THE Weekly Chronicle

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Weekly Almanack.

FEB.		R. SUN.	S. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.	
19	Saturday,	6 40	5 20	2 24	5 10	
20	Sunday,	6 39	5 21	3 27	6 40	
21	Monday,	6 37	5 23	4 19	8 20	
22	Tuesday,	6 36	5 24	5 10	9 37	
23	Wednesday,	6 34	5 26	5 46	10 39	
24	Thursday,	6 33	5 27	6 7	11 26	
25	Friday,	6 32	5 28	Rises	Morn	

Full Moon, 24th, 11h. 19m. even.

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Miscellany.

PARALLEL BETWEEN BONAPARTE AND WELLINGTON.

[BY AN AMERICAN.]

In running a parallel between Bonaparte and Wellington, it will be only as military captains, and their characters in the profession of arms; and not in the rank sustained by them, as Emperor of the French, and the Duke of Wellington, a subject of the Sovereign of Great Britain.

In their early choice and fondness of military life, there was a resemblance in them. They early chose arms as a profession. Thus Bonaparte, while a lad, said to the youth who had rescued him from a watery grave, 'I am not now in a situation to reward you; but my *sword* may earn me the means of doing it at some future period.' Wellington, a school-boy, turned his attention to military studies; and arrived at manhood, chose the army as his department for life. Being offered a seat in Parliament he accepted it only on condition of returning to his profession of arms when he chose, and opportunity presented. They both rose regularly through the grades of distinction in the army, from the lowest to the highest.

Bonaparte was distinguished for his rapid movements. He prided himself much on surprising his enemy, and taking him unprepared. Indeed this was a leading trait in his military character; and places him in this respect above all other leaders, ancient or modern. As he generally engaged in offensive wars, making conquests and subjugating kings and emperors to his control, the choice of time and manner in making his attacks was with him. He made his preparations with celerity and little noise; without exciting the suspicion, and often without the knowledge, of his opponent. He had the address to make his enemies believe that he was for peace, or at any rate without intention of immediate hostilities; and thus lull them into a false security. Such was his adroitness in this part of military tactics, that it was difficult and almost impossible for those watching his movements to conjecture in what direction he would begin his march, or where would fall the first blow. In this way he often foiled the plans of the most skilful leaders, and secured great advantages to himself. The march of his armies was so sudden and rapid, and the first onset so impetuous, that consternation and confusion were produced in the ranks of the enemy before they were aware of the cause. This was his favorite policy through life, and was pursued by him in his very last campaign. The short time he spent in Paris after his escape from Elba was diligently though quietly improved in collecting and equipping, to use the words of Marshal Ney, 'one of the best-appointed armies in the world.' This army was marched with incredible celerity into the heart of Belgium: and before the Allied forces were concentrated, Blucher was attacked with great spirit and defeated: and the van-guard of the English army driven back. So sudden and silent was his advance, and so unguarded against this his usual stratagem were his enemies, that many of the English officers were at a ball in Brussels when the report of a cannon announced his arrival in the vicinity.

Wellington was distinguished for cool, determined, unyielding, resistance. In this very important qualification in a general he was perhaps unrivalled. It is indeed true that his great antagonist was not so often called to the exercise of this military endowment. Opportunities however of displaying it could not be wanting to him in the great variety of circumstances in which his military career placed him. Nor is it said that he was deficient, but that he was not so distinguished as Wellington. The latter was cautious and wary before risking battle; but having engaged in it, it seemed to be his fixed purpose to keep his ground. Thus in Portugal he disputed the ground inch by inch, so to speak, with Massena. The greatest firmness and perseverance marked his conduct in that celebrated campaign, and indeed throughout the war of the Peninsula. These countries had been nominally conquered, but not subdued and won over in cordial reconciliation to the terms of the conqueror. Its strong holds were occupied by the invader's troops; but the people were divided, or rather most of them were in a state of revolt from his authority. The army of Wellington was made up in a part of undisciplined and inexperienced Spanish and Portugese soldiers. With these and his own soldiers he had to meet Bonaparte's lieutenant & his most experienced troops, with a charge from him that Spain *must* be made to respect his authority.

In such circumstances, he found need of the highest military talents, but especially the faculty of resisting and turning back accumulated difficulties. He was endowed with the right qualifications. For several years he there sustained the cause of those invaded nations, resisting attack after attack with cool and deliberate fortitude and perseverance. By long encountering and over-coming their enemy, he won the confidence of the Spanish nation, and by persevering efforts was enabled to force him to quit their territories. This military trait, that of unflinching resistance, he communicated more or less to his soldiers. It was displayed in a striking manner by both at the battle of Waterloo. So unmoved were the troops at the reiterated assaults upon them, that Bonaparte could not suppress his admiration, who said to Soult, 'They will yield at last.' 'No, Sire,' said he, 'they prefer being cut down.' To the request made him twice from the same regiment to send them help, he returned answer that he had none to send; they must with him maintain their ground to the last. They did it.

The secret of Bonaparte's great success in the former part of his career was the want of union among the allied powers, and the consternation inspired by his sudden onset. Choosing his own time and manner of striking the first blow, he threw into disorder their operations, and disconcerted their plans before they were brought to maturity. In attack also his policy was to make the onset as impressive and tremendous as possible; thus carrying dismay into the heart of his antagonist: the first opposing army being discomfited, weakened the confidence of the next, till dispirited they were all in succession overcome, and he was deemed invincible.

The success of Wellington seemed the result of skill and constancy, and in comprehensive foresight. It was not owing to the coincidence of favourable circumstances. This he did not enjoy. The very *name* of his antagonist was a terror to nations; and he was surrounded by numerous field-marshals and generals, skilful and experienced, and with veteran troops in abundance. He had at command exhaustless resources; the wealth and power of almost all continental Europe. Spain and Portugal, the principal seat of Wellington's military operations, were in an unsettled state, and had been more or less overrun by the French. The number of British troops with him was comparatively small. He could not have effected what he did in the Peninsula without consummate military talents. He had to make soldiers from raw recruits, organize a provisional government, and resist the persevering encroachments of a vigilant and powerful enemy; and this he did for a series of years in succession. He fought several very severe and bloody battles with distinguished success; and by siege and storm gained possession of several towns as well fortified and garrisoned as any in Europe. He finally compelled Bonaparte's lieutenant with his armies to quit the country. It is impossible that such advantages should have been the effect of ordinary skill in conducting the operations of war. There must have been the highest mental resources in the leader who under such circumstances devised and executed plans so varied, extensive, and effective. It may it is apprehended, be safely said, that the peninsular campaigns were more distinguished for military science and foresight, and minute and circumspect calculation, than any since the French revolution. It was so on both sides. It was a war of mental resources and policy; of marches and countermarches; of resolute, fixed purpose, of patient and cool deliberation. The judgment and comprehensive perspicacity of Wellington shone conspicuous, and gained him in this respect the first place among military chieftains, not excepting his great competitor at Waterloo. In effecting the glorious events of that period, he owed less to physical force than to the resources of his own mind.

Bonaparte was hasty in forming the plans of his campaign, and sometimes failed in executing them. Action, rapid movement, display, and the ardour of enterprise, and of making a strong first impression, were so characteristic of that extraordinary man, that he was hurried into measures without due consideration and reflection. Steadily intent on the object to be attained, and dazzled with the glory of its achievement, he sometimes overlooked intermediate and minor steps, and yet steps necessary to enable him to reach it. Less cautious in removing interposing obstacles than prudence required, he was led beyond the bounds of reason and moderation. Thus he failed in his expedition to Egypt; lost his fleet at the mouth of the Nile; and his army by disasters and sickness was dissipated; and he turned almost alone, gaining little or no honour to himself, and procuring no benefit or glory to France. Such was the Russian campaign. Glory fixed his mind; and the thought of entering in the ancient capital of the Czars, inspired him with an enthusiasm which seemed to render him inattentive to the voice of produce and the warnings of experience. Did he make his calculations for the various casualties and uncertainties of war? Why did he commence this expedition so late in the season? Did he secure his way for a safe return, if necessity should compel him to retreat? Did he maturely weigh the consequences of a defeat in a Russian winter climate? If he had been circumspect and deliberate in all his calculations, would his powerful and well-appointed army have been so nearly annihilated amid the dreary desolations of a northern winter? Thus he sacrificed much desirous of securing what he had gained, as of making new conquests; not content with the glory and advantages acquired by his great victories, he sought to gather fresh and still more glittering laurels.—He seemed governed by the determination of either gaining or losing all. Neglecting to make sure his steps as he advanced, and deaf to the voice of friends and councillors, and the lessons of experience, he *lost all*.

Wellington was deliberate and circumspect in forming his plans, and rarely failed in their execution. His position was indeed more often defensive, and therefore not admitting so much choice and latitude in measures of operation. But it does not hence follow that equal military knowledge and art are not necessary. In offensive war the leader is his own rule of action; and can make his own selection in the points of attack, and vary his plans according to circumstances. But he that acts on the defensive has not only to guard his own posts from being surprised and taken, but to read in his movements the purpose of his adversary, and govern himself accordingly. He had the faculty to do this; to comprehend the policy and intentions of his enemy before they were developed and successfully to counteract them. He rarely failed in his manœuvres to accomplish his design. Guarded and deliberate in his movements, and securing every advantage as he gained it, he advanced, if slowly at first, yet safely, and with certainty. Thus advancing from one position to another, and guarding his acquisitions, he in time became the assailant, particularly in Spain. Marshal Soult he failed in attempting to get in his rear, and brought him to battle near Pamplona after thirty-six hours of rapid and parallel marching to the two armies, in which Wellington proved himself not deficient in celerity of movements and operations; a policy in which Bonaparte so much excelled. In the last struggle at Waterlo, the plan of campaign on the part of Wellington was successfully executed. If he retreated a few leagues before the battle took place, it was that he might have the co-operation of Blucher and the Prussian army. He secured to the very last his positions as he advanced, and rose to the highest elevation. If he rose gradually, he had no falls, no eclipses. His was the light and glory of the unclouded ascending sun.

Bonaparte had the controul of ample means of carrying into effect all his warlike schemes. He had converted France into one great magazine of war; and having only to make known his will, men, money, weapons, and military stores came to him in abundance. His system of recruiting his army by annual conscription placed at his disposal the flower of the male population of France. All these means of carrying forward wars of conquests and usurpation were under his immediate call and direction. They came to him with the velocity and despatch so characteristic of himself. Such means in such hands might not be expected to remain inactive. Idolized as he was by the enthusiastic and warlike French, little less was to be apprehended than that the car of war would be rolled over the neighbouring nations. But that he should so arrest the gaze of the world by the overwhelming progress of his arms: that the centre of Europe should feel his footsteps, and the walls of most of her capitals be shaken by his cannon, and their gates opened to his triumphant entrance, was matter of reality rather than apprehension. That the coast of Africa should witness his prowess at the head of his army, and the snows of Moscow be tinged with the blood of his battles, were things little thought of till they were transactions. States, and kingdoms, and empires were overrun by his victorious armies; and the terms of holding their crowns and territories were dictated by him to kings and emperors. He broke once and again the combined power of Europe; dissolving the confederacies against him, defeating in detail and scattering their armies, before they could come to the succour one of the other.—These things are proof of what a great and ambitious mind, with exhaustless means at command, can do under favourable circumstances. * *

If uniform success in pitched battles is evidence of martial talents in a leader, Wellington has in this respect the advantage. Of him it may be said, as it was of Cæsar, that he never lost a battle. This is inordinary fortune in a general called to the trial of skill and constancy so often as he was, and in such circumstances. Meeting repeatedly in the fields of manœuvre and battle, the very best of Bonaparte's marshals, with some of his bravest troops, he gained the ascendency uniformly: and in the first and only interview with their great master and exemplar, victory still stood by him. But it was a field contested in a manner worthy the teacher of such pupils: and memorable will be the spot where two such champions met, and spent the long eighteenth of June in the trial of martial skill and prowess.

The battles of Wellington were also decisive victories; *not drawn*, nor doubtful; leaving no room for his opponent to claim the mastery. Bonaparte lost the important battle of Liepsic decisively; and at Borodino and Dresden and other places, the palm of victory was denied him by his antagonists. If he often succeeded on occasions of the highest importance, on others equally momentous he failed. The success of Wellington was uniform; not that of faultless mediocrity, but often of incomparable judgment and comprehensive discernment, particularly at Waterloo. * * * *

In following up success and making good use of victory both were distinguished. Bonaparte especially in this part of military tactics was conspicuous; and with characteristic speed suffered not his enemy to forget the impression of the first blow before the second was applied. He gave him little opportunity to rally and recover from the disorder and consternation into which his first impetus and often unexpected attack had thrown him. He lost nothing by delay, and suffered not the ardour of his troops to cool by inaction. The danger was on the other side; that of being carried too far, and not seasonably setting bounds to his ambition.

As Wellington's position was more often defensive, the opportunities of exhibiting this trait of military character were not so many. The numerous fortified towns in Spain enabled his enemy, though defeated and cripled in the field, to take shelter behind walls and ancient bulwarks. In this way his retreat was more slow; and the work of exterminating him from the country more ardnous. But after the conflict in Belgium, his pursuit of the French was rapid; and a few days brought him to the gates of Paris. The terms of capitulation were immediately signed, and Bonaparte became a prisoner. * * * *

Bonaparte's faculty in securing the affections of his followers was wonderful; several of his officers and attendants accompanying him into exile with the most affecting fidelity and devotedness. Wellington enjoyed the confidence of his officers, who united with him in counsel on occasions of critical emergency. In the battle of Waterloo his infantry often opened and closed upon him as he rode in: intercepting with their bayonets the pursuing cavalry of the enemy; *cuishielding* him, as it were, in their hearts and affections. If Bonaparte was more enthusiastically hailed by his men, Wellington was not less steadfastly adhered to in the trying, perilous moment. If the Imperial Guards obeyed with alacrity his last call, and went to the final onset crying 'Vive l'Empereur!' Old England's Cold-Stream Guards stood fast by their leader, with warm hearts and strong arms: and with levelled steel returned the charge, carrying before them the chillness of death and dismay.

In battle Wellington was generally on horse-back, and usually in front of his army, watching every movement of the enemy, and sending directions and messages to different points by his aids. He was pre-eminent for presence of mind, deliberation, and fortitude: and when necessary, for exposing himself to imminent danger: quick in devising expedients to meet sudden emergencies, and in discerning and seizing the favorable moment to avail himself of any advantage to be gained by the errors of his opponents, and to secure the battle in his favor. In his last battle these traits were wonderfully manifested. His station in front of his army by a tree, which was thence named 'The Wellington Tree,' marked and scathed with balls, was as animating to his men as it was full of danger to himself. His resisting the request of his troops, time and again, to be led to the charge: and persuading them to keep their ground against the furious onsets of the enemy for nearly ten hours: and then ordering a charge, on his part at the very right time, are evidences of his coolness and eagle-eyed discernment through all the events of that memorable day.

Bonaparte was equally tranquil during battle; gave orders with the utmost precision: and was a stranger to fear in the most perilous circumstances. His advancing with the standard to the bridge of Lodi, in the face of artillery, was an instance of memorable bravery. On many other occasions amid the din of arms he displayed the greatest self-possession and readiness of mind. He turned to good account every incident that could be made to bear in his favor. This was his general demeanour in battle. But at Waterloo he seemed, like Pompey at Pharsalia, to have been too confident of success. He relied more than usual on his marshals. His confidence was indeed well placed. They exerted all their skill in his behalf. Being informed by a prisoner that Wellington commanded the English army, 'It is well,' said he, 'but it will not avail.' He seemed far from apprehending such a result. He rode in his carriage, less conspicuous and exposed to danger than usual. It is difficult to account for his position and demeanour at this battle, but on the ground of being in little doubt of success. Highly respecting, as it is evident from his words above, the character of Wellington as an officer, yet his estimate was too low of his military talents. This false measure of him by Bonaparte has probably led many others into the same error. His wounded honor and false pride prevented him subsequently from doing justice to his great and successful competitor. * * * *

The Prince of Waterloo has lived to witness the fall of the French Emperor before the King of Terrors, the universal conqueror. He has seen this vanquisher of kings and emperors on the bed of death calling for his military dress, his sword, his boots and spurs, with which to meet the Last Enemy; a melancholy spectacle of the weakness of the strongest—of 'the ruling passion strong in death.' He has beheld the ashes of that mighty man translated from their lowly bed in the wastes of the sea, where for twenty years they had been 'a mark for all who sailed along the watery ways,' to the cemetry of the French kings; the six-fold coffin borne in sacred procession amid military parades, and the shadows of departed human greatness and glory!

Nor does Bonaparte gain in the comparison of the effects produced on their minds by great success. He was too much elated, and flattered himself that Fortune had chosen him as her favourite son for life. He was rendered vain by such singular prosperity: presumptious in his expectations; rash and precipitate in his conduct and measures. But he bore adversity with unyielding constancy. He did not make a good use of his first disasters, by securing what was clearly left within his grasp.—His exile however to St. Helena was endured with heroic fortitude and self-denial. The reverse was great, and almost unexampled, resembling that of Hannibal perhaps more than that of any other great captain. Rome, so to speak, could never sleep in safety while the Carthaginian general was alive and at large. They required Carthage to give him up to them: and by their incessant pursuit of him he was made a vagabond. To relieve them from the fear of his name he submitted to the frequent custom of the age, and swallowed poison rather than fall a prisoner into their hands. Europe felt unsafe while Napoleon was unrestrained, and demanded of France the surrender of his person for the common safety. He surrendered himself into the hands of his most persevering enemy; and the councils of Europe awarded him his destiny. He rose superior to the temptation and weakness of suicide, and here the comparison ends. He exhibited the consummate resolution of looking steadily in the face degradation and exile.

To the hardships of a soldier's life both were habituated. The habits of Wellington were more regular and systematic; and his life is represented as a model of military character. Bred in the midst of luxury, amply furnished with the means of ease and indulgence, he has been distinguished for the Roman virtues of abstinence and energy; of enduring fatigue and labour, watchfulness and privation. Scorning effeminacy, he seemed ambitious to inure himself to the most laborious exercises and to the simplest mode of living: and so formed a hardihood of character as honourable as it is singular in the self-indulgence and excess which surrounded him. His field-bed it is said was so narrow as not to admit of his turning in it: and being asked what he did when he wanted to turn himself, he replied, 'It is then time to turn out.' * * * *

Bonaparte was well schooled in the toils and labours of the camp, and capable of enduring much hardship. His long continued marches, and joining the enemy in battle, days in succession, as he sometimes did, could not have been endured, unless his physical energies had been great and well trained by exercise. As his life was made of extremes, so in his habits and personal endurance were seen great contrasts. Abstinence and indulgences, vigilance and supineness, great exertions & consequent inertness, were alternately exhibited by him. Of heat and cold, hunger and thirst, he was patient; but occassionally indulged in the pleasures of the table and the excesses of Paris. To counteract the effect of inaction he would sometimes mount his horse and ride at once seventy or one hundred miles. Again, after great effort and much fatigue his room and couch witnessed his slumber, rest, and dreams, sixty or eighty hours in succession.—'*Nil fruit unquam sic impar sibi.*'

Such are the comparitive merits of the military leaders, in the estimation of the writer, who, a spectator, has attentively noticed their career. An uninterested one he could not be, for their deeds were of such a character, the results of their battles and victories so extensive and momentous, that he has been deeply interested in the pages of the world's records which their exploits have furnished. The writer's object has been to place them in juxtaposition as leaders of armies and conducters of battles, and as victors or vanquished. He has felt the delicacy of the task. The name of Napoleon is imposing. It seems to have taken possession of the world's mind as synonymous with the sublime of military glory.—To doubt his supremacy in every thing pertaining to the science of war, the managing of battles, and concerns of camps, was not only to find one's self in the minority, but almost alone. But the time had come, it was thought, to look at him as a fellow mortal: and no longer under the bias of first impressions. It is time to separate appearances from realities; to be no longer dazzled by the effulgences of light by which he has concealed his progress, but to measure his deeds and manner of doing them by the standard of military excellence. That his claims are great, has been granted, and in some particulars greatest; but inferior as a whole to him who conquered him, on the soil of Belgium. It seems not to occur to those who claim the first place for Bonaparte in everything pertaining to war, that the higher they raise him the more they elevate his conqueror. But it is said that the victory was very nearly won by Bonaparte, and that Wellington narrowly missed a defeat. For this very reason the victory was more glorious, and proof of the highest military qualifications. Bonaparte and his marshals and his troops exerted all their energies of body and mind. They were fairly met on the part of the English and their associates, and counteracted. The result was clear and decisive. * * * *

[*From Blackwood's Magazine.*]

IRISHMEN IN LONDON.

The middling, intermediate, or adventuring Irish, abound in London, not from choice, but of necessity: their own country affording no facilities of getting a livelihood. Under the late *paternal* Government (long may it be the *late*), the mere fact of being a native of that country was a sufficient disqualification for any aspirant to an office which any abandoned *rose*, broken down turfite, or brother bumpkin of my Lord Morpeth, from this side of the water, would condescend to accept; even the office of Under Secretary of State, always under a Conservative Government conferred upon a native of Ireland, was bestowed with characteristic effrontery upon a person of whom the country knew nothing, or who knew nothing of the country. In a country, where by some strange infatuation, every sort of practical business-like education is considered mean and derogatory, it is not wonderful that gentlemen of talent, as they are called, should become a drug in the market; nor, in a country where a patronage of the Government is to the educated classes what the possession of land is to the peasantry, the means, and the *sole* means of life, is it to be wondered at there should be multitudes of gentlemen of talents upon whose heads the patronage of Government should fail to fall? These multitudes find their way to London: and in the whole range of London adventurers there is probable no stye of man so ill adapted for success. He seems altogether to overlook the important truth, that London is not a literary, but a commercial city. Without the slightest pretensions to a commercial education, without commercial experience, without ever having been initiated in the art of buying cheap and selling dear, preeminently the art of London life, he throws himself into the midst of the great bazaar: and when we add that he is without capital, the *life* of London life, we are at no loss to draw our conclusions as to the cause of his non-success.

He is a martyr to the impracticable education in vogue with his contrymen. Latin and Greek, wit and humour, he has in abundance, and those are almost the only articles for which there exists, in London, no demand. You need not be at the trouble to inquire what your adventuring Irishman is doing in London—he has but one ostensible occupation, which he seems to think the only pursuit worthy his extensive talents—the pursuit of the bar. He is always coming to the bar, and subsists, *ad interim*, by reporting for the public press, for which he has established a reputation of peculiar talent. Occasionally he makes his way with difficulty to the subeditorship, or even editorship of many of the provincial, and a few of the metropolitan journals; but his habits are understood to be convivial, and as his means are rarely more than adequate to the necessities of the day, he seldom rises to the dignity of a share in the proprietary.

He is, moreover, a labourer in other departments of periodical literature, contributes to the magazines and reviews, and is an important personage in managing that great intellectual cemetry, the library of the British Museum. It is true, the literary resurrection-men, who swarm there in multitudes, countless as musquitoes battening upon the carcass of a dead nigger, are of all nations, climes, and even colours; nor do they carry on the trade of depredation in the silence and darkness of night, like their more modest brethren, the purveyors of the dissecting-rooms; but may be seen in the full blaze of the garish day, scraping away at the bones of monkish chroniclers, dragging from their graves compilers of musky manuscripts, putting an old poet bodily into their bag, or scooping the brains out of the skull of a Scotch metaphysician. If the originality of these gentry was in anything like the ratio of their industry, what treasures of literature should we not soon possess! Here, you see an attendant tumbling a wheelbarrow full of books to the feet of a transcribing author, busy getting up, at fifteen shillings a week, the materials of a penny magazine; there a genius of high intellectual powers, phrenologically developed in the smooth expanse of his *os frontis*, sits in the midst of a pile of ponderous tomes, like another Marius, looking round the room with poetic frenzy; a third, unwashed, unshaven, in a seedy suit of black, lays down his pen, while he scratches the shrubbery on the top of his head for a creeper or idea; a fourth, smelling intensely of onion, furtively munches the bread and cheese deposited in the pocket-handkerchief in his lap; here and there you may see, thumping some trashy novel, a literary lady (ugly of course, and usually with a hole in her stocking), who takes this desperate mode of recommending herself to the notice of the surrounding literary bodmen; and here, we may be permitted to observe how utterly perverted from its purpose is this valuable place;—if an old woman has forgotten how to make black puddings, she flies forthwith to the British Museum, and writes an order for a cookery book: if a parcel of brats of boys desire to study "Little Red Riding Hood," or the "Adventures of Mother Goose," they must needs squat themselves down in the British Museum; if a forlorn *tiny*, verging towards the desperation of six-and-thirty, wishes to peruse the "Comical Struck Cobbler," or some other interesting new work of fiction, instead of paying twopence for that privilege at a circulating library, she is off to have a spell for nothing at the British Museum. The consequence is, that with what the moh, the noise, and smell of cheese and onions, no scientific, professional, or literary man, who may require works of reference, and for whose use and benefit the library is intended, can abide the place; and if they do venture the odds are ten to one the transcribing authors, brats of boys, old women and literary ladies, have not left the poor man a seat to sit down on: and yet, in the teeth of all this, do we find the editors of newspapers pestered with epistles from "Pedagogus," and "Vesperus Scholasticus," and "Philo Bookus," to implore the trustees to turn the reading-room into an evening school for all the "tutorers" and twopenny-halfpenny a-week school-masters of the metropolis. Why does not Lord Brougham, who seems at his wits' end for something to do, establish a dispensary for these homeless and destitute book-worms, where trash, adapted to their tastes and constitutions may be administered *gratis*, whereby the treasures of that noble library may be rendered accessible to those who require, and who know how to use them? If a benevolent institution of this sort were set agoing, and a workshop, with scissors, paste, manifold copy-books, calculating machines, pewter pots, and the like suitable apparatus, provided for the transcribing authors, where the good old English of our classic authors may be conveniently translated into the unknown or Cockney tongue, and if all persons were excluded from the reading-room *who have no business there*, we should soon see the effects of this blessed change in our national literature.

Here, as they have little else to do, we find our adventuring Irishmen in abundance: here some study, and others kill time, the implacable and unrelenting enemy of the unemployed of London.

EARLY RISING.—The late Chief Baron O'Grady (Ireland) who, like the maumme planets, was generally up before the sun, was always in the same predicament with reference to his own son, Dennis, whose slumbers were generally prolonged into the morning. Once when the Baron was on circuit, he knew that his son was engaged as barrister in the first cause: he hurried into his bedroom, and waking him without much ceremony, exclaimed, "Up with you, Dennis, Dennis! remember 'it's the early bird that catches the worm.'" "Serve the worm right, for being up earlier than the bird," replied the sluggard, rubbing his eyes.

(From the Churchman.)

TO A BEREAVED PARENT.

I saw a lovely flower
Upon a splendid spray,
But a rude blast came with sudden power,
And swept its blossom away;
It bent beneath the blow,
And its leaves to earth were given,
But the bitter wind that laid it low,
Bore its fragrance unto Heaven.

I marked a rainbow's form,
When the summer showers went by,
Born of the sunbeam and the storm,
Spanning the eastern sky.
And I gazed upon the sight
Till the glorious arch was riven
And its varied hues of gorgeous light,
Melted away in Heaven.

I watched a merry bird,
Building its fairy nest,
And the green leaves by its wings were stirr'd
Round that little spot of rest;
And I deemed its gushing song
Would still to mine be given,
But it plumed its wing for the skies ere long,
And soared and sang in Heaven.

I gazed on a gentle star,
That was bright in the evening sky,
And thought how it smiled on its home afar,
When watched by a mortal eye;
But the the tempest gathered fast,
And widely the clouds were driven,
And the star was lost as their dark folds passed,
But I knew it was in Heaven.

So like that lovely flower,
And like that rainbow's light;
And like the bird of the summer bower,
And the glittering star of night—
Hath the loved one in life's pure springs
From the fond embraces riven,
Been borne away on the angel's wing,
To dwell in the light of Heaven.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.—of the $6,000,000 paid by the Chinese to their British invaders for the ransom of the city of Canton, $4,000,000 was paid by the authorities of the city, and the remainder was contributed by the Hong merchants, in the following proportions;

Howqua paid	$820,000
Pwankequa	260,000
Sau qua, Saoqua, Foota, and Gowqua, each $70,000	280,000
Mowqua, Kingqua, Mingqua and Punhoyqua, each $15,000	60,000
Cash in the coosoo treasury, being taxes upon the foreign trade, and intended to pay the debts of broken hong merchants	280,000
The obligations of Sam jon, Saoqua, Foota and Gowqua, each for $50,000, which is to be reimbursed from the first surplus in the coosoo funds, or offset against any duties they may owe to the coosoo.	200,000
	$2,000,000

The four hong merchants who contributed $70,000 each, at first refused to give more than $20,000 saying that as Howqua had most at stake, he should bear the burden, and that they had little fear for themselves: for the loss of the cotton and other foreign merchandise, if destroyed, would fall on the foreign owners or importers. Besides Howqua's contribution he has lost more than $750,000 by the burning of two pack houses in Shameen.

MODERATE INTEREST.—Another usury case has been brought before the Correctional tribunal at Paris. This time it was an old woman who had got some money and, like Madame Blaise, of facetious memory, "She always lent unto the poor, who left her a pledge behind." She would receive, it appears, any small article of wearing apparel in pawn and advance money on them at *moderate* rates of interest, varying from 500 to 2,400 per cent. It was thus, she assured the judge, *que elle gagna sa pauvre* rie. One of her victims had left a shawl in her hands, upon which she obtained the loan of 2fr. or the interest of 1fr. per week, or 2,400fr. per ct. per annum. Another pledged a table, upon which the good old woman lent 60c. at an interest of 40c. *a day*. One woman, who had left a clock in her hands, but had not money enough to pay the interest, had the clock turned to her, but the lender took care to keep the pendulum. The Court sentenced the old harridan to a fortnight's imprisonment, and 1,000fr. fine.—*Galignani.*

SAGACITY OF THE DOG.—A correspondent at Cuddebackville, gives the following instances of the sagacity and attachment of the dog, which occured a few days since in Delaware County, N. Y.:

"A boy sliding down hill was carried into the river, and conveyed by the current some distance below into a deep eddy. The eddy was frozen over with a thick body of ice. A number of neighbours collected and searched several days for the body, until, I think, the third day; being about to give up the search, one of them (Gen. Gregory) observed that a dog, belonging to the same family with the boy, had almost constantly been on the ice, and was always wont to be down in a particular spot, and suggested it might be best to cut an opening in that place. It was done, and in a depth of four feet of water the body was found. Now, when we consider the depth of the water, and the thickness and nature of the ice (18 inches and very opaque,) the question naturally presents itself by what sense did the dog discover the body of the child? It would be difficult to believe that any odour emanating from the body in that situation could pass directly upwards through a current of four feet of water and eighteen inches of ice. The opacity of the latter would forbid the idea that it could have been discovered through the ice; and I can only conceive that the knowledge derived from some sense in the animals of which we have little conception. H. V. K."

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.—After ascertaining the state and condition of the vessel you propose to embark in, enquire the character of the master who is to navigate her, as to sobriety most particularly, and as to seamanship; whether he uses his passengers well, and whether he is provided by his owners with proper and wholesome sea stores. Be also very careful, in making your bargain for the voyage, that he lays in a sufficient stock of fresh provision, poultry, pigs, and sheep. If it is a large vessel, see how she is manned; for most of the traders are deficient in this particular, as well as in useful instruments; few use a chronometer; still fewer attend to the advantages to be derived from the barometer; but a careful and experienced seaman, who has received a proper nautical education, will never neglect the latter. Embark, if possible, in April or May, and not later than June; thus arriving in fine weather at your destination, by which you will be able to perform the inland voyage or journey, if going westward, and get settled before the severity of the winter's frosts commence.—Sir *R. Bonnycastle's Canadas* in 1841.

PRINCE OF WALES BALL.—The Saint George's Society of New York was to give a Grand Ball and Supper on the 10th of February, the marriage-day of the Queen of England, in honor of the birth of the Heir Apparent to the British Throne.

From the Canton Register, of Sept. 21.

ATTACK ON AND CAPTURE OF AMOY.

On Friday evening, between 7 and 8, packets were landed at Macao from the schooner Psyche, Captain Landers, containing letters from the officers of the fleet, detailing the accounts of the attack on, and capture of the forts and city of Amoy, and of those on the neighbouring islands.

The English fleet, numbering with the h. co's armed steamers and transports about 34 sail, left Hong kong bay on Saturday, the 21st August.—On Wednesday, the 25th, at noon, they were only 34 miles from the rendezvous, Chapel Island, which is distant about 10 miles from the anchorage in Amoy harbour.

The Blonde and Druid led in per signal to show the soundings: the forts on the islands on both sides opening their fire on the leading ships, which was not returned; at 7, PM. the whole fleet came to four miles of the town of Amoy.

At daylight on the 26th the signal was made to hoist out all boats; and at 6, Sir W. Parker, Sir Hugh Gough, Capt. Smith, of the Druid, and others, went in the Phlegethon to reconnoitre; the commander-in-chief returned at 8, AM., about which time an officer with a flag of truce arrived in the fleet; he was permitted to go on board the Wellesley: 'and what was the object of his visit? hear it, O all ye *tea* totallers! "Why for so many ship hab come; no hab got that tea; all ship must go!"

At 9 the beat—never beaten in vain—to quarters, rattled along the English decks, but there was no wind. The breeze sprang up about 12 30, when signal was made to weigh: the Sesostris and Queen went in on the starboard side, and were engaged alone nearly thirty minutes before the other ships joined; the Blonde, followed close by the Druid, led the larboard division.

At 1. 10 the batteries on the starboard hand opened fire from more than an 100 guns in one tier, on the Sesostris and Queen; at 1. 30 the batteries on the larboard shore opened on the Blonde, Druid, and Modeste; the latter vessel was sonnding ahead; at 1. 40 these three vessels opened fire on the larboard batteries; the Wellesley and the Blenheim at the same time were standing across the harbour to engage the forts on the starboard side.

The firing continued for four hours, when the marines and troops were landed.

The construction of the principal forts is represented to have been so strong and massive that old and skilled officers have said that the united efforts of England's proudest fleet could have made but little impression, had they been defended by men who knew the range of their guns and knew how to defend the strength of their position.

Extract of a letter from Amoy.

We got to Amoy on Wednesday evening about sunset; ran in past the islands that were fortified outside, and anchored out of gunshot of the batteries. The Chinese have not been idle; from the town to the beach running along it for one mile is a low stone fort with a hundred guns; the stone is all covered, except the embrazures, with mud, which gave the Alligator the idea that it was only mud.

Beyond this there is a range of forts extending about two miles farther, some of twenty and thirty guns. The island of Kolongso, opposite the town is fortified with different batteries of heavy guns—about 80—opposite, on the NW. side of the bay, is defended with a long range of forts extending about two miles; these, by the bye, were out of range from the ships, but not when the Blonde, Druid and Modeste passed them to engage the island of Kolongso.

The Chinese shot from this fort passed over our ships, but ours did not reach the shore. As the light squdron advanced, the Wellesly and Blenheim ran along the whole line of forts about 400 yards from the shore and 5 or 600 from the batteries; these did not fire, although the Chinese gave it to them pretty briskly, cutting away a good deal of their rigging, but doing no other material harm.

The two line of battle ships then anchored by the stern, commenced firing, and soon knocked over the few batteries made of stucco, but as to the stone ones we made but little impression, from their immense thickness, except now and then turning over some guns and opening one or two small breaches, although the firing every one agrees was admirable.

You will hardly believe that the Chinese stood to their guns to the last, and only started when the soldiers entered the fort at the outside angle and the mariners at the other. One mandarn, whom I had watched all the time, walked quietly down to the beach and drowned himself; another cut his throat as he saw our men in possession of the batteries

The Chinese, men, and women and children ran helter skelter over the hills, leaving every thing behind.

We are only now awaiting to proceed to Chusan and Ningbo, as we have a NE. wind.

The troops are all embarked and ready. We sail at daylight on the 5th, leaving 500 men on the island of Kolongso—Druid, Pylades and Algerine; which we hold till business is settled.

When the Chinese were asked to ransom the city, no manadrins being there, they said that we might destroy it if we liked, they had no power of giving money, but that they would but themselves under the protection of the English, if we would protect them. The plenipotentiary is on board the Blenheim.

LATER FROM CHINA.—By the bark Valparaiso, Capt. Lockwood, we have received Canton dates to the 12th of October, which is eight days later than the letter previously received.

All is quiet at Amoy, and there is no doubt that the fleet reached Chusan the middle of September.—The condemnation of Keshen is certain, instead of his being received into power.

Accounts from Macao says that Nipong had been taken by the British, and that they have also destroyed one of the Bogue Forts which the Chinese were repairing.

The Chinese were removing the obstructions in the mouth of the river, and their behaviour to foreigners was entirely changed from their former arbitrary and dictatorial manner.—[NY. Jour. Com.]

Extract of a letter, dated Macao, Oct. 12.

There is little change at Canton, except that the English merchants have left the place almost entirely. Capt. Nias, the naval officer in command has sent the steamer Madagascar up the coast, it is supposed, for orders from Sir H. Pottinger as to the course he is to pursue towards the Chinese, who have broken the treaty made with Captain Elliot, by filling up the channel of the Macao passage, so that, they say, no ships of war can pass up, and by preparing to rebuild the fort at Shameen, a short distance, as you are aware, above the factories. The fortifications at Whanting, which were left when the other Bogue forts were blown up, have been destroyed by the English. There is a report here, (you know how the air is filled with rumours,) that a chop has been received at Canton from Pekin, which left the latter place after the arrival of the new Plenipotentiary was known there, which intimates that an arrangement of the difficulties may be made, if the British do not *insist upon Hong Kong, or the cession of any other part of the Chinese territory.* We have yet to hear what effect will be produced at the capital by the news of the capture of Amoy, and the lesson it teaches them, that they cannot hope to contend with the success against the dicipline and bravery of the British troops. Letters received here from Amoy says that the forces met no opposition after scaling the walls, and in fact found no one in the forts except the men chained to the guns; a proof of the cowardice of the privates and of the rascality of the Mandarins and other officers who would leave them under such circumstances.

CANTON REGISTER, 8th Oct.—There is reason to think the Mandarins are meditating mischief. Capt. ——, in passing Napier's fort yesterday, saw a mandarin there with numerious attendants, apparently taking a survey of the place, and giving directions, and the persons who are up today from Whampoa, report that they passed at least 200 boats, mandarin and gun boats, collected there. The hong merchants say they knew nothing of what the mandarians are about. The hong merchants have been a little uneasy from a report which is somewhat current, that there is to be an edict forbidding the people to use British good and teas to be brought to the sea coast for sale.

We are informed by a native that *Yishan* and the governor are again re-reuting for stout and valiant troops, and arming them with muskets, which we expect they handle like cows.

CANTON REGISTER, Oct. 12th.—On the 6th inst, about 7 PM., the schooner Black Swan, Captain Man, being about 85 miles ENE of Hongkong, discovered a ship's boat standing down before the wind; as it would have been dark before the boat could have reached the Black Swan, Capt. Man hove the shooner to, and showed lights: and about an hour the boat got alongside. It proved to be the transport Nerbudda's long boat, with 23 souls on board, chiefly soldiers. The boat left the Nerbudda at anchor in a sinking state, she having driven over a large reef off the north end of Formosa with 150 souls on board. The Nerbudda was within a short distance of Chusan when her mainmast was carried away.

PEKING GAZETTES.—6 Moon 2 day (July 19). The imperial will has been received. I order Keshen to be delivered over to the great council of the imperial kindred, who are to meet with the members of the board of punishments, and having determined from evidence his crime, to record it in a duly prepared report. *Respect this.*

——. The imperial will has been received.—I order that the already degraded (from being a) great minister of state, Keshen, according to the sentence of the great council of the imperial kindred, be detained in prison until autumn (9th moon) October 15th September 12, when he is to beheaded according to his sentence. *Respect this.*

From the Canton Press.

HONGKONG, October 4th, 1841.

SIR: In your paper of the 3rd I perceive a paragraph relating to the new settlement of Hongkong. I am happy to say that you have been misinformed altogether, as there is no malaria existing whatever, and the health of the troops has been gradually improving, not any having been ordered on board the transports. The crew of vessels are very healthy, and in the Chinese population, amounting to nearly 12,000, there have been but 10 deaths within the last four months.

HENRY HOLGATE.

MACAO. There has been a good deal of sickness lately in the settlement, and many inhabitants and Chinese fallen victims to a kind of influenza which is travelling about.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Feb. 7.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Messages of the Lieut. Governor.—Mr. H. T. PARTELOW in the chair.

His Honor the SPEAKER then stated that he should make a few observations on the important subject before the Committee, the financial state of the Province. It appeared that in consequence of the large appropriations made from time to time, the Province is now in debt; and it was impossible to go on voting the usual appropriations, without making a loan or curtailing the expenditure. The governor of the Province had made an application home with a request that the government would afford a guarantee, in the same manner as had been done in Canada, if a loan were effected for the purpose of developing the resources of the Province; but the reply on the part of the home government was, that no such guarantee could be afforded until a change had taken place in its financial system, so that at the commencement of a session the real state of the finance of the Province could become known. But few observations would be required to show the inefficiency of the present system; as under its operation, the people were never sure what amount would be expended in any session; whereas that should be made apparent, as well as the taxes which it would be found necessary to impose to meet it.—If members were left to originate votes in supply as the notion took, they were not certain as to the amount, till the last day of supply. It was the duty of all governments to take these subjects into consideration; and it was a duty which they did not have to perform for their own benefit, but for that of the people at large. It was the duty of a government also to limit the expences within the smallest possible bounds; and to ascertain the gross amount of what would be required for the information of the people of the Province. It might be answered that the government was not so good a judge of what was required, as the members themselves; but the principle adopted was a bad one, and the practice hitherto pursued rendered the government a mere cypher. It was its duty therefore to send down annually an estimate, beyond which the House could not go in its expenditure; but which it might curtail or alter. In the House of Commons it was true the estimate was exceeded; but that happened during the late French war, and had to be strictly accounted for and properly expended. But this could not occur in a Province, whose expenditure must be limited to the usual appropriations and the improvement of the Province. The Queen's Representative had therefore sent down an estimate of what he considered would be required, founded upon the expenditure of last year, amounting to £100,000, of which £25,000 were to form a consolidated fund. It would be observed that among the items of the estimate sent down there was no sum for roads and bridges, and it became therefore absolutely necessary to provide for these services, either by a loan or the issue of Provincial debentures, bearing interest; and it would be for the Committee to decide which. The object in bringing the subject before the Representatives of the people, was to ascertain whether they would establish such a financial system, as would enable them to borrow the requisite funds on the most favourable terms, as at present there was no provincial credit. If the House should think the present estimate too large they would reduce it or alter it, as is the practice of the House of Commons, and would thus be retaining all the power which they at present possess; notwithstanding the alarm of members, who look upon the proposed plan as an innovation. No British capitalist the Speaker said would advance money, without the guarantee of the British government, and this could not be obtained till the financial system should be altered, and it were known at the commencement of a session, what sum it was intended to grant. This would restore the public credit, and a loan could be obtained on favourable terms, as is the case with Canada. It had been said the other day, that it would be surrendering the people's rights, to allow the initiating of votes to take place elsewhere; but on the contrary it would be protecting their rights; because after obtaining an estimate, it was the privilege of their representatives to resolve what sum should be granted, which must be embodied in a law; and it then became the duty of the Executive to carry it into execution. This was in accordance with what had been laid down by De Lolme and others on the British constitution. Retaining as it would the power of originating money bills, it would be in the power of the House to stop the wheels of government, by refusing the supplies. The plan proposed would also prevent undue taxation, and it became matter of general complaint that the Representatives had been too lavish in their expenditure. He did not say such was the case, but it was the prevailing opinion. At the same time, while members could originate what votes they pleased, it must lead to that state of things.

But he had heard it asserted, that by giving up the initiating of grants of money, the House would be surrendering its patronage. What was its patronage?—none had been given it by the people. It had not the power to create a pension list, altho' this had been done. This was in violation of a constitutional principle, and in fact was radically wrong: and members were granting pensions when they were sent to check it. He the Speaker, had objected to this frequently, but was threatened with a loss of popularity in the House. But this was of little importance, in comparison with that of the question involved; and he wished to see the practice the same as prevailed in the mother country, and felt satisfied it would work well. The committee would doubtless hear much of giving up the people's rights: but let them consider the subject calmly, and he was satisfied by adopting the plan recommended, that they would be more secure than at present; and as he had said before, it was the duty of the government to keep the expenditure within proper limits, it was also its duty to propose such taxes as would be least burthensome to the people: and their representatives would retain the power of imposing them. In this way he was satisfied the House would retain all the people require, and they would have the good sense to see that the responsibility rested where it ought. Hitherto the Assembly had exercised the power of originating votes and the result is a universal clamor prevailed throughout the Province; whereas if it were vested in the government, they would propose only such sums as were necessary for public improvement and the public service. Should the estimates sent down by the government be larger than they required, it would lose the confidence of the people, and the power of the House would be brought to bear against it. This would be a security against extravagance, and was so plain that it did not require much argument to convince members of its propriety. If the hon. member for Gloucester was against a loan, he must be prepared to vote a less sum for roads and bridges. What was the actual state of affairs?—£87,000 of the King's casual and territorial revenue had been turned over to the Province, and with £29,000 that had been lent the Banks, had been all expended; and a debt had been contracted of £32,000. And how was this to be paid off, with a revenue that does not equal the annual appropriations. The Province he said was involved in difficulty, which could only be got rid of by acting in accordance with the principles of the British constitution. Suppose a loan of £100,000 were contracted; all that would be necessary would be to set aside £4,000 annually for the payment of the interest: and a large sum of money would thus be rendered available for purposes of public improvement. The hon. Speaker said he would be the last man to surrender the rights of the people, which he was sent there to protect; and it was his duty to see that the expenditure did not exceed the means of the Province, and that its population should not be taxed beyond what was necessary. The House was called upon to surrender a power, of which the people wished to see it divested. He was astonished the other day at the amount of the pension list, which had been created and enlarged by the House, without any recommendation from the government. His Honor said he should not enlarge upon the subject; as members of the committee must be prepared to change the financial system of the Province, for the business of the country could not otherwise go on, there not being sufficient revenues to meet the ordinary appropriations and the expence of public improvement. If the system of providing by estimate therefore were rejected, every thing would be afloat; but if they adopted the principle and the House understood it could not go beyond a certain amount, the people would know to what extent they were taxed and for what purpose: as at present no one could tell within £20,000 what would be the extent of the present year's appropriations.

The Speaker concluded by saying that in the present state of commercial embarrassment, the Banks could render no assistance; but if the Province were called on to pay what it owes, it could not comply; as it has nothing to pay, the annual revenue being not more than would meet the appropriations. He should like to see those persons who object to the proposed measure, point out the mode of getting rid of the difficulty. He said he was fearful as far back as '32, if the House got the control of the entire revenue of the Province, that it would be put to an improper use, unless it imposed a check upon its proceedings: and his fears had not been lessened by what he had since observed in making the appropriations. As to any patronage to be exercised by members, he was not aware of any they possessed, and did not wish to have it least he might abuse it. He should not detain the committee.—The present was a period of great commercial embarrassment, when a loan might be contracted on favourable terms; it was time to introduce a new system, by which the credit of the Province should be restored: he did not anticipate any very general opposition to the measure, as he hoped common sense would prevail against the good sense of the country.

Mr. ESS said two great changes were under consideration by the committee,—involving the country in debt, and changing the manner of making the appropriations. The municipal corporations and other subjects are not to be debated. It was with great sorrow he had heard the speech of his Honor the Speaker, and had he met with it in print would have been convinced that his sentiments had been misrepresented by the Reporter. But if members would do their duty they must not allow personal considerations to operate upon their minds, nor even let the blaze that surrounds the throne dazzle their eyes with reference to what they owe their constituents; and they should discuss the subject as became men who understood its bearings upon the interests of the Province. He repeated that he had heard with sorrow the speech of His Honour the Speaker, who had recanted that day all the sentiments he had formerly expressed. What had caused the mighty change that had taken place he was at a loss to account, unless his admission with reference to patronage might serve as a key to unlock the curious piece of mechanism. He was prepared himself to show that if ever there was a tissue of error, the despatch of Lord Stanley was such one. But that part of the subject he should leave to Mr. Brown who was one of the members of the committee of Finance. When Lord Durham prepared his colonial confederacy, many sensible men opposed his measures: but he found something to tickle—what the Doctors call a pleasant vehicle, and they were to cross the atlantic and hold seats in Parliament; now the government say give up your privileges, and we will give you £500,000; that was the pleasant vehicle. He did not think the majority of the committee would be of opinion, that running in debt would be to the advantage of the Province. At the same time if a change were thought necessary, they should be sent back to their constituents, to ascertain what are their sentiments; and the government should not ask their representatives to break the contract they had made. The most proper course therefore would be to give the question the go-by, and wait till another election should take place, when men could be sent either to carry or oppose the measure. As to debt, he said, let them never run the Province in debt, for it would then be a place unfit for an Englishman to live in. They had heard formerly that all was going on well; but now that another government was in operation, the committee were told they must go farther in debt to extricate the Province. The learned gentleman here called attention to the opinion expressed by Lord Glenelg and concurred in by Messrs. Wilmot and Crane, directly averse to that at present proposed for the consideration of the committee, as he considered it would be a departure from those assurances to which the Assembly were familiarised and attached; and who considered the Legislative council who were appointed by the Crown, as offering sufficient support to government. And what was the reason assigned for transferring the powers of the Assembly to members of the Executive Council, who could not be supposed to possess the requisite local knowledge? why, because they had been lavish in making appropriations. And for this the power to originate money votes was to be transferred to some three or four gentlemen living in Fredericton and two or three at St. John, who were as ignorant of the local wants of the Province as a frog in a dry well of a garden, was ignorant of the flowers and roses above him. The hon. member for Queen's had described what he termed the mode in which money grants were managed in the committee of Supply; but could not any advantage that was taken be corrected on the following morning. The initiation of money votes in the manner proposed, would he said place the House in collision with the Executive, or bind it hand & foot to their views No government ought to be considered infallible: the members of the Executive were the measure to pass, would come predisposed in favour of recommendations; through their influence they would pass the house, and would be sent to the Legislative Council, who were the mere creatures of government, and would meet with no opposition there, and in this way the three estates would be reduced to one, and the balance of the constitution would be destroyed, which the venerated settlers of the Province established or rather assimilated to that of England; and a power would be given to an irresponsible branch of the government who might abuse it with impunity. As to patronage he said, the members of the house had none; all they could do was to recommend persons to expend monies on roads and bridges; and their recommendations were not always attended to; and as to pensions being granted, the committee would not be led away by what had been stated by his honor the Speaker; the members of Council who were government organs had a voice, and no unconstitutional power had been exercised by the house. As to voting monies before the accounts of the preceding year were received which had been alluded to the other day by the learned member for York, if it meant anything it was that the Legislature met at too early a period. The learned gentleman concluded a speech of considerable length, by stating he had yet to learn that any other body would manage the affairs of the province better than the Assembly had done, whose members—and they alone, possess the requisite knowledge.

Mr. Boyd said that when men grew old in their own wickedness, the wise gods sealed their eyes, aye, and their ears too, and they had steeled their hearts against all the improvements that had been offered. He did not wonder that some Hon. Members did not like to go out of the old beaten track, as he had no doubt they found it much more easy travelling that path in pumps and silk stockings, than to travel upon the new road to improvement in heavy soled brogues. Indeed it was not to be expected that they would willingly give up the darling system, (if system it could be called) as no doubt it had been found most profitable to them. He for one thought it high time that some better system was adopted, and he saw no other remedy for the existing evil, than the adoption of the estimate system. They had been told and they knew it but too well, that the Province was heavily in debt. Attempts, however, had been made to shew them that they were not in that situation, and that last year, admitting that they had got nothing of the £50,000 due on lands and timber, that they should have been about square, he for one, did not believe it. His Honourable colleague from St. David's was an excellent hand at tropics and figures, but his figuring in that matter was not altogether correct. He had said that the despatch of Lord Stanley was a libel on that House. He (Mr. Boyd) thought that the House had libelled itself. He did not apprehend any great difficulty in meeting the views of the Government on the question then before them. He did not see that they had been called upon to give up any of their power. They would still hold the purse strings, still controul the expenditure, and instead of bartering away their rights and privileges as Members of that Assembly, or the rights of the people they represented, they were protecting them, and, therefore he would support the measure, provided the stumbling blocks were removed out of the way. The stumbling blocks he alluded to were the present component parts of the Executive Council. Let that body be remodelled, let it be made more extensive by appointing persons from the principal counties, let them curtail the members elsewhere, let, he said, that be done, and let such responsibility rest upon them, that when they were found advocating measures contrary to expressed views and wishes of the Representatives of the people, that on a vote of censure having passed against them they should go out of office. Let them have a guarantee for that and he would go for the power sought by Lord Stanley. Let it not, however, be understood that he was an advocate for borrowing money, either to pay off the debt or to make further improvements. No, he was for economy, rigid economy and retrenchment, until they got out of debt and in fact in all times to come.—Let them begin in real earnest, let them take up the Pension List, and begin with that. Not that he would be understood to interfere with the Pensions of old Soldiers, and their widows. No, but with the Pensions of Madams & Misters, who flaunt and strut about in Furs, Satins, and Broadcloths obtained by means of money wrung from the people of the Province, unjustly, too, in the shape of taxes, aye, even upon the staff of life. Let them stop the Pensions of these Gentry, and they would soon have money enough to keep at least one of their great roads in repair. Well might his Honour the Speaker, have said that their Pension list was greater in proportion than that of England. It was too true, and the sooner it was reduced the better. But they must not stop there, they must go farther. They must use the pruning knife like a skilful gardener, for the benefit of the Provincial orchard. He thought, however, that the measure under consideration was rather premature. It was quite likely that they should go back to their constituents that year, who would, after the different subjects which had been proposed for the consideration of the House, were understood by them, to give such instructions to their representatives as would enable them to support or reject the views of the Government.

Before he sat down, he would reply to a remark which had been made by the Honourable Deputy Treasurer from Westmorland, who had attempted to throw the expenditure (a Government measure) of £10,000 for the St. Andrews and Quebec rail road, in the teeth of his (Mr. B's.) Honorable and gallant Colleague, merely because he had come from Charlotte. He could tell that Honorable gentleman that if they had had one tenth of the benefit that Westmorland had by the expenditure on the Tantamar Marsh Road, or one half the sum which had been voted for plate, they should have been much better off than ever they could have been from the outlay of any money on the rail road.

Mr. STREET said he had not had the benefit of hearing the speeches of Honorable Members yesterday upon the subject, being unfortunately engaged at the time in the Supreme Court. That as far as he had been able to glean, the opinion of Honorable Members, from what he *had* heard, he was forcibly struck with the discrepancy in the views of the opponents of the measure. He much regretted, as this was a measure brought under the consideration of the House by the Provincial Government, that some one of the Executive Members had not in the first instance have submitted a Resolution expressive of the contemplated change in their appropriations of that House, which would have had the effect of putting at once before the Council their views, and of greatly confining the range of the debate.—This, however, had not been done, and the consequence was that a great deal of extraneous, irrelevant matter had been wasted in argument, which tended rather to confuse than elucidate the subject. Mr. S. considered the subject simply this, viz: whether the House should go on in the old *scrambling* irregular mode of appropriating the people's money, without regard to taxation or the amount of their appropriations, but merely keeping in view the great object of getting money for their respective Counties, at all events, correctly or incorrectly it matters not, or whether this House should, by putting a *salutary check* upon themselves, be guided by an honest, correct, and upright principle, and a due regard to economy in voting away the people's money—to determine this question fairly, the Council should first consider whether the old mode of appropriation had been productive of good. Mr. S. was quite prepared to say it had been productive of great evil, and been the means of involving the finances of the Province to an alarming degree. That the present mode of appropriation had led to the most chaotic confusion, and had introduced a sort of indiscribable system that was alike disgraceful to the House, and Members individually, and was altogether inconsistent with that high minded tone of action that should pervade the minds of the Members of that House, and called imperiously for a remedy. He (Mr. S.) knew of none better than the Bill system adhered to in the House of Commons, that this system might limit the powers of the Legislative Council, but in proportion would extend the powers of that House, and this House could not, in his mind, take a better guide for their rule of action than the House of Commons, and by putting a moderate and salutary check upon their own rule of action, would only be exercising that species of self-denial which was absolutely necessary for a proper and equitable distribution of the public money, and which nothing was more necessary for an honest and conscientious discharge of their duty as the Representatives of the people. The Honorable Member for Charlotte (M. Brown) had in the course of his speech thought proper to comment, in no very measured terms, upon Lord Stanley's Despatch, and to denounce it as a libel before that House,—he (Mr. S.) in reply, would tell that Honorable Member that it was easy to make assertions, but not always so easy to prove them. He (Mr. S.) considered the Despatch to contain nothing but the truth, couched in strait forward manly language, and he must say, so far from agreeing with the Honorable Member, he really thought the honorable member's speech a libel upon the Despatch. Mr. S. referred to the Despatch and commented upon the correctness of Lord Stanley's views.

Mr. BARBARIE said the learned member for Charlotte (Mr. Brown,) had made so clear an exposition of affairs, that it must be perfectly satisfactory. For his part he did not intend to make a speech at that late hour. The purport of the argument of his honor the Speaker who opened the debate, was, that they must either contract a loan, impose additional duties, or curtail their grants; and he Mr. B. would choose the least of these evils. It was further urged that if it was desirable to contract a loan, it became necessary what means were to be taken to re-establish the provincial credit abroad; because it was stated that unless a great change take place in the financial affairs of the Province, a loan could not be obtained. He thought however they had better retrench; although the Speaker said they should contract a loan that they might get out of debt. Still he repeated the most desirable mode would be to retrench. His Honour condemns the system which he so long has supported, and is now for a radical change; and alludes to the patronage of the House which he calls corruption. The next subject was the estimate question, and great reliance had been placed on that which had been sent down; what was it? merely taking up the grants which had been made from year to year. And he Mr. B. would ask if any member of the House could not have made a similar document. The Committee had been told that the house would not be precluded from moving such sums as might be required: but as the learned mem. for Kent had said whoever had most influence would obtain most of the revenue. The consequence would be that the estimates would have to be enlarged He was not inclined to adopt change for the sake of change; and he had heard nothing to induce him to depart from those usages which they were accustomed. As for creating a sinking fund, that would be creating a debt which must be paid off by posterity. Let the committee therefore agree to curtail the appropriations; for his part he would rather trudge home through mud and mire than to involve the province in debt. He considered the Province was getting on well.—The hon. member for Charlotte had referred to the dispatch of Lord Stanley; but the proposal to initiate vote had not originated with him, but was caused by an application of the Lt. Governor to propose a loan of £500,000 for the purpose of developing the agricultural and commercial resources of the Province. The learned gentleman concluded by saying that the subject under consideration of the committee was of great importance, and he hoped would receive every consideration; but at that late hour he should not take up any further time.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, *February 4.*

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William H. Street, of the city of Saint John, Merchant, praying for return of Duties paid on a quantity of Geneva destroyed in the city Warehouse by the Great Fire in November last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer into consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of Saint John, praying for certain amendments and additions to the Acts now before the House, for widening Saint John or Water Street, (so called) and for the opening of a new Street, in continuation thereof, from Duke Street to Saint James' Street, and that the same may not pass without such amendments: which he read.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented two Petitions from Robert Rankin and company, of Saint John, Merchants praying for a return of Head Money, paid on Passengers by the brig Wilkinson, from Belfast, in April last, and the ship Macao, in December last; which he severally read. Ordered, that the said Petitions be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Henry Daniel, and 45 others, Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Congregation, Inhabitants of the Mill Town Circuit, in the county of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, recently erected at Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, in aid of that Establishment; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented two Petitions from Crookshank and Walker, of the city of Saint John, Merchants, praying for a return of Duties on Pimento shipped to Boston in the month of May 1840; which he severally read. Ordered, that the said Petitions be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William P. Ranney, of the city of Saint John, Merchant, praying for a return of Duties on Wines exported to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in October 1840; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Crookshank and Walker, of the city of Saint John, Merchants, praying to be reimbursed Duties on Goods destroyed in the City Warehouse, at the Great Fire in November last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer into consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William H. Street, of the city of Saint John, Merchant, praying to be reimbursed for Duties paid on Rum and Brandy exported to Nova Scotia in the month of March last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass for improving the Police in the said city; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, for improving the Police in the city of Saint John. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William H. Street, James Lockwood & company, Ezekiel Barlow and sons, Thomas M'Avity and company, John Kerr and company, and 62 others, Merchants and Ship Owners of the city of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to regulate Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the said city and parish of Portland; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to regulate Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage in the city of Saint John and Parish of Portland. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

SATURDAY, Feb 5.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill further to facilitate the means of supplying the city of Saint John with Water, by transferring the Water Works of the Saint John Water Company to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John. Resolved, that the Bill do pass. Ordered, that Mr. Woodward take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel Leavitt, of the city of Saint John, Merchant, praying for return of Duties on twenty two casks of sugar destroyed at the Great Fire at Saint John in November last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer into consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas E. Millidge, of the city of Saint John, Merchant, praying a like return of Duties on Goods destroyed at the same Fire; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the same committee.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Eaton, Burnham & company, of the city of Saint John, Merchants, praying for a return of Head Money paid on Passengers by the brig Prince Albert, from Dublin, on the 7th of July last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor laid before the House—Account of Expenses incurred by Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Commissioner for Indian affairs, on Missions to the Milicete Indians, on the River Saint John, and the Micmacs, in the Eastern part of the Province.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert W. Crookshank, of the city of Saint John, praying to be relieved from his bond to the Crown, by which he is obligated to erect Fire Proof Buildings either of Brick or Stone, on the North Market Wharf, beyond Nelson Street, for the reasons set forth in the Petition, and the certificates accompanying the same; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker laid before the House—Return from the Marine Assurance Company at Saint John, for the six months ending 31st December last, furnished in pursuance of their Act of Incorporation.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Edmund Ward, Proprietor and Editor of the Sentinel, Newspaper, complaining of certain Post Office charges on Newspapers circulated through the Provincial Post Offices, and praying relief; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel Leavitt, Charles Ward, George A. Lockhart, Esquires, and 168 others, Magistrates, Merchants, Traders and Inhabitants of the city of Saint John, praying that a Bill read in presence of the Grand Jury of Saint John, and now before the House, which provides for imposing a Top Wharfage, may not pass into a Law, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wilson, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend George Miller, and 72 others, Ministers, Officers and Members of the Wesleyan Congregations, and other Inhabitants in the Point de Bute Circuit, in the county of Westmorland, praying that a grant may pass to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy recently erected in Sackville, in the said county, in aid of that Establishment; which he read Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Crane and M'Grath, of the city of Saint John, Merchants, on behalf of F. A. Taylor, owner of the schooner Jane, praying for a return of Head Money paid at Saint John on Passengers by that vessel from Limerick, on the 29th of June last; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

On motion of Mr. Hayward the House went into committee of the whole, on a Bill to enable the Shareholders of a Company, called "The New B. Steam Boat Company," to sue and be sued by that name. The Chairman reported, that the committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same. Ordered, that the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave presented a Petition from Asa Davidson, High Sheriff of King's county, John Brittain, Esquire, and 120 others, Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Parishes of Springfield and Kingston, in the said county, praying that the proposed Bridge on the new line of Road between the head of Belliste and Kingston, may not be built until a better site be ascertained, and that the monies which may be granted for the said Road may be expended on certain parts thereof; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Leod, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Ketchum, Esquire, Lewis Pickett, and 148 others, Inhabitants of the same Parishes, in King's county, praying that no alteration may take place in the site for the proposed Bridge on the new line of Road between the head of Belliste and Kingston; which he read. Ordered, that this Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist, praying for return Duties paid on the importation of Philosophical Apparatus from the United States; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Woodward, also by leave, presented another Petition from Abraham Gesner, praying that a grant may pass to aid him in establishing a Museum in the city of Saint John; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table; when it was moved by Mr. Woodward, Resolved, that the said Petition be referred to a Select committee to report thereon. Upon the question for adopting the Resolution, the House divided—Yeas, 9.—Nays, 13.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR—Having read in your paper of the 4th instant, an editorial article on the "Lost Thousand Pounds" granted for the Contingencies of 1841, I was induced to think your position a fair one, and such, as Editor of an independent journal, you were bound to take. I am aware, after watching the statements made from time to time in your paper, and finding them substantially correct, that you would make a misstatement if you knew it, nor would you permit the insertion of any thing incorrect, even tho' it came in the shape of a communication. That misstatements have been made relative thereto, is much to be regretted, and it is only fair that the origin should be discovered and the right party be saddled with the falsehood. That the thousand pounds has been abstracted from the public chest, no one attempts to deny. That Sir William Colebrooke never saw a penny of it is also as readily admitted. That no one could draw it from the Treasury without Sir John Harvey's signature to the warrant, is also beyond the possibility of doubt. Now then, as Sir William has stated by message to the House of Assembly that it *was not applied to the use of the public service*, and as it is evident that the House does not know what has become of it, or they would not have asked the question of Sir William, and as his Honor the Speaker is the only one in the House who has spoken positively as to its application, I cannot but think that that gentleman is imperatively called upon to make a full disclosure of the secret; indeed it is by no means flattering to him that he has put the House to the trouble, and the country to the expence, of addressing His Excellency on the subject, when he could with one honorable word from his honorable mouth, have dispelled the mystery. The predicament in which his Honor stands with respect to the question is any thing but enviable.—a thousand pounds is illegally abstracted from the coffers of the country, which it appears no one can account for but the Speaker, and if he do not choose voluntarily to make the disclosure, why then it becomes the duty of the House to squeeze it out of him.

In reference to the accusation against Sir John, relative to the abstracted thousand, his Honour the Speaker says—"I distinctly declare, without fear 'of contradiction, that *not one penny* of the Contingent grant was appropriated to the private use of 'Sir John; and I pronounce those who assert that 'he so appropriated any part of it, to be slanderers 'of the most base and malignant stamp. I have not 'language fully to express the abhorrence which 'every honest man would naturally feel at the base 'conduct of those slanderers. Had Sir John Harvey remained in this Province, these wretches 'might have had the miserable palliation of unprincipled men, *that they had* a political object to gain, 'but to continue such villanous attacks after he had 'left the Province, and when no object could have 'existed but the gratification of the most deadly malice, was a degree of atrocity seldom if ever wit'nessed in a christian country."

I confess, Mr. Editor, that if Sir John Harvey has not been guilty of that with which he has been charged, that his Honor the Speaker has been mainly instrumental in producing that impression, as if he knew all was fair and above board, and

☞ The Chronicle Office is in the Brick Building at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, near the Market Square.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEB. 18, 1842.

THE INITIATION OF MONEY GRANTS.—The news of the loss of this important Government measure did not arrive until we were going to press with our last number, and as its operation when carried, (and carried it most assuredly will be by a new House,) will prove a salutary check on the disgraceful and rotten system hitherto pursued, it is much to be regretted that it did not pass the House. As many of our readers may not be fully acquainted with the system as proposed by His Excellency, and as we are aware that those of our Representatives who voted against it, will endeavour to prove to their constituents that they were in their opposition contending for the people's rights, we will in as brief a manner possible explain the nature of the question. First then, the initiating of the Money grants by the Government instead of by the Representatives of the people, is purely constitutional; it is the practice of the Imperial Parliament, and has been so for a length of time. When this measure shall be in operation, it will have the effect of causing at least one half of the appropriations that are now squandered for electioneering purposes, to be laid out faithfully on improvements in Roads and Bridges. Each member will then go to the House with estimates of all improvements required in his County, as well as all other bounties required from the public chest—the whole of which will be exhibited before the Governor and Council, as well a true and particular account of the Revenue for the past year, as a probable estimate of the year to come, which documents will form what in England is called the BUDGET.—Thus with the wants of the country before them, as well as the means for meeting those wants, the Executive will be enabled to make out a money bill containing the Grant in gross for the whole province, and will thereby be enabled to make the outlay correspond with the income. A properly constituted office of Audit will be appointed, and vouchers will be required for every penny expended. The system while it deprives members of the patronage they have hitherto enjoyed, and too frequently abused, will also by judicious management, cause double the quantity of improvements to be made with the same sum of money; hence jobbing will be banished the House, and members going in with clean hands, will have no inducement but to vote honestly. In following out this highly beneficial and highly constitutional system, we are informed that our Governor, intends in future to appoint no one as a Supervisor of Roads, or to any other lucrative office, who is a member of the House of Assembly. Having given a brief outline of that system which has met with such opposition, we think it not at all improbable that those departures from the Constitution may be remembered at the day of election.

RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLORS.—The Hon. Hugh Johnston, and the Hon. John W. Weldon have resigned their seats as Executive Councillors; the latter in consequence of his opposition to the late Government measure; the reasons of the former have not yet transpired.

The American papers state that the stern heat and some water casks belonging to the unfortunate Steam Ship President, have been picked up at sea and carried into St. Nicholas, one of the Cape de Verd Islands.

HURRICANE.—Yesterday the City experienced one of the heaviest gales of wind that ever was known in the Province.—The gale commenced about 12 o'clock the previous night from the W. S. W. accompanied with rain and snow, and continued to increase until 12 at noon, when it gradually subsided. Its violence at the height of its fury was quite sufficient to designate it a regular hurricane. The shops that had been opened in the morning had to be shut, to prevent tiles, signs, window-shutters, and other articles projected by the violence of the wind from smashing their windows; the streets were strewed with fragments of broken signs, boards, shutters, windows and tiles, which while descending, rendered it extremely dangerous to be out of doors. In many houses hundreds of panes of glass were broken, many chimnies were blown down, several frames prostrated, and many houses completely unroofed. In the house of Mr. Geo. Sancton, occupied by Mr. Doane, a chimney fell through the roof and the upper floor, and lodged in a bed from which the children of the house had just risen. The fences in the vicinity of the city, that were deemed good and substantial were levelled with the ground. At the Penitentiary the newly erected fences and sheds were also prostrated—the Bay of Fundy must have presented an awful scene during its continuance. We have not yet heard of any wrecks; at this season of the year, fortunately there are few vessels afloat; our harbour is literally clear, consequently little damage could occur in that quarter. The newly erected brick stores of Messrs. Blakslee and Johnston have the southern sides partially stripped of their slating. What the amount of damage may be is not ascertained; it must be something very considerable.—About the height of the gale the alarm of fire was given, and notwithstanding the state of the weather, the firemen and citizens turned out in great numbers, and with the utmost zeal and perseverance stayed the conflagration in the house whence it originated, which belonged to a Mr. Jones, (near the Block House,) and although much injured will admit of being again repaired.

MINIATURE PAINTING.—We would recommend to the notice of the public, Mr. CLOW, as a Limner. He may be found at his rooms at the Commercial Hotel in this city. We have seen some of his Likenesses taken on ivory, as well as those done by the newly invented instrument, the Dagnerrotype.—The whole of the specimens are exceedingly good, and well worth the attention of the public. As his stay in this city will be short, those wishing to avail themselves of his services would do well to give him an early call.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A Public Meeting on Civic affairs, will take place at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, to-morrow.—We are not aware of the course that will be adopted at that meeting to effect the reform so loudly called for, but we presume it will be to petition His Excellency to suspend the Charter, and appoint Commissioners to investigate thoroughly, and discover the actual state of the liabilities and assets of that body, also to revise such part of the Charter as are incompatible with the present improved state of society. Of course the Sheriff will take the precaution, to place Constables at the door, to prevent boys and persons, not being freemen or freeholders, from entering, and crowding and interrupting the business of the meeting.

☞ The Concert at the Mechanics' Institute, which was to have taken place last evening, but postponed in consequence of the weather, will be held this evening at half past 7 o'clock.

The Quadrennial Bill passed the House on the 10th inst.; there being for the measure 21; against it five.

YEAS—His hon the Speaker, Messrs. M'Almon, Partelow, Palmer, End, Street, L. A. Wilmot, Woodward, H. T. Partelow, Connell, Beardsley, Fisher, Hayward, Brown, Hill, Boyd, Rankin, Hannington, Owen, Freeze, Gilbert.

NAYS—Messrs. Stewart, Wilson, Barberie, J. M. Wilmot, M'Leod.

The Debate upon the question giving to the Government the power of initiating money grants, was brought to a close on the 9th inst., when there appeared for the measure—

His honor the Speaker, Hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Jordan, L. A. Wilmot, Woodward, Fisher, J. M. Wilmot, Rankin, Boyd, Hill, Street, Owen.

Against it—Hon. Mr. Weldon, messrs. Allen, Palmer, Barberie, Wilson, McAlmon, Taylor, Stewart, Hannington, J. R. Partelow, End, Connell, Beardsly, Freeze, M'Leod, Brown, Gilbert, Hayward.

FREDERICTON, February 16, 1842.

ORATORIO.—This long expected Musical Festival took place in Christ's Church on Friday last, and, we believe, we speak the sentiments of all with whom we have conversed on the subject, that the whole of the evening's entertainment was arranged in a manner highly creditable to the projectors and committee, under whose management it was conducted.—The *coup d'œl* on entering the Church was imposing and beautiful—the performers (nearly 70 in number,) being judiciously disposed of in front, and on each side of the Organ, on seats one elevated above the other, while the lights were distributed to the best advantage. The skilful arrangement of the pieces at the commencement, done away with the awkwardness of introducing the audience at once into strange Music, so that the full force of the company did not show itself, until the splendid Chorus "Awake the Trimpet's lofty sound" burst forth with such power, and yet with such precision, that many good judges pronounced it to be admirably executed. This Chorus was immediately followed by the Solo "Ye men of Judah" which was most melodiously sung by Miss C. COLEBROOKE, and had a most pleasing effect, after the volume of sound which had just preceded it:—another Solo was next sung in a clear and rich Tenor voice by Mr. FOSTER, which was followed by a Quartette in which Lady COLEBROOKE condescended to take a part, assisted by Miss COLEBROOKE, Hon. Judge CARTER, and A. READE, Esquire, which was admirably and skilfully performed. The latter Gentleman also sung several Solos with great feeling and expression—Mr. STEPHENS was in good voice, and sung in his usual correct, animating style, and was of much assistance in the Choruses;—during the evening several Recitatives were well sung by Mrs. COSTER and others, leading to Choruses, and the effect of the Chorus singers rising *en masse* at a given signal, and, as with one voice, pouring forth their joyous strains, had a most sublime effect.—The instrumental accompaniments were admirable—Mr. SEUBE, Master of the Band of the 36th Regiment played the leading Violin—Mr. TYLER also, Master of the 69th Band, led the Violas, and several of the same excellent Band formed part of the Orchestra; Mr. GARDINER presided at the Organ and did his part ample justice. We cannot conclude these brief remarks without expressing the obligations which the Community must feel to Lady COLEBROOKE, for her condescension in having taken so personal an interest in the whole affair, not merely in contributing largely to their entertainment, but in giving a stimulus to the musical taste of our little town, which will we hope, be available on a future occassion, while her Ladyship feels amply compensated by the full success that has attended her efforts.

At a meeting of the Oratorio Committee, holden at Mr. ROBERT'S House, on Tuesday, February 15, A. READE, Esquire, in the Chair.

The Treasurer presented an account of the gross receipts for Tickets, &c. sold.....£75 18 8½
The expenses incurred amounted to... 36 17 7

Leaving a disposable surplus of.....£39 1 1½
Royal Gazette.

MONTREAL, February 4.—It was raining during the whole of yesterday, and instead of the road being hard with frost they are sloppy and disagreeable from the accumulations of water. This on the 3d of February too.

We are sorry to learn that Dr. Stephenson, one of the oldest medical practitioners in this city, died on Wednesday morning, after an illness of a few months duration. By his death the profession will suffer a loss, both in his capacity of a physician and a surgeon, which will not be easily filled up.

On Wednesday afternoon, Collin Robertson, Esq., M. P. P., for the County of the Lake of Two Mountains, met with a serious accident, in consequence of his sleigh upsetting while turning the corner of a street. His brains was so much affected that he has been in an insensible state, and fears are entertained by his medical attendants that his recovery is hopeless.—*Montreal Herald.*

INDEPENDENT LEGISLATION.—The following statement is made by a correspondent of the New York Courier, and is confirmed in other quarters:—

"Mr. Arnolds of Tennessee, having taken an active part in the debate on the memorial presented by Mr. Adams and having called Mr. Rayner of North Carolina to order, the gentleman last named went up to him and audibly threatened to 'knock him down.' Soon after, Mr. Dawson of Louisianna, (who, by the way, always goes armed!) deliberately took his seat by wr. Arnold, and after applying to him a number of most violent and abusive epithets, told him that if he rose from his seat 'he would cut his throat,' at the same time significantly pointing to the bowie knife he carried in his bosom!"

It is surely time for this Congress to be dissolved.—We have nothing to hope from it, and we have had fearful proofs that the honour and interest of this country are not safe in its hands. We hope it will give place to abler and better men.

The United States Frigate Columbia, which has just been fitted for sea as one of the 'home squadron,' is of 1750 tops burthen, and carries 28 long 32 pounders on her gun deck, and two Paixhan guns; and 22 twenty four pound carronades on her spar deck, and two Paixhan guns; making 54 guns in all.

Mr. Samuel Hart, naval constructor at the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Lake Erie, for the purpose of erecting an iron war steamer. The iron work is to be done at Pittsburgh.

Colt has been convicted of wilful murder of Mr. Adams, and will probably, be hung. The New York Aurora says:—

"When the jury were announced, Colt seemed like one relieved of a great weight of sorrow and suspense. He walked up to his usual place, and stood up while the clerk called their names. The last man having answered, the clerk, in the usual form, demanded, 'how say you, gentlemen, do you find John C. Colt guilty or not guilty, as charged?'"

The foreman in a firm tone responded, GUILTY OF WILFUL MURDER.

Colt's countenance changed at the first word, and before the foreman had concluded, he became of an ashy paleness.

John Morrel, who was the only counsel in court, immediately requested that the jury be polled, which request was complied with, and many of the jurors were affected to tears, when obliged to respond guilty each man for himself.

The brother of the unhappy prisoner and Mr. Morrel were also much affected.

The verdict having been recorded, Mr. Morrell moved the court for time to file a bill of objections, which his honor granted as a matter of course, and the jury were then discharged, with the thanks of the court for their patience, etc.

Married.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. David Dunham, to Miss Elizabeth B. White, both of the parish of Lancaster.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Cassilis, Mr. Geo. H. Knight, of St. George, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John McFarlane, of St. Patrick's.

On Monday, 24th Jan. by the Rev. Geo. Townsend, Rector of Amherst, Mr. James S. Sharp, of River Herbert, Cumberland, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Amos Fowler, of Westmoreland.

On Tuesday, 1st Feb. by the Rev. George Townsend, Rector of Amherst, Mr. William Carter, of Westmoreland, N. B. to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Bliss, Esq. of Nappan, Cumberland.

At Bath, (Maine,) on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ellingwood, Mr. Thomas McHenry of Saint George, N. B., to Miss Jerusha A. Masters, of the former place.

Died.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst. Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. B. Peel, aged 3 years and seven months.

On Wednesday last, after a long and severe illness, John Thomas, son of Mr. Wm. Chittick, aged three years and seven months.

On Saturday evening, Nehemiah Vail, Master of the Corporation Steam Ferry Boat, after a short illness, in the 43d year of his age, much respected by all who knew him.

At Kingston, K. C. on the 11th inst. Walter Bates, Esq. in the 82d year of his age. He filled for many years the office of High Sheriff of King's County.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst. at half past 5 o'clock, A. M., the Rev. F. W. Miles, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Fredericton, and former principal of the Baptist Seminary in that place. He was distinguished as a true friend to his country, and as one whose physical and mental energies were perseveringly exerted to promote its temporal and spiritual interests, and as an eminently holy and useful minister of the gospel. In his life he was highly esteemed and respected by the Church over which he presided, by the denomination of christians with which he was immediately connected and by all that had the happiness of an acquaintance with him; and his death is deeply lamented as an irreparable loss to his family, and as a most painful bereavement to the Church of God and to Society generally.—*Sentinel.*

At Sussex Vale, on the 31st ult. after a few days illness, in the 37th year of her age; Mrs. Sarah Pribble, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

At Sackville, on the 7th inst. after a short illness, aged 67 years, Mr. Abraham Bass, formerly of Northamptonshire, England.

At Montego Bay, Jamaica, on the 7th January last, of yellow fever, Captain Isaac Faulkner, of the brig Kathleen, of this port. Captain F. was a native of Nova Scotia, but had for several years done business in this city as a merchant, where by his gentlemanly deportment as a member of society and an undeviating course of assiduity and promptitude in all his dealings, he had endeared himself to a numerous circle of well wishers who now deplore the loss of a sincere friend and a truly honest man.

At Montego Bay, Jamaica, on the 28th Dec. last, in the 43d year of his age, James Rait, Esq. late of St. Andrews, in this Province, Mr. Rait was a native of Glasgow, in Scotland, from whence he came to this Province, and did a most extensive business in the county of Charlotte for many years. He was a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and a man of extensive views and excellent information.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 14th—schr. Isla, Webster, New York, 8—Master, flour & wheat.

CLEARED.

Ship Queen, Warwick, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson.

Brig Comet, Gilpin, Cork, deals, &c.—James Kirk.

Schr. Mercy Jane, Longmire, Philadelphia, assorted cargo—J. & R. Reed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Digby to his correspondents in this city, dated the 8th instant:—"Has there been (within a week) any vessel wrecked bound to St. John?—as a Hogshead of Brandy was picked up last Thursday or Friday at Broad Cove, and another Hogshead or Pipe was seen to drift by;—the sea was so high that a Boat could not be launched. From the size of the casks they must have been from Great Britain. It is said that a vessel was seen off, without top-masts, on Wednesday."

Brig Kathleen, hence, via Barbadoes, arrived at Montego Bay, Jamaica, about the 1st January.

Cleared at New York, 4th inst. schr. Androscoggin, Churchill, for St. John.

The brig Ann & Lean, at Norfolk, from Montego Bay, Jam., Jan. 31st, Cape Hatteras bearing W. S. W. land in sight from the top-sail yard, passed close to a vessel sunk, with top-gallant yards to the waters' edge; royal still set, and the pole of the foremast just out of the water—appeared to be heading for the land, judged from the appearance of the royal that the vessel was English, and either a brig or a ship.

New and cheap
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Just Opened.

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

☞ Terms at Retail—Cash only. No charges.
Dec. 24. S. K. FOSTER.

Sperm Candles and Sugar.

LANDING ex *Wave*, from Halifax:—25 boxes London Sperm Candles; 10 hhds. Bright sugar. For sale cheap by
January 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

50 BARRELS, 30 half barrels New Gennessee FLOUR;
10 Kegs No. 1 TOBACCO. For sale by
Nov. 19. JARDINE & CO.

ROOMS TO LET—Enquire at the Office of the *Chronicle*. Feb. 18.

Sign of the Golden Fish,
DOCK STREET.

DONALD ROSS, Grocer and general dealer, begs respectfully to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand, (in his new building,) a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Pickled and Dried Fish, &c. The whole of which are warranted genuine, and at the lowest market prices *for cash only.*

Rum coloring of his own manufacture, of the very best quality. February 13, 1842.

N. B.—Two Flats of his house to Let; the building is both fire and frost proof.

Rye Flour.

LANDING ex schooner *Ida*, from New-York—100 barrels RYE FLOUR; 30 half barrels Genessee Flour. For sale by
JARDINE & CO.
Corner of Prince William and Church street.
Feb. 18.

Life Assurance.

Participation of Profits—Immediate Reduction of Premium—Complete Protection against all Liabilities.

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,
FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF REVERSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

King William street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
Thos. Halifax, jun. Esq.; Claude Edw. Scott, Esq.
Francis Mills, Esq.; Jas. Walkinshaw, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Francis Mills, Esq., *Chairman.* Jas. Walkinshaw, Esq., *Dep. Chairman.*
H. C. Bowles, Esq. Thos. Heath, Esq.
Thomas Brook, Esq. Isaac Lawrence, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. Edwin Leaf, Esq.
Wm. M. Christie, Esq. Wm. Lyall, Esq.
Edw. J. Codd, Esq. Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Henry T. Danvers, Esq. John Stewart, Esq.
Jas. G. Gordon, Esq. G. B. Whittaker, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. T. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.
John Leach Bennett, Esq.; Robt. W. Eyles, Esq.
Wm. Scott, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.
SOLICITOR—John Saunders Bowden, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co.

A general statement of the affairs of the company will be submitted every Five Years; and of the Profits ascertained to have accrued, *four fifths* will be apportioned among the assured by the Participating scale, for the whole term of life, or one or more years standing, in proportion to the premiums paid by each, and appropriated at the option of the assured, either in a present payment in cash, as a Reversionary bonus, payable when the Policy becomes a claim, or its value applied to the reduction of subsequent premiums. The Company's Policies will be purchased at a fair valuation, whenever the object for which they were effected be accomplished.

No Entrance money or Fees of an kind will be required by the company, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamp.

☞ Every information relative to Insurance will be given by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents,
Prince Win. street, St. John, N. B.
February 18, 1842. [Cour. Her. Mir.]

New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Stock.

50 SHARES of the above mentioned STOCK for sale by
CRANE & M'GRATH.
February 11.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

FRANCIS & SAMUEL SMITH, ship builders, having this day assigned to me, in trust, all their Stock in Trade, Books, Accounts, Furniture, Bonds, Buildings, &c. &c., for the general benefit of their Creditors; I hereby give Notice to the creditors of said F. & S. Smith, to call at my Office on or before the tenth day of March next with a statement of their accounts, and to sign a Deed of release to the said F. & S. Smith, otherwise they will be excluded from any share of the funds to be realized from said Estate, that being the day limited by said assignment for the several creditors to become parties thereto. And all persons indebted unto the said F. & S. Smith, are requested to call immediately and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same.
31 Feb. 1842. JAMES MALCOLM.

Coals.

THE subscriber offers for Sale—Sidney, Hull, Pemberton and Grand Lake COALS, in any quantity from a Bushel to One Hundred chaldrons.
Feb 4 JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give Notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Twenty four Shillings sterling per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the colonies on and after the 7th of March, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 7th day of March, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will close preparatory to the Dividend on the 19th day of February, between which time and the 7th day of March, no transfers of shares can take place

By order of the court,
G. DEB. ATTWOOD, *Secretary.*
London, January 31, 1842.

Caution.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner upon the Property of the subscriber situated near the Falls, in the Parish of Portland, from high to low water mark.
January 28. JAMES MURPHY.

Molasses.

JUST landing, ex schooner *Enterprise*, from Halifax—12 hogsheads Bright Porto Rico retailing Molasses. For sale on their usual terms.
Jan 28. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Ship Wanted.

WANTED to Purchase a SHIP of from 500 to 700 tons Register. Apply to
W. CARVILL.
January 28.

CITY GROCERY.
Market Square—St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has opened that Shop in Prince Wm. street, (formerly occupied by Thomas Walker & Sons, Druggists,) as a GENERAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, where he will constantly have on hand a well-selected Stock of every article in that branch of business, comprising.—
TEAS, Black and Green,
SUGARS, Raw and Refined,
COFFEES, Raw and Roasted,
CANDLES, London and Liverpool, Moulds and Dips,
SOAP, London, Liverpool and Glasgow,
SPICES and Fruits, Green and Dried,
PICKLES and Sauces, **Confections,** &c.

J. M'F. flatters himself that from his experience in that line, and from his determination to restrict himself to the Cash system, he will merit a share of public patronage.
JAMES MACFARLANE.
St. John, Dec. 17, 1841.

TO LET,

A CELLAR, SHOP, and two Flats of the building occupied by the subscriber, corner of N. Market Wharf and Dock street.
February 18. JOHN G. SHARP.

TO LET.

THE subscriber will Let from 1st May next, a very superior finished House on the East side of Queen's square, in Mecklenburgh street, or the House now occupied by himself, in Charlotte st. on the West side of Queen's square.
Feb. 18. JAMES WHITNEY.

APARTMENTS TO LET,

IN the house occupied by Mrs. Durant, corner of Duke and Charlotte streets. Apply on the premises. Feb. 18.

For Sale, or to Let
For one or more years and possession given 1st May next:

THAT eligible Property in Princess Street, at present occupied by CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esq. and opposite the residence of James Cudlip, Esq. The house is neatly finished and well adapted for either one or two families. There is also a large garden attached to the premises. For further particulars enquire of
Feb. 11. SAMUEL BUSTIN.

To Let.

THE upper flat of the subscriber's HOUSE in Prince William Street. Apply to
Feb. 11. WM. MAJOR.

Stock and Farm for sale.

A VALUABLE FARM situated about 40 miles from the city, containing 700 acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty acres of which is cleared and under cultivation, cuts annually from forty to fifty tons of Hay, and might be divided into two convenient Farms, the main road from Sheepody to St. John passing through the centre.

The stock comprises twelve head horned Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Farming utensils, &c. £250 of the purchase money, only would be required the remainder might lay from six to eight years as might be agreed upon, being secured by bond and mortgage, interest paid semi-annually. A plan of the land accompanying the grant with other information may be obtained on application at the Hibernian Hotel to
Feb. 11.—3m. JAMES NETHERY.

To Let.

THAT pleasantly situated **House** in Carleton street, near the stone Church, at present occupied by Mr. Doane.

It contains 6 rooms with fire places, a frost proof cellar, pantries, bedrooms, and a neatly finished garret, with sufficient yard room, Out Houses, &c.
Apply to
Feb. 11. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

TO LET.
From 1st May next:

THE House in Horsefield street, at present occupied by Mrs. Thomas; and the apartments in rear thereof, recently occupied by Mr. Watson as a School—also a flat of the adjoining house. Apply to W. MACDOUGALL.
February 11.

TO LET,

FROM 1st May next—That handsomely fitted up STORE, and two flats above, fronting on Prince William street, presently occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, being part of the brick and stone fire proof building occupied by the subscriber. W. H. STREET.
4th February.

TO LET,

AND possession given 1st May next—The eligibly situated STORE and Dwelling House in Prince William street, now in the occupation of THOMPSON & WALLACE. For particulars apply to
4th Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

TO LET,

AND possession given 1st of May next—The whole or a part of that three story House in Water street, now occupied by Mr. William Bacon and Mr. James Finn, as liquor stores and Dwelling apartments. There are three Rooms on each flat, with back room and half for cellar to each tenement. Its vicinity to the steam boat landing, together with being so long established in the above line, makes it a desirable stand for business. Enquire at the *Hibernian Hotel.*
4th Feb. (cour.) JAMES NETHERY.

To Rent—For One Year or more.

THAT neat COTTAGE, with Ten Acres of Land, situated in King's County, opposite Hampton Church: a certain part of the land is laid down to grass, and a snug Orchard on the same, a Barn, good Fences, &c. eligibly situated, and arranged for a decent family. The whole would be rented at a low rate to a good tenant.
Apply to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
St. John, Feb. 4 1842.

TO LET.—For One Year from the 1st May next:—The Dwelling House and Store, on the south side of King street, now occupied by David J. Merritt, and others. For further particulars apply to
Jan 28. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

To Let,
From 1st May next—

THAT well known and centrally situated Dwelling House, in Princess street, and now in the occupation of G. A. Garrison, Esq. Also, A capacious BAKE HOUSE in the rear of the above, at present in the occupation of Mr. JOHN M'ARDY. Also, A BARN in Dorchester street. For particulars enquire of the subscriber. W. R. M. BURTIS
21st January.

To Let,
And possession given 1st May next:

THAT very convenient House in Church street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Nethery, and formerly by Mrs. Brooks, as a Boarding house establishment. Its convenience to the Market, and the extensive accommodation it contains, makes it a desirable situation for a public Hotel, or a genteel private Boarding House.

Also to Let, and immediate possession given:—The one half of that newly finished House in Carmarthen street, containing a Kitchen, vegetable and wood Cellars, with several Rooms having Franklins and Grates set on the first and second flats.

For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.
21st January. Conr.

To Let,

Those well known PREMISES at Reed's Point—now occupied by Mr. Comerford. Apply to THOMAS REED.
January 21.

TO LET,

NEW BRICK BUILDING, 23x28 feet, four stories, with a Cellar underneath, fronting on Nelson street. Possession can be given immediately, apply to
Nov. 19. JOHN ROBERTSON.

OFFICE TO LET.—An Office in the Brick Building corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets. Apply to
Dec. 17. JARDINE & CO.

Farm For Sale.

A Valuable FARM containing 550 Acres more or less, part under cultivation, with Buildings and other improvements, situated at the upper end of the first Lake Lomond, at present occupied by Thomas Dolan, a Tenant, at will.—Apply to SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
December 17, 1841.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office in Bragg's Building, lately occupied by John Johnston, Esq. WILLIAM CHARLES HARE,
24th Dec. *Attorney at Law.*

Flour, Grocery, and Provision
WAREHOUSE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JARDINE & CO.
(Late TILTON.)

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

—THEIR STOCK COMPRISES—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With all other articles usually kept in the trade. An assortment of Goods for Country Trade always kept on hand.
St. John, December 24, 1841.

For Sale,
AT THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

A POWERFUL, Low PRESSURE **STEAM ENGINE,** nearly finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to
THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

ON HAND—A variety of Cooking Stoves, Franklins, Ploughs, and Ship Castings. Mill, Ship, and Engine Work, with every description of Machinery made to order.

☞ Warehouse on the Mill Bridge, corner of Pond street. *Jan. 21.*

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,
FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

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

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

Copartnership Notice.

THE SCOWS, WATER, and Ship Chandlery business heretofore carried on by T. M. SMITH, and latterly by JOHN WALKER, will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the Firm of *WALKER & SUTHERLAND.*
JOHN WALKER.
GEO. SUTHERLAND.
St. John, 1st December, 1841.

October 15th, 1841.
NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has received, per *Emerald*, from Liverpool, and *Arethusa*, from London, a large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising as follows:—
Whitney Rose and Point BLANKETS,
White, Red, Yellow and Blue FLANNELS,
Baizes, Serge, Plaidings, and Drugget,
A large stock of Carpeting, with Rugs to match,
6-4 OIL CLOTH, for covering Furniture,
4-4 Ditto, Ditto, for Halls,
Coloured COUNTERPANES, Cotton SHEETS,
Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Lamb's Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
Woollen HOSIERY of all kinds,
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns,
A large stock of Gentlemen's Stocks and CRAVATS,
Black and col'd. SILK VELVETS, with Ribbons to match; Rich satin Vestings, Broad Cloths,
Checquered and Figured CLOAK PATTERNS:
Woollen and Kid Gloves, of all kinds,
Cloak Girdles, and silk Fringes,
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs,
Bombazines, Paramattas, and Crapes,
Black and fig'd. Satins, Sarsnets,
A large stock of RIBBONS,
Orleans Cloths and Merinos, in every shade,
Prints, Turmures and Lustrings,
Ducks, Hollands, Diapers, and Linens,
MUSLINS of every description.

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

MR. JACKSON,

OF JACKSON'S Hotel, Fredericton, wishing to prevent any false reports which might be made, respecting his establishment, in consequence of the late fire on the premises, (24th December,) begs to acquaint his friends, in and about Miramichi, St. Andrews, and round that neighbourhood, as well as his friends in and about Saint John, that his establishment is ready for their reception, and that arrangements have been made at his own expense to make the house warmer than heretofore, and has excellent Stabling for Horses and Harness, and a good Shed for Sleighs. Proper Groom and other Servants, to make every thing go a-head.
Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, Dec. 27, 1841.

Essence of Smoke,
For the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, &c. &c.

FOR Sale by Messrs. Thomas Walker & Sons, Peters & Tilley, Mr. John Sears, Mr. G. Chadwick, Mr. H. Blakslee, St. John,
Mr. Robert Boyle, Portland; Mr. B. Travis, Indian Town—
And sold by almost every respectable trader throughout this and the Province of Nova-Scotia—
And by the subscriber at Mr. D. Aymar's store, corner of Germain and Princess streets.
Dec. 17. J. ELLIOTT.

Superfine Flour.

125 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, (in *Bond*;) just received and for sale by the subscriber for CASH.
Jan. 21. W. CARVILL.

THE subscribers offer for sale at their store in Nelson street, a few cwt. very superior Live Geese Feathers.
7th January. CRANE & M'GRATH.

☞ Notice.

MR. GEORGE M. BURNS, of the city of St. John, Merchant, having duly assigned to the Subscriber all his debts, claims and effects, of every description—All persons indebted to the said Geo. M. Burns, are therefore required to make payment to the subscriber, who only is authorized to grant a discharge. W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, May 5, 1841.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.

GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endueing them with renewed tone and vigour, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed, in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon wich they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The Phœnix Bitters are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure *fevers and agues* of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner, than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of *blood to the head*; never fail in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his Vegetable Life Medicines within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its eminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the Vegetable Life Pills is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the the healthful actions of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallliable:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa* and *Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative serections of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Medicines have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have been found remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*. Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma, and Consumption*, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed become hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. *Scurvey, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores* by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scorbutic Eruptions* and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasion all *Eruptive complaints Sallow, Cloudy*, and *other disagreeable Complexions*. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the Skin. Common Colds and Influenza*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. *Piles*,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of *thirty five years*, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favour, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result of a fair trial.

ADVICE TO FEMALES.—Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove Obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

TO PARENTS AND OTHERS.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject too fits, headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently.—Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

TO ELDERLY PERSONS.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Moffat's Life Medicines, make it a rule to take them two or three times a weak by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

HEADS OF FAMILIES should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morbus, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented.

FACTS FOR MOTHERS AND NURSES.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one half the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of Worms. As the safe restorer of Infantine Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, MR. JOHN MOFFAT.—When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skilful physicians, he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has ben given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

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

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, and John Sears, King street; D. Aymar, corner of Princess and Germain streets; Mrs. Jane Smith, Grand Lake; W. Y. Theal, Esq., Shediac; John Cook, Carleton; Jas. F. Gale, Fredericton; George Burnet, Norton; B. Smith, do.; Justus Earle, Hampton; Wm. Pyewell, Kingston; Hugh M'Monagle, Sussex; Jas. Sproule, do.; Andrew Weldon, Dorchester; John H. Ryan, Mill stream, Sussex; Geo. Pitfield, Salisbury; John C. Black, Sackville; Thomas Prince, Moneton; Peter M'Clelan, Hopewell; Thos. Turner, St. Andrews; Saml. Fairweather, Belleisle; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; W. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; and in Nova Scotia by John Tooker, Yarmouth; James Crowley, Digby; Thos. Delaney, Londonderry; C. P. Jones, Weymouth; O. Vail, Brier Island.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
Germain street,
General Agent for New Brunswick.

21st January, 1842.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Offer for sale at the lowest market prices, the following very recently imported Goods.

100 TONS "Banks' Best" Staffordshire IRON:
200 ditto common English ditto,
10 ditto best Swedish ditto,
10 ditto sheet, hoop, and plate ditto,
10 ditto cast, blister, and German STEEL,
20 ditto HOLLOW WARE,—viz: Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, Boilers, Axle and Block Bushes.
300 Canada STOVES, of various sizes, from 20 to 36 inches, handsome patterns and well fitted;
240 Kegs and Bags Iron Spikes and Nails, all sizes,
3 Tons Composition Spikes,
16 Smiths' Bellows,
24 ditto Anvils; 40 ditto Vices;
300 Kegs Gunpowder, assorted, all qualities;
400 Boxes Window Glass, of various sizes;
10 barrels PUTTY, in bladders;
10 ditto Pipe Clay; 10 fierces Paris Whiting,
4 hogsheads Lampblack,
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London WHITE LEAD,
600 ditto col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;

Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

REMOVAL.

DONALD ROSS, Fishmonger, King street, begs respectfully to return his sincere thanks for the patronage he has experienced since the Fire of 1837, and to inform his Customers that he has removed his Business to his newly erected Brick building in Dock street, at the sign of the GOLDEN FISH, when he will continue his business on an enlarged scale.

His stock will consist of a General Assortment of GROCERIES, and FISH of every description.

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.

March 26, 1841.

Furniture Ware Rooms,
DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st *October*. JOHN J. HOGAN.

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.

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.

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

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

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

☞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

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liver Complaints.
AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O'LIN.

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

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

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

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 22, 1841.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals:

PIPES, hhds. and qr. casks Burgundy and double diamond old PORT;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks old Port, [vint. '24.]
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks East and West India Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. & qr. casks South Side Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular and London Market Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe, Bronte and Cape Madeira;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks golden, pale & brown SHERRY;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks low priced Sherry;
Hhds. and quarter casks Lisbon, Catalonia and Tarragona;
Hhds. Claret, La Rose, La Tour, and Chateaux Margeaux;
Puns. and hhds. Martell's, Hennosey and Outard's best BRANDY;
Puncheons and hogsheads pale GENEVA;
Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Malt Whisky;
Puns. [Pine Apple,] old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. Guiness' Dublin BROWN STOUT;
Hhds. Burton and London PALE ALE;
Hhds. Barclay & Perkins' Brown Stout & Porter;
50 dozen OLD TOM;
100 cases pure SCHEIDAM;
400 casks, each 4 dozen, Abbott's and Dunbar's BROWN STOUT;
10 cases SHERRY BRANDY;
8 cases Chedder and Brick CHEESE;
50 boxes Sperm, Wax, and Patent Candles;
50 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
100 gross Wine, Ale, and Porter BOTTLES;
150 boxes CROWN WINDOW GLASS;
30 casks BLACKING;
200 barrels ROMAN CEMENT;
10,000 Company's Manilla CHEROOTS;
100 coils Cordage, 6 thread ratline to 7 in. rope;
50 coils Manilla ROPE, 1 to 4 inches;
20 HAWSERS, of sizes;
130 bolts CANVAS;
1 bale Sawing and Roping TWINE;
1000 gross best Wine and Beer Corks, Taps and Bungs;

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

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

St. John, October 15, 1841.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

S. K. FOSTER, has just received per late arrivals from Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, a very extensive Fall supply of New and Fashionable PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS;—the whole of which has been selected by himself from the best Factories in the above named places, and for variety, style and price, surpasses any which has ever been offered for sale in this city. Those persons who wish to make a good selection, will please give an early call. 8th Oct.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to

12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

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, or employing him, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
sept 10. *General Agent.*

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Just received, per ANDOVER—

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

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

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

On Consignment,

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

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

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

St John, October 22, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—ON HAND AS ABOVE—

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

October 22. J. R.

Pork and Beef.

Now landing, and for sale by the subscribers—

215 BBLS. Prime PORK; 75 do. Mess ditto; 911 do. Prime and Cargo BEEF; 50 do. Mess ditto.

31 Dec. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts:—

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

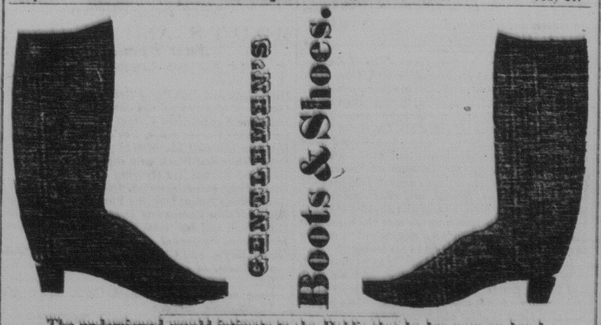
☞ Toys at Wholesale and Retail.

Dec. 17, 1841.

BONNETS, &c.

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

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



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

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

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

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

1st July, 1841. DAVID PATERSON

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and 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. Hart, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumour destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, Saint John; John Cook, Carleton; James F. Gale, Fredericton; George Burnet, Norton; Baxter Smith, do.; Justus Earle, Hampton; Wm. Pyewell, Kingston; Hugh M'Monagle, Sussex; James Sproule, do.; Andrew Weldon, Dorchester; John H. Ryan, Mill Stream, Sussex; George Pitfield, Salisbury; John C. Black, Sackville; Thomas Prince, Moncton; Peter M'Clelan, Hopewell; Allen Chapman, Amherst, N.S.; Thomas Turner, St. Andrews; Saml. Fairweather, Belfield; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; W. F. Bonnell, Gag