THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. IV. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1840. No. 35.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street.

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

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

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

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

All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanack.

MAY.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.
2 Saturday,	4 48	6 7	8 39	11 29
3 Sunday,	4 47	6 8	9 59	ev 15
4 Monday,	4 46	6 9	11. 8	1 3
5 Tuesday,	4 45	7 0	morn	1 53
6 Wednesday,	4 44	7 11	0 3	2 46
7 Thursday,	4 42	7 12	0 45	3 45
8 Friday,	4 41	7 13	1 15	4 53

First Quarter 8th, 10h 11m morn.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Henry Gilbert, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Kerr, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, 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: E. DeW. Ratchford, Esq.

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

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

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

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

☞NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE EAGLES and the subscriber, as the firm of GEORGE & EDWARD EAGLES is this day dissolved.

EDWARD EAGLES.

Indian Town, 16th March, 1840.—3m.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES DORIE, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to present their claims for adjustment; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Administrator.*

Saint John, 5th February, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES OTTY, late of this City, deceased, are required to hand in their claims forthwith for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROBERTSON, } *Executors*
JOHN V. THURGAR, }

Saint John, 5th February, 1840. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of all Persons remaining indebted to the late Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, and which have not been adjusted by the parties giving Promissory Notes or other accepted security, will be forthwith put in suit.

W. H. STREET.

St. John, 6th Feb. 1840.

☞NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late MRS. MARGARET A. HANFORD, will please render the same for adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the subscriber.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

La Retraite.

ALFRED COLLINS, most respectfully intimates to his friends and the Public, that he has reopened that well known Establishment in Church street, lately occupied by Mr. F. D S. Jones, and adjoining the grocery of Mr. J. MALCOLM. No expense has been spared to render *La Retraite* a favourite place of call, where Gentlemen will be sure of accommodation. A. C. stock of *Wines, Brandy, &c. &c.* for excellence cannot be excelled in the city; he challenges competition, and solicits from a discerning Public a share of their patronage.

Dec. 20.

J. M'LARDY'S

New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and Rye BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from scouring.

Victoria Tea BISCUIT fresh every day. Breakfast ROLLS every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Caution.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against Cutting LOGS or in any manner trespassing upon Lot No. 1592, adjoining Mr. Sentell's property at Loch Lomond, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

THOS. BALDWIN.

Feb. 21, 1840.

Bank Stock Wanted.

WANTED a few Shares of the Capital Stock of the Commercial, or Bank of New Brunswick, if to be had immediately.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

Feb. 28. *Corner of Water & Duke streets.*

Miscellany.

THE CORALLINES.

BY EDWARD HOWARD, AUTHOR OF "RATTLIN THE REEFER," &c.

(Continued.)

Pain and pleasure, the wormwood of sorrow and the sweets of a strange joy, were wonderfully, and mysteriously mingled in the bosoms of both. Sir Hugh gazed upon his child as if, by one look, he might make up for the neglect of eighteen years, and she was at once happy and sad. After a long pause, during which they had a little recovered from their distressing emotions, she turned to him with a seraphic smile, and said gently, 'My dear father, I have a letter to you from my mother. I have not broken the seal, but I fear me that it is illegible—see how worn and torn it is; and though I have dried it in the best manner that I am able, the sea-water must have obliterated much of the writing. But do not read it now, father; you are already too much moved.'

'Give it me, even now, Florence. This bitter ordeal must not be repeated—once, and no more.'

Captain Sir Hugh Enstace turned his countenance from his newly-found daughter, broke the seal of the letter, and perused its contents. The heaving of his manly frame told of the violence of his agitation, but he carefully avoided looking at Florence. At length, placing the letter in his bosom, exclaimed, 'That struggle is over, once more, and perhaps my mind will find some little repose. It is now my turn to kneel at your feet, Florence; I do so humbly and contritely, to ask you to give me the pardon of your mother. It is her wish—let me hear it from your mouth—your parent kneels to you.'

Without any false scruples she permitted him to assume the humble posture before her, and she said to him solemnly, 'My mother pardons you. Rise, dear father, and kiss me: henceforth let love, duty, and obedience from me to you be the rule of my conduct.'

And then much remained to be explained. She told him that her mother, having once fallen, proceeded in the downward course, until all her family withdrew their countenance from her, and that latterly she had formed a connexion with an artful and a splendid villain, who, having initiated her into all the secrets of swindling upon the grand scale, justice had overtaken them both, and transportation for life had been passed upon the paramour, of seven years upon her mother.

And then she simply and pathetically told him, how she had fainted when she was torn from her mother in the prison, how fever and delirium had succeeded, and how kindly she had been nursed by the ladies at Clapham—and that there much valuable time had been lost. She then related how, when she was sufficiently recovered, her vow to her mother had haunted her, and that she and her friends had sought counsel of the Lord in long prayer, and that it was borne in upon them that she should do all that she could to fulfil it—that they found that the Amelia had sailed—that her only chance of her meeting her father was, that the ship might put into some port in the Channel; and that she had, attended by a trusty old lady, followed it on land, along the coast—how they had bribed a smuggler to put her on board—that when they got near the ship he refused to come alongside in the dead of the night, for fear either of being pressed, or perhaps of something worse—that she grew desperate, knowing the ship was on the point of sailing, and that, at her earnest entreaty, he had promised to assist her clandestinely on board—that she had fallen into the sea, and that, at last, she had, she knew not how, for her faithless boatman had deserted her, contrived to climb into the boat. She then spoke of her shame at finding she had lost much of her dress, and of the kindness shown to her by the dull and fat Flylightly.

In his turn, Sir Hugh, after bestowing upon her every token of pity and affection, intimated to her, that even under the religious guidance of her three schoolmistresses, she had acted a little rashly. That pious vows were, no doubt, very acceptable things to heaven, but that the best intentions should be carried out by worldly means. That enthusiasm in all things, a seaman's duty excepted, was bad and unsafe.

To all this cold reasoning of Sir Hugh his daughter did not assent. In religious matters she was firm, and she fully believed that it was, in her, a religious duty, at all hazards, and at the sacrifice of all appearances, to fulfil the vow made to her mother, and make known her wishes to him.

"But see, my dear Florence, in what a strange predicament you have placed me. You have, at the risk of your life, smuggled yourself on board this ship. I cannot acknowledge you now, and here, publicly as my daughter. This would expose us both to ridicule. I have not even clothes necessary to your sex. You must still pass here as a lad; and I must make up the best account that I am able."

"O my dear father, it is sinful towards God, all craft and all pretence, that partakes of the nature of bearing false witness. Think of the peril of your eternal soul."

"Florence—my dear Florence, you will drive me mad. I am already suffering most acutely. do not let us embitter our strange union by religious controversy. There is now but one course to follow—you must remain on board here in the strictest incognito, until I am able to place you in some asylum worthy of your own excellence. Wait till we return to England, and I will prove to you, in every act and spirit, a loving and indulgent father."

With her eyes moist with gratitude she kissed his hands, and remained silent.

She was soon installed, with all that was comfortable, in her little berth, but treated in all outward respects as a close prisoner. The sentry at the cabin-door was ordered to consider her as strictly under his charge, and to permit no one to speak with her, excepting the captain, the surgeon, and Frank Flylightly. Affairs took a glorious turn for the latter heavy personage. He was discharged from all duty, excepting that of watching over and attending upon Florence. He was ordered, on pain of countless dozens, never to go into her cabin, and not even to presume to cast his eyes within its door. He was ordered to sling his hammock outside of her berth, and to do all her biddings.

Among the officers she was known as Master Florence, or young Florence, and sometimes as the handsome spy; but she was never allowed to have the least communication with any of them.

At first, close, and beautiful, and mutually beneficial, was the intercourse between the father and daughter. She increased daily in loveliness, and a strange, a new, and ecstatic happiness arose in the breast of Sir Hugh, notwithstanding he had his minutes, and hours, and even days of deep remorse. He had hitherto regarded his connexion with Florence Fontbelle's mother lightly, and even scorsfully, as elderly men of the world usually do. He had forgotten her almost totally; and when the remembrance of her intruded itself upon him, it was only as an *affaire de cœur*, common to all men of fashionable life. Had it not been for the duels with, and hostility of, the members of her family, even the little recollection that he had of the transaction would have been much impaired.

When Florence was not in her own private berth, she was usually in the after cabin in the society of her father and the doctor, and when their duties called them away, she was always in the company of Francis Flylightly. When she chose to walk on the deck for the benefit of the air, Frank was at her heels, watchful as a house-dog, and a part of the deck, free from all interruption, was assigned to her.

Things had not been more than a week in this state, when the master reported to the captain that the ship had reached a certain degree of latitude. When he had arrived there, Sir Hugh had sealed orders to open, and the perusal of them caused him great consternation. He sent for his daughter, and thus addressed her, "My dear Florence, the measure of my retribution for my past conduct is not yet filled up. There is a most hateful, a most harassing duty imposed upon me—of all the captains of his Majesty's navy, on me only. There is, there must be something more than accident in this. Do not shudder, when I inform you that a transport ship was spoken at sea by a small vessel, the convicts of which had risen upon the crew and the military; that the mutiny had been successful, most of the soldiers being drawn in by the mutineers, and that they were steering away, in high spirits, for some of the Indian islands. I am ordered, at all hazards, and at all sacrifices, to pursue and capture this vessel, and finish this service before I place myself under the command of the admiral on the East Indian station. What horrible thoughts does not this service give rise to!"

"There is the hand of an all-directing Providence in this, my dear father. Do His work that he has set out before you, manfully. You owe my mother the one, the only, the great reparation. Through you, and for you, she sinned. Through you and by you she may be again made perfect."

"What mean you, Florence?"

Upon this a long and most distressing altercation ensued, which ended by Florence exclaiming—"My father and my mother should be man and wife!"

"This is too much—leave me."

Florence submissively bent her head, and, with tears in her eyes, withdrew to her own little cabin.

Then began the gallant captain's tumult of thought. He swore, and stamped, and raved; and at length feeling that he could no longer bear his misery alone, he sent for his half-confidant, the doctor, and pacing with him across and across the after cabin, under the strictest pledge of secrecy, he told him the whole, upon which the following dialogue ensued.

Sir Hugh—You perceive, my good doctor, that this little saint will preach me into madness, and yet I cannot help loving the beautiful and affectionate puritan.

Doctor—I am sure she deserves it. But suppose she should be right?

Sir Hugh—Right, doctor! How can you be so absurd? You, too, who are so prudent; whose expediency is so very expedient. Come, come, give me your true opinion. You know, as well as any man, that the morals and religion which a gentleman professes are not those which govern his conduct.

Doctor—All that is very true, captain; but, at our time of life—I beg your pardon, Sir Hugh, for supposing my superior officer either older or younger than myself, as it may be offensive either way—but as I said, at our time of life, is it not worth the consideration to reflect whether or not we are at all happier for this?

Sir Hugh—Doctor, I have long despaired of happiness; the healthful quiet of the mind can be mine no more—and I fear that in this I am like most ambitious men. But I have my gratifications—and to preserve my self-love from wound or hurt is now one of my highest. The mother of the dear enthusiast is utterly lost, infinitely degraded. Shall I, with the haughty, the ancient, and the untarnished blood of centuries in my veins, marry,—in the decay of her beauty, and when past the crime of her life, a harlot and a convicted felon—upon scripture authority?

Doctor—If you are to decide the question upon authority, you cannot have a better one.

Sir Hugh—Are you serious, M'Quillet? This is the very strain in which Florence talks. She has even had the audacity to tell me that I have no right, after my conduct, to hope for earthly happiness, but that I need not despair of it, if I have the courage to repent, do justice, and make all the reparation in my power. I am baited to death; for when I oppose the little saint with excellent arguments, founded upon common sense, she assumes the look of a reproving angel, and stops my mouth with a quotation from the holy Evangelists.

Doctor—Well, Sir Hugh, it becomes not me to read you a great moral lesson, and there are very few of us indeed, that go down in the ships on the great waters, that have any right to make use of the artillery of the Scriptures to fire upon each other.—I am always for temporizing—excepting in very acute medical and surgical cases. You are by no means certain that the lady, whom you have seduced and ruined, is in the revolted ship—if she be there, you are not very likely to meet it—you have the consolation of thinking that she may have died through illness, privations, or have been murdered by the villains—nothing more probable, and, let the worst come to the worst, and that she and you were standing face to face, she might even refuse the reparation of your hand, and prefer the society of the scoundrel who has tempted her on to the very verge of the gallows; for the power of true love in a woman's bosom is miraculous.

Sir Hugh—This is cold comfort, conveyed in very cruel words. I must rid myself of Florence—handsomely provide for her future support—and, in my naval duties, activity and enterprise, forget both mother and daughter.

Doctor—It is very wisely resolved, Sir Hugh, and I have nothing whatever to say against it—if *you can do it.*

Sir Hugh—We will try, however, and, in the mean time, may God's destroying lightning strike and suddenly send to the bottom of the sea this devoted ship, and spare me the mortification and the pain of capturing her.

The surgeon rose and took his leave, saying to himself, "A very humane tender-hearted skipper this is—here he would consign to destruction from seven to eight hundred persons, many among them knowing not their right hands from their left, in order that he may be spared facing a woman who once tenderly loved him, and who, out of the excess of her love, ruined herself for his sake. And yet, where is there a more honourable man than Captain Sir Hugh Enstace, Knight Commander of the Bath, Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of the Golden Fleece; wearing three medals for general actions, the feared of men, and the admired of the ladies? He has got himself, however, into a very pretty mess."

For two days Sir Hugh kept away almost entirely from his daughter, only exchanging with her those salutations that mere politeness required. He shuddered when he considered how much she was, though eminently beautiful like him, in the expression of her countenance, and he dreaded that she inherited from him, with this physiognomical resemblance, his own inflexibility of purpose. She seemed not to know so much as the nature of fear, and in her conduct to acknowledge no other impulse than that of duty. She received her instructions from above, he his from the world. How, then, was it possible that they should agree?

How long this estrangement would have endured it is not easy to determine, for it cost Sir Hugh much pain, had not a little incident removed it suddenly. Whenever, for the last two days, he came into the after-cabin, and found there his daughter, he would look kindly upon her and immediately withdraw. She perceived and felt this, and very rightly guessed the cause, and very deeply did she lament it. But the missionary spirit was strong upon her, and the mission so sacred: it was to a loved and honoured, though a sinful and sceptic father—his soul's salvation seemed to depend upon her—and she was determined she would hold no compromise with her holy call. Yet the gushing tenderness of her heart impelled her to caress and soothe, rather than to exhort and reprove—and her path was thorny and most discouraging. Yet she dared not forsake it.

There was a good and a very faithful portrait of the captain, placed in a conspicuous part of the after-cabin. Before this, on the third day of his changed conduct, Sir Hugh found his daughter kneeling, and perfectly absorbed in intense and audible prayer. Whilst Frank Flylightly stood blubbering at the door, his heavy and globose cheeks nearly scalded with the profusion of his hot tears. The captain placed his hand upon his shoulder, with an Herculean heave turned round the ponderous mass, then placing one foot and his two hands behind it, he gave it so much motion that it impelled it fairly into the middle of the fore-cabin. He then closed the door, and once more found himself alone with Florence. Even the noise of this difficult ejectment had not disturbed her, and she prayed on.

That beautiful prayer! It burned upon the father's heart like living coals of fire—it smote his conscience—it was so opposite to the impious wish that two days before he had vented. Never before had he appeared to himself so little, so selfish, so mean. The language of her heart offering was pure, and tender, and sublime. It told him how davently he was loved, and yet how little that love was deserved.

'If she should be right in her notions of duty and religion, what then am I?' he murmured; 'but right or wrong, I cannot stand this. If I listen longer, I shall feel myself to be utterly contemptible.—Florence, look up,' and he gently placed his hand upon her head—'this enthusiasm is misplaced, and it displeases me. If you will not preach, my gentle and lovely visionary, I will talk to you—yes, for hours, I could drink in, delighted, the sweet sounds of your voice.'

'As braying cymbals, and as tinkling brass, my dear father ——'

'You begin ill, Florence. This is the cant of the conventicle. Converse with me rationally—even, if you will, religiously—and I will be most attentive—only let your conversation be in the phrase of polite society.'

'I look upon you, father, at once with dread and love. The lark offers up her morning prayer to her God only in the notes that He has given to her. I have notie other language than that in which I was taught to praise and pray. Sorry am I that it sho'ld offend you; yet, though grieved for myself, I am ever much stricken for you. And I perceive, by the gathering of your countenance, that you think this preaching.'

"Well, Florence, you must have your own way, I suppose. I will hear all that you have to say, and then, perhaps, we shall the better understand one another."

(To be continued.)

TRAVELS IN THE EAST.

[From the Journal of a Military Man, a native of Nova-Scotia.]

Pyramids of Egypt. Grand Cairo, and Alexandria.

March 22nd. This morning our boat was anchored off the Pyramids of Dashoun, which are second only to those of Gazah—one of these is celebrated as the angular sided Pyramid, and is 117 feet lower than the grand one at Gaza, that is as high as St. Paul's Cross, with a base of eleven acres extent, all composed of cut stone and covered with a polished crust of the same material, it is therefore impossible to ascend it; but we found one close to it of nearly equal magnitude, its sides forming steps and from the top of which we could see twelve Pyramids within a distance of twelve miles, the Nile winding its way through its rich valley of waving corn. We descended and visited a Brick Pyramid situated on the banks of the Nile, of great size and built entirely of sun-burnt bricks, said to be the oldest in Egypt, and built by the Jews when in Captivity. You would suppose it almost impossible that materials of such a nature should have lasted so many thousands of years; but it never rains in this wonderful country, and the floods of Ethiopia are annually brought down to cover the country, first with water, and then with three rich crops of corn and vegetables, the water being detained in canals and let in upon the grounds at the will of the cultivator—but let us return to the Pyramids. Regaining our boat we descended five miles, and visited the five Pyramids of Sakarra, one of which (like that of Dashoun) is noted for its unusual shape, being a succession of smaller squares each of great height.

23d March. We dropped down opposite the great Pyramids of Gaza, known by the distinctive title The, from their unrivalled size; mounted Donkeys and rode about four miles across highly cultivated fields to the edge of the Desert, the rocks on which they are built being not more than fifteen yards from the Corn fields! doubling round the last ridge, we at once came in sight of the Sphynx and the three Pyramids, a very stupendous scene!!

The Sphynx and the surrounding Tombs are covered up to the height of the back, but the breast has been excavated to a depth of fifty feet, and its length being one hundred and fifty six feet, will give some idea of its enormous size. The great Pyramid 693 feet square at the base, averaging twelve acres of ground, and its height 520 feet, being 117 feet higher than St. Paul's in London. This is the tomb of King Cheops. We entered the chamber where his Sarcophagus (now in the Museum of the University of Cambridge) was found, by a low slanting gallery, into which we were obliged to crouch, preceded by an Arab carrying a torch: the first descent was 100 feet, and turning to the right we scrambled over huge stones until we again hit upon the passage, and after crawling until my back was nearly broken, we entered the central chamber in which the outer stone coffin lies, and thence ascended to the Queen's chamber: from the heat of the torches, the dust and the crouching position, this exploration is by no means pleasant, and we were delighted to retrace our steps and again emerge from such an atmosphere to the clear pure air.—After resting a few moments we began the ascent of the great Pyramid, and continued to climb over corner stones three feet thick (resting three times) until we reached the top; from it we had a fine view of the Valley of the Nile, its green fields, both Deserts, and all the Pyramids, those of Ceplirenes and the smaller one within a stone's throw of us, and the city of Grand Cairo with its 300 Mosques and Minarets within five miles of us! No prospect can surpass this either in grandeur, or the antiquity of objects seen at one glance of the eye. We returned to the Nile and crossed over to Cairo, which it would take volumes to describe; its narrow streets, high houses, each story of which projects beyond the lower one and forms a canopy over the throng of turbaned men, veiled women, crowds of camels and donkeys, a perfect picture of what we read in the Arabian Nights entertainments. We employed a week in visiting the Mosques, Palaces, and wonders of Cairo, amongst which is the celebrated Garden of Shonbree, belonging to Mahomed Ali, the Viceroy or rather King of Egypt, the most fairy scene I ever enjoyed. On the 28th March, we wandered through flower-beds and groves of Orange and Lemon trees, bowed down with ripe fruit, intermixed with the blossoms of the coming cross! I may say hundreds of bushels might have been picked, but not one is allowed to be touched. Here the Pasha wanders amid marble fountains and summer houses, to meditate on the murders and rapine which marked his elevation to the throne of Egypt.

On the 31st March we visited the Slave Market, and embarked for Alexandria, descended to the entrance of the Grand Canal, when we removed into two smaller boats. This Canal was dug by the present Pasha in 1819; 312,000 Arabs were employed on it for eight months, and the loss of human life was estimated at 23,000. The whole line is through a beautiful level country, and conveys water to all parts of the cultivated districts. April 1st, reached Alexandria at daylight, and found a good English Hotel outside the New Town and in the midst of the ancient ruins, which extend as far as the eye can range, and from which materials are daily drawn to build the New Town. From this day till the 8th, (when we embarked for Constantinople) we examined Alexandria thoroughly, visiting Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, and the battle grounds of Nelson and Abercrombie. The weather was truly delightful, to one who had been so long in India almost too cold, but thank God I find myself daily improving in health and spirits.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

FROM J. H., THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD,

Queen's Ward.

Dear Mr. Editor; I find,
There's lots of people of your mind;
Regarding some *state secrets*, which
Have leaked out, for the want of pitch;

And I for my part, would like much,
To give your hat a right good clutch,
And talk these matters over, when
You'd laugh, until you dropped your pen.

But as I do'nt know *who you are*
And have not seen a leading star,
To point out where you may be found,
Whether above or under ground.

I send you by the Penny Post,
A letter which if not a Ghost,
And gone to Hades for your sins,
In shewing up the *state of things*,

I hope you'll publish, *by the way*,
As young Cock Robin's Roundelay;
In Evelyn Grove, 'twas sung I've heard,
And by a very comely Bird.

And should you wish my name to know,
If you'll attend at Province Row,
When next the members meet in State,
Before they enter on debate;

J. H. The Shepherd, there you'll find,
Arrayed in State, with Tail behind,
With answer *long and loud* prepared,
If from an *Action* he's but spared.

So now good night, and pleasant dreams
To you and yours, of Dungeon screams,
For I am told you soon will be,
Safe lodged in one, marked No. 3.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN.

NEW READING.

Who wrote the libel?
I says Great "W,"
I hope it don't trouble you,
I wrote the libel.

Who put it forth?
I says the Chronicle,
Do'nt think I'm ironical,
I put it forth.

Who dare oppose it?
We say the *Corriboos*,
As bold as Marabous,
We dare oppose it.

Who'll order a Prosecution?
We says the Legislature,
For we are *all good Nature*,
We'll order a Prosecution.

Who'll bring the action?
We say the Crown Lawyers,
For we're the *Top Sawyers*,
We'll bring the action.

Who will defend it?
We say the Bar,
The *Pilot* we will mar,
We will defend it.

But who'll find a verdict?
Not we says the Jury;
Whether Whig, Rad, or Tory,
We'll not find a Verdict.

Who'll take the Notes?
I says the Sentinel,
*A'n't I a Gentleman**
I'll take the Notes.

Who'll pay the costs?
The people say we,
For the Press Liberty,
We'll pay the Costs.

Who'll back the Paper?
We say the *disappointed*,
For its very much wanted,
We'll back the Paper.

Who'll look chop-fallen?
We, *a party styled large*,
It was we made the charge,
We'll look chop fallen.

Who will repent it?
We says the Great
Combination of State,
We will repent it.

What will the end be?
Dismay and Defeat,
And three cheers in the Street,
That will the end be.

J. H. ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

* Vide Sentinel, April 4th, 1840.

BOSTON, April 17.

FRESHET AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The Providence Herald of the 16th inst. gives the following melancholy particulars attending the storm of Sunday, in that neighbourhood:—

Terrible Disaster.—We had yesterday, and last night, a tremendous fall of rain, attended with a heavy gale of wind from the south. We have heard however of no damage by them in the city, but in the neighboring town of Johnston, the effects of the freshet have been truly awful.

About 5 o'clock, this morning, the waters had become so much swollen in the vicinity of the manufacturing village known by the name of Simmonsville, and belonging to James F. Simmons, Esq., of Johnston, that the embanktments of the reservoir gave way, and the water immediately burst forth with tremendous power and impetuosity. Three or four horses, we learn were carried off by the flood, and a number of lives lost; how many, it has yet been impossible to ascertain amid the confusion of the dreadful scene; but the person who came to Olneyville this forenoon, for the Coroner, says that not less than nine, and perhaps as many as twenty!

Besides the houses already swept away, several others were surrounded by the water, when we last heard from the scene of disaster; and it was feared they would also go, and that more lives might still be lost.

The stream below continued to swell and roll on with fearful rapidity, up to our last accounts. The bridge near Sprague's establishment at or near what is called the Monkey Town, has been swept away, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the mills, &c. on the stream. This is the most terrible disaster by flood, that has ever occurred in this State.

Postscript. Half past 11 o'clock, A. M., a gentleman direct from the spot gives us the following particulars.

The dams were carried away, together with two dwelling houses, the factory, a store and part of a grist mill. The number of persons swept away with them, about *thirty*—six of whom have been found alive, and six dead—the remainder are missing. Two or three houses are still surrounded by water, and the persons in them, without any possibility of any one getting at them, or rendering them aid.

Later. One o'clock, P. M. We learn from a person directly from the scene of the disaster, that *nineteen* of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers had been found.

☞2 P. M. We have a report of one more dead body found—making *twenty!*

THE AWFUL CALAMITY, of which we gave some account yesterday from the Providence Herald, is described in the Providence Journal of yesterday with some additional particulars. In the dwelling houses which were swept away, there were five families. One family was all saved. Of the other four, eighteen persons were drowned, and only nine saved. The following are the names of the sufferers:—Franklin Randall, aged 24 years, son of Benjamin Randall; Philip Angell, and his wife; Mrs. Sarah Rogers, wife of Abner Rogers; Oliver Angell aged 18 years, and Benjamin Angell, aged 4 years—children of Philip Angell; John W. Hull, aged 31 years; Lucius Hall, aged 28 years; William McAusland, aged 26 years; Mrs. Matilda Whitmore, aged 46 years; Maloney Whitmore, aged 14 years; Almira Whitmore, aged 12 years; Julia Ann Whitmore, aged 10 years; Laurana J. Whitmore, aged 7 years.—the family of Brayton Whitmore, who was absent on a visit to Connecticut; Mrs. Martha Whitmore, aged 20 years, wife of Russel Whitmore; Sarah Whitmore, aged 24 years, wife of Nelson Whitmore, and Janet Whitmore his daughter aged 8 months. The bodies have all been recovered, many of them very much injured.

The Journal adds—

The damage to property is about $12,000. A portion of the books and papers had not been discovered yesterday afternoon.

The dam was examined in the night, and considered perfectly secure. The first signs of its breaking away were discovered by Samuel Randall, and he immediately started to inform the people of the threatned danger; but the dam gave way before he reached the village, and the flood rushed past with such fearful rapidity, that the work of destruction was consummated before he could arrive.

Mrs. Eddy, aged about 60 years, saw the flood coming, and returning to her bed, wrapped herself up in the bed clothes. The house was borne down the stream, and she extricated herself in safety.

The first bell had just rung, and several persons had left the houses which were swept away. Had the disaster occurred half an hour later, the destruction to life would have been much less. The whole dam, composed in part of large stones, was scattered for half a mile below.

The spot has been visited by thousands, ready to offer any assistance which could be rendered. No language can discribe the feelings of the survivors, and of those who were the painful spectators of the scene.

A learned clergyman in Maine, was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher who despised education: 'Sir you have been to college, I suppose.' 'Yes sir, was the reply. 'I am thankful,' replied the former, 'that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning.' 'A similar event,' replied the latter, 'took place in Balaam's time, but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day.'

Mr. Parkins, formerly Sheriff of London, who has been for many years in this country, died on Sunday last at Newark, after a short illness.—*Boston Weekly Messenger.*

Offensive Breath.—One of the most common causes of bad breath is neglect of the teeth and gums, causing the first to decay, and the latter to become spungy, and of a livid colour, and to bleed from the slightest injury. To preserve therefore the breath pure, the mouth should be frequently rinsed and gargled with water, especially after rising in the morning, and subsequently to each meal: every particle of food which has insinuated itself between the teeth should be carefully removed by a pointed quill or splinter of wood, and the gums frequently rubbed with an appropriate brush.

SLIPE OF EARTH, IN CANADA.—On the morning of the 4th inst., a large tract of land of several hundred acres, near Three Rivers, Lower Canada slid off into the river. There were upon it two houses, several barns, 40 horses, cows and other domestic animals, and 500 sugar maple trees. The land went off gradually, and the inhabitants, including the men employed in making sugar, who took the alarm as soon as they saw the trees moving, made their escape.

A widow said once to her daughter, when you are of my age, you will be dreaming of a husband. 'Yes, mama' replied the thoughtless little hussy, *for the second time.*

A young musician, on his first appearance in public, was so intimidated as hardly to be able to perform his part, and particularly to execute well those graces that principally display talents; on which Mrs. Crespigny observed, that he *trembled* so much he could not *shake.*

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE.—HAMBURGH March 8.—A letter from London communicated to the *Leipsic Allgemeine Zeitung*, speaks of a marriage of Prince Ernest, of Saxe Coburg, with the daughter of the Duke of Cambridge: it is represented as a favourite measure with Queen Victoria.

POOR COPY

British News.

THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP UNITED STATES.—This vessel, the largest steamer ever built at this port, and intended for the New-York line, will be launched this day at half past 12, at the yard of Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., the builders, near the battery, North Shore. During the last few weeks, she has been visited by a great number of respectable persons of both sexes. The following are her dimensions:

	ft.	ins.
Length from stem to stern over all	235	0
Length of keel	215	0
Breadth, including the paddle-boxes	60	0
Breadth of the deck between the paddle-boxes	38	0
Depth of hold from the upper deck	38	6
Height between the decks respectively	7	6
Length of the principal saloon, about	70	0
Breadth of saloon, including adj'ng bed rooms	42	0

Second, or fore saloon, nearly of equal size
Capacity for stowage, beyond her coals, 800 tons.
Total admeasurement 1404 tons.

This beautiful vessel is the property of the Transatlantic Steam Company, to which the Liverpool belongs, and may be expected to take her station on the New York line, in conjunction with that vessel in the early part of the summer. The engines, which are being manufactured by Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, are in a state of great forwardness, and will be ready before the interior fittings are completed. The United States is admitted by all who have seen her, to be a beautifully modelled vessel. Her frame throughout is of the choicest British oak. Her timbers, from her keison to her bilgers, are laid close together, and interiorly caulked, so that her bottom, to that extent would be water tight, even if her planks were removed. Her garboard stroke (of eight inch plank (is bolted together through and throughout her kelson. Her flooring timbers are all cogged, or dowelled together, and further secured by strong rods of iron driven through them fore and aft. Her bottom planks are of American elm; and such is the joint thickness of these and the timbers, that they form a solid mass of the best timber of eighteen inches in thickness. Her sides are proportionally strong, and so bound together, that it would seem impossible that she could be at all shaken by any casualty at sea. Her bends are of African oak; her upper planks of English, oak and fine red pine, which last is, between wind and water, equal in durability to any other timber. Interiorly, the United States is fastened diagonally, in a very superior manner. She has three decks, including the upper or spar deck, which last, while it affords a fine level range for walking—upwards of 230 feet in length—will in tempestuous weather, shelter the main deck, on which the passenger will find in the space between the two cabins, "ample range and room enough" to enjoy air and exercise. Should the weather prove fine to-day, the attendance to witness the launch of this splendid vessel will be great.—*Liverpool Paper, March 7.*

LONDON, March 21.—The points upon which it is alleged the Government feel particularly insecure are Lord Stanley's bill (fixed for Wednesday) to amend the Registration of Electors in Ireland, and Sir James Graham's motion on the question of China, appointed for discussion on the 2d proximo. The first if successful, would so completely overthrow the O'Connell influence in Irish elections that Ministers could no longer look to stifle the voice of the Majority of British Members by the votes of "the Tail." Sir James Graham's motion promises to be more immediately serious. I am assured that it is to assume the form of a *direct censure* of the Administration of their conduct in respect of China; and should such a motion be carried, it seems difficult to imagine that, all their well known tenaciousness notwithstanding, the Ministers could remain in office. I make every allowance for the thick-and-thin propensity of Ministerial Members, but this is a subject on which some of them, who represent commercial constituencies, must vote for the interests of those who send them to Parliament. Thus you will see that Mr. Crawford, one of the Members for London, and a Whig Radical, has already given notice of a motion for Tuesday next, for the appointment of a Committee on the petition of the merchants at Canton, who surrendered their opium to the Chinese authorities, on the guarantee—since violated—of Captain Elliot, the Queen's Commissioner. Of course Mr. Crawford cannot but vote with Sir James Graham, and there must be several others in a similar position.

House of Commons, March 20.

Sir H. Vivian said that the estimates of this year somewhat exceeded those of last, but this increase had arisen from no want of economy, but from unavoidable circumstances, arising from the war in Canada, and the increase in the army. In the year 1792 the sum expended in the Ordnance department was £422,000.—The ordnance estimate of the present day was £1,822,000; deducting from which a sum of £1,350,346, which had since that day been thrown on the ordnance, left a sum of £462,000, being £40,000 only above what it was in 1792, which, considering the immense increase of our colonial possessions, was a very small excess.—The right hon. Baronet then went over the various items of the account, and stated that the whole increase was £152,556. The whole sum requisite was £1,971,042, but as there was a balance on hand to the credit of last year's account of £86,042, which was to be deducted, left a sum of £1,885,000, which was the vote required.

Mr. Hume complained of the system of separating the Ordnance department from the War Office, it was a very useless system, and increased to a great degree the expenses of the nation; the store department of the Ordnance cost no less than 38 per cent. for its management. On the whole, he thought there could be no very great reduction made on the Estimates.

Sir Hussey Vivian said that if the proposition to transfer the artillery superintendents to the War Office were to take place, it would be greatly detrimental to the efficiency of the service.

Sir Henry Hardinge would not allow the subject to pass without giving his tribute of praise to the skill, character, and competency of the senior clerks.

In this opinion Sir Hussey Vivian expressed his cordial concurrence.

£116,874 was then voted for defraying the expenses of the Ordnance Department.

£106,930. for the Engineers and Sappers.
£354,073, for the Royal Academy at Woolwich.
£370,714, for the expenses of Barrack Masters.
£437,711, for repairs and works at the Ordnance and Barracks Departments.
£180,414, for Military and Civil contingencies.
£2,088 for contingent law expenses.
£158,042 was then voted for pensions of superannuated officers.
£265,[illegible] for the Commissariat supplies.

Next to the Parliament, in compliance with established usage, though practically of much more importance, comes the Court; and I doubt not that your readers will rub their eyes—and their spectacles if they wear them—to convince themselves that they read aright the announcement of the Duke of Sussex's intended marriage with Lady Cecilia Underwood. Yet there seems no good reason for not believing the report, or that this act of tardy decency on the part of his Royal Highness is to be rewarded by an additional grant of £6000 a year—out of the public purse. The lady is an aunt of the present Earl of Arran, an Irish Peer, and was married, in 1815, to a Sir George Buggin, a City Knight, and, if report say true, much interested in the cause of *Grease*—at least as much as Tallow Merchants usually are. After Sir George's death, some sort of left handed ceremony is said to have taken place between Lady Cecilia and the Duke of Sussex. In order to get rid of the un-aristocratic name of Buggin, and perhaps in short to destroy the traces of identity, her Ladyship, in May 1831, procured the Royal license to change her name to Underwood. Since that time her position in society has been equivocal and unrecognised; she began by visiting with the Duke, at certain houses only, such as the Duke of Cleveland's, and one or two others of the same class. Latterly the circle has been gradually enlarged, and at length the lady was received at Court. She is now, it appears, to become "Royal" by consent of the Queen in Council, and, moreover, to have only two lives, except that of her present Majesty, between her and the proud eminence of being Queen Consort of England! Nobody, of course, blames Lady Cecilia for wishing to secure to herself a permanent *status* in society; particularly as history has told her, in the instance of the ill-used Lady Augusta Murray, that without the ties of law, there is no hold on the constancy of the Duke of Sussex. But what will the female aristocracy of England say to this precious arrangement?

An amusing circumstance has just taken place, which shows how resolutely—and impudently—the Whigs endeavour to have everything their own way at the Palace. A few days ago Prince Albert amused himself with strolling into the guard-house, and got into conversation with a subaltern on duty. The Prince was so much pleased with the young officer, that he asked him to dine with him that evening. Nothing remarkable happened at table, but, as soon as the party had broken up, Lord Uxbridge, the Lord Chamberlain, remonstrated in strong terms with H. R. H. on the breach of etiquette involved in asking the young stranger, who was not one of the established and exclusive set. The Prince was indignant at this interference with his freedom of action, and declared, with many asseverations, that, *Mein Got in Himmel*, he would ask any body he pleased, without requesting the permission of the Lord Chamberlain. There the matter rests for the present.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor.—I am going to impart to you a very curious and most important piece of information. As I was walking a few evenings ago in the main street leading from Portland Bridge, my attention was drawn to a person of rather a singular appearance. His dress was somewhat shabby, and arranged evidently with a design to conceal his face and figure as much as possible—the collar of his cloke being drawn up very high, and a travelling cap pulled down over his eyes. He approached with a careless undecided gait, gazing about him on all sides, till at length he stopt short to look at some men at work near one of the ships now in building. At the first glance, I was struck with his resemblance to some person of my acquaintance—I could not at the moment recollect whom; but when I came close to the place where he was standing, I recovered my recollection, and instantly recognized my old friend JOHN GAPE. The recognition was mutual, but he turned his back with the view apparently, to prevent me from accosting him. I remembered having heard of his death; but was so satisfied with his identity, that I determined notwithstanding his seeming reluctance to hold any conversation with me, to address him by name. Hearing himself thus spoken to he turned round, and shook hands with me with a good deal of cordiality; and on my expressing my surprise at seeing him there, because we had been informed of his death, and all the various circumstances of his burial, he informed me that his old friends had persuaded him to leave the country, and retire to the States, and had taken a rise out of the *Colonist*, in sending to *Hooper* an account of his death and burial. Finding him by degrees throwing off his reserve, I invited him to go home with me, that we might prolong our conversation over a glass of hot toddy. I asked him how long he had been in town. He said he had only the day before come from Fredericton, having passed from the States through Houlton. His object in returning was, he said, to confront his old friends: his indignation had been so thoroughly roused by the iniquitous conduct of the individuals whom he had been the means of bringing into power, and who were indebted to him for all their influence—conduct so utterly at variance with all the high sounding pretensions of purity, patriotism, disinterestedness and honesty which he had been the organ of putting forth, and so completely ruinous to the country in which he felt so deep an interest, that he could not rest quiet in his retirement, and had come back to remonstrate with them upon their unprincipled proceedings; and if that failed to expose them. What chiefly incensed him was the so called *public prosecution*, but actually *private persecution* of the Chronicle, in face of the encouragement which had been given to him so little while ago. He told me that on his arrival at Fredericton, he went to the house of one of his old friends at the lower end of the town, and found that he had been dead for two or three years. This surprised him, he said, a good deal, not having heard of his illness. He then went to the upper end of the town, and was equally surprised to find that the house he was in search of had been burnt down. Inquiring for a friend with whom he had been very intimate, he learned that he was to be found in one of the public offices below; he accordingly went there, and upon introducing himself, his quondum friend professed to know nothing about him, declared that he had utterly forgotten all about him and wished him to retire as quickly as possible. I wish he said "all bye ganes to be bye ganes"—I am in good employment now, so indeed are almost all of us, and I do not care to be seen in your company. He went then to the lawyer with whom he used to be very friendly—he told him the same story, and threatened if he did not instantly withdraw that he would turn him out of his office. He had on his cloke at the moment, so he asked him, he said, if he had a stick concealed there, and what use he meant to make of it. The lawyer told him that was no business of his, for if he chose to provide himself with a stick for his defence, what was that to him or any body else. He told him he thought so too, and having hinted that if he found he could not defend himself, he might apply for an order to the Attorney General to prosecute for him, he left him.—JOHN GAPE then told me that every one of his Fredericton associates in former days, treated him in precisely the same cowardly ungrateful manner. He then determined to come down to St. John's and see what treatment he should meet with there. Upon inquiry he learned that one of his best friends there had also died. He then called upon the doctor and lawyer, by both of whom he had been spurned,—they had both of them received favours in a certain quarter, and wished to have nothing to say to him. One of the persons of whom they had made use had been consigned to a lunatic asylum,—others had their own reasons for disowning him—but so it was that not a soul would hold a moment's conversation with him. He then, he said, called upon Mr. Chubb, but he plainly told him, that he neither could nor would have any thing to do or say with him: that he had lately received upwards of £350 for Government printing, and a further considerable sum was still due to him: that his meddling with politics was now quite out of the question, he wished his paper to be considered more a general Commercial Advertiser than a political newspaper, and telling him he was wanted at the Newsroom, abruptly left him. After this rebuff he thought he would try in another quarter, where he had been that day. When he knocked at the door the individual he was in search of opened it himself, for indeed he does not keep a man servant, and asked him who he was and what he wanted.—Having made himself known to him, JOHN said he asked him in no very courteous terms what the devil he wanted there. I told him said John, that I wished to have a few minutes conversation with him. He instantly ordered me off, and threatened if I did not start right away, he would set the house dog at me. I told him that as for his threat I did not care a copper for it, for I knew well, that he had no house dog, and the reason why he did not keep one, then taking off my cap I made him a low bow, and applying the thumb of my right hand with the fingers extended to the tip of my nose, and giving utterance to a loud "cracker" I left him. I am very glad however, John Gape continued, that I have at last met with a person who will acknowledge me, I knew you never agree'd with our clique in politics and now that my eyes are open, I honor you for it, for a more miserable scurvy set of tinkers never was collected together. I am ashamed that I ever was leagued with such a vile beggarly crew. You can make yourself useful to me if you will.—I wish to get some Commentaries upon the late Appropriations I saw published in one of the City papers, and as the Courier has done with politics I wish you would get the Chronicle people to publish them for me. I do not know who the persons are, who are interested or concerned in the Chronicle, but perhaps if you will write and ask, they will tell you. Upon this I promised Mr. Gape, that I would request you to publish his Commentaries in your *persecuted* Journal. Good I am sure they will be: and I do not doubt of their being most amusing to the public, and most delightful to your persecutors.

Yours, &c. JOHN SMITH.

[We shall have much pleasure in publishing John Gape's Commentaries. ED. CHRON.]

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 1, 1840.

Her Majesty's Packet *Skylark*, arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, in 21 days from Falmouth with the April mail, bringing dates from London and Liverpool to the 3d, and Falmouth to the 4th ult. We have been politely favoured with the Halifax Journal of the 27th inst., from which we have selected the following important items of political information. The *tocsin* of war appears to be sounding through the European and Eastern Continents; and great preparations are being made in the Naval and Military departments of Great Britain.

THE NAVY.—The following ships of war are fitting for service, viz:—Cambridge, 78; Vanguard, 84; Rodney, 92; Magicienne, 24; Champion, 24; Pearl, 24; & Pelican, with several others, & steamers.

It is reported that the Inconstant takes out Gen. Wittingham to Madras.

THE ARMY.—An inspection of the Army Out-Pensioners was making for the purpose of forming garrison battalions.

FRANCE.—The Weather was extremely inclement in France. There was snow almost every day in Paris. Provisions continued dear, and much distress prevailed.

CANADAS.—Lord John Russell, on introducing the Canada Union Bill, remarked: The first question would be as to the declaration of the Union. He (Lord J. Russell) should propose that instructions be given to the governor-general to make proclamation of the union within six months after the passing of the bill.—His Lordship stated several reasons why the declaration of the union should not be long delayed, but that the proclamation should be made within a few months after the passing of the bill. It was proposed that the crown, or the governor acting on the part of the crown, should appoint the Legislative Councillors. Many are still in favour of the project of an Elective Council; but the report of the Governor-General states, that all agreed that if there were not an elective council, the best plan would be to leave the nomination as directed by the constitution of 1791. He had to propose, that the nomination of the council should be for life, with the power however, to resign; the only disqualification being *bankruptcy or crime*. It was not proposed to limit the number of councillors, but it was intended that they sho'd not be less than twenty. With respect to the assembly, it was proposed that the number of representatives sent by Upper and Lower Canada should be equal.—Though at present the inhabitants of the upper province are not equal to those of the lower, yet they were rapidly increasing; and the probability is, that in a few years, the inhabitants of the upper province will have increased beyond that of the lower. It was proposed, that thirty-nine representatives should be allowed to each province, and distributed with no very great alteration of the existing boundaries.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY PERSIA AGAINST THE PORTE AND MARCH OF A PERSIAN ARMY AGAINST BAGDAD.—We perceive by our letter from Constantinople of the 4th, that another source of embarrasment in the affairs of the East has arisen, from open hostilities being commenced by the Shah of Persia against the Ottoman Porte, and by the actual march of a Persian army against Bagdad. It appears that this offensive step has been undertaken without a formal declaration of war, though it has been evident, for some time past, that a decided coolness subsisted between both courts.

MARCH 28.—Every thing led to the belief that the war in the north of Africa was about to commence with the utmost vigour. Abd-el-Kader was said to have returned to Medeah. An immediate general attack of all the French posts was in consequence expected.

MARCH 30.—The Andromache, 28, Capt. Baynes, C. B., is ordered to the Cape of Good Hope station, where Capt. Baynes will be in command during the absence of any flag officer.

It is currently reported in the city this morning, that the Russian expedition against Chiva has been totally discomfited. The substance of the report is, that the Russians were out-generalled by their wily opponents retreating before them until they drew them into an ambuscade, where they were so beset on all sides, they were compelled to abandon their artillery and commissariat, which decided the fate of the expedition. The report rests on the authority of private letters received this morning from Constantinople; and we can no further vouch for its authenticity than that it is very generally credited in the respectable mercantile circles in the city.

The speculation which has been for some time going on in Mincing lane in the article of tea seems likely to be attended with much loss to many of the individuals concerned in it.

MARCH 31.—There is no news from the north of Spain. The severity of the weather had interrupted all military operations.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The total number from England and Scotland will be about 30 ships. Last year the total number was 41.

The Earl of Minto and the Board of Admiralty have ordered the establishment of workmen in the dock-yard at Chatham to be increased considerably—the shipwrights from 400 to 500, and other trades in proportion; and 160 men are also to be hired during the summer months, to repair the buildings, &c. in the yard, so that the men on the establishment may be wholly employed in the building and repair of ships.

Her Majesty, we understand, intends giving a series of 12 state balls at the new Palace, the first to take place immediately after Easter.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that 800 shipwrights be forthwith entered in the Royal dockyards, in addition to the present number; and accordingly notices are posted here, requiring 200 for this yard. Increased activity is apparent in every department. Two new three-deckers will be launched about July next, namely, the St. George and Trafalgar, to mount 120 guns each; and the utmost exertions continue to be made to procure volunteers for the navy.—*Brighton Gazette.*

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Orders have been received to suspend the enlistment of recruits and volunteers to this corps, the complement being made up.

The Right Hon. Gen. Sir George Hewett, Bart., G. C. B., died on Saturday at half-past three o'clock, at his residence, Freemantle Park, near Southampton, in the 91st year of his age.

APRIL 2.—Captain A'Court having inquired whether any Despatches had been received from China respecting the late naval action there.

Admiral Adam replied in the affirmative, and said they would be laid on the table.

Mr. Villers then brought forward his motion for a Committee on the corn laws.

A discussion ensued thereon that occupied the House until a quarter before one o'clock, when the House on the motion of Mr. Brotherton adjourned.

PARIS, March 30.

The Moniteur of this morning has no official part. We have received to-day the Madrid Mails of the 23d and 24th.—They bring no news from the capital.

A rumour prevails in London, and is credited in certain quarters, that ministers have come to the resolution of dissolving parliament forthwith. If this be done, it cannot have been determined upon in any hope of increasing the ministerial majority in the House of Commons. This fact in itself is calculated to throw a doubt upon the truth of the rumour; but when we call to mind that ministers are involved in innumerable perplexities, that they have been four times defeated in parliament, that other defeats and disasters await them, it should not surprise any one that they are desirous of retreating from office. The serious way in which they are embroiled in all parts of the world, the extensive warfare which must be carried on, and the taxes which must necessarily be imposed, must undoubtedly present insurmountable difficulties to an administration by whose ignorance, or indolence, or recklessness, these evils have been produced. A new parliament and a new ministry, a strong government and a fearless House of Commons, can alone save England from overwhelming ruin.

We are inclined to believe that a dissolution will take place before the lapse of a month—perhaps sooner.—*Liverpool Mail.*

MINISTERS AGAIN IN A HOBBLE.—The Ministers are in a great fright about Sir James Graham's motion on the subject of China. The most peremptory circular ever issued by a minister has been sent from the office of Lord J. Russell, demanding the attendance of every ministerial partisan in the division of the 7th of April. The cabinet is puzzled as to the best course to pursue in its present crisis. Some of the ministers propose that they should abide the result on the division, and if beaten, resign. Another section think it will be better to avoid the humiliation of defeat, and dissolve the house before the day of debate, and thus procure a little longer reign and another quarter's salary. We have not yet heard the decision of this wise and disinterested body.—*Times of Tuesday.*

The Bishop of Exeter brings forward his motion on the Canada clergy reserves this night. His lordship has given notice that he will move on Friday to take the opinion of the judges as to the legality of the bill of the Upper Canada parliament, now awaiting the Royal assent.

This is the right course to take if the bill is illegal, as every lawyer who has read it knows and says it is. The House of Lords can have no difficulty in addressing to her Majesty a prayer to withhold the Royal assent.

SLAVE TRADE.—Our readers will learn with no little surprise that the French are purchasing slaves openly on the coast of Africa for the West Indies. All attempts at trading with Africa are rendered nugatory by these open encouragements to the purchase of slaves, which, as our correspondent shows, "differs in no respect, either in principle or in effect, from the traffic we are labouring to abolish." The French and Dutch have lowered themselves by this conduct to the disgraceful level of the Portuguese. "The trade in produce," says our correspondent, "is seen to follow the traffic in slaves, it being well known that the chief part of the produce is brought by slave labour to the coast, and that the whole trade flows to that point where the produce and the slaves find a market together." We confess that we are surprised that a high-spirited people as the French should, for the sake of gain load themselves with the guilt of this odious traffic. The open purchase of men in the slave market, under the protection of vessels of war, renders nugatory all the exertions made by this country.—*Morning Chronicle.*

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—A letter from Toulon states that the workshop for preparing Congreve Rockets, &c., in the Arsenal, had taken fire; the consequence of which was, that for several hours the most tremendous explosions and discharges of projectiles took place over the town and roadstead, and into the surrounding country. About twelve men, including an officer, are believed to have lost their lives by this accident, and from fifteen to twenty persons have been more or less injured.

The force in North America will be considerably augmented in the Spring by strong draughts sent out to all the Regiments.

A considerable increase to our Military force is said to be in contemplation. The number has been stated to us at 10,000; but it has, in all probability yet to be decided on. We have heard that neither the 11th or 15th regiments will return from Canada this summer, although the Corps destined to relieve them are already on their route. That a further increase must soon take place in the Navy is self-evident.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Duke of Wellington has determined to retire from active public life at the close of the present session. This fact, which is now pretty well known amongst his Grace's friends, has produced the deepest gloom amongst the Conservatives. You will be happy to learn that his Grace is daily improving in health, but his medical advisers have declared that he requires great and systematic relaxation.—Correspondent of *Dublin Post.*

FIRE.—About one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the buildings owned by Mr. ROACH, in the Lower Cove, situated near the Barracks, by which three dwelling houses were entirely destroyed. The Military were immediately on the spot, and prevented the fire from reaching the surrounding buildings.

SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

This Institution celebrated their 24th Anniversary on the 23d ult. at the *St. John Hotel*, B. L. PETERS, Esquire, the President of the Society, presided on the occasion, and was ably supported by JAMES T. HANFORD, Esq., the Vice-President. Among their Public Guests was the Commandant of the Garrison, the veteran Major BROOKES and his Staff, with other Officers of the gallant 69th; Col. Campbell from Jamaica the American Vice Consul; officers of St. Andrews and St. Patrick's Societies, and numerous private guests. The Messrs. Scammell provided a sumptuous Dinner for the occasion, the wines were excellent, and every luxury in profusion: the fine Band of the 69th was present to enliven the festival, and all proceeded with great harmony and hilarity. The spacious long Room, was beautifully decorated with the Society's Paintings, Flags and other devices, and when lighted up exhibited an enchanting and splendid appearance.

The following public Toasts were given from the Chair:—

No. 1. St. George. England and the Rose.—*Rule Britannia and Old England's emblem is the Rose*
2. The Queen, God bless her.—*National Anthem.*
3. His Royal Highness Prince Albert—may his union with our beloved Sovereign be propitious to her Kingdom and herself—*My sin kind dearie.*
4. The Army and Navy. They have borne the flag of old England in triumph thro' the world, and when their Country requires will do it again—*Duke of York's March, and Hearts of Oak.*
5. His Excellency our Lieut. Governor, Sir John Harvey.—*March.*
6. The Duke of Wellington—unrivalled and invaluable—no language can express his worth—he is our friend—the friend of the British Colonies.—*See the Conquering Hero comes.*

This Toast, with its accompanying sentiment, was received and drank with the utmost enthusiasm, and was succeeded by one general burst of loud and reiterated cheering.

7. The Commandant and Garrison of St. John.—*Grenadier's March.*

To the last four toasts Major Brookes replied in a manner extremely happy—at once pithy, concise, and soldier-like; and sat down amidst repeated cheers.

8. Our Sister Provinces—in devoted loyalty and in firm attachment to our Mother Country and each other, we will always find, as we have ever found, the surest elements of happiness, prosperity and strength.—*Hurrah for the Bonnets of Blue: Canadian Boat Song.*

To this Toast, Mr. Collard, a Gentleman of the Canadian Bar, replied on behalf of Lower Canada, in language replete with eloquence and feeling; and was followed by John H. Gray, Esq., who in good style, and with some very appropriate remarks, acknowledged the compliment for Nova Scotia.

9. The Mayor and Corporation.—*Money in both Pockets.*
10. Major Brookes and the gallant 69th—true to their Colors, their Country and her cause.—*69th Quick Step.*

In prefacing this Toast, the President tendered a well merited tribute of respect to the gallant corps, calling the attention of the company to the interest its commanding officer had always taken in the Militia of the Province, his willingness on all occasions with himself and his Regiment to join in those exercises and field trainings which would tend to their better discipline and general improvement.—To both the Compliment and the Toast Major Brookes promptly replied.

11. Our respected Guest the Consul of the United States.—*Hail Columbia.*

Thomas Leavitt, Esq., the American Consul at this Port, responded to this Toast.

12. Lady Harvey and the Fair Daughters of New Brunswick. To them we yield devotion, admiration and love—They speak but to command—We hear but to obey.—*The Toast be dear Woman.*

This Toast was handsomely responded to by J. H. Gray, Esq., who in the course of his remarks, offered with much good taste, and under the influence of a happy and fertile imagination, was loudly cheered by the company.

13. The Societies of St. Andrew and Saint Patrick. We hail the presence of their Representatives at our festive board with a hearty welcome, and cherish with proud satisfaction the continual interchange of friendship and good feeling.—*Blue Bells of Scotland, and St. Patrick's Day.*

In the absence of the Vice-President of St. Andrew's, J. W. Boyd, Esq. acknowledged the compliment; and was followed by M. H. Perley, Esq. Vice President of Saint Patrick's, with a neat and appropriate speech.

14. Our Country and Constitution—We love the first—we venerate the second—As the ivy round the oak, so may they cling together, mutually supporting and supported, till Time shall be no more.—*Scots wha hae.*
15. Our absent Members, and the Sons of Saint George all over the world—*Here's a health to them that's awa.*

These several Toasts, from the Chair were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and immense cheering. The spirit of the evening was afterwards kept up by a number of volunteer toasts from several of the gentlemen present. Among others—

By Major Brookes—Colonel Peters and the Militia of New-Brunswick.

This compliment was immediately acknowledged by Colonel Peters in a happy manner.

By Mr. Collard—the Province of New-Brunswick: Prosperity to her sons.

Alfred L. Street, Esquire, replied.

By James W. Peters, Esq.—Our late President, John V. Thurgar, Esq.

Mr. Peters, in introducing this Toast, alluded to the valuable services of the late President, and of the deserved esteem in which he was held for the manner in which during many years he had discharged the various duties of those offices in the Society which he had filled.

By John V. Thurgar, Esq.,—Major Gallagher, Garrison Town Major.

To which that officer replied with much feeling.

By the Secretary—Sir Archibald Campbell, the hero of Burmah.

By Mr. W. Hammond—H. Majesty's Ministers.

By Mr. Rhodes—The Governor General of British North America.

NEW CHURCH.—On Wednesday the 15th of April, instant, the foundation stone of a Parish Church to be called Saint Patrick's Church, was laid, with appropriate religious services in this place by the Rev. Dr. THOMSON, of Saint Stephen's, assisted by the Reverend John S. THOMSON, A. B. The Rev. Doctor, who at the earnest request of the people, has for the last year or two superintended their spiritual concerns, and officiated among them as often as his other duties would permit. He gave them a lengthy address on the occasion, in which tho' he showed that the doctrines, discipline, and government of the Church were scriptural and apostolic, yet that it was a most tolerant Church, breathing good will to, and praying for all sorts and conditions of men. He urged the continuance of that charitable feeling which has hitherto so happily existed between Churchmen and Dissenters in this place: he hoped the only difference between them would be which should best advance the interest of Christianity and preserve its institutions, especially the religious reverence of the Lord's day, which some public papers were now treating as a mere municipal institution. The danger of this position he pointed out and shewed its absolute absurdity on the ground that the day was called in scripture the Lord's day; therefore if the Lord's, it is sacred, on scripture authority. It was universally allowed by all Christians in the second century as Justin Martyr expressly asserts in his second apology, and it is absurd to suppose that any temporal or municiple authorities could have instituted its observance, since all the Roman Emperors were during the first three centuries opposed to Christianity, often bitter persecutors on this subject. He was earnest in shewing the duty impressing the young mind with a regard for the Lord's day, not as a matter of *expediency* or municiple *institution*, but as the appointment of the Most High, made long before the law of Moses, and intended to continue till the people of God shall attain the everlasting rest which it typifies.

In conclusion, the Rev. Doctor appealed to the sympathies of the assembled multitude, both churchmen and other denominations, in behalf of the work that day begun, which he showed was extremely desired and much wanted by the protestant population of the place, who tho' numerous, were not in circumstances to finish the undertaken work without assistance, and they asked that assistance and co-operation from other denominations, which they had on other occasions extended to them.

After the service, the frame of the building was raised on a most beautiful site, granted by Mr. CHARLES CARSON, on the north side of the Digdeguash River. It is 42x32, with Galleries all round, and will contain a large congregation when finished.

St. Patrick's, 17th April, 1840.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders have recently been despatched to all the naval stations to have every thing put in readiness for immediate service. The late movements of the British authorities respecting the Maine boundary line is the probable cause. Commodore Renshaw, of this station, has received instructions to complete the steam frigate now on the stocks with all possible despatch, and Capt. M. C. Perry, late of the Fulton, is to take command of her. Additional workmen have been employed, and she is now nearly all planked. The Independence and Fairfield, just arrived from Rio, and the Relief, are to be kept in commission. The Columbia and John Adams, shortly expected home from the East Indies, are also to be prepared for sea again immediately. The ships of war now on the stocks are to be got ready for launching, and two 74's moored off the Navy-Yard, to be prepared at short notice. The crews of those vessels just arrived are to be paid off immediately, so that they can spend their money and re-ship again. None of the officers can have leave of absence, but are to hold themselves in readiness for service. Such is the nature of the instructions lately received from Washington, and such have been sent to every Navy Yard. What do they indicate?—*N. Y. Herald.*

MILITARY.—Brigadier General Eustis, Captains Prentiss, Porter and Van Ness, of the U. States army, and one company of U. S. troops, arrived here last evening in the Bangor. The troops left this morning for Houlton.—*Bangor Courier.*

A Washington letter published in the Richmond Enquirer, intimates the probability that the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate will recommend nothing respecting the Maine Boundary dispute, until some communications are made directly from the British Government. In reference to the present resources of the United States, in view of a hostile termination of the present controversy, it is stated that besides 400,000 arms that have been distributed by the General Government to the respective States, there are now in the arsenals 600,000 muskets ready for use, and of heavy cannon 3,000 pieces. Supplies of balls, and of all kinds of projectiles are abundant. There is a sufficient store of materials to manufacture 5,000 pistols and swords per month. The amount of gunpowder on hand is stated at 1,200 barrels, with materials for 4000 barrels more.

Marching of Troops.—Several Companies of United States Troops passed through town yesterday to embark for the State of Maine.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, April 25.*

Doctor Woodforde, from Fredericton, N. B., passed through this city yesterday, bearer of despatches from Sir John Harvey to Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington.—*Boston Daily Adv., April 25.*

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning in the Telegraph from the United States, that recruiting for the American Army is going on briskly, and that a number of recruits were conveyed by the Telegraph from Oswego to Sacket's Harbour.—*Kingston Herald.*

We are informed by a gentleman from Niagara, that the American Government has advertised within the last 3 or 4 days, for 1000 men to repair fort Niagara.—*Toronto Com. Herald.*

IRISH REGISTRATION BILL.—*House of Commons, 26th March.*—On this Bill, by Lord Stanley, Mr. O'Connell, and Her Majesty's Ministers were defeated by 250 against 234. Majority against Ministers, 16.

From the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette, March 14.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

"This Nurse of Arts and Freedom's force
To chain, is treason against sense;
And those who use the gag's restraint,
First rob, before they stop complaint."

THE favourite toast of modern degenerate Whigs, when assembled at the dinner table with Radical allies, used to be—"The Liberty of the Press: it is like the air we breath; if we have it not, we die!" It turns out, however, that, like the Irish Romanists with their Parliamentary oath, the Liberals had a "mental reservation" in drinking this sentiment; they meant only so long as they could keep the Liberty of the Press *entirely to themselves!* The *thin-skinned* Whig-Radicals throughout the country have exhibited many striking proofs that such is the interpretation they intended should be put upon *their* toast in honour of that great and mighty en-

POOR COPY

gine, the Public Press: for they have unfairly encouraged the most scurrilous licentiousness in their own publications, and hallooed on the vilest attacks upon gentlemen of station and character, in their private as well as in their public capacity, provided they were Tories or Conservatives;—but the very moment the "Liberty of the Press" has been turned against one of their precious selves, although only by fair comment on their public official proceedings, they have raised a general howl of indignations against the independent journalist—the whole snarling, blustering, fuming pack of Whig-Radicals have set upon him, and vengeance has been eked out, in some instances, by Municipal "resolutions," and in other cases, by actions for damages, and frequently by *the cowardly mode of criminal information*. A check has, however, been given to those very Liberal advocates of a *one-sided* Liberty of the Press, by the decision of Judge and Jury, at the Hants Assizes last week. The *Hampshire Advertiser*, in the course of some spirited observations upon the Liberal Town Council of Chichester, had entitled them "the *sapient* Town Council," and imputed to them "jobbing" propensities! The immaculate Liberals took fire at this, and, as a body, brought an action, by a criminal information, against the proprietors of that Conservative newspaper. This vexatious action was tried before Mr. Justice Coltman and a special Jury, whose *immediate* decision, without retiring, *in favour* of the Defendant, may be taken as recognising and defining the "Liberty of the Press" in these cases. Mr. Manning the new Sergeant-at-law was engaged for the plaintiffs, and laboured, with all ability, to sustain the enormity and inconsistency of the old law of libel; but the learned Sergeant was signally defeated by Mr. Erle, who referred to a decision of Mr. Justice Coleridge in a former action against the paper; in which the Learned Judge laid down the law of libel as regarded public men—His decision had, in all subsequent cases of libel, been acted upon as a precedent, and it was now, and *would for ever, be the law of the land*, "that public men were "public property, and their public acts were open "to censure as well as praise—that their acts might "be scrutinised, canvassed, and discussed, without "scruple and without fear;—it was not only legal "to do so, but even '*coarse*' language might be used in censuring any violation of proper conduct "on the part of a public man. So far from his public "capacity screening him from observation, the moment he accepts office his public character is open "to discussion, and it was of no avail for him to say "I will not have my public measures canvassed—"censure is annoying to my feelings;' the public "and the press had an undoubted right to do so even "in '*coarse*' language—in language of reprobation "and their right was a legal right."

This must be considered a most important decision to the public generally, and particularly to the Press, as showing what will, hereafter, be legally admitted as fair discussion without being libellous, and how far frivolous and vexatious suits for libel can be maintained. It is no trifling matter for congratulation, to those who are engaged in the public press;—the decision is paramount to all others upon the case given for many years; and when Lord Denman's proposed bill becomes the Law of the Land, the Liberty of the Press will be free indeed, whilst there will be protection against its licentious abuse.—We think the Press generally, but especially the Conservative Press, are much indebted to the Proprietors and Editor of the *Hampshire Advertiser*, for having brought this important question to an issue; and we trust the Society of Newspaper Proprietors will at their next Annual meeting in London determine to defray the expences the defendants have incurred by this vexatious and unwarrantable information.

Last evening, Mr. Collard delivered a Lecture on Elocution at the Mechanics Institute Room. Mr. Collard's style of delivery is correct and easy, his language eloquent and harmonious, and he embellished his subject by several choice selections from the works of the Poets, and from the speeches of celebrated Orators. We therefore recommend public speakers to attend Mr. C's next Lecture, when we feel convinced that many of them will not go away unimproved in that important requisite in oratory—Delivery.

☞ The Rev. William Somerville being now in the City, Divine Service may be expected next Sabbath, in the Reformed Presbyterian Meeting House at the usual hours of Public Worship, 11 and 3 o'clock. A Collection will be taken up both in the forenoon and afternoon, in aid of the Missionary funds.

The disappointment last Lord's Day arose out of a misapprehension with regard to the day on which the steam boat crosses the Bay.

Passengers in the British Queen, from London—Captain Owen, Lady and Servant, Mrs. Ketchum, Messrs. M'Coukey, Gardner, and Spurr.

To Correspondents.—Several favours have been received, which we are obliged to defer for want of space.

MARRIED

On Tuesday, 25th April, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Charles Dixon, of Hampton, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Snider, of this city.

DIED

On Saturday morning, in the 53d year of her age, beloved, respected and lamented, after a severe illness of four days, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, relict of the late Mr. David Anderson, formerly of Dumfries, Scotland.

On Wednesday morning, after a week's suffering, Samuel Nelson, aged seventeen months; and yesterday morning, after four days illness, William Laurence, aged three years and eight months,—the children of Mr. Samuel Seeds, of this City.—Funeral at half past four o'clock on Saturday.

Yesterday morning, after a short and severe illness, in the 30th year of her age, Caroline, wife of Hugh Mackay, Esquire.—Funeral will take place from her late residence near the stone Church, on Saturday at 3 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

At Fredericton, on the 26th inst. after an illness of twenty days, Mr. Christopher Brown, in the 84th year of his age.

At Kingsclear, on the 15th inst. Mary Wheeler, wife of Mr. Thomas B. Wheeler, aged 31 years.

Drowned.—Mr. Daniel Brundage, of Carleton, who had been missing since the 22d instant, was found drowned in the Mill Pond at that place, on Tuesday last. His remains were interred on the 29th ult.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of Saint John, Arrived, Friday—Ship Springhill, Hall, Greenock, 30—F. Collins, coals, Iron, &c.
Brig Addington, Bustin, Porto Rico, 17—J. Snider, sugar, coffee, &c.
Sunday, Ship Integrity, ——, Liverpool, 30—J. M. Wilmot, salt, &c.
Pallas, —, Cork, 30—J. M. Wilmot, 195 passengers.
Sch'r Ganges, Waine, New-York, 14—C. M'Lauchlan, flour, &c.
Brigantine Joseph Hamm, Witchener, New-York, 5—assorted cargo.
Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 5—assorted cargo.
Monday, steam ship North America, Seely, Boston—James Whitney & Co., passengers &c.
Thursday, schr. Charles, Dodge, New-York, 7—J. & R. Reed, flour and wheat.

CLEARED.

Ship Hillsborough, Lamb, Lancaster, timber.
Ellen Bryson, Dixon, Greenock, timber.
Janet, McBride, Glasgow, timber
Ellen Bryson, Bennett, Glasgow, timber.
Schr. Pembroke, Clark, Eastport, ballast.
Primrose, Rathbun, Boston, plaster.
Vigilance, Stapels, Lubec, ballast.
Enterprise, Nickerson, Eastport, plaster.
Collector, Anderson, Boston, plaster.
Edward Preble, Shaw, Eastport, wheat and rye flour (inward cargo.)

Arrived at Mobile, 3d April, ship Britannia, Atchison, Liverpool; 10th, Lanark, Simpson do.—Cleared, 9th, ship Jane Walker, Whyte, Liverpool.
Arrived at Savannah, 9th April, ship Magnificent, Whitty, Liverpool; 14th, John Bently, Disbrow, do.; Beverly, Brewer, do.; 15th Oromocto, Gillis, Greenock; Mary Caroline, Lawson, Liverpool.—Sailed, 10th, Alexander Edmond, Strang, Liverpool.

Arrived at Charleston, 14th April, ship Belvidere, Stepenson, ballast.

Arrived at Cove of Cork, 13th March, brig Helen & Elizabeth, Allan, hence; 15th Hammond, Cowley, ditto and sailed for Belfast. At Hull, 14th, Brothers, Halliday, hence; At Liverpool 16th, Elizabeth, Brown, and Rebecca, Drake, hence; 19th Helen Thomson, Innes, ditto; 16th, Leander, Phelan ditto. At Dover 16th, Corinthian, Davidson, hence. Gravesend 16th, Carleton, Kinney, ditto. In the Downs, 18th, Clyde, Reid ditto. At Greenock, 22d, Ramsay, Hill, ditto.

Ship Paragon, Swinford, hence for London, at Dungeness, 26th March.

Cleared at Philadelphia, schr. Harp, Johnson, and Globe, Plummer, for this port.

Belfast, March 14.—Put in, barque George, Hippesley from St. John for Liverpool, having sprung a leak in the bow port in lat. 54, long. 20; spoke the barque Harper, from same place for Wexford, with decks completely swept of bulwarks, &c.

Boston, April 21.—Arrived ship Israel, Swansea, 17th ult. lat. 47, long. 28, spoke British ship Gossypium, from New Orleans for Liverpool, and took from her Capt. Clements, first officer and 2 boys, late of the brig Henrietta, of Yarmouth, N. S. from Halifax, for Kingston, Ja. which vessel foundered 10th ult.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO., have just open'd two Cases of Tuscan, Dunstable, Rutland and Windsor STRAW BONNETS, of the newest shapes. 1st May, 1840.

Employment Wanted.

A PERSON out of Employment is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment: salary not so much consequence as immediate employment. Apply at the Chronicle Office.
May 1, 1840.

Corporation Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the store of H. Porter, until 12 o'clock on Monday the 4th May next, from persons willing to contract with the Corporation for completing two sections of the MILL BRIDGE, viz: one from the present basement on the lumber yard of Messrs. M'Avity, to the South line of the old Saw Mill, about 120 feet, and one from the North line of the Saw Mill, to the flood-gate or sluice-way, about 100 feet. A Plan and Specification may be seen, and further particulars known on application to the Committee.
H. PORTER, } Committee.
JOHN HUMBERT, }
May 1, 1840.

Per 'British Queen' from London,

The Subscriber has received his usual SPRING SUPPLY—*consisting of*—

PIPES and Half Pipes of O. L. Particular Madeira Teneriffe and PORT WINES;
Ditto of Pale and Golden SHERRY, ditto;
Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks of Old Cognac BRANDY—"*Martell*" and other fine Brands;
20 Hhds. pale Hollands Geneva, first quality;
20 Casks London BROWN STOUT, each six dozen, quarts and pints;
100 Boxes London Mould and Dipt CANDLES, "wax wicks" in boxes and half boxes, for Family use;
100 Boxes hard Yellow SOAP;
20 Kegs S. F. MUSTARD;
4 Hhds. 40 cwt. No. 1, genuine London White LEAD; A few Bales best bleached CANVAS and Hemp Carpeting.

Per "Joseph Hamm," from New-York:
50 Kegs No. 1, manufactured Tobacco, 16 hands.
50 Bbls. superfine FLOUR, 20 bbls. navy Bread.
May 1, 1840. JOHN V. THURGAR, *corner of Duke and Water streets.*

DR. BOTSFORD begs leave to inform the Public, that he now occupies the House adjoining Mr. P. Besnard, in Horsefield street, where he may be found by those who require his Professional services. *April* 24.

MISS BARR respectfully intimates that she will remove on the 1st of May, to the house occupied by the late Mr. James Otty, near St. Stephen's Church, Charlotte-street.

Miss Barr would also take this opportunity of expressing her sincere thanks for the continued encouragement she receives as a Teacher of Music.
Saint John, April 24th, 1840.

For Sale,

THE House and Lot now occupied by Asa Willard, Esquire, situated on the corner of *Sewell* and *Coburg* streets. Apply to
[Ap 24.] JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET.

A LARGE and commodious Coach-House, fronting on Charlotte-street, which can be converted into an excellent work-shop, at a trifling expense, suitable either for a Cabinet Maker or House Carpenter. Further particulars can be known on application at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street.
April 24, 1840.

April 24, 1840.

W. G. LAWTON

Has just received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a variety of fashionable GOODS suitable for the season, comprising the following articles:—

SILKS, Satins, Bombazines, and Crapes;
Orleans Cloths, Saxony and Victoria Twills;
Mousseline de-laines, Parasols and Umbrellas;
A great variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs;
Ribbons, Hosiery, GLOVES and SHAWLS;
Netts, Laces, Edgings and Quillings;
Tweeds, Buckskin and Broad CLOTHS;
Gents. plain and Fancy STOCKS;
Muslin Worked Trimmings and Collars;
A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, all warranted in good condition;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey, White and Striped Shirtings;
Regatta Shirtings, Homespuns and Checks;
Plain and Fancy Moleskins, and Sattinetts;
A variety of fancy Trowser Stuffs and Vestings;
Muslins of all kinds, with a general assortment of small wares of every description; the whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
Expected from London daily, per *British Queen*, Fifteen Hundred Gents. Beaver and Gossamar HATS.

Glass, China, Earthenware.

Just received, ex ships *Liverpool* and *Duncan*:
10 CASKS GLASS: 2 hhds. CHINA;
2 hogsheads containing Dinner Sets;
60 Crates Painted and Printed Earthenware;
10 ditto assorted EARTHENWARE:
5 ditto covered Jars; 4 do. Ginger Beer Bottles.
On sale wholesale and retail for cash only.
RICHARD CALVERT, Junr.
King Street.
The remainder of his spring supply expected per ship *Sarah*. April 24.

WANTED immediately, at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, an experienced COOK, also an experienced Head WAITER. The wages will be liberal, but none need apply without a good character. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. R. Truro, St. John, or at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. *April* 24.

☞ A supply of fresh Garden and Flower Seeds for sale as above.

DRY FISH.—60 Quintals large Codfish; 90 do. Pollock; 100 do. Haddock; for sale if applied for immediately.
March 25. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SLATES, SLATES.—70 Tons best large, heavy Roofing Slates, now arrived per ship *Pursuit*, for sale ex-vessel.
March 27. MACKAY, BROTHERS & Co.

ORANGES, Lemons, Grapes, Raisins, Nuts, Liquorice, Almonds, &c. &c., the balance of the cargo of brig *Notion*, from Messina and Gibraltar, for sale cheap by
May 1. JAMES MALCOLM.

1st May, 1840.

The undersigned has received by the ship *British Queen*, from London:

BRANDY, GENEVA, and a part of his usual variety of Wines,
London Double Brown Stout and Pale Ale,
100 Boxes sperm and tallow Candles,
56 Ditto best London SOAP.
A few cases Loaf CHEDDER CHEESE.

ON CONSIGNMENT:
8 Pipes, 15 hhds., 28 qr. casks Marsalla Wine.
600 Dozen London Double Brown Stout and Pale Ale, in casks of 4 doz. each.
500 Kegs London White Lead, and black, green, blue and red PAINT.

And is daily expecting from Leith and the Clyde, a large supply of choice Port, Madeira, Sherry, and French Wines. Which along with his present extensive stock of old Bottled Port, Madeira, Sherry, Claret, Hock, Champagne, Sauterne, Bucellas, Hermitage, Burgundy, &c. &c. are offered for sale at his Warehouse in St. John, and at his store in Fredericton. W. H. STREET.

Coals, Sugar, &c.

Ex Clutha, from Greenock:
120 TONS best Splint Coals; 30 Hhds. Refined Sugar; 24 Anchors, assorted, 5 cwt. to 18 cwt; 1 Chain Cable, 150 fathoms, 1 5-16 in.; 20 Tons Cordage, assorted.
On sale at the Counting House of
1st May. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WINES, &c.

Ex British Queen, from London:
PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter casks choice Old PORT, vintage of 1834.
Pipes, hhds. and Quarter casks East India, choice London Particular, and London Part. Madeira,
Pipes, hhds. & qr. casks Lisbon & Teneriffe Wines,
Butts, hhds. and quarter casks Golden, Pale, and Brown Sherry.
Hhds. Claret—(St. Julian La Rose, Chateau La Tour, and Chateau Margaux.)
Hhhds. Martell's and Outard's BRANDY,
Puns. very choice Wedderburn's Old Jamaica Rum,
Hhds. London Porter and Brown Stout,
Hogsheads Hodson's London PALE ALE.
May 1, 1840. W. P. RANNEY.

Geneva, Wines, &c.

Landing, per *British Queen*, from London, and *Integrity*, from Liverpool:
14 HHDS. GENEVA; 18 tons Cordage, assorted,
35 Pipes and hogsheads Madeira, (*Blackburn's*,) Port and Sherry Wines,
17 Cases *Taylor & Co's* PALE ALE,
38 Cases and casks *Barclay's* BROWN STOUT,
50 boxes White and Blue Starch,
3 bags Pepper; 2 chests Indigo,
18 Tons refined IRON, ass'd; 200 bolts Canvass,
3 Bales containing Lead Lines, Log ditto, and Deep sea ditto, sail Twine and Roping ditto, Bed Cords, &c.
1 box containing Ensigns and Union Jacks,
88 Boxes Dipt Candles.
Which will be sold low by
May 1. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

Coffee, Coffee!

JUST received, and for sale in bond or duty paid—100 bags Cuba COFFEE, 20 do. old Java ditto; 10 do. St. Domingo ditto.
May 1. JAMES MALCOLM.

Very Cheap Room Paper.

THE Subscriber has just received per *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—3,500 Pieces ROOM PAPER, from 10d. upwards; with 200 pieces BORDER, to match.
STEPHEN K. FOSTER.
☞ A large assortment of fine Paper hourly expected. *1st May.*

On Consignment,

Ex British Queen—London;
100 COILS CORDAGE, of sizes $7\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 thread Ratline,
200 Bolts Canvas, of Nos. 1 to 7,
70 Casks, each 4 dozen, London Bottled Stout,
30 Boxes London Candles,
36 Packages Portable Soups,
29 Packages Anti-Corrosive PAINTS.
The subscriber offers the above for sale at a small advance. W. P. RANNEY.
1st May, 1840.

Oysters.

JUST received, and only 3 days from the beds, a supply of Shediac Oysters, which may be had by the barrel, bushel, peck, or otherwise, on immediate application at the *Hibernian Hotel*.
May 1. JAMES NETHERY.

Sloop For Sale.

THE good Sloop MARY CATHERINE, 18 months old, is well found, and is well adapted for fishing—will be sold low, if early application is made to the subscriber.
May 1. H. S. GAULT.

Board and Tuition,

At the pleasant and salubrious Village of Weymouth, (Nova Scotia.)

MR. JOHN HOOD, Master of the Grammar School, at Weymouth, N. S. wishes to take a few Boarders—the number not to exceed six.—The Village of Weymouth is situated 20 miles from Digby, on the road to Yarmouth, and is particularly healthy and agreeable. Mr. Hood is a married man and father of a family, and parents may rely that every attention will be paid both to the comfort and improvement of his pupils.

Terms—*Board and Tuition in every Branch*—Thirty Pounds per annum.

This sum will include washing, mending, &c. but not pens, ink, paper and books, and the Academical year will contain 48 weeks.—Every pupil to bring his own bed linen and towels.

References—The Rev. W. H. Snyder and Saml. Campbell, Esquires, Weymouth; Mr. Loudett, Digby, and Mr J. W. Roberts, St. John.
Weymouth, April 17, 1840.

Pots, Camp Ovens, Grates, &c.

The subscriber is landing ex Barque Clutha, from Glasgow:
600 POTS assorted from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 gallons;
270 Ovens and Covers from 10 to 17 inches;
210 Steak PANS with handles 8 to 10 inches;
6 BOILERS from 30 to 40 gallons;
100 Tea Kettles from 0 to 4;
40 Half Register Grates from 24 to 36 inches;
20 Whole do. do. from 32 to 40 inches;
20 Do. do. Bronzed do. 32 to 40 inches.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
April 24th, 1840.

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

33 HHDS of the above (a prime article) Received this day per Schooner *Star*.
April 24. Ratchford & Brothers.

Manchester Goods.

Just received, per Columbus, from Liverpool:
38 PACKAGES, containing 500 Pieces Grey COTTONS, various qualities;
200 Pieces White ditto ditto
380 Ditto Printed do.; 50 do. Regatta Stripe;
12 Bales Cotton Warps—assorted Nos.
2 Ditto Blue ditto, (Indigo Dye,)
12 Ditto 3 thd. Cott. CANDLEWICK.
39 Pieces Drab Moleskin; 25 Do. Printed Ditto,
10 Do. Dark Mixed SATTINETTS.
15 Do. Fashionable Mixed Doe Skins,
10 Do. very sup. Black, Blue and col'd Cloths, Ravens Sewing Silk and Twist, &c.
☞ Those Goods have been purchased at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance for prompt pay. W. H. SCOVIL.
March 27.—6w *North M. Wharf.*

AUCTION SALES.

MAHOGANY.—By Auction.
On Saturday next the 2d May, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscriber, on Johnson's Wharf:
100 Logs fine curled Mahogany,
in lots to suit purchasers—Also 1 Anchor; 1 camboose, and a quantity of second hand Rigging, cargo of brig *Wave*, from Nassau.
April 29. T. L. NICHOLSON.
☞ *The above Sale is Postponed until Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.*
Courier. T. L. N.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE undersigned having concluded their arrangements for the erection of a splendid establishment on the plan of the Victoria Theatre, London, and it being their intention to make the building an ornament to the City, and worthy of themselves, purpose presenting to this Public the first talent of the day, and bringing forward only the gems of the legitimate Drama avoiding all pieces that may be subject to the objection of the most fastidious critic.

It is to be built by shares, divided into two hundred, at £10 each share, a great portion of which has been already taken up. Such of the citizens as wish to participate in the undertaking, are respectfully invited to call at the Chronicle Office, where the Prospectus may be seen.
THOMAS FLYNN,
W. S. DEVERNA.
April 24, 1840.

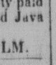
Paint Oil, Nails, Spikes, &c.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber:
8 CASKS London Boiled OIL, 7 do. do. Raw 60 casks Wrought NAILS, from 4dy. to 30dy; 100 bags Spikes, 4 to 9 inch.
20 Bags Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 inch,
2 Casks Iron Pump Tacks; 1 cask Copper do
1 Cask Copper Nails, 2 to 3 inch.
1 Case Claw Hammers;
1 Do. Brass Compasses, 7 to 11 inch;
1 Do. Worden do. do.
1 Do. Ensigns, 3 to 9 yards;
1 Do. Union Jacks, 2 to 4 yards;
40 Pieces Bunting, ass'd colors; 1 bale Thrums,
1 Bale cotton Lamp Wick;
20 Do. Sheathing Paper;
1 Do. large sized Wrapping Paper;
1 Do. Pump Leather; 9 do. Cotton Warp;
40 Boxes Brown SOAP; 30 boxes Candles;
2 cases Thomson Screw Augurs;
10 Dozen round pointed Shovels;
8 Do. square do.
2 Hhds. Refined LOAF SUGAR.
24th April. WM. ROBERTSON.

HAT STORE.

Youth's & Children's Cloth Caps.

Just received per ship Eagle, from London:

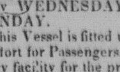


AN Extensive and Elegant assortment of Youth's and Children's Black, Blue and other coloured Cloth CAPS—of the most fashionable shapes—Which with a large stock of Beaver and Silk HATS, of the subscriber's own manufacture, will be sold cheap for cash.
April 10. G. H. HAY.

KIRSOP & SONS,

Architects, Stonecutters, and Builders from England:

BEG respectfully to acquaint the Gentlemen of this City and Province, that they have commenced business as above in Saint John. Their experience in some of the best Buildings in the North of England, enables them to furnish plans and specifications on the most improved and approved principles, and are now prepared to contract or otherwise engage to erect buildings of any magnitude or fashion. Persons wishing their services can find them at Mrs. Brook's Boarding house, Church street. April 9.

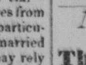


STEAM SHIP NORTH AMERICA.

THIS new and beautiful Steamer will commence operations on the 15th April next—leaving Saint John for Eastport and Boston every WEDNESDAY; and for Windsor every MONDAY.

This Vessel is fitted up in fine style with every comfort for Passengers, and will be provided with every facility for the prevention and extinguishing of Fires, with Force Pump, Leather Hose, Fire Buckets, and Life Preservers, with extra Boats, &c. and with a most admirable construction of Boiler, calculated to be perfectly safe from Fire. This Boat is built expressly for a sea boat, and will (the proprietors have no doubt) give perfect satisfaction.
JAMES WHITNEY & CO.
Saint John, 6th March 1840.

NOTICE.



THE steamer NEW-BRUNSWICK, on the opening of the River, will leave Indian Town for Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return from Fredericton to Indian Town on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leaving each place at 7, A. M.
ROBERT WYLIE, *Master.*
St John, March 20, 1840.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

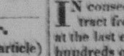
The Steamer Nova-Scotia,

THOMAS REED, *Master,*

WILL, on and after Wednesday the 22d inst. run to Digby and Annapolis on *Wednesdays*, returning on *Thursdays*, and to Windsor on *Thursday evening*, as the tide may suit, and leave Windsor for Saint John the same tide she arrives: go to Eastport, Saint Andrews, and St. Stephens on *Monday*, returning on *Tuesdays*, touching, as usual, at St. Andrews and Eastport.

For further particulars, enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting-Room of
April 17. E. BARLOW & SONS.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE MAID OF THE MIST will leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning, returning the same evening as soon as the Mail arrives—will go to Eastport, St. Andrews and St. Stephen's every Tuesday afternoon and every Friday morning, returning the following days.
April 17. JAS. WHITNEY & CO.

Civic Abuses exposed.

To the Public.

IN consequence of the rapid sale of the brief extract from my speech delivered at the hustings at the last election, and at the solicitation of some hundreds of citizens, I have been induced to enter into detail of all those abuses which exist in our civic department. It is my intention to publish a sheet weekly, until I have brought to public view the rottenness of a system that has so long disgraced the intelligence of our city. I shall also point out a remedy for existing evils, and propose such improvements in the business of the Corporate Body as shall strike down the finger of scorn that has been too long pointed at us, as well as to prevent the possibility of our again suffering such gross impositions as have been practised on us for the last fifty years. The schoolmaster is abroad—the people are awake, and we have determined on Reform.
April 24. B. O'BRIEN.
Protector of Jail Hill.

Oatmeal.

JUST received—3 Tons Fresh Ground Oatmeal, which will be sold low by early application to the subscriber. HENRY S. GAULT.
17th April.

Iron, Anchors, &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex barque *Brothers*, from Liverpool, the following Goods, which will be sold low for good payment:—

3300 BARS common IRON, ass'd. from 1 inch to 4 inches by $\frac{1}{4}$. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 by $\frac{1}{2}$. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 by $\frac{5}{8}$. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 by $\frac{3}{4}$. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 by 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 square, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 3 round.
3000 Bars refined IRON, well assorted,
200 bundles round ditto, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,
40 ditto Plough Plate Iron,
40 ditto SHEET IRON, No. 22 to 24,
50 boxes TIN PLATE, assorted,
25000 Bangor '*Lady*' Slates,
300 bags Spike Nails, from 4 to 10 inches,
50 Kegs Wrought Nails, 6dy to 30dy,
600 boxes SOAP, 56lbs each,
200 gross Tobacco Pipes; 2 cases sewing Thread
28 Anchors, assorted, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 12 cwt. each,
12 Chains, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and 1 inch,
3 Dozen Frying Pans, 1 to 7,
13 Anvils, assorted, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
12 Smith's Vices, assorted,
50 bbls Irish PORK; 20 casks LARD;
40 bales BACON, very fat,
30 boxes Candles, dipped, 12s.
20 ditto White SOAP, (Belfast) 56lb. each,
100 coils CORDAGE, assorted,
4 cases Cast Steel, assorted, flat & square,
1 ditto German do; 3 do. L. Blister ditto,
6 bales Canvas, 1 to 7; 120 bundles Oakum;
40 bundles Iron Wire, 1 to 12,
60 tons best ORREL COALS.

ON HAND:
15 Puncheons Irish WHISKY; 50 tons Pig Iron;
30 doz. Farmers' Spades; 120 do. ditto Shovels;
10 do Ballast ditto; 10 pairs Forge Bellows.
April 24. WILLIAM CARVILL.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

BEG to announce they have on hand, a good assortment of watered and figured Moreens; handsome Chintz Furniture Prints; Lining's, fringes, Gimp Trimming, Orris Laces; superior 4-4 scotch Carpeting; Venetian Stair ditto; Hearth Rugs—all Brussels patterns); 8-4 and 10-4 Linen ditto; Window Blind Cotton; Birdeye and Huckabuck Towelling, damask Table Linen & Napkins.

Extra superfine West of England Black, Blue & Invisible CLOTHS; double mill'd Devon Kerseys; Carpet, Hearth, & Hair Brooms; bannister, scrubbing, stove, cloth and hair Brushes; Black Lead, &c. &c. &c.
Market Square, April 3. 1840.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.
WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.
St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company having been duly organized, is prepared to effect Insurances on Houses and against loss or damage by Fire. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from Insuring in becoming Members of the said Company will please make application at the office of Charles Gallagher, Esq., corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. street, where the articles of association, bye-laws, rules and regulations may be seen, and the rate of Premium for Insurance ascertained. The Company will attend every day (Sundays excepted) from ten to three o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon any applications which may be made.

☞ A box for the reception of applications will be kept at the office.
St. John, Feb. 21, 1840.

IRON, &c.

By the ships *Agnes*, *Thetis*, *Harriet Scott*, *Forth*, and other late arrivals from England, the subscribers have received:

60 TONS "Banks' Best" English IRON, (all sizes,)
120 Tons Common do. do. do.
6 Ditto Best Sweedish do. do.
2 Ditto Steel, (Cast, Blister and German,) do.
4 Ditto Spikes;
400 Kegs Nos. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD,
1 Ton PUTTY, in 7lb. bladders,
57 Casks containing IRONMONGERY:—Joiners' Planes and other Tools, Brass and Iron Door Locks, Files and Rasps, shot; Board, Horse, and Ox Nails; Bell Mounting, Fishing Hooks & Lines, Bed Cords, Hambro' Lines and Twines, Sash Cords, &c. &c.
2 Crates Coal Scuttles, copper and iron;
2 Hogsheads Tea Kettles, and a great variety of other articles of Hardware, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.
Nov. 1. E. L. JARVIS & CO.
☞ *They now occupy the Brick store of William Jarvis, Esquire, on the South Market Wharf.*

More NEW GOODS.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has this day received, ex Ship *British Queen*, from Liverpool, a variety of new and Fashionable GOODS, among which are the following:

Plain and Figured SILKS in all colours;
Plain and figured Bonnet SATINS;
Bristol and Turc SATINS;
French and English RIBBONS;
French worked COLLARS & CAPES;
48 Rich Velvet SHAWLS & CAPES;
140 Pieces printed SAXONY CLOTHS;
250 Challie & Muslin Delaine Dresses;
75 Rich figured Mantua DRESES, new styles;
30 Taglioni WATERPROOF COATS;
30 do. do. CAPES.
☞ *Cash only—No second price.*
WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jun.
Dec. 13, 1839.

On Consignment,

Daily expected per *Sovereign*, from Hull, to be sold on arrival:
1,800 Kegs White LEAD;
25 do. Spanish Brown Paint,
25 do. Imperial Green, do.
25 do. do. do. of 14 lbs each,
25 do. Yellow Paint,
25 do. Venetian Red, do.
20 Hhds. Putty in bladders; 30 hhds. and half hhds Boiled Linseed Oil, 30 hhds. & half hhds. Raw do.
11 Casks Paris White; 7 Casks Pipe Clay, in squares—with a quantity of Vegetable SOAP; patent Palm do.; patent Palm Candles, &c.
17th April. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Office to Let.

A LARGE convenient OFFICE over the store of the subscriber, to rent from first of May. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM.
February 21.

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs.
Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

WANTED, An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at the Chronicle Office.
April 24.

Treacle, Sugars, &c.

Landing ex the Glasgow, from Greenock—
40 PUNCHEONS TREACLE,
4 Hhds. & 6 tierces refined SUGAR,
12 Hhds. 6 tierces and 12 barrels crushed ditto,
3 Bales CARPETING,
1 ditto RUGS; 1 ditto CLOAKING;
To be sold low from the Wharf, by
April 10. Alexanders, Barry & Co.

Fishing Nets, Twines, Cordage, &c.

Per ships "Frederick," and "Elizabeth" from Liverpool:
4 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, & Herring Twines, of very best quality;
20 Herring NETS, roped complete, shipped agreeably to order.
50 Coils CORDAGE and Ratline, assorted, from 6 thread to 2 inches.
April 3. J. V. THURGAR.

RECEIVED,

Per ship "St. Martins:"
10 BALES Irish BACON; 76 boxes diped Candles; 40 do Irish yellow SOAP.
10,000 Lady Slates; 10,000 Countess, ditto.
1 Cask slating NAILS; 45 bbls Coal TAR;
2 Tons Oakum; 4 smith's Anvils;
20 Boxes C. W. TIN, 20 do. I. C. Pontool do.
5 Do. I. X. do. 5 do. D. C. do.
30 Tons English IRON, well assorted;
5 Do. swedish Iron; 1 do. Blister STEEL.
On Hand,—50 tons No. 1 Monkland Pig IRON; 30 dozen Farmer's Spades; 120 do. do. Spades; 10 dozen Ballast shovels; 10 pairs Forge Bellows.
April 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

SALT.—The Cargo of Salt on board the Brig *William Wright*, from Liverpool, is offered for sale, apply to Ratchford & Brothers.
April. 24

Cordage, Spikes, &c.

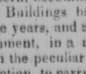
Landing ex barque "Brothers:"
154 COILS CORDAGE, assorted;
49 Bags SPIKES;
9 mats White Rope; 112 boxes CANDLES;
80 Bundles Oakum; 1 bale Merchandize;
2 Pieces Brandy; 5 do. GIN;
Which will be sold low from the Wharf by
April 17. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
Sands' Arcade.

KITCHEN, Garden, and Flower SEEDS, Indian Corn—*early kinds*, suitable for the climate of New-Brunswick; Bulbous Roots, Double DAHLIAS, Tuberoses, &c. &c., all of superior qualities, just received from New-York, and for sale at the *Circulating Library*, next door south of the Post Office, Germain street.
April 3. A. R. TRURO.

The Subscriber offers for sale:

200,000 Feet PINE BOARDS,
suitable for the West India Market; and 200,000 feet DEALS, which if not sold by the 20th instant, they will on that day be sold at Auction on Hazen's Wharf, York Point.
April 10. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

☞ NOTICE.



THE Proprietors of an extensive and valuable Establishment in Nova-Scotia, about 80 miles from St. John, comprising a large saw-mill, Store, Blacksmith shop, Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings, with a ship-yard complete and commodious in every respect—also a valuable Herring Fishery, are desirous of associating with themselves, some person or persons who would make a certain advance of Capital and take the personal superintendence of the concern, becoming interested to a certain extent.—The Buildings have been erected within the last three years, and are, together with the whole Establishment, in a most efficient state, and adapted, from the peculiar advantages of situation and construction, to carry on an extensive business in ship building, lumbering, and other departments. For further particulars apply to
JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, April 3d, 1840.

SHOE STORE.

Spring Supply of New and Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received per ships *Columbus* from Liverpool, *Glasgow* from Glasgow, and *Eagle* from London, a full supply of new and Fashionable Boots and Shoes, comprising

Ladies' fancy colored and black Victoria, Adelaide and new side lace Prunella Boots, golosh'd, and of a variety of patterns; ditto 'Victoria,' 'Queen's,' 'Brighton,' Adelaide and Ulverston slippers—*All of which are of the Newest Fashions*; ditto Prunella, Russia kid and seal Walking shoes; ditto very low priced shoes and slippers of all kinds; Girls' black and colored Prunella boots; ditto Russia kid and seal skin boots; ditto Prunella, kid and seal slippers and Ties of all qualities.

Youths' stout Boots, Bootees and Buskins; Boys strong Leather Boots & shoes, of all kinds; Children's Boots and shoes of every color, description and quality that can be mentioned; Gentlemen's Pumps, shoes and slippers; Webb shoes of several qualities.
For sale Wholesale and Retail.
S. K. FOSTER.
☞ 60 very superior London made TRUNKS of all sizes for sale. 10th April, 1840.

NEW FANCY GOODS,

Per Eagle, from London:

THE subscriber has just received from the Warehouse in London, a good assortment of English and Foreign TOYS; China Toys and foreign Shells for chimney piece Ornaments; Clapshaw's warranted Cricket Bats, Balls, & Wickets; Fancy Baskets, Ladies Work Boxes, Perfumery, Victoria and Adelaide Perfumes, Rowland's Warranted Macassar OIL; Hair, tooth, Nail, Shaving, Cloth and Flesh Brushes; English and German Flutes, Fifes, Octaves and Violins and Violin Strings. WM. MAJOR.
10th April. Prince William street.

Also.—A few splendid Accordians with instructors, Naples soap, &c.

THE WALSAL STEAM FLOUR MILLS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public, of their having after much unexpected delay and disappointment, brought their '*Walsal Steam Flour Mills*' at Reed's Point, into complete and successful operation; and now offer at the said Mills, and at the store of J. & H. Kinnear, FLOUR of the following description and quality, equal if not superior to any imported from the United States.

Superfine Flour, per barrel,	-	35s.
Fine,	-	32s. 6d.
Middlings,	-	20s.

and in bags at proportional prices—the bags to be 1s. 6d. each, or returned.

Horse Feed,	-	2s. 6d. per bushel,
Bran,	-	1s. 3d. ditto.

CORN MEAL of very fine quality, being unkiln dried, and more suitable for Family use than the imported at 13s. 3d. per Bag, or in quantities of 5 Barrels or upwards, 25s. per barrel.
St. John, Jan. 31. C. H. JOUETT & CO.

VALUABLE WATER LOT, For Sale.

THAT valuable BUILDING LOT, owned by the Subscriber, situated at the corner of the North Market Wharf and Nelson-street—having a front of 30 feet on the former, by 50 feet on Nelson street.—Apply at the Counting House of
JOHN V. THURGAR.
14th Feb. *Corner of Water & Duke streets.*

PORTER.

On Consignment ex schooner "Marmion" from Halifax:
40 HOGSHEADS PORTER, of excellent quality—just received and for sale at a low rate. Samples at the office of
April 10. Mackay, Brothers & Co.

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE!—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration o 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 o acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman: subject to ill health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

These valuable medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, in this city and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4 King street.

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

☞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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF
Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,
Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and patrons of Fredericton and its vicinity, as well the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former establishment by additional buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional anti-rooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good ice throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodations to any families wishing to visit Fredericton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova-Scotia or the United States, the subscriber would fain recommend his establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New-Brunswick. Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel.

August 30. H. JACKSON.

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

OFFERS to Insure every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms.

This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of Justice.

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of Property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms.

Conditions made known, and every information given on application at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

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.

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.

FRUIT, OIL, &c. &c.

THE entire cargo of brig *Notion*, hourly expected from *Messina* and *Gibraltar*, consisting of—ORANGES, LEMONS, Raisins, Currants, ALMONDS, Liquorice, Grapes, Nuts, Citron, Olive and Sallad OIL. &c. &c. &c.

March 20. JAS. MALCOLM.

September 20, 1839.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

W. G. LAWTON has just received from London and Liverpool an extensive STOCK of GOODS suitable for the coming season, the whoel of which be offers at such prices as will merit the approbation of the public; comprising as follows:—

A large lot of SILK VELVETS, including Black and the most prevailing colors, with Ribbons to match;
An extensive assortment of SILKS, both plain and figured;
Rich SATINS; SARSNETS, Bombazines, CRAPES, GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description;
A varied assortment of MUFFS and BOAS;
Black and col'd silk Handkerchiefs;
LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS;
Umbrellas, Stocks and Braces;
Gents. warranted Waterproof HATS;
A large stock of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Pilot CLOTHS, Beavers, Petershams;
BROAD CLOTH and BUCKSKIN;
Plain and Figured MERINOS;
Mouseline de Laine Dresses; Regattas;
Homespun Checks, Stripes and Ginghams;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Printed Cottons, Lining Cambrics;
Rolled JACCONETS;
Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins;
Red and White Flannels;
Green Baize, Padding and Druggets, with an endless variety of Goods, too tedious to mention.

☞ *Observe, the Store is in Sands' Building, Prince William Street, next door to Messrs. Parks & Hegan.*

NEW FALL GOODS.
No. 1, King-street.

The subscriber has received by the ships Elizabeth, and Forth, from Liverpool, also the Hebe, from London, part of his Fall supply of Fancy and Domestic **Goods,** *as follows—viz:*

BLACK, Blue, Brown, Invisible Green, and Adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot cloth; sattinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds, & Homespuns; green Baize; plain and figured 6-4 merinos; Damask moreens; Plain and printed saxony's, mousline de Lane, challia, mantua, and muslin Dresses; black & coloured silk Velvets, black cotton, ditto; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples; plain & figured Gauze; Lutestring and satin Ribbons; cashmere, Fill'd centre, Indianna, Lamma, Thibet Wool, Worsted and Rich Plaid Woollen and merino shawls—in great variety; Indiana, Lamma, challia, Rockspun, fill'd centre, chineal, Linen cambric, fancy silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs; fancy printed and plaid cotton handkerchifs; Fancy Lamb's wool and plaid wollen ditto; cashmere, Lamma, sewing silk and Blond Gauze scarfs; rich Indiana and Lamma do., large size; Linen Table cloths; Toilet covers and Napkins; Linen Diaper; Irish LINEN and Long Lawn; scotch lawn; Bishop Lawn and Bobbinett; Jacconet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook and Book muslins; white and colored stays; marseills Quilts; Plain and Twill'd Regatta shirtings; shirting stripes and Apron checks; black and white wadding; cotton Batting; cotton warps; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses and carpet Bags; Black white and grey worsteds; Ladies' and children's Lined Kid, Berlin and Beaver Gloves; Gent's. Lined Lambs' wool, Buckskin, Beaver, Leather and Fur Gloves; Ladies' Double and single, white and colored Lace Gloves & mitts; Ladies' Long Lace Gloves and mitts; Ladies' and children's cashmere, mohair, Angola, Lambs' wool, and white and colored cotton stockings; children's Red and Grey socks; Victoria and worsted, ditto; white and colored cotton ditto; cotton Fringes; Jewellery; men's and boy's cloth, plush, scalett, and fur caps; small wares, &c. &c.

500 Pieces of Dark fancy Prints,
50 do. Furniture, do.
300 do. White & Grey shirtings & sheetings,
50 do. White and Red Flannels,
10 do. Victoria Plaid Cloaking,
200 pairs of double Rose and Whitney Blankets,

—with a great variety of other Goods, suitable for the season. As the subscriber has purchased a great many of those heavy Goods at Auction, he will be enabled to sell them very low for cash or approved paper.

November 1. JAMES BOWES.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Germain-Street.

JUST received and for sale, a variety of superior Prints; a Diagonal Glass; Flutes and other Instruments; a choice selection of JEWELLERY, consisting of Ladies' fine gold Ear Rings, fancy Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Broaches, Cornelian Crosses with real pearls, Real Cornelian and other Necklaces, Mourning Ear Rings, Broaches, &c., Gold Eye Glasses, Mosaic Gold Neck Chains; Gentlemen's fine gold Pins, Shirt Studs, silver guard Chains, Chess Board and Men, silver Candlesticks, &c., all of superior manufacture, cheap for Cash. A. R. TRURO.

☞ The JEWELLERY is the most fashionable and highly finished. Also for sale, sets of *ancient silver* and other coins.

November 15, 1839.

Twines.

The subscriber has just received by the *Glide*, in addition to his former stock of NETS & TWINES:

20 BALES, containing Herring, Seine and Salmon TWINES.

January 3. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Brandy, Canvas, Candles, &c.
On consignment, ex Glide, from London:

25 HHDS. Best BRANDY; 25 do. GENEVA:
25 Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. casks Teneriffe WINE,
100 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT,
50 Boxes London made Sperm Mould and Dipt CANDLES; 8 Bales Navy CANVAS.

The above will be sold at the lowest market prices by W. P. RANNEY.

January 3, 1840.

Roofing Slates,

PER Liverpool, just received—30,000 Roofing SLATES, of various sizes, with a quantity of Slating Nails, will be exposed for sale in a few days. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Nov. 22.

FALL GOODS.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO, have received per the ship *Henry Hood*, an extensive supply of *Manchester* and *Leeds* GOODS, consisting of a general assortment suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade.

☞ Their London GOODS are daily expected.

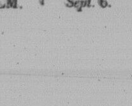
, Their Bread Stuffs, Provisions, &c. will be on in due time for their Fall Trade.

Sept. 20.

FLOUR.—100 Barrels superfine FLOUR, just received per brig *Helen & Elizabeth*, lying at the South Market Wharf. For sale cheap while landing, by

January 3. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Boot & Shoe Establishment.



THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, that having lost by the late Fire his old stand in Dock Street, he has removed his Establishment to Prince William street, in those premises next but one to the Bank of New-Brunswick, and solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage he has always enjoyed since his first commencement in business

Sept. 6. DAVID PATERSON.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, whose accounts have been standing over for a longer period than six months, to make immediate payment.

He also offers for Sale, Wholesale or Retail, very cheap for Cash or approved Paper—

f200 Chests Souchong, Congo, Hyson, and Gun powder TEA.
30 Puncheons Porto Rico Molasses, in bond,
12 Hhds. Raw SUGAR;
500 Boxes Glasgow, Glenfield & Liverpool SOAP
3 Tons BACON—*free of Bone.*
150 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
25 Do. Sperm, do.
500 Westphalia and Belfast HAMS;
3 Chests best soft Indigo: 10 tons ass'd. IRON,
200 Boxes new Muscatel Raisins;
200 Half and quarter, do. do.
50 Half Barrels and Kegs superior fresh Grapes,

With a well selected stock of Genuine Fresh GROCERIES. *Also—on Consignment:*

25 Puncheons very strong SPIRITS.

JAMES MALCOLM,

December 6. *Prince Wm. street.*

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Offers for sale the following GOODS, at his store 27, South Market Wharf:—

27 CHESTS Congo TEA; 8 do. souchong Tea; 40 barrels superfine FLOUR.
20 Bbls. Corn eal, 30 do Watson's navy Bread,
65 „ Irish Prime ess PORK;
86 half do. Planters do.
250 Boxes Dipt Candles, all sizes;
300 Boxes SOAP—60 and 30lbs each;
15 Kegs superior us tard.

The above together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

October 4. H. S. GAULT.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

THE subscriber having obtained judgment against WILLIAM V. KELLY, for forty shillings and costs, in November, 1838, and the said Kelly having given bail to the Sheriff for the "Limits," the above reward of one pound will be given to any person giving information of his having been off the Limits for the last thirteen months, so that the demand may be collected of his bail.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Dec. 27, 1839.

London Brown Stout, Geneva, Cognac Brandy, &c.

Landing this day from on board the brig *Glyde*, from London:—

20 CASKS (each 6 dozen) first quality London Brown STOUT, in quarts & pints,
10 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. Pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Pipes O. L. Particular MADEIRA,
29 Quarter casks Old Teneriffe WINE.

For sale low by

Dec. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SUGAR.—20 hhds. bright SUGAR, landing from schr. *Nile*, at the *South Market Wharf*, which will be sold low before storing.

Jan. 3. 1840. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Superfine Mustard.

PER ship *Constellation*, from Liverpool: 50 kegs best quality MUSTARD, ea. 18 lb. For sale by

Jan 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugar, Seal Oil, &c. &c.
Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers—

30 HHDS. of good Bright SUGAR,
20 Bbls. Pale Seal Oil, (sup. article,)
100 Firkins and Tubs Prime Cumberland Butter,
10 Bbls. OATMEAL; 20 Kegs Tamarinds,
100 Bushels small White Beans.

Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Valuable Land for sale.

20 ACRES Freehold Property in Carleton, immediately below the Fort; bounded on the South by the Sand Point Road; on the West by or near the Fort; on the North by a fence extending down to the City Line, and on the East by said City Line; the whole of which is fenced in by good cedar Poles. On the premises are a new House and Barn, and a large and valuable spring of Water, high enough to water all Carleton.—This Property extends down from the Fort to nearly half the distance from that to the Mill Pond.

Terms as may be agreed on.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

January 3, 1840.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!
Germain-street, first Store round Foster's corner.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Public to his present Stock, comprising a superior assortment of Fancy and Domestic GOODS, which he is now offering at 20 per cent less than former prices; and hopes that the prices he is now selling at, will warrant a continuation of that support the public have so liberally bestowed on him since his commencement in business.

Jan. 17. JOHN BOWES.

Cordage and Canvas.

90 TONS CORDAGE of the best manufacture, including a complete gang of Rigging for a ship of 500 to 550 Tons.
2 Tons Marline, Humberline & Houseline,
2 Tons Bolt Rope; 3 tons Spunyarn;
100 Bolts best Navy boil'd CANVAS;
250 Bolts bleached Canvas;
A few Rolls Sheet Lead, 3½, 4, 5 & 6 lbs. to the foot; 2 tons OAKUM.

Dec. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pork and Beef.

50 BBLS. Prime and Prime Mess Canada BEEF; 50 ditto Canada prime Pork, ex *Emily*, for sale by

Jan 3. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLAR has received her WINTER SUPPLY of fashionable Silk Velvet BONNETS also, plain and figured SATIN BONNETS; with a variety of Velvets, Satins, and Flowers to match, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity.

Market square, October 4.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

New Dry Goods and Fancy Store.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced the DRY GOODS and Fancy Business in the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. D. W. HUBBARD, Germain street, where he intends keeping on hand a General assortment of Goods in the above line, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

His present Stock now open and for sale—consists of

KIDDERMINSTER, Venetian, and Brussels Carpeting; black, blue, brown, London smoke, invisible green, and adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot Cloth; Sattinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds and Homespuns; Green Baize; white, red, and yellow plain and twill'd Flannels; plain and fig'd 6-4 Merinos, french Merinos, and Indiana, Damask Moreens; silk Camblet; Orleans Cloths; plain and printed Saxony's; Mousline de Lane, Challia, Mantua, Cambric and Muslin Dresses; black and coloured silk Velvets, black Cotton do; fig'd Irish Poplins; plain, figured and plaid Gros de Naples and double Ducaps; rich plain and figured Satins, Reep do. (a new article); plain and figured Gauze; lute and satin Ribbons; rich embroidered silk velve, Shawls; rich embroidered Indiana do.; Cashmeret filled centre, Indiana, Lamma, thibet wool, worsted, and rich plaid woollen and Merino Shawls—in great variety; Indianna, lamma, challia, rockspun, fill'd centre, chineal, linen cambric, fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs; Fancy printed and plaid cotton Handkerchiefs; fancy lamb's wool & plaid Woollen do.; cashmere, lamma, sewing Silk and Blond Gauze Scarfs; rich Indianna and Lamma do. large size; linen Table Cloths, Toilet Covers, and Napkins; linen Diaper; Irish Linen and Long Lawn; scotch Lawn; Bishop Lawn and Bobbinett; Jacconet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook & Book Muslins; white and colored Stays, patent holes; Marseills Quilts; white and grey Cottons, Prints, Furniture do.; plain and twill'd Regatta Shirtings, shirting stripes & Apron Checks; black and white Wadding; Cotton Batting; Cotton Warps; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses and Carpet Bags; black, white, and grey Worsteds; Ladies' and Children's lined Kid, Berlin, and Beaver Gloves; Gent's lined Lambs wool, buckskin, beaver, leather, and fur Gloves; Ladies' double and single, white and colored Lace Gloves and Mitts; ladie's long lace gloves and mitts; ladies' and children's cashmere, mohair, angola, lambs wool, and white and coloured Cotton Stockings; children's red and grey socks; Victoria and Worsted, do.; white and colored Cotton do.; cotton Fringes; Artificial Flowers; Jewellery; Gent's beaver and silk Hats; Men's and Boy's cloth, plush, scarlett, and Fur Caps, &c. &c. &c., which together with Furs, Blankets, Victoria Plaid Cloakings, and fancy Goods hourly expected, will comprise an assortment for quality, variety of prices, not to be surpassed by any in the city.

October 11. JOHN BOWES.

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, gaugrene, fever sores, ulcers—Applied warm.

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

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

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

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

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
The Subscriber has received per late arrivals:

20 PUNS. good Retailing MOLASSES;
15 hhds. SUGAR;
10 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
30 chests Souchong, Congo, and Bohea TEAS,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES—short 6's.,
50 kegs first quality MUSTARD.

IN STORE,

O. L. Particular Teneriffe and Port WINES,
London bottled Brown STOUT—in quarts and pints,
100 barrels best superfine WHEAT FLOUR;
200 boxes best quality hard Yellow SOAP;
30 firkins best quality soft SOAP, &c. &c.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

14th Feb. *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

Germain Street, October 25.

THE subscriber has just received ex ship *Elizabeth* from Liverpool and *Sophia* from London, a further supply of Fancy and Domestic GOODS:

BLANKETS, Bedticks, Victoria and Scotch Plaids, FURS; Men's Fur, Plush and sealett caps; Plain and Figured MERINOS; French Merino, Indiannas, Brochilla, Plain and Printed Saxoneys, Black and Colored Silk VELVETS, Figured and Plain Satins, Figured Lutestring, satin and Gauze Ribbons, Ladies White and Colored French stays, Plain and Challia Dresses, Rich Embroidered and Plain Silk Velvet and satin Mantillas, and capes; Black Crapes, Plaid and Fill'd Centre SHAWLS, &c. Ladies and Children's Chamoise lined Cloth BOOTS, Carpet shoes, fur lined.

The subscriber's present Stock of Goods having been purchased solely for Cash, he will be enabled to sell them at very low Prices.

JOHN BOWES.

Circulating Library.
Germain street, next door South of the Post Office—

Subscribers	Terms, payable in advance
For 12 Months,	£1 0 0
„ 6 Months,	0 12 6
„ 3 Months,	0 7 0
„ 1 Month,	0 3 0

Non-subscribers, 3d. per day for each Book.

Constantly on hand for sale: *Stationery, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Playing Cards, &c.*

sept. 20. A. R. TRURO.

SAINT JOHN
Soap & Candle Manufactory.
The Subscriber offers for sale cheap for Cash:

225 BOXES A. CANDLES, all sizes;
75 Boxes B. SOAP;

The above will be found on trial superior to any ever imported into this Province.

Also—To close Consignments—45 Barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK; 25 half bbls. Planters, do.

January 10. H. S. GAULT.

Commercial Bank Stock.

10 SHARES Wanted, payable in Cash on transfer.

March 20. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headaché, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.
A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

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

DR. SCUDDER'S
GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,
For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Shubael Hewes'
Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment.

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

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

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

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

Jan. 4, 1839. A. R. TRURO.