THE Weekly Chronicle

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Weekly Almanack.

May.		R. Sun. s.	Moon	H. W.
15	Saturday,	4 51 7 9	1 41	7 53
16	Sunday,	4 50 7 10	2 1	8 54
17	Monday,	4 50 7 10	2 21	9 42
18	Tuesday,)	4 49 7 11	2 44	10 28
19	Wednesday,	4 48 7 12	3 11	11 11
20	Thursday,	4 47 7 13	Sets.	11 59
21	Friday,	4 46 7 14	8 58	Morn

New Moon, 20th, 6h, 52m. eve.

Public Institutions.

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Miscellany.

THE WALTZ AND THE WAGER.

BY FRANCES S. OSGOOD.

CHAPTER I.

"We are quite ready, papa," said Georgiana Melton, as she entered her father's library, with her sister Caroline. "Do let us go this very minute—I am so impatient!"

"I see you are, my love, and therefore you will be good enough to sit quietly down, till I have finished my paper."

Georgiana bit her beautiful lips, and threw herself on a sofa opposite a large mirror, while Caroline smilingly stooped to caress an Italian greyhound, which had sprung from the hearth when she entered.

While the three are thus occupied—Gregory with herself, Carry with her dog, and their fond father ever and anon feeding his paternal vanity, by a shy peep over the edges of his paper, we, my dear reader will, with your permission, take the same liberty, with the sincere, but scarcely reasonable hope, that you may experience as much pleasure in the survey, as did Sir Richard Melton.

No wonder the frown gradually cleared away from the polished brow of Georgiana! No wonder her superb, hazel eyes are so proudly lighted up, as she gazes at the reflection, in the mirror, of her brilliant and aristocratic beauty. She cannot be more than nineteen years of age; yet there is perfect majesty in her mein, and in the noble contour of her form and feature, as she lies with her small head thrown haughtily back, her white throat curved, and her fair round arms folded gracefully before her. Her dress is of rich white satin, fitting closely to her beautiful bust, and reaching nearly to the throat, where it is terminated by a row of swan's down. The satin falls, which drape her dimpled elbow, are trimmed in the same chaste and simple manner; but look! as she moves, the sudden flash of diamonds from amid the rich softness of the down, betrays, that simplicity alone can satisfy the regal taste of the wearer. She is evidently fond of those "stars of the darkling mine." They girdle her waist; they are wreathed on her snowy arm; they gleam like chain lightning amid the braids of dark brown hair, which is parted smooth from her white veined temples, and plaited behind. Her head is exquisitely formed, her forehead is fair and broad, her eyes are eloquent with the beauty of a proud and generous soul. The bloom on her cheek is the richest hue of health and youth and hope, and the expression of her arched and glowing mouth is inimitably spirited, yet sweet as a new-born rose. Altogether Georgiana Melton is about as radiant a creature as ever thought fit to illume this sad, cold world of ours. And now for the fairy Caroline. Poor Carry! by the side of her brilliant and stately sister she is like the lily of the valley in the shade of a magnificent magnolia. Her form—what there is of it—is pretty and light; but her hands and feet are so small, that people wonder what they are good for. Nevertheless, she is very lovely, and very graceful, and though her timid beauty, overspread as it is, by the more striking charms of Georgiana, is seldom noticed, yet the extreme delicacy of her complexion—the profusion of her silken ringlets, that fall in a shower of light on her shoulders—her dimpled cheek, rosy mouth, and melting blue eyes, looking so bewitchingly bashful beneath those drooping lashes—all these, combined with an air of the most perfect child-like innocence and purity, may well render the little petted Carry, what a friend of mine emphatically called her, "a charm!" She, too, is dressed in white; but her dress is muslin, of the simplest fashion, and wholly unadorned. Carry is just sixteen, and just "coming out."

But see! they are preparing to go. Sir George is putting down his paper, Georgiana is wrapping a magnificent shawl around her queenly form, and Carry is tying her clos... They pass through a line of liveried servants—they enter the carriage—they are gone to an evening party at Lady C——'s. Let us go too, dear reader. We have no invitation, it is true—n' *importe*—Lady C—— is, by far, too luxuriously indolent to trouble her graceful head about us. She will only raise, in languid wonder, her large, soft, dreamy eyes, and be glad of an excuse to arch still more her already beautifully curved eyebrows. So then, here we are, and just in time to hear the announcement of Sir George and the Misses Melton, and to see the eager gaze of admiration which follows the first appearance, this season, of the beautiful heiress, Georgiana. "Remember, love, no waltzing!" whispered Sir George, as he led them forward. "Remember, love, no waltzing!" was echoed in a low, playful tone, on the other side, and, turning, Georgiana met the dark and earnest eyes of her betrothed lover, Vincent Lorraine. She had deemed him far distant, and could not wholly repress the smile and blush of delighted surprise, that stole to her cheek at the sound. But she averted her face to conceal them, for she was provoked at his presumption, as she haughtily deemed it, in daring thus to dictate to her. "He knows," she said to herself, "that I have never waltzed, even with him; indeed, he never presumed to ask it; but he shall learn that his commands are not to be my law; and pape, too! what could induce them both to force me into an alternative so very disagreeable? not that I see any great harm in waltzing, except that a man's arm round one's waist must be a bore."

During these very reasonable cogitations of his docile daughter, Sir George led the ladies to a sofa, and left them in charge of Lorraine. "I could never," said the latter to Carry, as he took his seat beside them, wholly unconscious of the wayward mood into which Georgiana had wrought herself, "I am sure I could never respect a woman who would submit to the familiarity necessary in that voluptuous dance."

"Miss Melton," said the young and graceful Duke of B——, bowing low to Georgiana, "I hardly dare ask the honor of your hand for the next waltz." Georgiana smiled encouragingly. "Will you indeed be so gracious?" offering his arm. Georgiana rose and accepted it. The Duke looked surprised and vexed, while Caroline raised her eyes imploringly to her sister's face.

"*Georgy!*" she whispered, "you *will* not waltz after what papa and Vincent have said!"

"Papa and Mr. Lorraine do not know me!" and she cast a glance of playful, but slightly scornful defiance at her lover. She was rather startled, and very much provoked at the look he gave her in return. It haunted her through the waltz, and though she had never looked so brilliantly beautiful, and never danced with such bewitching grace, the smile on her lip was a falsehood, for her heart was ill at ease.

We must now explain the evident disappointment betrayed by the Duke of B——, when Georgiana accepted his proposal to waltz. On his way to the mansion of Lady C——, with a band of gay companions, he had rashly laid a wager of considerable amount, that only one unmarried woman in the room would refuse to waltz with him, and that to that woman, whoever she might be, he would propose before the end of the season. Georgiana Melton was in his mind's or rather his heart's eye, when he made the bet. A passionate admirer of beauty in all its forms, he had borne her radiant image away from many a festive scene, and worshipped it in solitude and silence. He had heard, with a species of exultation, a few evenings previous, her dignified refusal to waltz with the most distinguished individual in the room, and he had thought how well the ducal coronet would grace a brow so noble and so pure. Gay, profuse, and seemingly thoughtless as he was, he had nursed in secret a noble refinement of soul, which rendered him fastidious, even in trifles, and he could not forgive Miss Melton her evident eagerness to join in a dance he disapproved, although her favored partner was himself. He was vexed with her for failing to reach the standard of perfection he had raised in his own mind, and when the dance was done, he turned away with a sigh, that told of blighted hope.

Georgiana mistook that sigh for one of love; for she had often marked his earnest gaze of admiration, and, in spite of her long cherished affection for Lorraine, her young heart fluttered at the thought of the brilliant conquest she had made.

As the Duke left her, her cousin approached. Her eyes fell beneath his, and her very temples flushed with the agitation of her heart. He seemed about to speak as he took her trembling hand; but suddenly letting it fall again, without a word, he hurried by and left the room. Georgiana smiled as her fancy pictured an interesting reconciliation, which she intended should take place in her boudoir, the next morning, at farthest.

CHAPTER II.

"I have lost my waltz," whispered the young Duke to his friend, Lord N——, "and what is worse, I have lost the loveliest woman in England."

"Pardon me, my friend," said Lord N——, "You have lost neither your bet nor your bride."

"How? Have I not waltzed with every unmarried woman in the room? (Thank Heaven, there are not many!) and is not Miss Melton the star of the season?"

"Do you see that delicate creature at her side?" replied his friend.

"Who can see any thing where *she* is, but herself? Ha! but she is beautiful! who is she? do you know her? I hope she don't waltz. I dread to ask her, lest those sweet lips should simper 'yes.' I shall detest that word in future." And ere Lord N——could reply, the Duke was requesting from Georgiana an introduction to her sister.

Caroline's eyelids drooped, and a soft blush warmed her delicate cheek, when he hesitatingly requested her to join the waltzers. He almost trembled for her answer. It was simply, "No, your grace!" and the young nobleman thought he had never heard a voice so thrillingly sweet before. "Will you not, indeed?" he involuntarily exclaimed. "I am so happy to hear it." Caroline opened her blue eyes wide with wonder, and Georgiana grew stately; but they soon forgot the seeming rudeness of the remark, in the delight which his eloquent conversation inspired, and the generous heart of our heroine exulted at the impression which her "fairy pet" (as she fondly called her sister,) had evidently made.

"I am sure you have bewitched him, sweet!" said Miss Melton to Caroline, the next day, while talking over the ball, "and what a charming little Duchess you will be!" she continued, fondly twining her jewelled fingers in the ringlets of her sister, as the latter closed her tell-tale eyes on her shoulder. "But haste! that was Vincent's knock—I am sure it was;" and she stooped and kissed Carry's fair brow, to conceal the emotion which glowed in her face.

"What an enchanting picture!" exclaimed the Duke of G——, as he entered the room at the moment.

Georgiana started in disappointment, and Caroline in blushing delight, at the voice. And where was Vincent Lorraine?

The servant answered her heart's unuttered question, by handing her a letter, with which, making a scarcely audible excuse, she hurried from the room.

CHAPTER III.

One bright afternoon in September, about four years subsequent to the date of the incidents related in the preceding chapter, a luxurious boudoir in Belgrave Square was occupied, by two ladies, both young, and one almost child-like in her appearance. The form of the latter was of fairy-like proportions, with the roundness and grace of a Hebe. She might have personated that goddess in face as well as figure; for her deep blue eyes were full of joy and love; her mouth had the fresh and dewy red of a ripe, but unplucked cherry—her cheek was bright with tender bloom, and countless curls of a rich golden hue, clustered softly round its dimpled beauty, and enhanced the bewitching sweetness of its expression. Young as she was, she was evidently a mother, for a lovely, sportive infant lay in her arms, and a miniature of herself, a tiny girl, between two and three years of age, stood at the knee of the other lady, turning over the gilded leaves of an annual.

It would be difficult to describe the singular beauty of the face, which was bent towards the child; the large hazel eyes were filled with a wild and passionate melancholy. The cheek was perfectly colorless, yet so transparent, that any unusual emotion would instantly reveal itself there, illumining that spiritual paleness with a brilliant glow, momentary indeed, but exquisitely delicate. The hair was glossy, and intensely black, lying in rich masses on either side of the face, and braided loosely behind. The eye-lashes were long, of the same jettish hue, contrasting strangely with the tinless purity of her complexion. The grace and majesty of her form were finely developed by her rich but simple dress. It was a black velvet, sweeping in ample folds below her feet, and wholly without ornament, except a frill of black lace at the throat. She was seated in a deep crimson chair, over the arm of which hung a superb Indian shawl, bright with the gorgeous colors of the eastern loom.

"Oh! isn't that a pretty picture, aunt?" exclaimed the little prattler at her knee, and the lady stooped still lower, until her pale cheek touched the round and rosy one of the child.

The door opened, and two young men entered the room, one of them saying, as he did so, "I have brought you an old friend, Caroline, whom I am sure you will be happy to see, and you also, Georgiana."

While the youthful Duchess sprang eagerly forward to welcome the stranger, the dark-haired lady languidly raised her eyes; but they fell again instantly, and the color mounted to her brow, when she met the earnest and admiring gaze of the Duke's companion.

"Miss Melton," said the deep and musical voice of Vincent Lorraine, while his lip quivered with emotion, "this is indeed a happiness I did not dare to hope; but after a four year's absence from all I love best upon earth, you will not surely refuse to welcome me home again."

Georgiana threw back her stately head; but she could not repress the glowing smile of joy which lighted up her beautiful face, as she replied, "*My* welcome can be of but little importance to Mr. Lorraine; but it is freely given, nevertheless." And she frankly held out her hand.

"I wish you success, most heartily, my dear fellow!" said the Duke, as he and Lorraine were riding through Hyde Park a few days afterwards, "but I must candidly tell you that you have but little chance with 'the statue,' as she is called by her male acquaintances. She has refused all who overcame their awe of her sufficiently to propose, and seems determined to keep herself to herself, with all her beauty of mind and person. To tell you the truth, I am quite astonished at her condescending to shake hands with you the other day. It is a liberty which no one else would presume to take with her. In truth, she has odd ideas about some things, which I cannot account for. In my opinion, she is over fastidious, if a woman can be so. No, no, though she is the light of *our* household, she will never grace another I fear; I *hope*, for what would Carry and the children—what should I do without her? With the exception of my own little wife, she is the purest minded, and most disinterested woman I ever knew."

The reader may account, although the Duke could not, for the smile which grew brighter and brighter on the countenance of Lorraine during the foregoing speech, and for the exulting tone in which, at its close, he exclaimed, "She is mine, if there be truth in woman!"

"What *can* you mean, and where *are* you going, Lorraine?"

But the youth was out of sight ere the sentence was finished, and the wondering Duke pursued his way alone.

"Will you never forbid me to waltz again?" asked Georgiana, as her restored lover implored her consent to their immediate union.

"Never, never, my precious;"

"And will you never run away again for four long years at a time, traitor?"

"Death only shall part us, my own!"

"And I may waltz when I choose?"

"Yes, love!"

"And with whom I choose?"

"Yes, yes, yes!"

"There, then," (and she gave him her hand,) "this day twelvemonth it is yours forever."

Poor Lorraine pleaded, but in vain, for an earlier day.

"No! dear Vincent," said Georgiana, seriously, "if you are going to repent a *second* time, I choose it should be before our marriage; it would be rather inconvenient afterwards."

"What has animated our statue?" asked her sister, entering at the moment. "I have not seen such a smile, nor such a blush on her face these four years."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

On Wednesday last, a broken down and wounded seaman, named Joseph Forbes, was brought to the Mansion-house, London, and introduced to Alderman Pirie by Mr. Brooks, the ship-owner of Broad-street, who is one of the directors of the London Docks, as an object of charity, from the strange and intense sufferings he had undergone for a series of years.

Mr. Brooks said that Forbes had been lately brought to this country in one of his (Mr. Brook's) vessels, and had been kept at his expense for the six weeks during which the unfortunate man had been in London, where medical aid of the highest kind had been administered almost in vain to his case. The circumstances in which the man had been placed for the last sixteen years (and of the accurate veracity of the statement there was no doubt) would be best detailed by himself. There had been some instances of similar horrors, but he was not aware of any of such long duration.

The seaman then made a statement, of which the following is the outline: "In the year 1822, I being then a boy, sailed from London in the schooner Stedcombe, with a crew consisting of thirteen persons, bound for Melville Island, on the north coast of New Holland. The vessel, which was a fine one, having discharged her cargo at Melville Island, proceeded to the island of Timour Laut, for the purpose of procuring buffaloes, and the natives came on board the schooner, appearing to have the most friendly disposition towards us, partook of food with the captain, and brought food and vegetables with them as a proof of their friendliness. There was nothing to interfere with this feeling, which seemed in every respect to be mutual. An arrangement was concluded with the natives for the supply of a large cargo of buffaloes, which they stated were ready to be shipped, and the captain left the vessel in his boat with all the crew (amongst whom was my brother) with the exception of myself, John Edwards, another boy, the cook, and a seaman, with the intention of accomplishing the traffic. Soon after the crew landed, to my great horror, I saw them attacked by a number of the natives and savagely murdered. We, who were on board, looked forward for nothing else than sharing the awful fate of our friends, and a few minutes after the murder of the crew, the murderers came over to the schooner in vast numbers, and seizing the cook and seaman, cut their heads off and threw their bodies overboard. Edwards and I had taken to the rigging and witnessed the murders on the deck from thence. The natives pursued us, and after a short while we descended in an exhausted condition, convinced that our lives would also be taken. We were, however, but mere boys, and they did not use their weapons against us. They stripped us, put us into a canoe, and took us to the beach, where they compelled us to walk over the bleeding trunks of our poor shipmates, whose heads had been cut off and conveyed to the village. The schooner, after having been plundered of everything of the least value, was hauled on shore and burnt. Edwards died about three months after this dreadful transaction, leaving me the sole survivor of the Sedcombe's crew, to linger out all the horrors and miseries of the most frightful captivity."

Alderman Pirie.—They merely spared your life, then? They showed you no kindness?

The Seaman.—During the sixteen years of my captivity they kept me to severe labour, such as cutting timber, cultivating yams, and other hard employment. In their wars I was compelled to accompany them, and I received two severe wounds one in the neck, the other in the wrist, from the former of which I now suffer most bitterly.

Alderman Pirie. Did you not see any ship touch upon the island of Timour Laut in all that time?

The Seaman.—Whenever a ship appeared off the island I was taken to a cavern, and there bound by the hands and legs. They no doubt supposed that if by any chance I succeeded in coming in contact with any of my own countrymen, I should mention all that had taken place, and bring down vengeance upon them. They bound me so tight as to cause wounds on my legs, and absolutely to stop the circulation of my blood. The frequent repetitions of this cruel treatment made me the poor cripple you see, with a constitution destroyed, and limbs which can scarcely perform any of their offices.

Mr. Brooks said, that Sir Gordon Beremer, of her Majesty's ship Alligator, was understood to have made an attempt to rescue Forbes, a report having reached Sydney that an Englishman was detained on the island.

The seaman said he believed that such an attempt had been made, but he was bound hand and foot at the time. It was to Capt. Watson, of the trading schooner Easington of Sydney, he was indebted for his deliverance from the dreadful slavery amongst the natives of Timour Laut, and much ingenuity was necessary to be used on the occasion, as well as resolution. Captain Watson having been assured that an Englishman was amongst the natives, appeared off the island in March, 1839, and the natives proceeded to the vessel with their usual appearance of kindness and goodwill. They had, however, as was evident from their conversation when the vessel approached the island, determined to seize her, and if that had been accomplished, there could have been no doubt as to the fate of the crew. Every one of them would have been murdered. In order to accomplish his object of releasing the captive, John Watson used the following stratagem:—He closed his ports, strongly armed his crew, and sent them below. He then allowed the natives in the first canoe to get on board, and finding one of the principal chiefs of the island amongst them, peremptorily demanded the white man. The chief was taken completely by surprise, but he positively denied all knowledge of any stranger. The captain then ordered up his men, and compelled the natives to leave the ship, detaining only the chief, whom he was resolved never to deliver up without the exchange required. Still the chief persisted in declaring that no white man was on the island, and it was not till the afternoon of next day, when, no doubt, terrified by the threats of the captain and boatswain, and the formidable appearance and conduct of the armed crew, the savage admitted that his people had a prisoner, and consented to give that prisoner liberty on obtaining his own. The order was then issued by the chief, and he (Forbes) was taken from the cavern in which he lay bound, and was once more placed amongst human beings. The chief was then allowed to descend into his canoe and depart, but the crew were very desirous when they heard of the bloody cruelty of the natives to have a fling at them.

Alderman Pirie.—My poor fellow, you must have found the change very great.

The Seaman.—Indeed it was, Sir, but it was almost too late. The kindness of Captain Watson and his crew was very great, but I never had a moment's health; my strength is entirely gone. I was put into the hospital at Sydney, and treated with the greatest care for fourteen months. All the people there were most kind to me.

Mr. Brooks.—He has been here six weeks, and has been attended constantly by medical men; but he has not been able to come up to the Mansion-house before this day. My object in attending here with him is to solicit the Mayor's exertions in his favour. He never will be able to work a single stroke, and it occurred to me that the public sympathy could, through the press, be enlisted to this poor creature's service. The facts, which are frightful in the detail, have been stated with simplicity, and without (as must strike everybody) the least exaggeration.

Alderman Pirie.—It is a singular fact that I, who am thus addressed on this occasion, was the very person who sold the schooner just before she went upon her fatal voyage. I am much gratified at being present when such an application is made. It will give me the most sincere pleasure to receive subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferer, and I will commence myself with £5. I shall answer for the readiness with which the Lord Mayor will aid in the case, and that his lordship will be happy to receive contributions from the benevolent.

Mr. Brooks also subscribed £5, and intimated that he should feel greatly honoured by receiving subscriptions.

The seaman returned thanks, in a voice that "piped and whistled in the sound" and with tears trickling down his pale and withered cheeks.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The following details are as strange as they are true. In the neighbourhood of Gloucester, a young lady, of highly respectable connections, has experienced a series of reverses in the course of the heart's best affection seldom equalled. A gentleman, of some station in society, became by accident acquainted with the maiden to whom we allude, and their affection becoming reciprocal, the day was fixed for their union, which was to have taken place in the city of Gloucester. Agreeable with this arrangement, and as the match was a desirable one, her parent parted with a lucrative business in the country, on which she and her mother lived in respectability and comfort, and went to Gloucester, intending to settle. The day for the celebration of the wedding arrived; but, alas! the bridegroom came not: his parents had peremptorily forbidden the match, and he was already, by their contrivance, on the seas, bound for Jamaica. A letter reached the poor girl, but to confirm her fears; his parents' consent had been withheld, and he had suddenly left the seaport town in the west of England, where he resided, not a faithless, but an unhappy lover. Time passed, and industry on the part of the hapless girl but ill supplied the loss of the comparative independence herself and family had left when they came to the city of Gloucester, with the views, and indulging the hopes to which we have alluded, and, though blighted in heart, she cheerfully succeeded in helping to support her decrepit mother and aunt in comfort. To me, the gentle softener of affliction, had many a long day cast its dimming shadow over the great event of her life, and nothing more had been heard of her absent lover, till a week or two ago, when to her astonishment and delight, she received a letter from him, breathing the devotedness of constant attachment and vows of unaltered affection, not the less welcome though wafted across the seas. Another and another followed, begging forgiveness for the former apparent neglect—and still another, the last accompanied by the consent of the parents of the absent one. The poor girl's hopes were at the highest point of anxiety, when she received a still more welcome epistle, assuring her that her lover had landed at Falmouth, and was hastening to perform his neglected promise. The day was looked forward to with delight; it came—and with it the dark tidings of the grave—her lover had been suddenly seized with illness the night before his departure for the city of Gloucester;—he was a corpse before the morning! As a melancholy satisfaction to the poor disappointed girl, the mother of the intended bridegroom visited her immediately, when his mother confessed that her son had been a voluntary exile, and would have remained so, had not his parents, whom he loved and respected, given their consent to his union; after frequent communications, his parents assented, and he instantly quitted Jamaica to claim the hand of his first love; hastening to meet her, death ruthlessly arrested his progress before he had been many hours on his native shore. As a proof of the sincerity of his attachment, the lover, in the hour of dissolution, bequeathed to his bride elect £2000.—*Hereford Times.*

LONG YEARS HAVE PASS'D.

Long years have pass'd, old friend, since we
First met in life's young day;
And friends long loved by thee and me,
Since then have dropp'd away;
But enough remain to cheer us on,
And sweeten, when thus we're met,
The glass we fill to the many gone,
And the few who're left us yet.

Our locks old friend, now thinly grow,
And some hang white and chill;
While some, like flow'rs 'mid autumn's snow,
Retain youth's colour still.
And so, in our hearts, though one by one,
Youth's sunny hopes have set,
Thank heaven, not all their light is gone,—
We've some to cheer us yet.

Then here's to thee, old friend, and long
May thou and I thus meet,
To brighten still with wine and song
This short life, ere it fleet
And still, as death comes stealing on,
Let's never, old friend, forget,
Ev'n while we sigh o'er blessings gone,
How many are left us yet. [Moore.]

SINGULAR CURE OF A SPRAIN.

(From Chambers's Journal.

In presenting the following letter, we have little more to remark, than that it is the composition of a gentleman of the highest respectability, sheriff of a Scottish county, and a thorough man of the world. If there were no deception of any kind, the cure described must be referred to some (of course) natural principle not yet known to the medical world, but which it is surely most desirable that they shd discover, and that with all speed. We heard the case spoken of some months ago by a friend of the patient; and it was at our request, through this gentleman, that the letter was written:—

Edinburgh, March 1, 1841.

My Dear Sir,—The circumstances now to be detailed took place about 20 years ago, and have been mentioned by me to many of my friends, including one whose request to be furnished with a written statement I should be sorry to disregard, were it even attended with ten times the trouble which it occasions to me.

Being then resident in a good sporting district, I set out on the 1st of September to enjoy the pastime of partridge shooting. I had walked but a very short distance, when, in stepping over a ditch, I had the misfortune to sprain my right ancle, and was laid postrate on the ground. My attendant carried me home on his back; and I immediately sent for the most respectable medical practitioner in my neighbourhood, a gentleman who had long been an army surgeon, and enjoyed a considerable reputation. My doctor applied leeches to my ankle, which by this time was swollen; and he taught my servant to rub it, adding that this should be repeated at least six times a-day; and that the greater pain I endured in the operation, the sooner I should recover. My valet was a man of great muscular power, and soon became so dexterous in the art of tormenting me, that I told the doctor of my patience being almost exhausted. After ten days of such treatment, I chanced to receive a visit from a friend, who advised me to consult an old woman, named Mrs. Stuart, who resided in Aberdeen, and was successful in curing sprains. Immediately on my friend leaving me, the doctor called, when I asked how long it might be ere I should be able to walk again. His answer was, that I might still require to keep my sofa, and go on with the rubbing, for *three weeks* more. I replied that I had heard of an old wife who did strange things in cases like mine, and I was resolved to have a sight of her. My learned friend laughed heartily when I named Mrs. Stuart; said he had also heard of her; and, as he had a curiosity to see her, he wished that I should let him know when she was to be with me, that he might be present as a gentleman accidentally sitting beside me, but without its being mentioned that he was my medical attendant.

On the following day I sent for, and received a visit from the old lady; at which was present the doctor, *incognito*. Mrs. Stuart was then about the age of fourscore, and her aspect "so withered and so wild," that she might well have personated one of the "weird sisters" in Macbeth. On examining my ankle, she observed that the sprain was a very bad one; but she would cure it in *fifteen minutes*. She then asked me in what manner the doctor had treated my ankle. When I mentioned the leeches, she held up her hands, seemed much astonished, and exclaimed, in her pithy vernacular, "Fat kind of a doctor can *he* be that pits leeches till a sprain? I could not resist smiling as I glanced at the visage of Mr. *Incognito*, when this remark was made. Mrs. Stuart's ground of objection to the leeches was, that they *weakened* the limb. She then pulled a small box from her pocket, containing a sort of ointment, and said, that if I had any dislike to it, I might furnish her with a common pomatum. To this I answered, that I was entirely in *her* hands, and would let her prescribe and operate as she thought proper. Her ointment was then applied to the outside, or right side, of my limb, from the knee down to the foot. She next proceeded to lay her two hands on the right side of my knee, and press the muscles with her thumbs, lifting the one over the other; and thus in alternate succession, advancing downwards, and gradually increasing the pressure, which was accompanied by a proportional augmentation of pain (though still as nothing in comparison to the torture inflicted by my valet), until at length she gave me a smart twitch or squeeze at the ankle; after which, she called to me to "Get up and travel noo." I got up at her command, and walked across the room without pain, and with ease, altho' I felt my leg slightly benumbed from its having never been used for eleven days. The time employed in this cure *did not exceed sixteen minutes*; and my worthy friend, the doctor, sat mute and almost petrified when he beheld me strutting about on the floor.

I asked the old lady when I might venture to go a-shooting again. She answered, "The morn, if you like, you may gang to the fields; but beware of the hard steens, such as you meet with in the streets of Abezdeen; for a knock of one of them on your heel might undee what I have deen." I went out next day, and, having duly observed the precaution thus given, I have never again suffered from my sprain.

Before leaving me, Mrs. Stuart said she had instructed her grandson in the same art, and concluded by observing, that 'Mony een say I am a witch, but the witches and I differ in this—they dee naething, but ill, I dee naething but gweed.' I am sorry to add, that the venerable lady died several years ago.

I have thus complied with your request. I am no doctor; but I have a high respect for the medical profession, and I duly appreciate the recent and advancing improvements in its surgical department. I pretend not to give a scientific report; I have simply stated facts, which, you will readily believe, made a strong impression on my memory.

Advantages of Politeness.—An Englishman making the grand tour towards the middle of the last century, when travellers were more objects of attention than at present, on arriving at Turin, sauntered out to see the place. He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from parade, and taking a position to see it pass, a young captain, evidently desirous to make a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water courses with which the city is intersected, missed his footing, and in trying to save himself, lost his hat. The exhibition was truly unfortunate—the spectators laughed, and looked at the Englishman, expecting him to laugh too. On the contrary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly advanced to where the hat had rolled, and taking it up, presented it with an air of unaffected kindness to its confused owner. The officer received it with a blush of surprise and gratitude, and hurried to rejoin his company—there was a murmur of applause, and the stranger passed on. Though the scene of a moment, and without a word spoken, it touched every heart—not with admiration for a mere display of politeness, but with a warmer feeling for a proof of that true charity "which never faileth." On the regiment being dismissed, the captain who was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms mentioned the circumstance to his colonel. The colonel immediately related it to the General in command; and when the Englishman returned to his hotel, he found an aid-de-camp waiting to request his company to dinner at head-quarters. In the evening he was carried to court—at that time, as Lord Chesterfield tells us, the most brilliant court in Europe—and was received with particular attention. Of course, during his stay at Turin he was invited every where; and on his departure he was loaded with letters of introduction to the different States of Italy. Thus a private gentleman of moderate means, by a graceful impulse of christian feeling, was enabled to travel through a foreign country, then of the highest interest for its society as well as for the charms it possesses, with more real distinction and advantage than can ever be derived from the mere circumstances of birth and fortune, even the most splendid.

Forgery and Swindling on a Large Scale.—On the 15th of March last a person of prepossessing manners and gentlemanly exterior presented himself at the comming house of Messrs. P. and L., eminent merchants in London, with a letter of introduction, purporting to be from their correspondents Messrs. Chauviteau and Co., of Paris, in favour of the bearer, under the assumed name of the Chevalier Charles de la Motte. Upon the strength of this letter, and under the pretext of the arrangement of family affairs, the house of P. and L. were induced to discount certain bills of exchange, to a considerable amount, drawn by Messrs. Engler, of Brussels, upon and bearing the acceptance of the firm of Coutts and Co. The well-known signatures upon these bills were executed with such extreme accuracy that no suspicion of their genuineness was excited, and it was not until two days after, when the Chevalier failed to return for the balance, that suspicion was aroused, and on inquiry it proved that not only the bills, but the letters of introduction, were forgeries. Conjecture was entirely at a loss to whom to attribute this skillful "coup," but by the active exertions of Mr. Lawson, solicitor, of Paris, it was traced to M——, a refugee Carlist, mixing in the best society in Paris, and who, by the active exertions of the Prefet de Police, was arrested at his residence on the 29th ult. Warrants are wanting to convey the indignation expressed by M—— at being identified with the Chevalier de la Motte, which, however, was fully established on confronting him with a money-changer of the Palais Royal, to whom he had offered six £100 Bank of England notes for sale, and other evidence, which will amply suffice for his conviction. By this means the London house recovers upwards of £2000, of which the ability of M—— had well nigh plundered them.

"Some have Greatness thrust upon them."—The daughter of a Spanish grandee having become enamoured of a corporal of the Gensdedores of the Royal Guards, her father, the Conde de ——, anxious to please his daughter, applied to General Espartero, requesting that he would promote the man to the rank of a commissioned officer; but, upon the lucky grenadier being made acquainted with what was intended for him, he replied, "That he felt greatly flattered; but being determined to marry a young servant girl he was much attached to, he declined all and every honour intended him."

Velocity of Lightning.—Late and ingenious experiments have proved conclusively that electricity travels with a velocity twice as great as that of light, being at the rate of 24,000,000 miles a minute.

A young man has been sentenced by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, for selling counterfeit lottery tickets, to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

CHINA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON CHUENPEE AND TYKOKTOW FORTS.

From some loose notes with which we have been kindly favoured we have it now in our power to lay before our readers a rough account of the plan of attack on the Chuenpee and Tykoktow Forts; and we hope to be able to convey to them, by our description, a tolerably correct idea of the scenes at Chuenpee on the 7th inst.

The boats were manned and armed, and the Royal Marines of the squadron under Capt. Ellis were ready to land on the morning of the 7th.

The detachments of the 26th and 49th Regiments 37th Madras Native Infantry, and Bengal Volunteers embarked on board the steamers Enterprise and Madagascar, and were conveyed to the point of debarcation and landed in the transports' boats.

Captain Knowles commanded the artillery, having under him Lieutenant the Hon. —— Spenser. The force of this arm consisted of two 24-pounder howitzers and two 6-pounder guns. The guns were worked by the artillery-men, but to each howitzer 30 seamen of the Blenheim were attached, and to the 6-pounders 15 seamen of the ships from which they were landed, to drag them into position. The guns were placed on the ridge of the hill commanding the intrenchment.

The Queen and the Nemesis took up a position, within good shell distance, as the depth of the water allowed, and attacked the fort on the hill, which was soon deserted.

The Calliope, Hyacinth, and Larne, weighed and proceeded above the batteries to be ready to attack in that quarter, and to capture the junks. Captain Herbert commanded this portion of the force.

The Samarang, the Druid, the Columbine, and the Modeste were ordered to make a simultaneous attack on Tykoktow, the object being to dismantle the fort. Captain Scott had charge of this division.

The Madagascar and the Enterprise having landed their troops proceeded to join the Calliope's division.

All the dispositions having been made, and the troops landed at the watering-place to the southward of the island, they formed, and pushed strong covering parties in advance of the guns, and then waited the effect of their fire, as well as that of the squadron; they then marched in two bodies on the hill fort, into which the Queen and the Nemesis had previously thrown some shells; on reaching the intervening valley the stockade opened a fire on the troops, but was soon silenced by the field-pieces, placed, as noticed above, on the ridge of the hill: the troops—the Cameronians and Marines, then pushed forward up the hill and took possession of the fort, whilst the Bengal Volunteers and 57th Madras Native Infantry debouched from the valley to the northward, and then, left shoulders forward, marched round the hill. After driving the Chinese, who made a handsome defence, out of the stockade, the Cameronians and Marines deployed and rushed down the hill on the lower and largest fort, entered the embrasures, and drove all before them, the garrison escaping through the northern gate, when in a few minutes they were intercepted in their *sauve qui peut* retreat by the native troops, who had debouched from the valley, and opened a most destructive fire upon them. This spot, a short distance from the northern gate and beach, was the slaughter-house: it was here the Hiptae, a mandarine of the third class was killed, obstinately refusing quarter from a serjeant of Marines, who ran up to him as his people were carrying him off severely wounded. He cut at the serjeant, who parried the blow with his bayonet, and nearly had the worst of the encounter. The Chinese, with the Cameronians and Marines in their rear, and the native troops in front, rushed into the water to escape, but there fell beneath the united fire of the troops. It should be here remarked that the Chinese do not understand either giving or taking quarter in the European military sense of those conditions. Many of the Chinese, when in the water, fired their matchlocks, at the native troops, and then threw them away and made no submission; but this bite-and-fall-down proceeding the Spahis did not understand, but returned the fire of the Chinese, of course with fatal effect.

The left division, led in splendid style by the Druid, Captain Smith, were in their stations about half past 10 o'clock, a. m., the Druid reserving her fire, although a brisk cannonade was kept up from this extensive fort, until she dropped her anchor, when instantly she poured in a destructive broadside, her example being followed by the other ships as they came up in succession. A landing was effected to storm the fort, but the Chinese obstinately defended themselves at the north gate, being driven by the broadsides from the batteries, but not until a great many of their guns were dismounted or rendered unserviceable. Several personal encounters here took place, and to show the obstinacy of their defence, a mandarin having lost his arms, grappled with an officer of the Modeste, and bit him severely in the arm. The Columbine being on the flank, her batteries enfilading the fort, threw in upon the enemy, who were now firing and retiring, a destructive discharge of grape and canister. In an hour the British flag floated over the fort. The enemy's loss was great, but we are unable to speak accurately as to number. Here, as at Chuenpee, the clothes (padded with cotton) of the killed and wounded, as they fell, were ignited by their matches and ammunition boxes, which they carry in front, and the bodies almost consumed by fire.

Thus fell the forts, stockades, and garrisons of Chuenpee and Tykoktow to Her Britannic Majesty's arms, on the 7th of January, 1841.

The stockades were well and strongly built, but their situation was not well selected, being commanded by the neighbouring hills. They afford a proof of the advance the Chinese have made in the means of defence. From the freshness of the materials employed in their construction, it would appear that they have been erected within these few weeks, while the British plenipotentiary had been negotiating, and had they been held by determined men, or rather skilful soldiers, it would have cost our troops some trouble to take them. As it was, the Marines had a good many men wounded in the attack; and, although exposed to a heavy and galling fire from the field pieces and musketry, the Chinese resolutely defended them for twenty minutes, and it was only a forward movement of the gallant and ever-distinguished Cameronians—not invalids, as they have been elsewhere most egregiously misnamed—and Marines, that induced them to evacuate the works. The deep dry ditch and breastwork of these defences offered no small obstacles to our attacking force. Some amusing scenes occurred whilst our men were struggling who should be the first up the steep and hard clay sides of the dry ditch, proving how totally reckless are British soldiers and sailors "in the day and hour of danger."

During the attack, Major Pratt, of the Cameronians, was seen a long way in advance, under the very defences of the enemy, with admirable coolness quietly making a reconnoitre of their position. The gallant major, on looking through one of the embrasures, saw there was a body of Chinese close to it, when he coolly turned to the only soldier with him, a Marine, and said, "Just shoot me one of these fellows, will you?" The action followed the word, and the rest of the Chinese forthwith retired to a more respectful distance.

We do not expect to find in the construction of Chinese forts any exhibition of engineering skill; they have not had a Vauban. It appears, however, that the materials they employ for the upper part of their works, such as parapets, embrasures, &c., are particularly well chosen for the purpose. It appears to be a composition like chunam, upon which our shot made but little impression. Most of the Chinese guns were of small calibre, the metal wretched iron, and as wretchedly manufactured, a single blow of a hammer to knock off the trunnions; they were all spiked or otherwise destroyed, and most of them were thrown into the sea; the carriages were all burnt. The breastwork and ditches of the stockades escaped with only partial dismantling, but everything within them has been totally destroyed by fire, and the guns removed, with the exception of a long Spanish piece of larger calibre than usual which is lying dismounted as a flanking breastwork commanding the approach from the valley at the base of the hill; had this formidable gun been well served, its shot would have mowed down many of the gallant Cameronians and Marines.

The sites of houses and huts are now only to be distinguished by smoking ruins. The ground over the whole extent of the fortifications is thickly strewn with tattered remnants of clothes, &c.; the Chinese suffered horribly from falling, when wounded, on their burning matches, which set fire to their padded cotton garments and powder flasks, which they wear round their waist, and literally blew them up, and burnt them slowly to death. The burial of these black, mangled corpses, was a fearful spectacle.

The beach, running from Chuenpee Fort down into Anson's Bay, is strewn with the charred timbers of the junks so effectually destroyed by the Nemesis and the boats of the squadron, among which many Chinese corpses are yet lying, January 12, 13, 14. Many of the bodies were large and athletic, much beyond the generality of the natives of this province.

Just over the brow of the rising ground at the landing place of the Chuenpee fort great numbers of the dead lie buried in one large common grave, over whom some careless, thoughtless, "jolly jack tar," has raised a board bearing the following inspiriting inscription:—"This is the road to glory."

The poorer natives do not show any fear at our having taken Chuenpee; numbers of boats are about the fleet, and in many instances the Chinese have returned to seek the bodies of their slain relations, which they have exhumed, and although in a state of decomposition, they are carrying the bodies away in great numbers. But among these exhibitions of filial and fraternal feeling there have been some impostors, seeking their "young brothers," evidently trying to excite the compassion of the officers. Provisions are easily procurable. One old man and woman are the only natives left in the island; they were on the point were death was rifest, but would not abandon the hearth of their fathers; the old man was slightly wounded, but is under the care, as are many of the wounded Chinese, of our surgeons. Great praise is due to these gentlemen for the humane attention they bestowed, as far as was in their power, on the wounded sons of Han.

The following anecdote exhibits the base, cunning, and callous heartlessness of the Chinese character. A charge was brought by them against some of our men of murdering a man; the charge, however, upon investigation was proved to be unfounded, and that, instead of a man, it was a bullock that had been murdered! The Chinese said they could produce the body of the murdered man in proof of their charge; they were required to do so, when they brought a corpse in a state of decomposition, which had evidently been procured for the occasion from the graves in the fort. We have heard of similar charges having been made, and similar proofs having been exhibited, more than once at Whampoa many years ago.

ISLAND OF HONG KONG.—The Island of Hong Kong, of which a description is subjoined, is but a poor affair. That Captain Elliott accepted this island, and about a million and a quarter sterling, payable six years after date, in exchange for the fine island of Chusan, and in liquidation of our heavy claims upon the Chinese Government, would not surprise us, inasmuch as no blunder he could commit would excite our wonder; but we should be indeed astonished were such an arrangement to meet with the approbation of Lord Palmerston and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers.

This island is one of the group of islands at the mouth of the Canton River. It is of granitic formation, and the land rises to some considerable height in the centre of the island. There are several good watering-places on the southern shores, and potatoes and vegetables are cultivated by the inhabitants to a great extent. The anchorage is the best between the Lamma Island and Hong Kong, as there is from ten to twelve fathoms of water. There is also good anchorage in the Ty-tam Bay for small vessels, but the entrance is not good, and there are some dangerous rocks in the course. The entrance into the Northern Channel is through the Ly-ee-mun Channel into Hong Kong Bay, and although several of our Merchantmen have wintered here, the approach through the Lamma Channel is very uncertain, as the depth is continually changing from the great deposit of mud. Ships from Macao pass through the Lantao Channel during the Northern Monsoon, but the navigation of these straits is exceedingly difficult and dangerous. Tyfongs, or gales of wind, prevail along the coast at the equinox, and are very destructive to the native and foreign shipping. This island is badly chosen as a position; it is surrounded by small clusters of islands, and our ships of war will be unable to act amidst these island groups. Small steamers will alone be serviceable, but these must be of very small draught. The cession of this island by the Chinese Government is according to their usual cautious policy, as they will be enabled by their river junks to block up the entrances, and cut of communication from the outer waters. The island is ten miles long, and about five miles broad. The Chinese have two forts on the coast opposite Hong Kong Bay; and the small harbour of Cow-too is much frequented by the coasting junks.

CHINA AND INDIA.

(From the Second Edition of the Times.)

By a second extraordinary express forwarded from Nevers the post-town at which our courier was arrested by the French Post-office authorities, we have this instant received the remainder of our despatches which were there detained, and files of China and India papers down to the last dates. A letter from our correspondent at Bombay, which we subjoin, fully confirms the intelligence published in our first edition, and the papers from which we have made copious extracts, supply many interesting particulars.

BOMBAY, March 1.—The most important intelligence which this mail takes to Europe is that of the arrangement of the preliminaries of peace between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese Chief Commissioner Ke-shen. Those preliminaries are most severely commented on. They were brought about by the bravery of the British expedition. Two forts, Chuenpee and Tykok-tow were attacked on the 7th of Jan. by land and sea, and, after a great slaughter of the Chinese soldiers, taken. On the 8th the squadron moved towards the Bogue forts, and threw some shells into them. Ke-shen, finding that evasions or manœuvring would not suit his purposes any longer, sent then a communication (chop) to Capt. Elliot, offering to negociate in earnest. Interviews with the Chinese agents took place, and on the 20th of Jan. Capt. Elliot addressed two circulars to the British subjects.

The terms accepted by the British Plenipotentiary are looked upon as unworthy of England. Hong Kong may become a good military and naval station; but 1,000,000 of dollars every year for six years are considered insufficient even for the expenses The opium compensation appears to have been thrown overboard altogether. 6,000,000 of dollars every year for six years ought to have been obtained to do justice to all men. The preliminaries do not speak of any redress for injury, or of any security for the future except, indeed, the liberty of official intercourse be considered. There are no commercial arrangements, no tariff, and Hong Kong is to be open to all nations. The preliminaries may not have been sufficiently explained, but, as far as they are known, they excite general dissatisfaction.

Capt. Elliot has appended the following remarks to the published circular, containing an account of the arrangements with the Imperial Commissioner:

"The Plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declare that her Majesty's government has sought for no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British ships and merchants, and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of foreign powers that may resort to her Majesty's possessions.

"Pending her Majesty's further pleasure, there will be no port or other charge to the British government.

"The Plenipotentiary now permits himself to make a few general observations.

"The oblivion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the Queens subjects; indeed it should be remembered that no extent of modification resulting only from political intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people and becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established.

"The Plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and wisdom of the commander of the expedition to China, and to that rare union of ardour, patience, and forbearance, which has distinguished the officers and forces of all arms at all points of occupation and operation.

"He is well assured that the British community will sympathise cordially with him in their sentiments of lasting respect for his Excellency and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate language.

"He cannot conclude without declaring that next to these causes the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith of the very eminent person with whom negociations are still pending.

"CHARLES ELLIOT,
"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary."

CIRCULAR.

"TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

"MACAO, JAN. 20, 1841.

"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary considers it incumbent upon himself to lose no time in assuring the commercial community that he will use his best efforts with her Majesty's government to secure an early and entire advance of their claims for the indemnity.

"And, mindful of the interests of parties in India, he will not fail respectfully to move the Right Hon. the Governor General of India to second these purposes as far as may seem just to his lordship.

"CHARLES ELLIOT,
"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary."

As a rider to the circular of Captain Elliot, announcing the conclusion of preliminary arrangements, Ke-shen, the Imperial Commissioner, has put forth the following document:—

"Ke-shen, a great Minister of State, and Imperial High Commissioner of the second order of hereditary nobility, and acting Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, writes this dispatch for the full information of the Tungche, or Keunmingfoo of Macao.

"The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and, by an official document, have restored Tinghae and Shahee: invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report, and beg (the imperial) favour.

"At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. The former order for stopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is necessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said Tungche, that he may obey accordingly, without opposition. A special despatch."

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., as we have been informed, the British flag was to be hoisted at Hong Kong, and a portion of the force to be disembarked, to take formal possession of the island in the name of her Majesty. The troops were then to re-embark and to remain on board ship until proper quarters were provided for them on shore. Captain Elliot was to proceed in a few days in a steamer up the river to Second Bar, where he was to have an interview with the Imperial Commissioner Ke-shen.—*Canton Press.*

A SAFETY KITE AT SEA.—SANDGATE.—(From a Correspondent)—The wind being south, with strong breezes, a trial was made last week, at Sandgate, of the Mariners' Safety Kite, by W. Walker (late sergeant of the royal horse guards (blue) at present in the mounted revenue guards), before Lieut. Batt, R. N., and several experienced nautical men, and found to answer in every respect the purpose for which it is designed. It may be as well to add, that a wreck having taken place on the 13th of November last, at Dungeness, when two lives were lost, in consequence of the high sea preventing any communication from or to the shore, the idea of a kite on board the wreck, so as to be lowered at will when over the land, first struck Mr. Walker as the most feasible and certain method of rescue. This has been accomplished in such a simple manner that a child might manage it with precision, rising and falling within three feet of the earth, again rising without assistance, carrying out 100 fathoms of line, if necessary. Communication in the instance of shipwreck at Dungeness would have been the means of saving the crew, had a "kite" been on board. Even uninhabited shores might be reached by an ordinary swimmer attaching the line under his arms. A light has been discovered to attach to the tail, which neither wind nor rain will extinguish, to be used at night, so that persons on shore may see its position.

LETTER FROM PRINCE METTERNICH TO ADMIRAL R. STOPFORD, G. C. B.

The following complimentary letter from Prince Metternich was sent to Admiral Stopford, on the close of the war in Syria:—

"Mons. l'Admiral—The brilliant campaign which the united maritime forces of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria have just achieved on the coast of Syria, under the command and wise direction of your Excellency, has terminated the conflict which for so long a period had disturbed the Turkish empire.

"The object of our alliance having been accomplished, the union of the two fleets is no longer necessary; and Admiral Count Bandeira has received orders to resume his pacific flag in the Levant as formerly.

"On the instant of his quitting the English fleet I received the orders of the Emperor, my master, to communicate to your Excellency that his Majesty has experienced the highest satisfaction at the use you made of the squadron which he had placed under your command. His Majesty warmly thanks you, M. l'Admiral, for the glory which he has thereby acquired, and for the friendly relations which you have throughout entertained with his Majesty's commandant.

"I feel happy in communicating to your Excellency the orders of the Emperor, and I take this occasion of having the honour to beg you to receive the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) "METTERNICH.

"Vienna, March 10, 1841.

"To His Excellency M. l'Admiral Stopford."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—Letters from Damascus state that Count Szechenyi has died of the plague in that city.

The Constantinople correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette, under the date of 24th ult., gives the following as the principal points of the representation made to the Ottoman Porte by Austria and Russia, in favour of the Christians of Syria and Palestine.

"1. The two Powers desire that the Sultan should appoint a special Governor for Palestine and the Holy Cities, having his seat of Government at Jerusalem, and the port of Jaffa as his means of communication with the Mediterranean. 2. They demand a suppression of all the vexations to which the Christians have been subjected. 3. An impartial administration of justice. 4. Protection for the pilgrims visiting the Holy Land. 5. A settlement of all the differences between the Greek and Armenian churches. 6. The appointment of a commission to effect this end. 7. The re-establishment of such churches and convents as have been destroyed or damaged."

The Hamburg Correspondent says that letters from Paris, received at Berlin, represent the most perfect good understanding as prevailing between the Cabinet of the Tuileries and the other European Powers on the Eastern question, after conferences between M. Guizot and the ambassadors resident at Paris, in which Count d'Arnim, the Prussian Minister, took an influential part. Official notice of the approaching christening of the Count de Paris has been sent to the Court of Berlin.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MEHEMET ALI AND THE MERCHANTS OF LIVERPOOL.

The following correspondence has recently taken place between the Pacha of Egypt and the merchants of Liverpool, originated by the latter in recognition of the protection afforded by Mehemet Ali to British residents and travellers in Egypt, and particularly at the time when a suspension of amicable intercourse between the Pacha and this country had virtually taken place:—

"TO HIS HIGHNESS THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

"We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, beg to convey to your Highness our admiration and grateful thanks for the uniform protection and kindness manifested by your Highness towards our countrymen for many years past, when travelling through or sojourning in the extensive countries under your rule, and which protection has not been less efficacious than universal.

"These sentiments have been still further enhanced by your Highness's conduct on a recent occasion, when, with that consideration for the welfare of the mercantile interest and the benefit of travellers, and with a magnanimity worthy of the most enlightened policy, your Highness was pleased to allow the free transit of Mails and Passengers through your Country, under circumstances which generally dissever the ties binding mankind together in friendly intercourse, affording thereby a rare exception in such cases to the general rule, a brilliant example to other potentates, and justly deserving, in our estimation, the thanks of the whole civilized world.

"That you may long continue to govern the fertile dominion committed to your charge, in prosperity and peace, devoting to its improvement all the energies of your enlightened mind; and that you may enjoy advanced age in health, honour, and happiness, is our sincere wish.

"Liverpool, February 26, 1841."

"Gentlemen,—His Highness the Viceroy has ordered the undersigned to communicate to the mayor, bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, that their address has reached him.

"The sentiments expressed in that address are highly gratifying to his Highness, who accepts the good wishes thus conveyed to him, and will always exert himself for their realization.

"Mercantile interests and travellers in the countries under the rule of his Highness will always enjoy that effectual protection which is the type of civilization in all nations—and in strictly adhering to his system of civilization even in periods of the greatest difficulty, when his intentions were unknown, his Highness has been faithful to his principles, and has given to his officers and to the people under his government a lesson that will bind them always in more friendly ties to the enlightened people of other nations, for their mutual warfare.

"Amidst the regrets which his Highness sometimes experiences at being unable to realize all the good he meditates, Providence grants him occasionally some consolation, which comes as a soothing balm, and of this nature is the address of the mayor, bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool. The undersigned is charged to express the great satisfaction that it has given to his Highness, and to convey to them his thanks.

"The undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself, gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant.

(Signed) "BOGHOS YOUSSOUFF."

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—It has been decided by the General Commanding in Chief, with the concurrence of her Majesty's government, that Major Gen. Sir George Arthur, whose recall from Toronto had been decided on, in consequence of the recent union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall be continued upon the staff of British North America until further orders.—*United Service Gazette.*

Sir George Arthur has arrived in town from Upper Canada. Sir George transacted business on Saturday at the Colonial office.

BANKING SYSTEM IN AMERICA.—The report on the banks, exhibits a wholesale system of fraud and rascality of the most disgusting nature.

Arrangements are now in progress for raising and organizing an additional number of veteran companies, for exclusive and permanent service in Canada, where they are to be employed upon garrison duty. Their principal strength in rank and file will consist of volunteers from the regiments at present stationed in America, more especially from such of them as are under orders to return home.

CHINA.—It is understood that Lord Palmerston has appointed Wednesday next, at five o'clock, to receive a deputation from the merchants of London on the subject of Capt. Elliott's negociations with the Chinese.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Prince Edward Island, April 14.

Mr. Rae, from the Committee to whom was referred the draught Address relative to Peter M'Callum, Esq., and the mode of appointing Sheriffs, reported, that they had made amendments thereto; and the Address, as amended, was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

To His Excellency Sir CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZROY, *K. H., Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly most respectfully beg your Excellency not to re-appoint Peter McCallum, Esq., to the office of Sheriff, as from his overbearing conduct, and still more for sundry illegal acts done by him in that capacity, manifestly proved before this House, the re-appointing the said Peter M'Callum, would in their opinion not only be inexpedient but dangerous to the peace of the Colony. In offering this suggestion to your Excellency, the House have not the slightest intention to interfere with your Excellency's power as to the appointment of Public officers, they are solely actuated by a desire to conciliate all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this Island to the proper administration of justice under your Excellency's authority.

The House of Assembly would further, with all deference, beg to state, that the continuing the same individuals in the office of High Sheriff for more than one year at a time, has not been the practice of this Colony, though resorted to for the last year, seems neither in unison with the custom of this Colony since it received a constitution, nor with the law and practice of England (and is in direct contradiction to the evident meaning of a Statute of this Island, 26 Geo. III. Cap. 15,) and therefore the House of Assembly would, with all deference, submit to your Excellency as their opinion, that it would be conducive to the impartial administration of justice, that the same individual should not be continued in the office of High Sheriff for more than one year at one time.

Mr. Thomson then moved to amend the said Report, by leaving out the words "and still more from sundry "illegal acts done by him in that capacity, "manifestly proved before this House."

The House divided on motion of amendment.

Yeas—10. Nays 10.—The numbers being equal the Speaker gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment.

FRIDAY, April 16.

Mr. Secretary Haviland delivered the following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

C. A. FITZ ROY, Lieut. Governor.

In answer to the Address of the House of Assembly, praying that Peter McCallum, Esq., may not be "re-appointed to the office of Sheriff"—and that "the same individuals may not be continued in the office of High Sheriff more than one year, at one time."

The Lieut. Governor regrets that the House of Assembly should have thought it necessary to remonstrate against the re-appointment of Mr. M'Callum, upon so vague and indefinite an accusation as that of "overbearing conduct."

With regard to the continuance in office of the High Sheriffs from year to year—while the Lieut. Governor cannot concur with the House of Assembly in their construction of the Statute of the 26th Geo. 3 cap. 15—he deems it inexpedient to explain to the House of Assembly his reasons for adopting the course pursued in the neighbouring Colonies of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, in the appointment of Sheriffs; and he must continue to exercise his own discretion in a matter which concerns the Prerogative of the Crown, and for which he alone is responsible.

Government House, 16th April. 1841.

Fresh Garden and Flower SEEDS.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of superior SEEDS, of the growth of 1840, from the United States, which are now opened for sale at the Circulating Library, Germain street.

16th April. A. R. TRURO.

☞ A selection of choice Seeds also hourly expected from London.

N. B.—Splendid DOUBLE DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, and other BULBOUS ROOTS, Choice FLOWER SEEDS &c. &c.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 14, 1841.

☞ The Chronicle Office is removed, in consequence of the late Fire, to the store of N. Merritt, Esquire, in Water street, over the store of Messrs. Milby & Thomas.

WE have no later European intelligence during the past week.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We beg to call the attention of the Public, to the spirit now arousing throughout the Province generally, against the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and to the Resolutions and Petitions drawn up in the Counties of King's and Charlotte, which will be found in this day's paper. For some weeks past many of our respectable citizens have been contemplating about petitioning His Excellency the Governor for the dismissal of the Legislative body; an example is now set before them by the two Counties above named, and there need only be a petition drawn up for the same laudable purpose, when the hundreds of respectable residents will cheerfully sign their names.

"The New Brunswick Agriculturist."—This is a new Publication, to be edited by Doctor Bayard, and printed in the first week of every month at the low rate of five shillings per annum. It contains 24 pages, octavo—is neatly printed by Mr. R. Shives, and promises to be a useful work to those engaged in the science of Agriculture.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public Meeting held at the Exchange on Wednesday, 12th May, inst., at noon, pursuant to notice given by James White, Esq. High Sheriff of this City and County, in consequence of a requisition made to him by a number of Magistrates, Freeholders and others, for the purpose of taking into consideration the reported contemplated alterations by Her Majesty's Government in the duties on timber and deals, when imported into the United Kingdom; he stated the aforesaid object, called the meeting to order, and moved that the Hon. Charles Simonds do take the chair.

The Honorable Charles Simonds in the chair.

Moved by Wm. Walker, Esq. and seconded, that I. Woodward, Esq. be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the subject, when the following Resolutions were moved by J. R. Partelow, Esq. and seconded by F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting have learnt with deep concern, from the reply of His Excellency the Governor General to a deputation of Canadian merchants, that the subject of withdrawing the sound protection enjoyed by the North American Colonies in their staple export trade to the mother country, is likely again to be agitated in the Imperial Parliament.

Resolved, That such an announcement of the probable intention of Her Majesty's Government, cannot but be received by the important interests connected with that trade in these Provinces with deep solicitude and great alarm, inasmuch as no advices have reached the Colony from the United Kingdom of such a measure being at all in contemplation, and consequently, serious doubts arise whether any remonstrance or representation against a project, which must inevitably lead to the most disastrous results to the prosperity of her Majesty's Loyal North American subjects and to the Commercial Marine of the British Empire, can reach the Imperial Parliament before the same may be adopted and become a Law of the Land.

Resolved, That after the withdrawal of the measure in 1835, these Provinces had no reason to apprehend that any alteration would be made in those protective duties, without, at least, giving the numerous interests connected with the trade, an opportunity of being heard.

Resolved, That a Petition be prepared to the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of embodying the grounds taken up in the former representations on this vital subject, both by the Legislature and Mercantile associations.

The foregoing Resolutions were adopted, and thereupon moved by Wm. Hammond, Esq. that a committee be appointed to prepare Petitions to the Home Government, based on the said Resolutions; and that Messrs. J. R. Partelow, John Pollock, I. Woodward, John Duncan, and F. A. Wiggins, be a committee for that purpose.

Moved by F. A. Wiggins, Esq. and seconded—Resolved, that this meeting confidently expect that the different Counties in this Province, and the other North American Provinces, will not fail to urge on Her Majesty's Government the ruinous consequences that will inevitably ensue if any alteration should take place in the present protection given to these colonies in the wood trade.

Mr. Partelow moved that Mr. Simonds leave the chair, and Mr. Pollock take the same.

Moved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon. Mr. Simonds for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE.—It is indeed pleasing for us to notice the very great popularity this valuable work has attained, since it was first issued from the press, in New York, a few months ago; and particularly so because the author of it is a native of St. John, and born and brought up among us. Never has there been a work published on this side of the Atlantic, that has so many highly respectable and talented recommendatory notices from the first men of the Union, and we believe no work ever reached the same circulation in so short a time—*Twenty thousand copies* having passed out of the hands of the publisher, through six several editions; and the seventh is now about to be issued. All the literary papers in New York speak of it in the strongest terms of approval; and the publisher of the *New World* has offered it as a present to subscribers, who shall take the paper under certain terms. The editor says "our readers are requested to read the handsome proposition made by the Publisher, in his department of the paper—it is liberal, and cannot fail to afford general satisfaction, since it places within the reach of every subscriber to the New World, a most valuable and pleasing work. Sears' Pictorial Bible should be found in every family circle, for its pages impart delight to the old and the young. It is a fountain of pure and wholesome recreation." The second volume of this valuable compilation will soon be issued from the press; which the author has spared no expence to make cheap, valuable, and entertaining to the capacities of all classes. Both in this Province and in Nova Scotia, the circulation and demand are daily increasing; which goes strongly to prove that native talent shall not go unrewarded, and we have no doubt that the day is not far distant when every family in the Province will provide themselves with a copy of this concise description of scenes in the Holy Land.—*Com.*

PUBLIC MEETING AT ST. STEPHEN.

A Public Meeting, called by requisition of 40 inhabitants of the Parish of St. Stephen was held on the 24th ult., "to express their views and opinions upon the expenditure of the Public Money, by the House of Assembly at their late sessions, and the matters connected therewith." The following proceedings were taken at the meeting:

James Frink, Esq. having been called to the chair and Mr. D. Sullivan nominated secretary,

J. N. Clarke, Esq. moved the first resolution, seconded by A. Campbell, Esq. and *Resolved* As the opinion of this meeting that the appropriations of the Provincial Revenue should not exceed its annual receipts, except upon some extraordinary emergency.

Moved by G. J. Thompson, Esq. seconded by M. Pingree,

Resolved, That this meeting cannot in the existing state of the Provincial revenue, justify the House of Assembly in granting £500 a year in addition to the sum agreed upon after mature deliberation for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor; neither can they pass unnoticed the extraordinary grant made at the last Sessions of about £1800 currency for the purpose of purchasing a Service of Plate to be tendered to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, as in their opinion, no circumstance has arisen to warrant so extravagant an expenditure of the Public Money.

Moved by A. Campbell, Esq. seconded by G. J. Thompson.

Resolved, That this Meeting highly disapprove of the principle of appointing Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, to offices of pecuniary emolument involving the collection of Revenue, on the expenditure of Sums of Money first voted and afterwards audited by the House of Assembly. That they consider such appointments unconstitutional and as striking at the independence of Members and subjecting them to an influence wholly inconsistent with a firm unflinching discharge of their important duties to their constituents.

Moved by Mr. D. Upton, seconded by Mr. W. Campbell.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Meeting, that a majority of the present House of Assembly has justly forfeited the confidence of the County by a course of conduct equally at variance with the Legislature of local official responsibility and with the feelings and interest of the Public.

PUBLIC MEETING AT HAMPTON.

At a Public Meeting held at Hampton Ferry on Saturday the 8th inst., to consider the propriety of petitioning his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the House of Assembly, JOHN BARBARIE, Esq. was called to the Chair and WILLIAM EARLE appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were introduced and *unanimously* agreed too:—

Whereas several Members of the present House of Assembly have received lucrative appointments through the influence of the Executive Council, thereby tending to give the Executive at all times a majority in the House of Assembly upon any measure however repugnant to public interest, and in violation of a resolution of a former House of Assembly of which they were Members, Therefore

Resolved, That we view the aforessid innovation as tending to subvert public justice, by introducing a system of bribery and corruption in the Legislature, without a parallel in the annals of this Province.

Resolved, That the present system of appointing Members of the Legislature as Supervisors of roads and other offices, whereby a large amount of the public money is placed in their hands for expenditure, thus exhibiting the anomaly of Members voting the people's money to themselves, and subsequently sitting as Members of the Legislature auditing their own accounts, is at variance with every principle of justice and tending to introduce a profuse and lavish expenditure of the public money.

Resolved, That in consequence of the aforesaid system being pursued by the present House of Assembly, the Province has from a state of prosperity and a surplus revenue, been plunged in a debt, which will require the most strict economy in a future House of Assembly to liquidate.

Resolved, That the late grant of £1500 to purchase a service of Plate for his Excellency Sir John Harvey at the present time, when the Province is burthened with a heavy debt, and the Legislature necessitated to resort to new articles of Taxation, is without a precedent, and calls for the most unqualified disapprobation of the public.

Resolved, That if the present improvident system of expenditure adopted by the Legislature is continued until the expiration of seven years, (the time allowed by law for the duration of said House of Assembly,) the Province must inevitably become bankrupt and public credit destroyed.

Resolved, That in consequence of the many improvident grants of the public money with the selfish and interested motives which appears to have actuated the Members of the House of Assembly since their election to that situation, shows they are divested of every patriotic principle, and have therefore, forfeited the confidence of their constituents.

Resolved. That a Petition be forthwith prepared, based upon the foregoing Resolutions, to be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, praying his Excellency to dissolve the present House of Assembly.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Petition agreeable to the above Resolutions.

Resolved, That the said Petition be handed through the County for signatures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be signed bp the Chairman and Secretary and published in the *Chronicle* and *Herald*.

Resolved, That John Barbarie Esq. leave the Chair and that Wm. Frost take the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

JOHN BARBARIE, *Chairman.*
W. EARLE, *Secretary.*

The Committee appointed to prepare the Petition submitted the following, which was unanimously agreed to and signed by upwards of Fifty individuals then present, consisting of the most influential persons of this Parish.

PETITION.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick:—

WE Her Majesty's loyal subjects of King's County, in the Province of New Brunswick, most cordially congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival and assumption of the administration of the Government of this Province, and we can assure your Excellency of our unabated attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government, and our zealous support to Her Representative in every measure which may have a tendency to cement that loyalty which Her Majesty's subjects in New Brunswick are proud to acknowledge, and which may also have for its object the prosperity and happiness of their native Province. But at the same time they cannot disguise from your Excellency the dissatisfaction prevalent throughout the country, and the disappointment they have experienced in the Representatives of the people, who notwithstanding their professions of Patriotism and Reform in retrenching the expenditure of the public money, and alledged desire to relieve the public from any unnecessary burthen, have increased those burthens, and augmented the expenditure of the Provincial funds beyond any former period. They have by their improvident grants squandered large sums of money without any apparent advantage to the public and have by their incapacity in managing the finances of the Country incurred a heavy debt upon the Province, notwithstanding they had a large surplus Revenue at their disposal at the time of their election to the responsible situation they now hold. And that several Members of the Legislature have also through the influence they had with the Executive Council been appointed to the important situation of Supervisors of Roads, &c., where large sums of money are placed in their hands, and they eventually sit in judgment upon their own accounts, which is considered as an anomaly not to be tolerated in an enlightened and impartial Government: and we have no hesitation in stating to your Excellency, that if the present House is continued until the expiration of the term assigned by Law, the Province must inevitably become Bankrupt and public credit at an end. We can also assure your Excellency that in consequence of the interested views or incapacity of the present Representatives they have forfeited the confidence of their constituents; we therefore, as the only alternative in the above case, earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to dissolve the present

Esq. seconded by G. J.

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designation of the *Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.*

The Rules and Regulations for the future governance of the Society were then submitted, and adopted, when twenty-five persons became members.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously chosen office bearers:—

Captain Beer, R. N., President,
Samuel Freeze, Esq. Vice President,
A. C. Evanson, Esq., Secretary,
Mr. Daniel Sheck, Treasurer.

John C. Vail, Esq. Mr. Wm. Coates, John H. Ryan, Esq. Samuel M'Cully, Mr. Wm. M'Leod, A. W. M'Arthur, John King, Isaac Foshay, John Murray, John O. Arnold, Richard Roach, Daniel Campbell, Enoch Dole, *Managing Committee.*

This meeting was then adjourned to the 1st day of May.

The Committee of Management met this day for the purpose of appropriating the Funds of the present year, when among other things it was—

Resolved, That two Bulls and four Rams of the most approved breeds be introduced this season for the benefit of the Society.

A strong feeling was manifested towards the objects contemplated for the future operations of the Society, and twenty-two additional names were added to the list, making in all forty-seven Members.

It was also Resolved, That a Cattle Fair be held on the premises of Mr. Daniel Sheck, on the third Tuesday in June next; and that another be held on the premises of Mr. James Roach, in Studholm, on the third Tuesday of October next.

It was supposed that the Funds of the Society would be so much increased by the next year, that the Committee would be enabled to import a blood Horse. A. C. EVANSON, *Secretary.*

Sussex Vale, 1st May, 1841.

[*From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, May 12.*]

The Supervisors of the Great Roads and Commissioners of Bye Roads and Bridges, are hereby directed to transmit to this Office, on or before the tenth day of October next, regular Accounts, with Vouchers of their several disbursements from the Appropriations of the current year, upon the Roads and Bridges entrusted to their management. The attention of the Commissioners of Bye Roads is also particularly called to the sixth section of the Act of the last Session "to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges": and such of them as are entrusted with the expenditure of money to the amount of £250, are further required forthwith to transmit to this Office proper Bonds, with two competent Sureties, in double the amount of the sum to be expended, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

Secretary's Office, May 10, 1841.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 7th *May*, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Col. Richard Hayne, of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, to be His Excellency's Provincial Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut. Col. the Honorable W. H. Robinson, resigned.

1st Battalion Charlotte County Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant James Stinson, vice Boyd, promoted, (Rifle Company,) dated the 7th May, 1841.

Ditto, John M'Curdy, vice Grant, who retires with his rank, dated 8th May, 1841.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Henry Hitchings, dated 7th May, 1841.

John Treadwell, Gent., 1st Lieutenant Rifles, vice Stinson, promoted, dated 8th May, 1841.

James Kempt Boyd, Gent., 2d Lieutenant Rifles, dated 9th May, 1841.

John M'Donald, Gent., 2d Lieutenant, dated 10th May, 1841.

William Mellency, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sea Fencible company, vice George M'Culloch, who retires with his rank, dated 11th May, 1841.

Henry Frye, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sea Fencibles, dated 12th May, 1841.

Ensign George Simpson, vice M'Curdy, promoted, 13th May.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

John Bradford, Gent., vice Simpson, promoted, 13th May, 1841.

Alexander Gilmour, Gent., vice Hitchings, promoted, 14th May, 1841.

Samuel T. Gove, Esquire, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon, 7th May, 1841.

By Command.
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, 11th May, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

With reference to the Militia General Order of the 16th November, 1840, (requiring Officers Commanding Battalions to furnish the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces, with correct returns of the number, state and condition of the Arms and Accoutrements in possession of their respective Corps,) it has been found that many cases of omission have occurred.

Commanding Officers of Corps therefore who have failed to comply with the Order above alluded to, are required forthwith to send in their Returns, in order that the Quarter Master General may be enabled to prepare a General Return of all Arms and Accoutrements belonging to the Militia, for the information of the Lieut. Governor, preparatory to the approaching Inspection.

Commanding Officers will also report whether they have caused to be erected any and what places of safe deposit, (or Arm Houses) for the reception and security of the Arms.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

HALIFAX, May 8.—Major General Sir *J. Harvey*, K. C. B., and K. C. H., arrived in this city on Thursday evening, as we anticipated, from New-Brunswick, and was received with a suitable salute from the citadel. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Harvey, family, and suite, and by Capt. Tryon, Brigade Major, Mrs. Tryon, and Captain Nugent, 36th Regt. Sir John and Lady Harvey are at present the guests of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Viscountess Falkland, at the Government House. Sir John's family and suite are staying at the Masonic Hall. It is said that the gallant General intends to remain at Halifax, in command of the Troops, until the arrival of his successor, Sir Jeremiah Dickson.

The handsome sum of £207 10 0 has been subscribed by various Indian tribes, inhabiting the upper part of the Province, towards the re-construction of Brock's monument. It has been paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Funds at Toronto. *Woodstock Telegraph.*

NAVAL DEFENCE.—The following is a statement of the armament adopted for the United States ship Pennsylvania:—Lower gun deck, 28 long 32 pounders and 5 Paixhan guns, and Paixhan shot are thrown from an 80 pounder. Middle gun deck, 30 long 32 pounders and 4 Paixhan guns. Spar deck, thirty-two 32 pound carronades and 4 medium 32 pound guns. Total 138. Weight of metal of one broadside, near 2496 pounds.

A Proper Verdict.—A man who broke his leg two years since, has brought a suit against Dr. Lurzenberg, one of the most distinguished physicians of New Orleans, for damage in $25,000, for not setting his limb straight.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1841.

A terrible, and to several persons, a fatal disaster occurred in this city at 6 o'clock this evening. The steamboat Henry Eckford, was just starting from the foot of Cedar street with a lake boat in tow, for Albany; the escape of steam had just been stopped when the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, and swept her whole machinery and upper work,—engine, piston, walking beams, shafts, pilot-house, deck cabin, &c. instantly into the river.

Two persons were killed outright. One was the Captain of the boat in tow; he was struck on the head by a fragment of the cylinder; his head and shoulders were horribly mangled. The other was a fireman.

The Captain of the Eckford, who was on deck at the time of the explosion, was blown more than sixty feet into the river; one leg was broken, and he is otherwise terribly injured. His wife, who was in the cabin at the time of the explosion, was completely saturated with water from the feeding cylinder, but was not seriously injured.

Another of the firemen was seriously injured. It is said that three or four persons are missing. Several who are yet alive cannot probably long survive.

It is impossible to say at present what was the immediate cause of this horrible calamity, though most likely gross carelessness will be found to have produced it. The U. S. Steamboat Inspector, too, will probably bear some share of the responsibility.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Mr. McLeod arrived in this city from Lockport on Sunday night in custody of the Sheriff of Niagara County. He was brought here on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Supreme Court, which is now in session. It is said that his case will be brought up for a hearing tomorrow (Thursday) when an application will be made to the court to discharge him from custody.

The Commercial Advertiser of Monday has the following article in relation to the points in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. If the information be correct—and it is given with an air of authority—there is good reason to hope for a speedy settlement of the difficulties:—

"If we are rightly informed it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no farther opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on under the jurisdiction of New York, without interference either by the British Minister or the national Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the national Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party to the dispute.—Those six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

Such we understand to be the arrangement agreed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact of a convention being signed, will prove authentic."—*Old Countryman.*

☞NOTICE.

THE term of Co-Partnership of LEWIS W. DURANT & Co., as Proprietors of the *Chronicle*, Newspaper, expired on the first day of May, 1841.—all persons having demands against the establishment will please present them for adjustment, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to LEWIS W. DURANT, who is duly authorized to receive the same. The Establishment will still be re-conducted as heretofore under the firm of Lewis W. Durant & Co.

Chronicle Office, Water Street, May 14, 1841.

☞ Our Subscribers in the Country are informed that their Accounts will be forwarded at an early day; and we have particularly to request that they will pay the amount of their respective accounts immediately, into the hands of the nearest Agent.

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in advance for the Chronicle from 1st May, will save the discount, and very much oblige us by doing so.

L. W. D. & CO.

Married.

On Sunday morning, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Charles Clerke, to Anne, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas Holmes, all of this city.

On Saturday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Christopher Turner, to Miss Ann Graham, both of this city.

On Thursday the 6th instant, by the Rev. C. Milner, Mr. John T. P. Wills, of this city, to Emeline Amelia, sixth daughter of John Whitman, Esq. of the Parish of Westfield, King's County.

On Monday 3d of May, at Little River, by the Rev. William Walker, Mr. John Watson, to Miss Mary Ann Boggs, both of Carleton.

At Charleville, (Ireland,) on the 12th April, by the Rev. Joseph R. Cotter, John Gillis, Esq. of St. John, New-Brunswick, to Susan Maria, second daughter of the late John Whyte, Esq., of Dublin.

Died.

On Friday, in the 16th year of her age, of consumption, Jane, eldest daughter of Robert W. Crookshank, Esq.

On Sunday last, after a very severe illness of only two days, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Harbell, aged 12 years.

On Sunday evening, aged three weeks, John, infant son of Mr. W. G. Lawton, of this city.

At Eastport, on the 7th inst. of consumption, Jane, wife of Capt. John R. Phelan, of ship Leander, of this port, in the 32d year of her age, a kind and affectionate partner and friend, and deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Carleton, on Friday the 30th ult. Mary Thomson, eldest daughter of Mr. John Clark, Junior, aged eight years.

At Carleton, on Saturday 1st inst. Henry, infant son of Mr. James Dutten, aged 5 months.

At Bathurst, Gloucester County, on the 16th ult. Martha, wife of Capt. M'Alpin, aged 22 years.

At Tabisintac, on the 25th ult. Mrs. Charlotte Hierlihy, in the 89th year of her age, after a lingering illness. Mrs. H was an old and much respected inhabitant, and was the third British settler on the banks of the Miramichi.

At the same place, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Jane Markness, in the 71st year of her age. She was a native of Dumfries, and emigrated to this country about eighteen months since.

At Cocaigne, on the 17th ult. Ann, widow of the late Capt. Howard, in the 80th year of her age.

At Annapolis, on the 25th of April, Ann Maria Hennigar, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas R. Spurr, in the 17th year of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 4th inst., Mr. William Segee, aged 73 years, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

On Friday the 30th April, at her residence in Kingsclear, of a short but painful illness, which she bore with christian resignation to the will of her Divine Master, Mary, relict of Mr. John Barker, late of Kingsclear, in the 77th year of her age.

At Tamiscouta Barracks on Wednesday the 14th ult. Lieut. John Turner, 56th Regt.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived. 8th—sch'r Napoleon, Caleff, Philadelphia, 10—to order, flour and corn—Gem, Pike, New-York, 9—D. J. M'Laughlin, flour, wheat, rum, &c.

10th—Steamer North America, Mabee, Boston, 40 hours—J. Whitney, assorted cargo.

11th—Brig James Hay, Howard, New-York—D & F. Leavitt, flour, &c—P. I. Nevins—, Baltimore—S. Hersey, wheat.—Charlotte Ann, Vroom, Philadelphia—T. W. Robertson flour, &c.—St. Mary, Pearce, Baltimore—John Hammond, flour, &c.—Melville, Kent, New-York, 10—N. Meritt, assorted cargo.

13th schr Tenzer, Greenlaw, New York, 5; Thomas & Sandull, assorted cargo—Gov. Francis, Shaw, Alexandria, 17; Ratchford and Brothers, flour and bread.—Fame, Kinney, Halifax; rum, sugar, &c.

14th, schr Shamrock, Pickanee, Halifax, 7; John Wishart, sugar and flour.—Wave, Rogers, Baltimore, 7; H. Gilbert, wheat.—Barmer, Quigley, Boston, 4; J & R Robinson, assorted cargo.—Collector, Anderson, Boston, 5, do.—Sarah Jane, Woodman, Nassau, 20, tobacco and logwood.

CLEARED.

Ship Mersey, Mather, Cork, timber and deals—H. J. & D. Mackay; Ganges, Blyth, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Bee, Mitchell, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Letters from whale ship Margaret Rait, dated 18th January, report her within two days sail of cape Horn, with 55 bbls. sperm oil, 3 mo. out, all well.

LOSS OF A VESSEL IN THE ICE.—The barque Stardona, Robinson, master, from Liverpool G. B. bound to Montreal, with a valuable cargo of tea and dry goods, sunk among the Icebergs off Cape Ray, N F. on the 24th April (at midnight)—the captain and crew (17 in number) took to their boats and succeeded in reaching Cape Ray, from whence they were taken on the 28th by the Amr. brigt. Franklin, and arrived at Pictou, NS. on 3d May.

Cork, April 3.—The Westmorland from London, bound to St. John, N. B., put in here to-day, with loss of maintopsail yard, fore and maintopsails, &c. during a severe gale, having bore up from long. 17.—[The Westmorland sailed again on the 11th.]

Quebec, April 30.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SEA.—Yesterday evening about ten o'clock, the fast sailing ship *Vere*, Capt. Willis, arrived in port after a short passage of 27 days from Poole. Captain W. reports that he met a great quantity of ice in the gulf, but none in the river. It will be remembered that the *Vere* was the first vessel from sea at this port last year, having arrived on the 25th April.

Captain Swinburn, of the *Great Britain*, reports that he left Falmouth on the 27th March; during the passage he did not see any ship but the *Vere*. The first ice he met with was on the Banks; met more between St. Peter and St. Paul; never saw the gulf so full of ice; took a northern channel and avoided it, and the river clear all the way up.

The Vere passed the Great Britain off Point des Monts. We understand that last year the Vere passed the same vessel off Gaspe.

Yesterday forenoon, the bark *Countess Mulgrave*, Captain Gibson, which wintered at Goose Island, arrived in port.

The bark *Robert Alexander Parke*, Captain P. Herdman, lately built at this port, has made one of the shortest passages that has ever been made from Savannah to Liverpool.

POST OFFICE,
St. John, 12th May, 1841.

THE Mail to meet the sailing of the *Britannia*, for England will be closed on saturday next, 15th inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. HOWE, *Postmaster.*

☞ The POST-OFFICE is removed to the stone Building, opposite the Bank of British North America.

Sears' Pictorial Illustrations
of THE BIBLE; consisting of
Views in the Holy Land.

A FEW Copies of this useful and entertaining Work, can still be obtained at the Book stores of W. Reynolds, Cross-street; Mr. Fraser, Victoria Book store, Market Square; W. L. Avery, Prince Wm. street; and at the Hat and Fur store of G. & E. Sears, King-street. Price only TWO DOLLARS.
May 14, 1841.

COALS! COALS!

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

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

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

T. L. NICHOLSON.
May, 14.—3m.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in the second store, SANDS' Arcade, formerly occupied by Faulkner & Wheeler, where he will keep on hand a choice selection of the best *Wines, Liquors*, &c., &c., Also, *Pastry & Sandwiches*, &c., may be had at all times by those friends who will favour him with a call. A. COLLINS.
May 14.

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, an indented Apprentice named *John Doyle*. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing, trusting or harboring said Apprentice, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted.—Doyle is about eighteen years of age, and stout built, was discharged from the Penitentiary on the 11th inst., and has not since returned to my employ. M. THOMPSON.
St. John, May 14, 1841.—News, 3 w.

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

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

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

From the fact of the Impervious Compound and the prepared Black Varnish, containing not the slightest degree of acid, it is peculiarly well adapted for dipping paper in for Ships' Bottoms, as it is well known not to act upon metals.
May 14, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber, via Liverpool, and now Landing from the "Emerald":

12 PUNS. of Irish WHISKEY, to which the attention of Dealers in the article, as well as private consumers are particularly requested:

Also received by the "Alexander Edmond" from Liverpool:

Boxes of SOAP; do. CANDLES; Kegs of Blasting POWDER; Casks of Tumblers and Glasses; Boxes Tin PLATES; Stone BOTTLES; Bed CORDS; Shoe Thread, &c.

Expected to arrive hourly, by the "Volunu" from Greenock:

11 Hhds. of first quality **Loaf Sugar,**—other Goods to arrive from London.

☞ As the above have all been bought for ready money, and in the best markets, the subscriber is prepared to sell at the lowest market prices while Landing, or at his Store in Water street, two stores north of the Ferry Boat landing, lately occupied by Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear.
May 7. J. O'DONELLY.

☞ *The above mentioned Whiskey will be landed To-morrow, Saturday, 15th inst. at Paddock's wharf, and sold low to save storage.* May 14.

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their fire proof store, lately occupied by W. H. Street, Esq. in Water street—

25 HHDS. very choice SUGAR;
15 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
21 Puncheons strong CUBA RUM;
17 ditto ditto St. Croix ditto;
150 cases Hollands; 300 barrels Navy Bread;
50 barrels Pilot Bread; 50 kegs Lard (in bond.)
350 bolts bleached Leith Canvas, No. 1 to 8;
1 case Irish Linens; 1 bale ditto Shirtings;
1 bale Scotch Homespuns; 1 do. stripes and Checks; 1 do. Towels, Table Cloths, &c.
1 case Brown Hollands;
With sundry other Dry Goods, &c. &c.
May 7. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Deals, Boards, and Shingles.

The subscriber offers for sale the following articles on reasonable terms:

600,000 superficial Feet Bright DEALS;
300 M. inch and half inch BOARDS;
150 „ Sawed Pine SHINGLES;
100 „ „ Cedar „
100 „ Pine and Spruce shoved SHINGLES;
150 „ shipping Pine Boards.
April 30. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

SPRING GOODS,

By the "Emerald" from Liverpool.

THE subscribers have received part of their Liverpool and Manchester GOODS by the ship Emerald, which will be opened early in the next week. The remainder with their London Goods daily expected.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.
May 14. *Old Stand, North Wharf.*

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

On Consignment;

Crown Window Glass, Patent ROPE, *For Shrouds and Backstays:*

110 CASES, 6250 feet 9x7; 90 Cases 3625 feet 10x8;

50 Cases	2,000	Feet	11x9,	
80 „	3,125	„	12x10,	
25 „	1,000	„	14x10,	
10 „	375	„	14x11,	
20 „	750	„	15x11,	
20 „	750	„	16x12,	
20 „	750	„	17x12.	

8 Coils Patent SHROUDING, STAYS & BACKSTAYS, of 6½, 7, and 7½ inches.

Which the subscriber offers for sale at the Warehouse on reasonable terms.
May 14. W. P. RANNEY.

Seville Bitter Oranges for Marmalade.

5 BOXES Seville Bitter Oranges for Marmalade; 250 do. sweet Oranges; 60 do. LEMONS, in fine order.
may 14.—3w. JOHN G. SHARP.

FOSTER'S

SHOE STORE

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

New Boots and Shoes,

Per ship *Emerald*, from Liverpool—Just Arrived:

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

Also, per steamer North America, from Boston:

Ladie's, Gentlemen's, Girl's and Children's India Rubber Shoes, of all sizes and qualities.
For sale Wholesale and Retail.
May 14, 1841. S. K. FOSTER.

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

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he still continues to purchase old Silver at 4s. per oz.; old Copper at 6d. per lb.; Brass at 4d. per lb.; old Lead at 1½d.; and old Iron at ½d per lb.—He further states that he will not purchase from any person or persons under the age of maturity, and that they must identify that they are legally entitled to dispose of the same, and give in their names and places of abode.

☞Constantly on hand,—Cloths, Ready-made new and second hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.
JOHN G. LEESON.
Saint John, 7th May, 1841.

The Subscribers

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

Sancton & Crookshank.

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

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

Mocha Coffee, Goshen Cheese, Honey--Dew Tobacco, &c.

Received yesterday, per *North America* from Boston

CASKS of Goshen CHEESE, packages of Real Mocha COFFEE, and Preston's Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa and Cocoa Paste, Cases fresh Sardines, Currants, Dried Apples, Guava Jelly, and a superior *Chewing* TOBACCO, &c. &c.

SOON EXPECTED.—An invoice of Wine Crackers, Soda and other kinds.

JOHN SEARS, No. 12 King st.
April 30. (late *Alexander's.*

NEW GOODS.

Received ex "Caxton" from Liverpool:—

24 BALES containing—Blue and White Water TWIST, Grey and White SHIRTING, Cantoons, Silesia, Fancy PRINTS, Chintz FURNITURES, Roll'd JACCONETTS, Regatta STRIPE; Bed TICK; Color'd COUNTERPANES, &c. L. H. DEVEBER,
May 7.—3w. (Conr.) *Market Square.*

Spring Goods by the Emerald,
FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE subscribers have received part of their Liverpool and Manchester Goods by the ship *Emerald*, which will be opened early in the next week. The remainder with their London Goods daily expected.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.
May 7. *Old Stand, North Wharf.*

White Lead, Oil, &c.

FOR SALE by the subscribers at their Store in Ward-street—A quantity of No. 1 & 2 White LEAD, Yellow, Red and Green PAINT; boiled & Raw Linseed OIL, in small packages; PUTTY in small casks and bladders; Barrels COAL TAR; Barrels Wilmington TAR and PITCH; fresh ground OATMEAL; 10 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; Hhds. of Molasses.
May 7 1841. CRANE & M'GRATH.

☞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.

Removal.

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS removed his GROCERY and TEA Establishment, to the New Store corner of Prince Wm. street, near the Commercial Bank—where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of

Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Pickles, Soup, &c. AT REDUCED PRICES.

Daily expected from London Liverpool and Glasgow, A fresh supply of Refined Sugar, Candles, Cheese, Soap, Confections, Spices, &c.

From Boston and Philadelphia:

Coffee, Corn Brooms, Crackers, Fruit, &c., all of which will be sold at lowest market rates.
7th May, 1841.

D. M'MILLAN'S BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., are removed to the shop, first door south of the Market square, in Prince William street, opposite the store of Wm. Hammond, Esq.

JUST ARRIVED—19 Bales Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper. Books and Stationary daily expected. May 7.

REMOVAL.—ALEXANDER, BARRY & Co. have removed to their Fire Proof Brick Building in Nelson street Alley, North Wharf. *May 7.*

REMOVAL.—The subscriber has removed to his Fire Proof Brick store in Nelson street.
May 7. WM. CARVILL.

H. J. & D. MACKAY, have removed to the Brick Building in Nelson street, owned by D. J. M'LAUGHLAN, Esq. May 7.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to the Wooden Building lately erected on Robertson's Wharf, (heretofore known as Donaldson's Wharf,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Ship Chandlery, of every description.
May 7. WM. ROBERTSON.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS have removed their business for a few days to the building on the East side of Prince William street, formerly the Commercial Bank. *May 7.*

Removal.

JOHN BOWES has removed his Stock of DRY GOODS to the *New-Brunswick House*, King street, where he will as usual sell cheap for cash. Spring Goods daily expected. May 7.

WANTED immediately, An experienced head WAITER and a CHAMBER MAID, for a Public Hotel. Apply at the Circulating Library, St. John, or at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. The highest wages will be given. *May 7.*

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into Professional Co-Partnership.
HENRY COOK.
THOMAS S. WETMORE.
Germain street, 1st May, 1841. 6w

TO LET,

A BRICK **STORE** in Water-street, with extensive Cellerage—Also, a Shop and 3 Lofts of Storage in the Arcade, immediately over the store in Water-street. Apply to
April 30.—5t JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, to arrive, a Lot of best Velinhelli sized Ray SLATES.
April 30. H. J. & D. MACKAY.

For Sale or Charter.

THE Fast sailing Brig **Globe**, of the burthen of 200 tons, old measurement; is one year old, Iron Fixtures, and built of excellent materials.—Will be sold low if applied for immediately, or if not sold, will take a Charter to Ireland or the West Indies. For further particulars apply to
April 30. CRANE & M'GRATH.

New and Rich
Satin Faced Paper Hangings

S. K. FOSTER has this day opened the most extensive and elegant variety of New Satin Faced Paper Hangings, with Velvet and Imitation Borders to match, that has ever been offered in this city. Those who wish to make a choice selection will do well to give an early call. *May 7.*

REMOVAL.

W. H. STREET has removed his business to one door South of SANDS' building, fronting on *St John Street*, being the Brick Fire Proof Warehouse lately occupied by JOHN WALKER, Esq. where he offers for sale a very large stock of—

BOTTLED WINES, &c. comprising Old double Diamond and other Port, East India, London Particular and Direct Madeira and Sherry, Claret, Hock, Sauterne, Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Hermitage, Burgundy, Vidonia, Marsala, Dry and Rich Lisbon, Sicily Madeira and Catalonia.

And in Wood—Pipes, Hogsheads, and Qr. Casks Madeira, Port, Sherry, Teneriffe, Bronte, Sicily Madeira; and

75 Puncheons and hhds. French BRANDY, most approved Brands, colored and pale;
60 Puncheons Jamaica and St. Croix RUM;
30 Doz. very fine flavored high proof Old RUM;
100 Doz. Martell's 1st brand, old colored and Pale Brandy;
50 Dozens best fine Pale Rotterdam Geneva;
200 Do. Edinburgh ALE;
400 Do. London Pale Ale and BROWN STOUT,
20 Hogsheads RAW SUGAR;
10 Chests CONGO TEA.
St. John, 16th April, 1841.

CONGOU TEA.—30 Chests superior quality received ex *Pekin*, from London, for sale by
May 7. JAS. MALCOLM.

April, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W.G.LAWTON.

Has just received per Pekin, *from London:*

41 CASES **HATS**, containing an assortment of every quality from the lowest to the very best.
17 Cases of BOOTS & SHOES, assorted;
30 Cases of Fancy GOODS, *comprising,*
Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Netts, Laces, Blonds, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Saxonies, Orleans, Mouseline de Laines, Fancy Dresses, Chalies.
Crape, Thibet and Indiana HANDKERCHIEFS and SHAWLS;
Gents. Stocks, in great variety; Rich Satin Vestings, Braces, India Handkerchiefs, Muslin Trimmings; Brussels CARPETING with Rugs to match; A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS for Halls in 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4;
Together with a large stock of GOODS on hand, will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.

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.

BEEF, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received by the subscribers from Halifax:

50 BBLS. fresh ground OATMEAL; 50 Barrels Prime BEEF; 30 bbls. Prime PORK. CRANE & M'GRATH.
18th April.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 400,000 feet of DEALS & BATTENS, and 50,000 feet SPRUCE PLANK, at lowest market rates.
Feb. 26. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

CITY PAINT SHOP.

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

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

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, &c., Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, Gilding on Glass, Imitations of Woods and Marble, executed in the neatest style. All orders left at the subscriber's Shop, next door north of Trinity Church, Germain street, punctually attended to.
March 26, 1841. GEORGE LLOYD.

Fresh Agricultural, Garden, and
Flower Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of Timothy Seed, Red and White Clover ditto, Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Beet, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Salsify, Tomato, S

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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

British and Foreign Newspaper Office, West India Club-House, and Colonial Reading Rooms, South Street, Chichester, England.

P. L. SIMONDS, Newspaper and Advertising Agent, takes leave to acquaint Officers of the Navy, Army, and Company's Service, West India Proprietors, the Mercantile Community at large, and private individuals who have friends and relations on foreign stations, that he receives regularly Files of Newspapers from all the British Islands, Colonies, and Possessions Beyond Seas, which are preserved for the facility of reference and inspection, and sent, when requested, to parties residing at a distance for perusal.

All the Newspapers published in the following Islands, British Settlements, &c, are received by the packets and private ships, with the utmost regularity:—Antigua, Athens, Bahamas, Barbados, Berbice, Bermuda, Bombay, Buenos Ayres, Cape of Good Hope, Calcutta, Canada, Demerara, Dominica, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guernsey, Halifax, Hobart Town, Honduras, Isle of Man, Jersey, Jamaica, Madras, Malta, Montreal, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, Smyrna, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sydney, Tobago, Toronto, Trinidad, South Australia, Western Australia, &c. &c.

Also various German, French, Italian, American, and other Foreign Journals.

The Proprietor ventures to affirm, that a larger assortment of English, Irish, and Scotch Provincial, of London and Foreign Journals, is to be met with at these old old-established and much frequented News Rooms, than any other establishment of the kind in the provinces.

DR. LE SAGE'S specific for secret maladies, or Gonorrhea Eradicator.—The above remedy for the most distressing disease incident to the human race, originated from the enlightened mind of the eminent Le Sage, the promulgation and success of which throughout the kingdoms of France and Italy, has, of late years, added such high honor to the highly honored name of the inventor. This composition unites safety with efficacy. And the disease, whether in the form of Gonnorhea or Gleet, is eradicated by the use of it, with certainty and success, and the sufferer is restored to his usual health without delay or inconvenience. Tens of thousand Parisians will accede to the truth of these remarks, and it is confidently offered to those afflicted as the best and surest remedy for the above mentioned loathsome disorder. Of all the reputed specifics for this affection which for years past have deluged the continent of Europe, Le Sage's medicine alone has been esteemed worthy of general confidence, and has been, and is, eagerly sought after by all who are anxious to be cured without the sacrifice of property. The secret has hitherto been confined to France and Italy. It is particularly recommended to sea-faring men as containing no portion of mercury, whereby so many have been disabled from service on board ships.

ANODYNE LINIMENT.—Owing to the numerous imitations of this medicine that are in circulation, the genuine will hereafter be signed on the outside of the bottle by "Nathaniel Howard," the Proprietor, in his own hand writing.

This Liniment has been used for upwards of 20 years, and proved to have been an effectual remedy in a multitude of painful affections, such as Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps, stiffness of the Joints, sore Throats, &c. It has given perfect satisfaction to all those who have used it, and needs only to be tried to be universally esteemed.

Directions—After shaking the bottle, rub it faithfully on the part affected for fifteen minutes, three times a day and apply flannel.

☞ Sold at the Circulating Library, by A. R. TRURO, Agent. 11th sept.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, FLOCK MASTERS, AND BREEDERS OF STOCK.

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO., London, Proprietors, respectfully solicit the patronage of Noblemen, Farmers, Flock Masters, &c. for their Medicines, and beg to say that a single trial will at once establish their value. At this season of the year they feel it necessary to direct attention to their various Medicines to relieve the disorders to which young Animals are subject, particularly the Astringent Mixture for the scour or looseness in Calves, Sheep and Lambs; Drink for staggers in Sheep; Fleece Preserving Dipping Paste; Tonic Drenches for weak Calves and when weaning; Healing Balsam, or Restorative Liniment for premature calving, lambing and foaling,—this is an invaluable preparation, and cannot be too highly appreciated: and many others too numerous for insertion.

Messrs. Harris & Co. beg to inform Farriers and others practising among Horses in remote districts, that they will find it much to their interest to have a stock of their HORSE MEDICINES by them, comprising Balls, Blisters, Drenches, Liniments, Lotions, &c. &c., all of which are at very moderate prices, compounded of the best Drugs that can be procured in London, and under the immediate inspection of an experienced Veterinary surgeon, carefully packed, and with labelled directions for use, so that the most inexperienced person may administer them.

☞ All the above Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street, and every information further required on the subject, can be had on application to A. R. TRURO,
Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

NOTICE.—The business of Mackay, Brothers & Co. will in future be conducted at St. John under the Firm of H. J. & D. MACKAY.
HUGH MACKAY,
JAMES MACKAY,
Oct. 23, 1840. *DANIEL MACKAY.*

SHOE STORE.
NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received per ship 'Andover' from Liverpool.

LADIES Double soled Prunella BOOTS. Golosh'd,
Ditto Pump ditto ditto ditto
Ditto Prunella Boots of a new Pattern;
Ditto White and Black satin Slippers;
Ditto French Kid, Prunella & Russia Kid do.
Ditto Cheap House shoes of assorted qualities.
Ditto Black Cloth Boots, assorted;
Girls' Suppers of every description;
Ditto Stout Boots and Walking shoes;
Gentlemen's stout shoes and Pumps;
Ditto Slippers, assorted;
Youths' Bootees and Walking shoes;
Boys' and Childrens stout Boots and shoes, suitable to the season.

N. B.—The above Goods are direct from the manufactory and warranted good.
Feb. 5. S. K. FOSTER.

Another Arrival of Coffee, Cigars, Oranges, &c. &c.

Landing ex *Mercy Jane* from New York.

25 BAGS CUBA COFFEE 15,000 Principi CIGARS; 3 Boxes Wool and Cotton Cards.

Ex *Banner* from Boston.

25 Bags Pure Old Java COFFEE; 25 do. Puerto Cabello; 10 Boxes sweet ORANGES; 5 do sour LEMONS.—For sale very cheap by
Jan. 29. JAMES MALCOLM.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

Essence of Smoke,
or the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.

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

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

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

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

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

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

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

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

Hampton, 27th Jan. 1841.

IRON,
STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c.

The Subscriber has in store, and offers for sale the following Goods at low rates, for good payment;

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted: 75 ditto Refined ditto; 10 tons Round ditto, from ¼ to ½ inch; 3 do. Cast STEEL, assorted sizes; 3 do. Blister do. ditto; 20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto; 4 tons short link CHAINS, 5/16, ⅜, and ½: 4 Chain Cables, ⅝ in.: 1 do. ½ do.; 2 do. do. 1¼ inch, second hand; 1 ANCHOR, 12 Cwt.; 2 tons Ploughshare Moulds; 20 bundles Iron WIRE, 1 to 15; 40 cwt. Metal WEIGHTS, 56 lb. each; 20 do. ditto, 1 to 28 lb.; 5 do. Sheet BRASS; 100 dozen Miners' Shovels; 20 do. Ballast do.; 100 do. Farmers' Spades; 20 kegs Irish LARD, in good order; 20 full Register GRATES; 50 half do.; 3 tons Hollow Ware, assorted, Pots, Spiders, Bakepans, Griddles, &c.; 10 doz. Frying Pans; 10 boxes Yellow Soap.

And daily expects per ship Calcutta:

60 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron; 1000 bars 3-4, ⅞ and 1 inch Round Iron; 50 Ploughshare Moulds; 8 tons Oakum, 1 do. Spunyarn, &c.; 10 tons CORDAGE, from 6 thread ratline to 6 inch; 40 boxes Belfast white SOAP, 56 lb. each; 40 do. Dipt CANDLES, 8s to 10s; 20 do. IC Tin Plates; 15 puns. *very strong* WHISKY, of superior flavour.

Per Ann Rankin, from the Clyde:

556 IRON POTS, assorted, from ½ to 30 gals.; 320 BAKEPANS & COVERS, 10 to 16 in.; 18 BOILERS, 30 to 50 gallons; 30 very handsome full Register GRATES, assorted sizes.
Nov. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Lumber.

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

975,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
4,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
14,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
10,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
66,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
75,000 do. 1¼ inch Spruce FLOORING;
135,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65 000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,
Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.
ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

FOR SALE—200,000 S. F. Bright DEALS.—
[Feb. 5.] W. H. STREET.

Sheet, Bar & Pig Iron, Copper,
FORGE BELLOWS, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex ship *Brothers* as follows:

100 BUNDLES of BRIGHT SHEET IRON, assorted, Nos. 16 to 25.
11,112 Bars Refined and Common English Iron, well ass'd., containing, ¼ inch to 3½ inches, Round; ½ inch to 4 inches, Square; 1 inch to 3 inches, by ¼ inch Flat; 1 inch to 4 inches, by ⅜ inch, do.; 1 inch to 4½ inches, by ½ inch, do.; 1½ inch to 4 inches, by ⅝ inch, do.; 2 inches to 3½ inches, by ¾ inch, do.
40 tons No. 1 Pig Iron:
122 bolts ⅝ ¾ and ⅞ COPPER;
5 tons best RUSSIAN OAKUM;
5 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
15 boxes BROWN SOAP;
6 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 30 to 34 in.;
309 hampers IRISH POTATOES.
Jan. 8, 1841. WILLIAM CARVILL.

BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

40 BBLS. Prime BEEF; 40 do. PORK; 50 do. OATMEAL, ground this Fall from new Oats; 40 Sides Sole Leather; 3 Bales of Calcutta HIDES; 20 boxes 10×14 Glass; 20 Hhds. good Porto Rico SUGAR; 100 Firkins & Tubs prime BUTTER; 2 Bales of Pilot Cloths; 1 Bale of FLANNELS; 1 Bale of Flushings; 1 Bale of Damasks.
Jan. 29. CRANE & M'GRATH.

White Wine Vinegar.

JUST received at the *Hibernian Hotel*, a few Qr Casks White Wine VINEGAR, worthy the attention of private families, may be had in any quantity to suit, on application as above.
Feb 11. JAMES NETHERY.

Sugar, Tea, Butter.

Just received, by the schooner *Hesperus*, Melick, Master, from Halifax:

23 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 50 bbls. White Brazil ditto; 25 do. brown Sugar; 57 Firkins BUTTER; 16 chests Congou TEA.

The above Goods are just landed, and offered for sale at lowest market rates, for cash or approved paper, by
Feb. 26. JAMES MALCOLM.

Chain Cables and Anchors.

A General assortment of Chain CABLES and ANCHORS—with and without Iron Stocks, suitable for Vessels of all sizes under 150 tons;

Close link proved CHAIN, of all sizes from 3-16 to 11-16 inch;

100 fathoms 1¼ inch Chain CABLE: } NEW;
90 ditto 1⅛ inch do. do. }
160 ditto 1¼ and 1⅛ inch Second hand do.
5 Anchors, from 14 to 19 cwt. approved shape

For sale, at lowest rates, by
March 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

CANVAS! CANVAS!!

JUST received and for sale cheap—250 Bolts half Bleached Navy CANVAS, of assorted Nos. [April 2.] W. P. RANNEY.

CIGARS.—On consignment ex schr. *Brilliant* just arrived from Cuba, a few M. very superior Havanna Cigars.
April 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

☞ 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

Rotsford 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.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cordials, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.
JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.
N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

is now prepared to receive Goods intended for sale, and to attend to such orders in the above line as his friends and the public may be pleased to entrust to his management.
16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

W. D. W. HUBBARD, begs leave to notify the Public that he is prepared to transact any business that may be offered him, as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and solicits from his friends a share of patronage in that line.—Office at present in Prince William street, over the store of Mr. E. L. Thorne.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him are requested to liquidate their accounts immediately, he being desirous of finally settling his former business as soon as possible. 10th July, 1840.

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Valuable Building Lots.

TO LET, for a term of years—a large and valuable Building LOT in a most central situation, in Lower Cove, being 105 feet on Carmarthen street, and 40 feet on Queen street. It would be divided into three Lots of 35 by 40 feet each, if required.—For further particulars apply at the *Hibernian Hotel.* JAMES NETHERY.
10th July.

New-Brunswick House.
NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, ex ship *Oromocto*, from Liverpool, part of his Fall supply, viz:

FINE and superfine Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Grey and White shirtings; Roll'd Jaconetts; Umbrellas; Plain and printed Saxonies; Plain and Fig'd Merinos; Mousline de Laine Dresses; Blankets, Shaw; 100 Dozen Plush and sealette Caps, &c. &c
Which will be sold low for cash.
☞ *FURS and other Goods daily expecto*
18th sept. JAMES BOWES.

Bright Sugar, Oatmeal, and Glass.

Landing this day, ex schooner Emily, from Halifax

8 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar;
74 Barrels fresh ground OATMEAL;
48 boxes Window Glass.

Ex schooner Hope, from Halifax—
14 hogsheads Bright SUGAR.

The above Goods will be sold cheap from the Wharf, while landing, to save storing. Apply to
JAMES MALCOLM.
Prince William street, (late London House.)
1st April, 1841.

Landing ex 'Liverpool' from London:—

PIPES, hhds. and quarter casks Choice OLD PORT; puncheons and hhds. BRANDY; hogsheads best Rotterdam Geneva; cases Fancy STATIONERY; cases Hardware; Boxes of London sperm CANDLES, 6's; boxes London mould do. 6's; boxes do. Dip do, 8 and 10's; boxes London Yellow SOAP. For sale by
January 8. W. P. RANNEY.

Absconded,

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

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

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

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

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

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

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

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

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

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

All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock & Co., New-York, and at the Circulating Library, Germain Street.
Jan. 1839. A. R. TRURO.

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

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

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

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

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

Conditions made known, and every information given on application at this Office.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st July 1837.
P. S.—The above is the first Agency established by this company in St. John.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.
W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

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

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

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

Sold in St. John by Messrs. J. & J. Alexander, and Mr. G. Chadwick; in Carleton by Mr John Cook, and by the subscriber at the Chemical Works.
JOHN ELLIOTT.
Hampton, July, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

REMOVAL OF
Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support received since commencing business in this City,