nilly, both of the Parish of Hampton.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, to Miss Marian Jones, third daughter of Mr. Daniel Jones, all of this City.

At Cocaigne, Parish of Dundas, County of Kent, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr Jarvis, Mr. John Whitman, of Annapolis, N. S., to Miss Rebecca Cutler, sixth daughter of E. Cutler, Esq., of New Brunswick.

At Halifax, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. W. Crosscombe, Mr. James Craig, of Saint Andrews N. B. to Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, of the former place.

At Fredericton, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, Mr. Alexander Cumming, to Miss Mary Ann Fleming, both of that Parish.

On the 22d ult. at Blackness-house, Forfarshire, Lieut.-Colonel John Campbell, 38th Regiment, only son of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., of Garth, G. C. B. and K. C. T. S., to Helen Margaret, only child of the late Colonel John Crow, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Died.

On Friday evening, age 69 years, Mr. William Nisbet, a native of Dunse, Berwickshire, in Scotland, and for many years a most worthy and esteemed inhabitant of this city.

On Friday morning, at Gage Town, Q. C. in the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Samuel R. Clarke, Rector of that Parish, and one of the earliest settlers of this Province.

At Sheffield, on the 20th ult. Mr. Robert Irvine, aged 23 years.

In St. Stephen, on the 30th July, Mrs. Rebecca R. Ogden, aged 38 years.

In Calais, (Main.) on the 3d inst. Mrs. Anna Maria, consort of Otis L. Bridges, Esq., and eldest daughter of Samuel Abbot, Esq., of St. Stephen.

At Fredericton, on the 7th instant, Catharine Drake, Widow of the late Francis Drake, at the advanced age of nearly *four score years.*

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. Arrived, 14th—Whale ship James Stewart, Dougherty, 100 days from New Zealand, and 33 from Pernambuco—C. C. Stewart. 2400 barrels black oil, 300 brls. sperm oil, 30,000 lbs. whalebone, exclusive of 900 brls. black, 50 brls. sperm oil, and 7000 lbs. bone, shipped to London, from Sydney, in March 1840.—She has been absent 23 months and 24 days.

Brig Wave, Spencer, Nassau—J. Wishart, assorted cargo.

Schr. Mary Hammond, Hammond, Bangor, 3—Small, bricks.

15th—Brig Trusty, McCarthy, Belfast, 54—Order, merchandize and passengers.

16th—Brig Robert Burns, Coulthart, Philadelphia—J. Wishart, flour, &c.

Kathleen, Mills, Sydney, 13—Wm. M'Cannon, coals.

Schr. Matilda, Spaits, Philadelphia, 10—B. Tilton, flour, &c.

Steamer North America, Mabee, Boston, 42 hours—J. Whitney, passengers and merchandize.

17th—ship Elizabeth Bently, Hunt, Liverpool, 37—N. S Demill, salt, coals, etc.

19th—ship Pet, Simms, Liverpool, 40—J. M. Wilmot, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Amazon, Fife, Dublin, timber and deals—E. Barlow and sons.

Boston, Aug. 6.—The Salem Advertiser has the following particulars in relation to the boat seen on the Banks of Newfoundland, and of the sofa and memorandum book, before mentioned:—Captain Hooper of the Liberty, reports having seen on the — July, a yawl boat bottom up, and got her alongside, but the sea being rough, the boat was stove in attempting to take her on board. She had upon her stern "Isabella, of Cork," in yellow letters. It appeared that the boat had left the ship in a desperate moment, as the 'painter' was cut for thowpins. Capt. Hooper also picked up the bowsprit bitts entire, with the beam attached, and broken off each side very near the bitts, and in all probability the ship must have run upon an Island of ice, which remained in or near the spot seven or eight days, was very large, and appeared to be aground. Capt. Hooper's vessel lay in the same berth, and the bearing of the iceberg did not alter a point in the whole time.

It would seem that the boat and other articles above named belonged to the same ship with the sofa mentioned in our last. We have the book in our possession, which was found with the sofa, by Capt. Proctor, of the Samuel Knight. The latest date to be found in it is July 6, 1840, and the latest in connexion with the name of the vessel, the ship "Isabella," is April 6, 1840.

[The boat, &c. noticed in the foregoing extract, doubtless belonged to the ship *Isabella*, from London, for Quebec, which was sunk by an iceberg, on the 9th of May last: the crew were picked up and landed at Pictou.]

Quebec, August 11.—The total number of vessels arrived at this port, from Europe, up to this day is 829. Last year, at this date, it was 661, making 168 more in favor of this year.

The fast sailing ship *Bellona*, Captain Wylie, 8th July, from Greenock, with a general cargo for Montreal, arrived in port this morning, being the first vessel to this port on her second voyage.

London, July 23.—Arrived, British Queen, St. John; 20th, Lord John Russell, Daly, do.; Gratitude, Forrest, do.; Springfield, Roy, do.

Liverpool, August 2—Arrived, Avon, Marsters, St. John, Australia, Kenny, do.; 27th, Ben Nevis and Salisbury, do.; 31st, Liverpool, do.

Gravesend, July 21, sail'd, Arethusa, Card, st John *Hall*. July 21, Arrived, Calcutt, st. John.

Bristol, July 23, arr. Frederick, st. John; 31st, St. Lawrence, do.

Cardiff, July 17—The Marquis of Abercorn, for st. John, has put back with cargo shifted.

Clyde, July 17.—Arr. Mariner, Taylor, st. John.

Leith, July 21,—sailed, Freedom, Stokoe, st. John

Dublin, July 21.-Arr. Andover, Buckley, st. John.

Londonderry, July 23—sailed, Melina st. John.

LONDON

Music Warehouse. Pianoforte and

Prince William Street,

(*Opposite Mann's Hotel.*)

THE subscribers have just received per brig *Rose*, from London, an additional supply of **Piano Fortes**, from the manufactory of Metzler & Co. viz. 1 Elegant Grand Square PIANO FORTE, six Octaves, Rosewood Bandings, check action, metalic plate, &c.; 1 Plain Grand square, do., six octaves, Metalic Plate, Long sound Board, Check Action.
August 13. BEYER & LEITCH.

The Subscriber

Offers his Stock of GOODS cheap for prompt payment:

250,000 Feet White Pine Boards

and PLANK for shipping;
100,000 feet seasoned Pine Boards and Plank;
50,000 feet half inch BOARDS;
200,000 feet spruce Boards and Plank;
250,000 LATHS; 100,000 Scantling;
150,000 Cedar Shingles; 200 M. Pine, spruce do.
20 Cords Lathwood; 7,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT; 300 Chaldrons Pemberton COALS; 100 chaldrons Grand Lake Coals; 15 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 1 Hhd. Loaf Sugar; 3 Hhds. Molasses; 50 Bbls. superfine FLOUR; 300 bbls. Rye Flour; 150 bbls. Corn Meal; 175 Bags CORN; 25 Bbls. PORK; 20 Bbls. Herrings; 100 M. feet Bright DEALS; 1,000 Ash Staves; 10 Tons HAY; 4 Chests TEA; 30 Boxes SOAP; 150 Boxes smoked Herrings; 20 Bbls. TAR.
12th August. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OATMEAL.—Just received by the subscribers, 20 Bbls. OATMEAL, first quality.
August 13. CRANE & M'GRATH.

IRON PUMPS.—For sale by the subscribers: 2 Iron Pumps, 20 ft. long; 10 tons best OAKUM.
August 13. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Just received by the Subscribers:

20 PUBS prime Cumberland BUTTER, 150 Brls. prime Quebec PORK, 20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR, 1200 Cocoa Nuts, For sale by CRANE & M'GRATH.
August 13th.

£15 REWARD.

BROKE Gaol at *Queen's County* last night, *Andrew Conray*, about 30 years of age, five feet six inches high, dark hair. *James Walch*, about twenty five years of age, black hair and dark complexion both natives of Ireland, charged with stealing Cattle—Also, *John W. Tobin*, about twenty seven years of age, five feet ten inches high, blue eyes light complexion, a Novascotian.

Whoever will apprehend the said men and lodge them in any of Her Majesty's Gaols in this Province, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Five Pounds for either of them, and all reasonable expences. N. H. DEVEBER.
August 12th, 1841. *Sheriff of Queen's County.*

PORK.

LANDING, ex schooner *Hope*, from Halifax:—54 Barrels Prime mess Pork. For sale by
Aug 6. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

DEALS.—A few Cargoes of bright Spruce and Pine DEALS—ready for shipment at the Caledonia and Portland Steam Mills, for sale by
August 6. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

One Penny Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, an indented Apprentice named *Patrick McKann*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice will be proceeded against as the Law directs. E. FAIRWEATHER.
August 6, 1841.

Loaf Sugar, Tea and Butter.

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

4 HHDS. superior Double Refined LOAF SUGAR; 25 Firkins and tubs Fresh BUTTER; 10 chests fine congo TEA;
Also,—50 Boxes and half Boxes Bunch RAISINS.
July 23. JOHN SEARS.

ACCOUNT shewing the whole amount of the Debts and Assets of the *Bank of British North America*, at the close of the year 1840, and shewing also the amount of its notes payable on demand which had been in circulation during every month of the year, together with the amount of Specie and other Assets, distinguishing each kind immediately available in every such month for the discharge of such Notes.

(*Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation.*)

DEBTS.	Halifax Currency.
Circulation,	£131713 5 0
Other Liabilities,	455425 8 11
Total,	£587138 13 11

ASSETS.	Halifax Currency.
Specie,	£133024 1 6
Other Assets,	1328535 3 2
Total,	£1461559 4 8

1840.	Notes in circulation. Halifax currency.	Specie. Halifax currency.	Notes of other Banks. Halifax currency.
June,	135425 0 0	105475 6 2	46223 8 0
July,	136486 5 0	98257 3 6	47514 16 10
August,	136235 5 0	92612 18 11	52373 16 10
September,	135367 10 0	88613 7 9	61754 11 1
October,	132753 0 0	93364 16 4	56696 10 7
November,	132183 10 0	103392 7 8	66232 15 1
December,	131564 10 0	137586 19 2	71569 3 0

By order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DeB. ATTWOOD, Sec'y.

☞ **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, *Barton.*
L. H. DEVEBER, *St. John.*
Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Estate and Effects of Hugh Mackay, James Mackay, and Daniel Mackay, trading under the Firm of "H. J. & D. Mackay," have been assigned to the Subscribers in trust for the purposes expressed in the Deed of Assignment,—All Creditors of the said H. J. and D. Mackay, wishing to derive any benefit under the said Deed of Assignment, are requested to call at the Counting House of the Subscribers and execute the said Deed before the seventeenth day of November next, and all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS PEARSON CRANE. JOHN M'GRATH.
St. John, 17th August, 1841.

SOAP.—Ex *Elizabeth Bentley*, from Liverpool: 300 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP. For sale by
August 20. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

ORANGES.—Landing this day, per steamer *North America*, from Boston—Sweet Oranges, Marmalade, do.; Sweet PEARS; Ditto APPLES. For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
August 20, 1841.

Window Glass.

PER *Elizabeth Bentley*, 120 boxes WINDOW GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 16x12, 14x12, 14x11, 17x12. For sale low by
23d August. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bolt Copper.

PER *Elizabeth Bently*: 116 rods ⅞ inch Copper, 161 Bolts ⅞ inch ditto. Landing from the above vessel
August 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

PER ELIZABETH BENTLY:

1 CHAIN CABLE, 90 fathoms, 1 5-16 inch; 1 do. do. 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch; 1 do. ditto 90 fathoms, 1 inch; 1 do. do. 60 fathoms, 1 5-16 inch; 1 do. do. 60 fathoms, ⅞ inch; 1 do. do. 60 fathoms, ¾ inch; 1 do. do. 60 fathoms, ⅝ inch; 9 Iron stocked ANCHORS, from 5 cwt. to 13½ cwt. And will be sold at cost and charges, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
August 20.

Chocolate and Pork.

LANDING ex *Charlotte*, from Halifax—30 bbls. Chocolate; 100 barrels Prime Mess PORK—For sale by SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
August 20.

Bright Spruce & Pine Deals.

ONE MILLION FEET superficial of Bright Spruce and Pine Deals, for sale by the subscriber on the wharf ready for shipment, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.
Aug 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Arrack & Old Jamaica.

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

2 PUNS. old Batavia Arrack; 1 pun. superior old Jamaica Rum. For sale by
June 25. W. H. STREET.

Cheap Boots & Shoes,

Selling off at FOSTER'S Shoe store, corner of King and Germain street:

WOMEN'S seal skin shoes, at 1s 10d, 2s 4d, & 2s 9d.—Ditto Prunella and morocco at 2s 3d 2s 6d and 2s 9d.—Ditto black and colored Prunella Boots, at 4s 3d, 4s 9d, and 5s 3d.—Girls shoes of various sorts, at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 6d.—Children's Boots and shoes at 8d, 10d, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d. For cash only. August 6.

WANTED TO CHARTER.—A vessel of about 500 tons Register, and one of 200 to to 300 tons, to carry Deals to Ports in Ireland.—Good despatch will be given. Apply to
August 6. WM. CARVILL.

PAPER.—Just received per *St. George*, from Liverpool: Printing Papers, Writing Papers, School Books, &c. D. M'MILLAN.
August 6.

NEW BARK FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

AUCTION SALES.

On SATURDAY, 4th September next, at 11 o'clock, by the Subscriber—The following Articles being Property seized under an attachment against the Goods of Henry S. Gault, absconding debtor.

1 SET Window CURTAINS, Poles and Binds; 2 Carpets; 1 Mahogany Dining Table; 1 Sofa; 1 small Franklin; 1 Table Cover; 1 Book Case; 1 Oil Painting; 10 Chairs; 1 Common Dining Table; Books, Hearth Rugs, Set of China, Washstands, Bedstead and Bedding, and sundry Kitchen Furniture; 6 Kegs manufactured Coppers. By order of Trustees.
W. D. W. HUBBARD,
August 20. *Auctioneer.*

Bright DEALS and BATTENS.

For Sale in Shipping order:

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

By Authority of Letters Patent.

INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

BRYANT AND JAMES.

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

"PATENT INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING,"

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

Ex 'Banner' from Boston:

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

Landing, ex schooner Minetty, from Halifax:—

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

Bright Matanzas Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c.

Landing ex schooner Hope, from Halifax:

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

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

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

The above having been purchased with *Cash*, are offered for sale very cheap for cash or approved paper, at the Tea Warehouse, by
Aug 6. JAMES MALCOLM.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

New Goods.

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

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

Ex the Teazer from New York:

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

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

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

50 TONS Banks' best IRON, ass't. sizes, 70 ditto Common ditto ditto,
100 kegs best WHITE LEAD,
200 ditto X ditto ditto,
150 ditto coloured PAINTS, assorted—Green, Yellow, Blue, Red, Brown and Black,
20 casks raw and boiled Linseed OIL,
2 tons PUTTY, in bladders,
200 kegs GUNPOWDER, 15 smiths' bellows,
24 smiths' ANVILS, 24 ditto Vices,
60 casks NAILS ass'd. sizes and kinds,
54 packages of IRONMONGERY, of various kinds, put up expressly for this market.
10,000 feet WINDOW GLASS, ass'd. sizes.
North Market Wharf, May 14, 1841.

Cigars! Cigars!! Cigars!!!

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

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

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

PRIVATE TUITION.

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

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

House to Let,

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

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

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

Pork, Beef and Flour.

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

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

Notice.

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

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

Bright Sugar.

Landing this day from on board schr Victoria, at the South Market Wharf:

25 CASKS of very Bright SUGAR, which will be sold low if applied for immediately. July 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Pork, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

The subscriber has just received—

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

LONDON GOODS

At Reduced Prices.

THE London Goods shipped by our House (in England) per the ship *Rebecca*, in March last, and which have been held from us by the owners of said ship for want of the bills of lading, which had been mislaid, have now come to hand.—We are now enabled to offer them for sale; and as the season for such Goods has far advanced, we will sell them at very reduced prices—say 40 per cent. on the sterling cost. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.
July 6.—5t

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

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

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

NEW LONDON GOODS,

Per Rebecca:

30 CASES Fancy Goods, received by the above ship, for sale by the subscribers on their usual low terms.
June 4.—8i. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

On Consignment.—18 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR.
June 11. W. H. STREET.

EX *Hercules*, London—50 boxes best London Yellow SOAP.
2d July. W. H. STREET.

Pork, beef, & Flour.

The Subscribers have received per schr. Esperance from Quebec:

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

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

NEW GOODS.

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

Ex "Volunia" from Greenock:

50 Tons Gourock CORDAGE, in every size, from 6 th. to 8¾ inch, including Spunyarn, Marline, Bolt Rope, &c.
40 Hawsers, 3 to 7 inch, 60 to 70 fathoms each,
400 Bolts Gourock and other CANVAS,
200 Rods Patent Metal, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1 1-8 and 1¼ inch,
150 do. Copper, 5-8 to 1¼ inch,
30 Hhds. Treacle, 20 do. Bastard Sugar,
20 do. Loaf Refined Sugar,
200 Kegs White, Black, Green and Red Paints,
515 Cast Iron Pots, 100 Camp Ovens and covers,
5 Chain Cables, 1 1-16 to 1½ inch,
5 ANCHORS to match,
23 Doz. "Thomson's" Screw Augurs, ½ to 1 3-8 inch,
24 Bales and casks containing 500 Reams Wrapping and other PAPERS,
4 Cases containing 200 pieces PRINTS,
4 Bales " 200 " Shirtings and other COTTONS,
6 Bales contg. 100 pieces Osnaburgs & Ducks,
1 do. " 20 do. Linen Ticks,
3 do. " 50 do. Cloths & Buckskins,
1 do. " 20 do. Tartans,
2 do. " 154 do. Unbleached Cottons,
4 do. " Hosiery & Haberdashery.

per "Rebecca" from London:

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

per "Lady Flora Hastings" from Liverpool:

20 Bales, 50 bundles each White Cotton Warp,
10 do. 50 do. Blue do. do.
200 Bags assorted NAILS, 10dy. to 24dy.
200 do. do. SPIKES, 4 to 9 inch,
35 Doz. "Griffin's" SCYTHES
5 Packages CUTLERY, 5 do. ship Chandlery,
4 Stud Chain Cables, ⅝ to 1 inch,
40 ANCHORS, 2 to 12 cwt.
33 Brls. Coal TAR, 3 tons OAKUM,
200 Boxes SOAP, 56lbs. each,
100 do. Candles—Moulds and Dips,
10 Tons ass'd. flat refined IRON.

Ex "Westmorland" from London:

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

Ex "Norna" from Newport:

105 Tons ass'd. round common IRON, ⅜ to 1¼ in.
150 do. COAL.

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

Salt, Coals, Coal Tar and Roman Cement.

Received by the barque *Andover*, from Liverpool—

6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT,

150 tons pure Orrell Coals; 200 barrels Roman Cement; 100 barrels Coal Tar; 200 Kegs White Lead; 100 each black, blue and green Paint; 200 coils Jackson's CORDAGE—for sale on the lowest possible terms for cash or approved paper.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.
June 4.

New-York, January, 1841.

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

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

Valuable Real and Lease Hold

Estate, for Sale or to Lease.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

ALSO—AT CARLETON.

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

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

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Dennefordt'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;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

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

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

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

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

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

The most delicate persons may take it with perfect safety.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, London.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

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

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

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

"New-street, April 13, 1835."

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

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

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "ALEXANDER TWEEDIE."

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

Agents for New Brunswick.

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist & Druggist.*

St. John, June 18.

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

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

Greatly improved in purity and condensation.

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

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

Your's respectfully, J. T. CONQUEST.

Finsbury-square, July 18, 1839.

"Mr. Dinneford, 172, Bond street."

Dr. Wilkinson of Bath says "a bottle of sir Jas. Murray's Fluid Magnesia, sent me by a chemist in 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 caelo* in connection with his testimonials."

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

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

Chemist & Druggist.

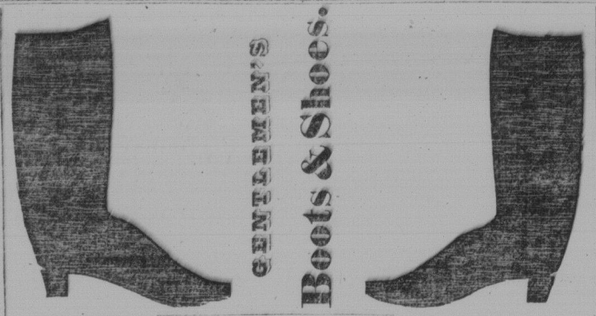
Agent for New-Brunswick, who will supply prospectusses containing the certificates of the most eminent Physicians in London. June 25.

Chain Cables & Anchors, Cheap.

Now landing and for sale by the subscribers:

12 STUD Chain CABLES, 7-8, 15-16, 1, 1 1-8, 1 3-8, 1 1-2 and 15-8 inches;
2 short link ditto ditto, 5-8, 11-16 and 3-4 inch;
6 Anchors, from 14 to 24 cwt. for wood stocks;
20 do. from 2 to 7 cwt. for ditto;
8 do. from 5 to 9 cwt. with iron stocks;
500 fathoms short link *proved* Chain, ½ to ¾ inch.
On Hand,—25 Kedge Anchors, from 1 to 5 cwt.

June 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.



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

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.

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.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Dook*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

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.

3-4 CARPETING and Rugs to match;
Black, White, and colored Satins;
Damask and Waterell Morceens;
Orris Lace and Fringes;
Combs, Brushes, and WINDSOR SOAP.

5th Feb. JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

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 assiduously attended to. It will also be his endeavour to improve as far as possible, upon the domestic comfort of the establishment, and so to render it second to none of the same kind in the province.

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

H. JACKSON.

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

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.

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, July 1840.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

TURNING, CRVING, &c.

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

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.

May 28. *Kingstreet.*

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

June 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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 each 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 } short link.
3 Ditto 45 & 60 do 9-16 do
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 Tartans, 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, Marnline, and Spunyarn.

600 Coils CORDAGE, from 1½ in. to Sin. Shrouding, with Spunyarn, Marnline and Houseline,
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.

CITY PAINT SHOP.

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

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

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

March 26, 1841. GEORGE LLOYD.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

April 21 JAMES WHITNEY.

COALS! COALS!

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

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

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

May. 14.—3m. T. L. NICHOLSON.

May 21, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON.

Has just received per Pekin, *from London:*

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

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

Also—per Emerald from Liverpool:

A large stock of CARPETS, in Kidderminster, Yorkshire, Venetian, Scotch and Brussels, with handsome RUGGS to match;
A variety of patterns of Stair Carpeting;
Fancy Printed Druggets, in great variety;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Checked Homespun Ginghams;
Regattas and Twilled Shirtings;
Figured and plain Orleans Cloths;
Thin and printed Saxonies;
Plain and printed Mousseline de Laines;
Pearl Candles, Lastings and Shalloons;
Moleskins and Trouser Stuffs;
Canvas, Osnaburg, LINENS and Diapers;
Red, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
Brown, Pudding and Ticks;
A large lot of printed Patteens for Children;
Jaconnet, Book, Mull and checked Muslins;
Handkerchiefs of all kinds;
Fancy Buttons and Trimmings;
Vestings, Stocks, Braces, &c. &c.

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

New Cumberland Butter.

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

June 25. JAS. MALCOLM.

FOSTER'S

SHOE STORE

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

New Boots and Shoes,

Per ship Emerald, from Liverpool—Just Arrived:

LADIES' Fashionable Paramelta, Orleans and Prunella **Boots**, with kid, patent and seal Fronts; Ladies' Prunella Boots, of every quality, from 4s. 9d. a pair;
Do. Best prunella double sol'd Boots, Goloshes, &c
Do. Victoria, Queen Adelaide, Brighton and other fashionable Slippers;
Do. Best French and English Kid Slippers,
Do. Prunella Slippers and Ties of all qualities,
Do. Russia Kid, Seal and Morocco, do.
Do. Seal and Russia Kid Walking Shoes,
Do. Carpet and every other description of House Slippers;
Girls' Slippers, Ties and Walking Shoes, of every sort; do. Prunella, and Valencia BOOTS of all qualities;
Gentlemen's Clarence, Albert and Coburg Boots,
Do. Dress Pumps of various patterns,
Do. Dress, Half do. and stout Walking Shoes
Do. Toilet Slippers, of all qualities,
Children's Boots and Shoes of every description size and quality that may be called for.

Also, per steamer North America, from Boston:

Ladie's, Gentlemen's, Girl's and Children's India Rubber Shoes, of all sizes and qualities.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

May 14, 1841. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ English made **TRUNKS** of all sizes—for sale cheap.

London Warehouse,

In SANDS' Brick Building, Prince William Street.

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

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

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

Retailers supplied as usual.

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

4 Cases Ladies Boots and SHOES, do. ditto,

28th May. N. W. BUSTEED.

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

Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

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

12 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
50 Cans do. do. from 2 to 5 gal. each;
3 Tons No. 1. London WHITE LEAD;
1 " do. Hull do.
1 " Black Paint
½ " Yellow
1½ " Putty in 7, 14, 21 and 28 lb. bladders,
8,000 faths. short linked proved Chain, for cutting, from ¼ to 1½ inch;
16 Kedge ANCHORS, from 3-4 to 5 cwt.
28 Rolls sheet Lead, from 2½ to 10 lb. pr. foot;
12 Doz. Ships Scrapers; 10 do. do. Mops;
12 " Log Glasses, 14 and 28 seconds;
1 " 1-2 Hour do.; 1 doz. 1 hour do.;
6 " Log Slates; 3 do. Patent Binnacle Lamps;
20 " Ground Paint Brushes, ass'd sizes.
10 " Long Handle Tar Brushes; 6 do. short do.
8 " White Wash Brushes;
12 " Deck and Paint Scrubbers;
5 " Chamber, do.; 5 Bannister, do.;
200 Coils Marline, Houseline, Ambarline, and Spun Yarn;
3 Dozen Water Laid Deepsea Lines;
10 " " Hand Lines;
15 " Log Lines; 5 do. 15 and 18 thr. st. Peter Cod Lines; 60 do. Seaming & Roping Twine;
25 " Bed Cords; 20 do. White Brown Linen Thread, No. 16 and 18;
3 Cases ships Compasses, from 8 to 11 inch;
2 " superfine Ensigns and Union Jacks, from 2 to 9 yards; 30 pieces superfine Bunting, assorted colors; 1 Bale Osnaburgs.

—ON HAND—

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

St. John, June 18, 1841.

FOR SALE.

The subscribers have received by the late Arrivals:

100 BOXES Mould CANDLES; Cases and Bales DRY GOODS, consisting of Mousline de Laine *DRESSES*, Regatta Stripes, Prints, &c. &c.

50 half kegs Richmond TOBACCO, 16 bands to the lb. Which they offer for sale at their store in Water street,

Also—*in Bond*—

72 Tierces and 152 Bbls Hamburgh BEEF.

May 28. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

NEW BRIG FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Hull & Spars of a new Iron Fastened BRIG, of about 180 Tons old measurement, building at Advocate Harbour, Parrsboro. She will be ready for launching about the 15th sept. next, or sooner if required.—Any further information can be had of Mr Randolph Morris, the builder, or on application to

July 9. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

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

July 2. W. P. RANNEY.

CANADA PORK AND BREAD.—200 Bbls. Prime new Pork; 30 do. Prime mess do.; 20 do. mess do.; 50 Bags Navy Bread,—now landing ex Pruneet, from Quebec, and for sale at lowest rates. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

July 9, 1841.

TAR.—100 Barrels, landing ex schr. Thomas for sale by

24 Inly. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Deals for Sale.

ONE or two cargoes of BRIGHT SPRUCE DEALS, of very superior quality and dimensions to suit, may be had at St. Andrews, on moderate terms, on application to John Wilson, Esq., or

July 19 RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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.

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THE subs
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been extensively us
during the past seaso
given it a fair trial,
ferable to the old mo
House-keepers, Prov
smoke any quantity of mea
least inconvenience or loss of time,
the following plain directions:—While the ham,
&c. is moist from the pickle, wipe it with a dry
towel, then wash it over twice or three times with
the Essence of smoke, allowing six hours to elapse
between each washing; hang it up, to dry slowly;
it will then keep for years, and in any climate.

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

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 27th Jan. 1841.

Notice.

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

N. B.—Private Rooms when required.

May 28. WM. NETHERY.

New Establishment.

Register and General Intelligence Office.

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

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

May 21. A. GILLESPIE.

Important to Ship Owners, Ship Masters and Others.

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

The Compound and Black Varnish can be had at the Store of CRANE & MCGRATH.

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

May 14, 1841.

☞Notice.

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

St. John, May 5, 1841.

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

may 14.—3w. JOHN G. SHARP.

Building Lots for Sale.

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

May 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters: At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; Edward J. Smith, Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake,) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter Mc Clelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chapman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Petersdine, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C