THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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Weekly Almanack.

MARCH.		R. Sun.	S. MOON	H. W.
26	Saturday,	5 52	6 9 *Rises.*	11 33
27	Sunday,	5 51	6 9 8	8 0 5
28	Monday,	5 49	6 11 9	25 0 35
29	Tuesday,	5 48	6 12 10	38 1 10
30	Wednesday,	5 47	6 13 11	43 1 43
31	Thursday,	5 45	6 15 morn.	2 19
1	Friday,	5 44	6 16 1	23 3 0

Full Moon, 26th, 9h. 0m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq., President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days. Director next week: W. P. Ranney.

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq., Manager.—Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: Hon. John Robertson.

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

FOREIGNERS IN THE METROPOLIS.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for January.)

If you stroll down Regent-street, the Quadrant, and Waterloo place, any fine afternoon, you cannot fail to remark vast numbers of exotics in glossy black silk hats, with mustaches and whiskers to match, hard, inexpressive coats, flash satin vests, unwhisperables plaited ridiculously over the hips, glazed leather boots, and a profusion of Birmingham jewellery and Bristol stones. These gentry smoke very fast, talk very loud, or rather chatter intolerably, and look killing and impudent at the ladies as they pass. Like Sampson, their strength lies in their hair; flowing locks, well-oiled, brushed and curled, form a fair proportion of their general stock in trade. By their fashion of wearing their hair, you may get at their politics. The Bonapartist is known by a short bristly mustache and staring hair; *la Jeune France* is represented by young gentlemen wearing their hair clubbishly, after the fashion of the Jacobins; those posteriorly hirsute gentry are Republicans to a man; partisans of the existing dynasty wear whiskers *a la* Louis-Philippe, and cut the mustache; the Legitimatists may at once be recognized by dressing like gentlemen. The avocations of these capillary peripatetics are mysterious, and not to be got at without difficulty. It is to be feared that the commodities they deal in are chiefly contraband, and, like themselves, very much in the fancy line—artificial flowers, ladies of pleasure, *rouge, rouge et noir* smuggled lace, loaded dice, Chantilly veils, fiddle strings, gamesters, *ormoulu*, clocks, and *Cheraliers d'Industrie*. The *habitat* of the animal, as naturalists would say, lies almost altogether about the Quadrant, Waterloo-place, and Leicester square, especially the latter, where *Hotels Francaises* and *Cafes a la mode de Paris* abound, and where may be had *dineers a la carte, vins a tous prix*, and *pain a discretion*. Hereabouts, moreover, are most of those inferior gambling houses, or "silver hells" where so many young men about the town get relieved of their superfluous cash; houses of no particular reputation; cigar-shops, where other commodities than cigars are saleable—we presume you *smoke*; cheap gun shops trinkum trankum shops; salacious book and print shops, thorns in the side of the Suppression of Vice Society; small shell-fish shops, and equivocal emporia of every description.

In the coffeehouses about this Frenchified neighbourhood, the gentlemen we have been introducing to the reader abound in such numbers as to make it necessary to set aside a "petty France" in each, for their particular accommodation. Here, under the auspices of a "Napoleon le Grand," in plaister of Paris, crowned with a wreath of *immortelles*, they play dominoes, smoke, and read the *Charivari*, *L'Ami du Peuple*, and *Le National*, and may be heard any night in the week, especially on Sundays, discussing politics and things in general.

Italians do not master sufficiently strong here to enable us to depict their peculiarities *en masse*; nor is there any very striking individuality, still less marked nationality, giving them particular claims upon our notice.

The Savoyards are noted as the monopolists of our out-of-doors music—the minstrels of the streets and lanes, the grinders of our extrinsic harmony; hateful are they in the sight of porters of Inns of Court, and much beloved of little children and nursery maids; frampish old maids and bitter bachelors, who have no music in their souls, drive them away rudely from their inhospitable doors; but tender mothers with many little ones welcome them on each Saturday with half-penny crusts, and cheese-parings, paying them, wanderers far from their friends and native land; while circumhabitant infancy and childhood congregate around the smiling minstrel, melted by the pathetic cadencies of "All round my hat," or stimulated to saltatory exercitations by the toe-and-heel-inspiriting air of "Jump Jim Crow." The Savoyards, among whom, by the way, are comprised Tyrolese, Genoese, Sardinians, and Italians proper have their ambitions like other men; one is happy in the possession of a pair of white mice—another glorified in the tricks of a mischievous monkey; all grades of mechanical music belong to them, from the discordant hurdy-gurdy to the imitative of a full band. The *ne plus ultra* of their art, however, is the conduct of their "*comedie*," as they call it, which being interpreted, meaneth no more nor less than the puppet-show. The poor Savoyards are eminently gregarious, huddling together in narrow courts and alleys on the northern side of Holborn, whence you may see them set out in groups, on Sunday mornings, for Primrose-hill, Hampstead, and Highgate, where in the shady woods or sunny meadows, they idle, away the livelong summer's day, indulging in fond remembrances of their far distant mountain home, and laying up in their pulmonary apparatus as much fresh air as serves them for the week ensuing. It is truly miraculous how those poor creatures make out life, paying, as they do, extortionate sums for the use of their music mills to those who make a trade of letting them out for hire, faring hard, ill-lodged, and exposed to all weathers; yet they do struggle on in the hope of saving a few pounds, wherewith to support their aged parents, or settle themselves for life in the pleasant valleys they have left behind. Spaniards we see little of in London; they form a very minute fraction of the adventuring foreigners who swell our full tide of existence. Incapable from character and habit of exertions of trifling ingenuity, and from the long and destructive wars that have desolated their country, indifferent to trade, manufacture, or commerce, they have neither great nor petty business to attract them here. The wine, cork, fruit and cigar trades occupy a few merchants of no great note in the city; a few obtain a precarious subsistence by teaching their language, or the guitar; they have no peculiarities to distinguish them from other continental foreigners, except it may be the high feeling, grave deportment, and formal politesse, characteristic of their nation; whenever you meet a Spaniard in London, you may be sure, whether he be poor or rich, you come in contact with a gentleman.

Germans we have in the abundance: musicians, teachers of languages, clock-makers, book-binders, and artisans of various descriptions; mute, inglorious Stulzes in great numbers, attracted hither by the uncontrollable propensity of our indigenous ships to indulge in the striking absurdity of "strikes." Your German in London resemble your German anywhere else; heavy, dunder-headed, gross, beer-and-bacco-bemuzzed individual, but dogged and steady at his work, patient, and generally trustworthy.

Americans are to be found in the commercial quarters of our world, but by no means in the numbers they contribute to Liverpool, where they may be found at every evening party. As we do not in these papers intend to inflict upon the reader descriptions of that which we have not had leisure and opportunity to contemplate, we cannot undertake to describe the American in England.

The Hebrew nation next claims a share of our attention, as representing the most numerous, important, and wealthy body of distinct people in London. Within the area about Bevis-marks, Houndsditch, St. Maryaxe, and Petticoat-lane, you might readily imagine yourself transported to Frankfort, Warsaw, or any place enjoying a superabundant Jewish population; here every face is of the shape, and somewhat of the complexion, of a turkey egg; every brow pencilled in an arch of exact ellipse; every nose modelled after the proboscis of a toucan; locks as bushy and black as those of Absalom abound, and beards of the patriarchal ages. Here, and hereabouts, Isaac kills beef and mutton according to the old dispensation; Jacob receives accidental silver spoons, and consigns gold watches, now warranted never more to lose a second, to the crucible, kept always at white heat in his little dark cellar, and no questions asked. Here, at the corners, Rebecca disposes of fried liver and tatoes, smoking hot, on little bright burnished copper platters, to all the tribes of Israel not prohibited by law to eat, that is to say, to all who possess the solitary "browns" wherewith to purchase the appetizing dainty. Solomon negotiates in the matter of rags; Esther rejoices in a brisk little business of fat fish fried in oil—a species of dainty in which the Jews alone excel. Moses and Aaron keep separate marine stores, where every earthly thing, furtively acquired, from a chain cable to a Cardigan, finds a ready sale. Rachel, albeit a widow, dispenses from behind the bar "short" and "heavy to the thirsty tribes. Ruth deals wholesale in oranges and other foreign fruits. Melchizedec dabbleth in Hebrew books and tracts. Absalom sells opium and Turkey rhubarb. Mordecai is a "crimp," the vulture of seafaring men. Nothing is to be seen above, below, around, but Jewish physiognomies, Jewish houses and Jewish occupations.

We are no advocates for renewing the barbarities of the Edwards and the Henries, when a Jew's tooth was rated at 1 third, good and lawful monies of our Sovereign Lord the King, or for making our talented friend Nasmyth extractor-general of the tusk tax; yet we must candidly confess, that when we see the daughter of a Christian man patrolling the streets decorated in the trumpery properties of a Jewish brothel, while the devil's dam, in the shape of a hideous Hebrew hag, follows the poor unfortunate, like the shadow of death, to clutch the wages of her shame, we really think a Christian Government might, without any hazard of public odium, string up at the doors of their own dens Mother Abrahams, Mother Isaacs, and Mother Jacobs. But, after all, perhaps it is better as it is; if this abominable traffic must be connived at, it is better that those should have the monopoly who have nothing in common with us save that which the weasel has in common with its prey—those who have made a god of mammon worshipping the golden calf with the tenfold idolatry of their fathers.

There are various kinds of industry—the industry of enterprise, the industry of saving, the industry of toil; the industrial characteristic of the Jew is industry of overreaching; other men are content to do business, the Jew must do *you*. A curious instance of this irreclaimable propensity in the Ten Tribes to catch with instinctive claw whatever does not appear to be honestly come by occurred no great while since in the city. A respectable man, possessed of a considerable stock of an article which hung heavy on his hands, and which happened to be particularly suitable to the Jewish market, offered his commodity to several of the nation at a great sacrifice, but without success; a happy thought struck him that what their hard hearts might deny their charitable avarice might afford; accordingly, in the clouds of night our trader repaired to the warehouse of one of the Moseses, remarkable for his constitutional politesse in abstaining from impertinent questions of the "how came you by it" form of interrogation, acquainting the Jew with his possession of a certain quantity of a certain article which he was obliged to dispose of under peculiar circumstances. Moses jumped at the bait like a ravenous pike, and under the supposition, natural enough under the circumstances, that the goods were stolen, actually offered, and paid, more for the articles than the fair market price. When the truth came out poor Moses, who purchased the articles *bona fide* stolen, as he fondly imagined, was overcome with the agonizing thought that they had been honestly bought and paid for; the speculation, so foreign to his line of business and his ideas of mercantile honour, overcame him, and taking a sharp razor, he cut his way through the jugular, as Dr. Jonathan Swift would have said, "to his own place.

Many and wondrous are the shows of London; but among all the London shows there is not to the reflecting student of human nature a more remarkable show than the Clothes' Exchange of Cutlar-street, Houndsditch, or as it is popularly called Rag-fair. It is a scene full of speculation—full to overflowing; a lively picture of the vicissitudes of sublunary things.

A foolish, extravagant, and mischievous term has crept into our dictionaries, which is productive of much detriment to the Christian, and great wealth to the Hebrew nation, when applied, as it usually is, in derision of our faithful habiliments—the word 'worn-out;" and a more dissipated word, a word more addicted to running up bills and running out money, a word more directly subservive of the liberty of the subject who is in the habit of encouraging it, does not exist under the "W's" of any known vocabulary. It is a villanous word, and has been the ruin of many a respectable family. Your child's clothes lately made are "worn out;" your wife's gowns, paid for only a month ago, are 'worn out,' though we know very well the gowns are good as new, the only thing worn out being the fashion; her bonnets are "worn out' in consequence of the changeableness of the weather—meaning of the fashion; your servant's liveries and livery hats are always worn out, which is no way wonderful considering that wearing out everything belonging to their masters is the chief end of their existence; your harness is worn out, your horses are worn out, your carriage is worn out, last of all your patience is worn out. Everything in your establishment is worn to a thread, and so are you. Go study morals in Rag-fair; any hour of the day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 at night, will you hear eloquent sections from the lips of rabbis upon the wickedness and folly of supposing that any habiliment in human shape divine can ever be worn out; go, dull clod, and behold the hats, coats, gowns, petticoats, bonnets, and shawls, which you and your wife, tempting the wrath of Providence, have sacrilegiously sold as good for little, or benevolently given away as good for nothing. There may you behold the third best hat you presented to ourselves the other day, in regard to what you were pleased to call our distinguished literary attainments, and which you told your lady wife you might as well give way, being half a size too little for your head, besides not being worth three halfpence, and which we incontinently truckled for twelpenneyth of Betts's patent brandy; to-morrow that hat, furnished into a second birth, new lined and banded, will be found ticketed in Holywell-street at six-and-sixpence, not merely as good, but, as Moses will tell you, clinching the asseveration with an oath, "More betterer as new." Regard that chaos of old boots—boots, did we say? old leathers rather; a bushel of boots for one-and-sixpence; next week, having gone thro' the hands of a score of renovators, you may behold these identical leathers, black-balled to the nines, on a stall in Field-lane, sold for half-a-guinea a pair, and warranted to anything—wear and tear only excepted. Behold the venerable ruin of a coat;—powers of tatters! is it possible that Mr. Pobble O'Keefe, the Irish importer (we should have observ'd before that three of the four provinces of Ireland are clothed out of Rag-fair), is about to add that venerable remain to his dilapidated "properties?" It is so. He has turned the vestment inside out over and over again, looking for the right side, but in vain; the garment having been turned so often that both sides are wrong ones. Now he holds it expanded upon his arms between him and the light, which streams in broken rays through sundry apertures. Anon he exhibits a "joey" between his thumb and forefinger; Moses extends three digits in reply; the Milesian shakes his head; the Hebrew plucks his beard, dances about on his axis, uttering untranslatable imprecations. Mr. Pobble O'Keefe, moved by the pathos of Moses, exhibits in addition a couple of Browns, the bargain is struck, the "tin" is transferred, and the rags forke it into the wareroom above stairs, to be packed for exportation. Thousands and tens of thousands of transactions like these make up the mighty business of Rag-fair. The adventuring tourist, however, who would see it in all its glory, must take care not to choose Saturday for his visit. This, the busiest, most bustling day of the week in other quarters of the town, is here and hereabouts the day of Hebrew rest, recreation, and devotion. On the afternoon of Friday all business is suspended. The men perform their weekly ablutions, and the women, having set their houses in order, put on their dresses of bright scarlet or staring yellow, and having decorated themselves with earrings, bracelets, and necklaces of the precious metals, or, in their default, of mosaic gold, bring forth chairs and tables, seating themselves before their several doors, in the true Oriental fashion. Then issue forth the male children of Judah, dressed in all their best, to exchange courtesies with Rachel and Rebecca. Tables covered with cloths of imposing whiteness, upon which candles burn during the evening, are placed near the windows. A Friday supper answering to our Sunday dinner is prepared, of the best each house affords, and if we may judge from the savoury steams that permeate the ambient air, provisions of the best are hereabouts in great plenty.—On summer evenings, when the weather permits to its full extent the out-of-doors, relaxation in which this peculiar people delights, Petticoat-lane swarming with black flowing locks, olive complexions, scarlet, crimson, yellow, and orange dresses, mosaic gold, and imitative precious stones, realizes to a vivid imagination those Oriental bazaars where in Haroun al Raschid delighted to wander, unnoticed and unregarded in search of the picturesque in human character and conduct. Saturday, in the Hebrew *quartier* is a day of devotion and of rest.—The perpetual din of the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and the compulsory idleness of the Christian Sabbath, are exchanged for complete repose. Every shop is shut, every avocation suspended. If the traveller happen not to encounter the congregation in the way to or from the synagogues, in the course of his perambulations he may readily imagine the neighbourhood utterly deserted. It is a truly striking contrast between the almost conventual silence on that day of Bevismarks, Houndsditch, and St. Mary Axe, and the excessive noise and bustle of Whitechapel, Bishopsgate, and Leadenhall. How our Sabbath is observed in the Jewish neighbourhoods may be best estimated from the following notice, which we observed, on our latest visit to Rag-fair, posted against the booth which the authorities have lately erected for the better accommodation of those engaged in "de ragish bishness." The notice is as follows:—"Business will commence at this exchange on Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock. By order of the managers, Moses Abrahams." The care which the members of the Hebrew persuasion take of their own poor is highly creditable to them as a body, and worthy all imitation. You see many poor Jews, but never a Jewish beggar. Their hospitals, asylums, and benevolent societies embrace every variety of distress to which their unfortunate brethren may be exposed. Instead of hunting, as we do, for paupers and vagabonds over the face of the earth whereon to bestow their benevolence, their laudable selfishness takes care of its own in the first instance, and their overplus only finds its way to general purposes of charity. The sooner we begin to imitate our Hebrew fellow citizens in this particular the better.

Gypsies we see little of in London; this nomade tribe seldom penetrates into our streets, or take up their abode permanently among us. We recollect once, and once only, seeing one of their caravans pass along Cheapside, on its way to Fairlop fair, in all probability. A tribe of wandering Arabs could not have excited more astonishment; the swarthy countenances of the men, the muscularity of the women, wrapped up in tattered blankets, with scarlet kerchiefs bound around their heads; the children barefooted and all but naked; their moveable house, the chimney smoking as they journeyed along, rendered the group a show of the moment to be stared at, laughed at, and forgotten.

In regarding the multitudes of adventurers, foreign and domestic, to which London affords an asylum and a livelihood, of one sort or other, we cannot be insensible to the small amount of individual wealth they accumulate, or to the insignificance of their services. It is to the character of the native born citizens that this mighty world owes all its wealth, all its influence, and all its importance.

How petty, in comparison with our London merchant, our London tradesman, our London manufacturer, appear the chattering Frenchman, the fiddling Italian, the plodding German; in comparison with the magnificence of London industry and enterprise, how poor is the position occupied even by the tortuous, over-reaching, chicaning Jew! It is to ourselves we owe all that we call our own; the supremacy of the law, based upon free institutions, gives that tranquillity which is the parent of prosperity, and that prosperity which has enabled us to reap the rich harvest of our glory; hence the solidity of our national character; hence our aversion to rash unconsidered change, the instinctive feeling of men who are aware that change produces disturbance, and who know that disturbance is but the portal to decay. From the establishment and fixity of our institutions have we derived all that has made us avowedly, in the eyes of the most envious and hostile nations, the most powerful nation upon earth. Can we be more than the most powerful? The unimportance of the foreign adventurers who swarm in our streets to the great interests of this great world suggests contrasts favourable to our national pride, in contemplating the magnitude of the interests intrusted to the keeping of our countrymen by foreign Powers; Englishmen organizing natives, and commanding them, for the Sultan and the Czar; Englishmen drilling and commanding the armies of Greece, and the auxiliary legions of Portugal and Spain. This self-laudatory topic is, however, extrinsic to our subject, and we leave the vainglorious reader to pursue it for himself.

INVENTION OF THE STEAM-ENGINE.—M. Delecluze has lately made a discovery among the manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci, carrying back a knowledge of the steam-engine to at least as far back as the fifteenth century. He has published in the *Artiste* a notice on the life of Leonardo da Vinci, to which he adds a fac-simile of a page from one of his manuscripts, and on which are five sketches with the pen, representing the details of the apparatus of a steam-gun, with an explanatory note upon what he designates under the name of the "Arcitonneere," and of which note the following is a translation:—"Invention of Archimedes.—The architonneere is a machine of fine copper, which throws balls with a loud report and great force. It is used in the following manner:—One third of this instrument contains a large quantity of charcoal fire. When the water is well heated, a screw at the top of the vessel which contains the water must be made quite tight. On closing the screw above, all the water will escape below, will descend into the heated portion of the instrument, and be immediately converted into a vapour so abundant and powerful that it is wonderful to see its fury, and hear the noise it produces. This machine will carry a ball of a talent in weight." It is worthy of remark that Leonardo da Vinci, far from claiming the merit of this invention for himself, or the men of his time, attributes it to Archimedes.—*Paris Print.*

FRENCH BEGGARS.—The beggars by profession begin, as soon as you are in sight, with a monotonous drawl of set words, all pronounced on one key, and precisely the same to every passer-by. Perhaps it is well for their own interest that they generally ask you to give for the merit of the gift, or the prayers they promise to breathe for you, for certainly there is nothing in themselves to prompt it. How different have I often thought it was from the genuine eloquence of Irish beggary, which makes the heart ache so bitterly that it would almost be a relief to give one's last sixpence! The begging in France is simply asking for money, while the beggar looks all the time as comfortable and as well fed as yourself. It is true they ask only for one sous; but in the valley of Campan, when you have given them that they make no scruple to ask you for another. Nor is this only on the public roads. There is scarcely any place so retired but you hear the pattering of little bare feet behind you, then loud breathing which diffuses around you the perfume of garlic; and, as soon as you look around, the demand is made and persisted in for a length of time proportioned to the ability of the supplicant to keep pace with you.—*Mrs. Ellis's Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees.*

EXTRAORDINARY WORK.—David Squire, smith, of Barnstable, undertook a short time since, in order to decide a small wager, to make four dozen horse-shoes, in a workmanlike manner, in the short space of three hours. The wager came off on Monday, and he accomplished his task in the unprecedented period of two hours and twenty-five minutes, including seven minutes lost time occasioned by a slight accident. We are informed that he made twenty-two shoes within the last hour. A competent judge was called in to examine the work, and he pronounced it properly executed.—*Western Luminary.*

REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.

MR. SAMUEL HOLME rose amidst general applause, to second the nomination of Sir Howard. The cheering having terminated he spoke nearly as follows:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—We are again about to be plunged into the excitement of an election, but I hope it will pass by with less than its usual turmoil. If, in being deprived of the services of Mr. Cresswell, we had had any trouble in finding a suitable successor, I should have experienced some difficulty in addressing you to-day.—But it ought to be gratifying to, the inhabitants of this great town to know, that such is its character for loyalty and public spirit, that one of the loftiest order and the most exalted rank may feel proud in representing its opinions in parliament. (Cheers.) We applied to Mr. Cresswell during a period of great excitement to permit us to put him in nomination, and most nobly did he respond to the call. Through him and his noble colleague did we fight the battle and gain an important victory. (Cheers.) I call it important, because Sir Robert Peel's motion of want of confidence in the Melbourne administration was only carried by a majority of one; and had we not on the occasion to which I allude, ejected Mr. Ewart from the representation of Liverpool, Lord Melbourne would have had a majority of one, and that majority with him and his forlorn hope, would have been a sufficient inducement for them to misconduct the business of the country. (Tremendous applause.) A second time did we fight the battle, and on that occasion had little difficulty in gaining it. The eminent talents of Mr. Cresswell are now required to adorn the bench, and by a salutary provision of our constitution, to render justice pure and unsullied at the fountain, he has done with the political stems. The extent of his legal acquirements, united to the excellency of his personal character, justify the choice which the premier has made, and while he will add dignity to the seat of judgment, all will admit that the ermine will fall with grace on a distinguished lawyer and an excellent man. (Loud cheers.) In your name, my fellow-tradesmen,—for I leave the merchants to speak for themselves,—I thank him for the alacrity with which he responded to our call, and for the faithfulness with which he has supported those great and vital principles, for the maintainance of which he was elected our representative; and you will join with me in the wish that his career as a judge may be as successful as it has been as our advocate, and that his legal knowledge may now be serviceable to men of all parties and of all conditions. (Cheers.) I will now say a few words in reference to the honourable baronet, who is again a candidate for our suffrages. The scientific acquirements of Sir Howard Douglas, his knowledge of commercial matters from his long and brilliant governments in Canada and the Ionian Islands, the experiments of a life of profound investigation and reflection, his high military reputation, and his great moral worth, all point him out as eminently qualified to represent the opinions of this great community. Do you wish to know his feelings on protestant education?—While Governor of New Brunswick, he founded a college at Fredericton, subscribed himself a munificent sum towards its erection, and promised to procure from government a sum equal to that subscribed by the inhabitants. This he performed, and in addition founded a scholarship at his own cost, as the Douglas medal of that college testifies. Sir Howard is the firm and uncompromising supporter of education based on scripture, such education as we all approve of, and such as we have resolved to maintain. (Loud cheering.) Some of our opponents have said—"True we admit Sir Howard to be an excellent officer and a good man, but we want a commercial man to represent a commercial town." Well, sir, let us meet this question at first where is the consistency of those who raise the objections? Instead of assertions let us look at actions. Who brought forward Mr. Brougham for Liverpool?—was he a commercial man? Mr. Creevy? Was he one? Who nominated the earl of Sefton?—That noble lord was not a commercial man. Who gave us Mr. Ewart? Was he a commercial man? Mr. Elphinstone? Was he one? Lord Palmerstone? Was he one? Why, sir, the whig party are themselves inconsistent, for with the exception of our two townsmen, of whom at least may be said to have brought forward, I can only recollect one gentleman having any pretentions to be a commercial man, whom they have brought before us. Mr. Morris, of whom none of us have ever heard before, and many of us will propably never hear again, was a tiny drop precipitated by the flying colours of radicalism, and as suddenly exponded in a gleam of conservative sunshine, which that moment shot forth. (Cheers.) I will recollect that Mr. Canning was objected to, not because he was an unfit representative for a commercial community, but because he was identified with those glorious principles which we are anxious to see paramount in the government of England, and which thank God, are now paramount. (Cheers.) Mr. Huskisson, too, a most suitable representative for a commercial community, was objected to on similar grounds, and it requires little sagacity to see that it is not so much a commercial but the political unfitness of Sir Howard Douglas that renders him the object of their antipathy. (Great applause.) Let me illustrate my meaning. An architect may be a competent judge of the stability of an edifice, and may be acquainted with all the details necessary for its construction, and yet he may be unable himself to erect the structure. An engineer may be well acquainted with the nice contrivances, and the various motions required in the steam-engine, and yet be enabled to forge the rods or to cast the cylinder; and so many a man of talents, by experience and observation, by scientific acquirements and profound research, be well acquainted with the theory of commerce, and with the wants and productions of every nation,—he may possess a knowledge of international law and of those fiscal regulations which are the hinges of commerce, the air it breathes, and yet he may not, strictly speaking, be a commercial man. As well might we argue that a merchant should not be shipowner unless he can build and rig and steer his ship. (Loud cheers.) I grant that a knowledge of commerce is required in all our legislators, not merely in those who represent Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol, but in those who represent every constituency; for a member is not to legislate for Liverpool alone, but for commercial England, for manufacturing England, and what, I trust, she will ever remain, that we may be as independent as possible of foreign nations for the bread we eat—I mean for agricultural England. (Continued cheering.) Is not Lord Sandon as fit a representative for commercial Liverpool as Lord John Russel for commercial London? (Yes.) And will not Sir Howard Douglas be a more suitable representative for this community than Mr. Gibson for Manchester, Mr. Fox for the Tower Hamlets or the Hon. Mr. Berkely for Bristol?—(Loud cries of "yes.") And yet we hear nothing of the commercial unfitness of these gentlemen; and it is probable, that had Sir Howard Douglas been a whig, those who object to him now would suddenly have discovered in him the most suitable capacities, together with all the virtues that can adorn and dignify human nature. (Loud cheering.) Sir, England has now arrived at a critical period of her history. Her dominions is boundless; her influence is unlimited; her language is heard in almost every place where the winds blow, or the ocean rolls.—The enterprise of her merchants has penetrated every clime, and her looms supply the human race in a hundred colonies and dependencies. (Applause.) And although for a period—I trust a brief period—commercial gloom has overspread our land, and many of our population are experiencing great distress, yet still her wealth and industry exceeds that of any other nation; and by skill management and sound legislation, the sun of prosperity will again kindle that wealth and industry into a new flame, to give employment to our artisans, and enable the country to develope her mighty resources. (Loud cheers.) But all this grandeur—all this extent of empire—may have its limits. Nations like individuals, have their rise and fall. Great Britain has been victorious in war and prosperous in peace, because she has been governed on fixed principles, and has possessed a constitution which has repressed tyranny and spoliation from whatever quarter it has proceeded—whether from the monarch or the people—which has zealously guarded the individual liberty of all, and secures to all the possessions of that property which is the fruit of honest industry—which offers an asylum to the victims of tyranny from every land—which encourages virtue, while it discountenances vice—which invigorates, while it cherishes and sympathizes where it cannot heal.—(Loud cheers.) But above all England has risen triumphant, and has gone on step by step to her present greatness, since she became protestant England—(loud cheering)—and as long as she remains the depository of divine truth—as long as she nationally recognises the power and the worship of Him by whom kings reign and nations flourish or fade—while she conquers, not to aggrandise, but to protect—while she upholds a pure church, and her constitution remains based on eternal truth, which is interwoven with her structure and pervades her sentiments—so long will England flourish and maintain her glorious supremacy. (Loud applause.) But, if she is smitten with the spirit of republicanism—if she discards the lessons of wisdom which history teaches, and lapses into that latitudinarianism which is the indubitable precursor of national decay—not all the valour of her fleets and armies, not all the wisdom of her senators can save her, but she will sink into decrepitude, and finally into ruin. (Great cheers.) It is because Sir Howard Douglas is a man of protestant conservatism, who will uphold the British constitution in all its essential elements—who will give protection to national industry, and foster national feeling—who will not be dazzled with the specious and tinsel theories of the day, nor sacrifice that constitution at the shrine of liberalism or expediency, that I call on you my fellow-townsmen, to identify yourselves with him on this occasion, again to display your loyalty, and again to uphold the character of our town. (Loud cheers.) I will not enter upon any of those great questions which agitate the community at this time as it would lead me into a long speech. (Cries of "go on.") I will conclude by seconding the motion of Mr. Robinson and requesting you with one heart and one mind to discard every feeling. I am convinced that you will return to parliament as your representative, unfettered and unshackled, the friend and comrade of the illustrious Wellington. (Loud and long-continued cheering followed the expression of this sentiment during which Mr. Holme resumed his seat.)

THE WALDENSES.

No. III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON RECORD.

SIR.—The department of public instruction is one of great importance as an auxiliary to the Evangelical labours of a clergy, and as a preparatory step for the advancement of the Gospel. In this department the schoolmaster is of the highest moment.—The greatest care ought to be used in the selection of masters *competent* to teach; and, if possible also, such as have the constraining love of Christ shed abroad in their hearts. When masters are cold and formal themselves the pupils must be expected to be cold and formal also; the teacher ought to be a central fire in the system, imparting rays of light and heat to the scholars around him.

Much care has been taken of late on this interesting subject by the Waldensian pastors, many new and salutary regulations having been adopted in the Synod of 1839. In each of the fifteen parishes there is one principal school seated near the church, and several subordinate schools scattered amongst the hamlets. The principal school is open the whole year, and others only certain parts of the year. I believe chiefly during the winter and spring, or severe months. The masters are called "Regents;" those of the principal schools must have a certificate of capacity and morality from the Table, after having sustained an examination; and likewise these Regents must have previously passed a considerable time in the Normal School at Lausanne, in Switzerland. This is a recent regulation. The masters of the subordinate schools are appointed with care likewise, but I believe they do not go to Lausanne.

How lamentable is it to think that, in the wise and powerful nation of Great Britain, education is on so insecure and uncertain a position. In Prussia, no person can be a teacher, even in families, much less in schools of any kind, without having a diploma, procured after an examination from certain public authorities. In France no person can open a school, even for private instruction, without a diploma, received after examination from similar authorities; but, alas! in Great Britain education, except in the colleges and universities, and some schools of particular foundations, is left for the speculation of persons who should fail of other modes of obtaining a livelihood. Governesses and tutors, and masters and mistresses of schools, offer themselves to the public without any previous examination by competent evidence of their fitness to teach. Hence, so many unqualified governesses and teachers, and masters and mistresses of schools present themselves, as well as many highly qualified, in every sense, literary and religious, to teach; so that parents and guardians are very often greatly perplexed in making a choice. In fact, we are sadly low in the science of teaching. I hope much from the great attention to the all important subject, which for some time past many important persons have given, and from the stir which has been produced, that ere long our country may be blessed with some *sound national system of normal education, where teachers of all kinds and both sexes may be able and be obliged* to receive a sound, systematic, and professional education, literary and religious, to fit them for the momentous care and responsibility of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," of cultivating the faculties of the mind, instead of merely loading the memory, of duly training and exercising the body, of regulating the passions and affections of the heart, of establishing, in fact, in the young mind good practical principles of action, both from *science*, from *literature*, from *experience*, from *Huguenc*, as well as *the pure and transforming Gospel of Jesus Christ*; in short, of training up the rational and immortal being for the duties and offices of the *present* life, and for the hopes and blessedness of the *future!* There are some model schools in Great Britain for training teachers, chiefly of the poorer classes. I have seen one lately in the Home and Colonial Infant School, London; it is very interesting, and calculated to be useful, but there should be a national normal system for all kinds of teachers.

The pastors of the Waldensians are plainly alive to the importance attached to the teacher's fitness for his most important office, and hence the recent regulation which requires their principal Regents to pass some time in the normal school at Lausanne. Their want of pecuniary resources compels them to take masters of an inferior grade for the subordinate schools. All the schools are strictly under the visitation, the examination, and superintendence of their respective pastors; and these persons, as in our own country, give a more or less zealous attention to this part of their clerical care, according as they have more or less enlightened zeal, and as the love of Christ more or less constrains them. The Regents of "*the great schools teach the truths and duties of religion*;" they employ a catechism, that of Osterwald, and the sacred Scriptures in French and in Italian, and the New Testament in the Patois of the country; "*they teach reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, French, and sacred music.*"—The Patois New Testament was printed in England, I believe, at the expense of the Bible Society; it was a translation made by M. Bert, who was recently Moderator, under the guidance of the indefatigable Colonel Beckwith. This Patois New Testament, as also the Diodati Italian Bible, Protestant version, and what is astonishing, *the Italian Bible of Martini, Romish version, when printed without notes and comment, are prohibited by the Church of*

Rome, and inserted in the Roman "Index Librorum Prohibitorum." Beside their school labours, the Regents of the greater schools are somewhat like our parish clerks; they take part in the service of the church, but execute a higher function. "They read several chapters of the sacred Scriptures in the church at time of Divine worship; they may even read the commandments, some prayers from their Liturgy, as well as the singing of the Psalms, in which exercise they lead the congregation; and in cases where the pastors cannot attend, they may read the Burial Service." Since offices such as these are discharged by the Regent, it is evident he ought to be a well-instructed person. The ministers feel this matter strongly, and are anxious, I believe, to do all in their power to secure well-instructed, spiritual, and competent Regents; and when their difficulties and their means are considered, I think it must be admitted much has been accomplished. In 1836, in the parish of Angrogna, I found a very deficient Regent, and in June last, in the same parish and school, I found a new Regent, cultivated in manners, of superior quality, and with much capability for reading and singing well. I examined the children in this school-house, and was highly gratified. This was a superior school to some others which I visited, as to the house itself, its order, its order, its school apparatus, the appearance of the children, its cleanliness and neatness. I saw some other school-houses which were very disorderly, and very dirty both within and without. High, indeed, were my enjoyment and gratification whilst listening, for some time, to thirty or forty of the pupils in this school of Angrogna sing some of the Psalms of David, guided by the master. The school house and church were on the slope of a large mountain side, the scene around was grand, having also at the time all the lovely tints and freshness of summer; and with the memory of past persecutions of this wonderful people crowding on the mind, even in this celebrated spot of Angrogna, near the region of renowned deeds against terrible and cruel persecutions, contrasted with the appearance of the present comparative calm and peace, and with the fineness of the day, the melody of these youthful voices—for their music really was delicious—rose in fine harmony on the ear, and with deep energy touched the heart. I attended Divine service in the church of Angrogna afterwards, and was very much struck by the fine style of the Regent's reading. It would have rejoiced me much had I found all the Regents in the other schools equal to that one of Angrogna. Many deficient Regents remain, but I found that the recent or new appointments were by far the best. This department requires and deserves much the special prayers of God's faithful children, that the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon the Regents, as so much depends on them for the children under their care, and so much for the decency and solemnity of a large portion of public worship.

The Bible is a fundamental book in the Waldensian schools, and I can say from experience, that unless children be instructed well in the history, doctrines, and precepts of the sacred volume, either at home in their own dwellings, or in the schools which they frequent—and in the schools most the children of the poor, for the most part, receive their instruction in the Bible—they will not be prepared to receive much benefit from the periodical teaching of the minister, neither in his week-day visit to the school for catechetical instruction, nor in his Sunday ministrations. Children must be well prepared in the language of Scripture and in its general contents, otherwise they cannot understand many of the minister's words and observations, which must necessarily be confined to spiritual instruction, practical application, and general examination; hence the absolute necessity there is that the Bible should occupy a fundamental place in the school, amongst every people who desire their children should know God's word, and profit by the ministers of Christ set apart for their spiritual edification in his catechetical labours and in the preaching of the Gospel. The Bible is a fundamental part of public education in Prussia, the New Testament in France, the Bible in all the Swiss schools, as well as in the schools of the Waldensians. Singing, as an art, is taught in the schools of Prussia, France, Switzerland; and amongst the Waldensians the children learn to write music and sing from notes, and hence singing, which makes so large and so interesting a part in the public worship of God in these respective countries, is joined in by almost all the congregation. The irregularity and deficiency and want of uniformity in the singing in our churches of Great Britain, doubtless arise in great measure *from the art of singing not being taught in our schools, and from not having one uniform collection of psalmody and music put forth by authority.* In Switzerland and in the Waldensian country the whole 150 Psalms, set to music, with some other pieces also, are employed in convenient and cheap books, which almost each member of the congregation carries to church and uses in singing.

It struck me as wonderful that the Regent is allowed to read the Scriptures in the church for a considerable length of time before the arrival of the minister. It appeared to me as if the people did not consider the reading by the Regent as a portion of public worship, since a very large part of them were loitering outside the church, and the remainder were within, during the time that the Regent read several chapters. The moment the minister entered the church, the people, who were outside before, all flocked in, and took their seats, the minister read the prayers from their printed Liturgy and preached. I remonstrated with one minister on this practice, as not treating the word of God with sufficient decorum and solemnity. He admitted the force of my observations, and promised he would always enter the church before the Regent commenced to read, and thus impress upon the whole congregation the necessity of attending, inside, during the reading of the Bible by the Regent, as well as during the other parts of public worship.

The number of subordinate schools scattered throughout the hamlets of the respective parishes is very great.

During a pedestrian excursion amongst the mountains, I traversed the beauteous slope of the mountain side, on which is spread the parish of Pramol. I arrived through meadows of blooming flowers, amidst which the numerous tufts of rhododendron scattered about, presented their brilliant and roseate hues. The worthy pastor was at home, it was about noon, and we were invited to dine with him. Gladly we accepted the invitation, and passed three hours in agreeable converse. The dinner consisted of bread and butter and coffee, and was given with much heartiness of manner, the pastor in great simplicity apologizing that he had no butcher's meat, as from the elevated situation of his house butcher's meat was carried up but once a week, on Saturday evening—it was then Saturday forenoon, and such viands were all exhausted. The flavour of our fare was delicious, and we carried to it a keen appetite, stimulated by a long early walk amidst the sharp air of the mountain-top over which we had traversed. This pastor and his wife, a Swiss, who had been some time in Ireland, understood a little English; numerous was their flock of pretty children. Having descended this mountain, leaving the worthy pastor and parsonage behind, and his flowery meads, I slowly ascended the opposite mountain which shut in the narrow valley between them. As I slowly moved up this opposite side, I often turned round to gaze upon the interesting scenes presented to the eye along the region I had left. Amidst the waving patches of corn and verdant groups of trees lay many hamlets on that mountain-side; the white and beautiful little town of St. Germain spread itself, calmly reposing in distant prospect, where the valley below widened to the right, washed by the waters of the Clusone; the pretty fabric of the Protestant church fell upon my eye, and I thought of the Protestants there, their excellent school-house, my visit to the Moderator—I thought of the clergy assembled there from time to time, and the painful thoughts of bitter persecutions in bygone days came heavy on the heart. Alas! alas! for that people who are ignorant of the sacred book of God, and uninfluenced by its enlarged philanthropy, its constraining love, its spirit of holiness. Alas! for the Romish Church, their pretended infallibility, their calender of *so-called saints*, their gloomy and fabulous traditions, their *horrible Inquisition*, first raised in the thirteenth century, to hunt and destroy the poor and peaceful Waldensian people! Oh! how Christian people should ardently pray that God's grace should be poured out upon that blinded, infatuated Church of Rome, that into the souls of their clergy and their people God might be pleased to implant the constraining love of Christ, that they should no longer live unto themselves, but unto him who died for them, and rose again. Amidst the picturesque hamlets on the Pramol mountain to which I have referred, here and there arose neat small white houses, shining in the evening sun. The guide, a stout, large, and muscular Waldensian, with pleasing attention and frankness of mind, who often interested us with his stories of the days that are gone, directed our observation to these pleasing little houses, and with much warmth of manner replied to my inquiries, and said, "These are school-houses built by '*the Colonel*;'" (a phrase common in the Valleys,) he meant the venerable and philanthropic Colonel Beckwith, the generous and untiring "*benefactor of the Vaudois.*" Of these nice and cheering school-houses, chiefly of the subordinate class, I counted *eight*, within no great surface, and often did I turn and gaze upon the spot, and praise Almighty God who had inspired that excellent man with such benevolent energy in his efforts to cultivate, improve, and elevate the Christian tone of the Waldensians. Happy would it be for the world if all *professing* Christians, nay, if even all the true children of God did imitate the benevolence of Lt.-Colonel Beckwith—did deny themselves more than they do of the luxuries of life, of personal indulgences, and give out of their abundance more than they do for promoting the well-being of their fellowmen, for the diffusion of the Gospel, for the spread of Messiah's kingdom. Alas! upon this subject even the children of God need much improvement.

Beside the schools I have above mentioned there are two preparatory grammar-schools one in La Tour, the other in Pomoretta. Also, in La Tour there is a boarding-school for females, established by Colonel Beckwith; the mistress is a Swiss. The *payment for each scholar is twelve pounds sterling yearly, and all surplus expense is defrayed by the Colonel.* It is intended for the children of the better classes of the Waldensians, with the view of raising their tone of female education and of domestic habits, and I conceive no person can enter that interesting school without feeling highly pleased with the neatness and order which prevail, and with the course of instruction, both literary and domestic. I trust the blessing of God may rest upon these schools, and that the seeds of the Gospel of the grace of God may be faithfully sown in them.

The College of the "Holy Trinity," in La Tour, is a very interesting Institution. In the valleys of Piedmont, amidst that long-persecuted Evangelical Church, it is delightful to see such a building lift up its white and large structure surrounded by the mountains. Thanks to Dr. Gilly, Colonel Beckwith, and other generous friends, this ancient church has the privilege, after a long lapse of time of sufferings and privations, *again to possess her own seminary for collegiate instruction within her native valleys.* The students who subsequently are to become ministers in this little portion of the Lord's vineyard, receive in this college their preparatory and elementary instruction after the grammar-school, until they are fitted for the higher branches of science and theology in Lausanne or Geneva (and there, of late, chiefly in the theological school of the Oratoire). There are two professors in this College, both clergymen: I have had the pleasure to converse much and often with these servants of God, and rejoice that such sound and Evangelical men superintend the education of the future ministers. I examined the students, they exhibited such a varied progress, as to individuals, as is generally found in similar Institutions. A want of good books is greatly felt there; of good dictionaries and good elementary works; chiefly old books and old editions, came under my notice. There is a large room fitted up for a library in this Institution. I conceive about 400 volumes are already placed on its shelves, chiefly presents from Great Britain, very many of which are works in English. I felt there a deep conviction that it would be very important indeed to the ministers, and to the people too, if the Waldensian pastors were conversant with the English language; even to read and understand it. One of the professors understands it somewhat. I think I may safely assert, that the language of no other country presents so many valuable and spiritual works in the department of biblical literature and of theological learning, specially of a practical kind, and for general as well as clerical use, as the language of England. No other language affords more helps for the minister, nor presents more subjects capable of cultivating the intellect and the heart, and therefore for advancing his theological attainments, and his edification as a Christian. Hence the vast importance of having the English language taught to the Waldensian pastors. For this object another professor should be appointed in their College, well acquainted with that language, and it should be made a branch of education in that Institution requisite for candidates for the ministry. The endowment of 60*l.* a-year would support a professor there, and I hope the Lord may be pleased to put it into the hearts of the Christians of England to raise a sum capable of producing such an annual income for that object. The facility for procuring a professor of the English language to teach in this College is now very great, as three young lads from these valleys are at present receiving education in the College of Durham in England, and two of these, I understand, intend to take holy orders for the service of the valleys. One of these youths, I learn, has recently returned to his father's house. Doubtless it would be of similar importance were professors of the English language appointed in the two Protestant Colleges of Montauban and Strasburg, in France, as well as in the Protestant Colleges of Switzerland. In the respective libraries of these several Institutions highly valuable would it be, truly, were a judicious collection of theological works in English established; and this importance is felt on the Continent.

One of the professors in the College of La Tour celebrated Divine service in the grammar-school on Sunday afternoons, as a second service, for the accommodation of the people of La Tour who are distant from the church. I attended this service, the room was filled to the utmost, the service was solemn, the discourse faithful and impressive.

I conceive I have presented sufficient evidence with respect to the Waldensian clergy, to satisfy any one that Socinianism does not even "partially prevail there" at present; and coupling with that the existence of the College and the schools, under the regulations which have been adopted and the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, I see in all this much reason to believe it will not easily find hereafter an entrance in the valleys; and I think the present state affords great reason for hoping that ere long, under God's blessing, there will be found in the ancient Church of the valleys much general improvement and spiritual elevation.

In the next letter, with other topics I shall present a brief view of their Evangelical Confession of Faith,

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
ANTHONY SHELLEY.

For Sale,

AT THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

A POWERFUL LOW PRESSURE **STEAM ENGINE,** nearly finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to

THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

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

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

COAL.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following description of Coals: Sydney, Pemberton, Hull, and Grand Lake coals—all of a superior quality for house use, and assures the Public that he has no Scotch Coals as has been reported, to injure the sale of his Stock.—The assortment consists of

60 chaldrons Sydney coals, 400 do. Pemberton, do.; 140 do. Hull, do.; 100 do. Grand Lake, do.

250 chaldrons of the Pemberton coals are in store at York Point. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

March 4.

Glass and Porter.

NOW LANDING—700 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, 6x4, 6½x 4½, 7x5, 7½x6½, 8x6, 7½x8½, 9x7, 9½x8½, 10x8, 11x12, 12x10, 10x8.

30 casks London Bottled PORTER, for sale by Jan. 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 25, 1842.

LEGISLATURE.—During the past week the House of Assembly has been engaged debating the Bankrupt Bill; it has been got through in the House, and has also passed the Council with a suspending clause.—The Road Appropriations have also been made as follows: For the Great Roads £2627! and for the Bye Roads £15,675! It does not require the wisdom of a Solomon to discover the cause of this discrepancy; it is perfectly understood that no Member of the House will in future be appointed a Commissioner of Great Roads, hence the sum is small; but the Bye Road grant being perfectly under the controul of members, and used always more for electioneering purposes than for the benefit of the country, will readily account for the largeness of the sum. With a dissolution staring them in the face, it is not a thing to create marvel that the House avail themselves of the last and only means by which they can gloss over their derelictions, and recommend themselves again to the favorable consideration of their constituents.

ADDRESS TO SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.—We have great pleasure in informing our readers that an Address is now in course of signature in this community, to be presented to Sir Howard Douglas, on his being elected Member for Liverpool. The services of Sir Howard are yet fresh in the memories of the people of this Province, and are remembered with a lively gratitude that while it must be flattering to him, is also honorable to this Province.—Sir Howard always was, and will continue to be, a Tory, a consistent and an honest Tory, and it augurs favourably for the future that a great number of the persons now addressing him were ultra radical. Common sense, however, like water, must find its own level, and it is highly gratifying to us to find that the Radicals of this Province, as well as the Radicals of Liverpool, where the suffrage is almost universal, have discovered that their rights are safer in the hands of a tory, than in the keeping of one of their own *Patriots.*

CORPORATION PROPERTY.—The undermentioned sources of Corporation Revenue were leased at public Auction on Monday last, for one year, and were bid off at the following prices:

Market Wharves and Slip,	420	0	0
Union street Slip,	18	0	0
North Slip,	26	0	0
Lower Cove Slip,	20	0	0
Anchorage,	200	0	0
Breakwater,	100	0	0
Weighing Machine, North Slip,	75	0	0
Ditto ditto Union street,	125	0	0
Ditto ditto Lower Cove,	5	10	0
Slippage, Guy's Ward, Carleton,	2	5	0
Wharfage and Slippage at Rodney Wharf, Carleton,	51	0	0
Weighing Machine, Carleton,		10	0

The gross amount for which the property has now sold for, is £225 5s. less than what it sold for in 1841.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.—A meeting of the Electors of King's Ward was held on Tuesday evening last, in Bragg's Building, for the purpose of nominating Candidates as Alderman and Assistant of the Ward for the ensuing year; Mr. James Malcolm in the Chair. After preliminary business had been gone through with, and some conversation on Corporation affairs, JOHN V. THURGAR, Esquire, was proposed as a Candidate for the office of Alderman. Mr. Joseph Fairweather was also proposed as an Alderman, when it was agreed that in the event of Mr. Thurgar's declining to serve, he was to be next in nomination. Mr. S. Hallett was then proposed as Assistant Alderman.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Gentlemen with the requisition, and the following correspondence will shew the result:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Electors of *King's Ward*, held on Tuesday evening, to request that you would publish the enclosed documents for the information of the Electors generally.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES MALCOLM.

March 24th, 1842.

AT a Public Meeting of the Freemen and Freeholders of King's Ward, held on Tuesday evening, the 22d day of March instant, it was moved and carried unanimously that JOHN V. THURGAR, Esq., be nominated as Alderman, and Mr. S. C. HALLET, as Assistant Alderman for this Ward at the coming election,

And We the Committee appointed at the said Meeting to wait upon you John V. Thurgar, Esq. and Mr. S. C. Hallet, requesting your consent to come forward as such Alderman and Assistant Alderman on the said day—do therefore now request you to do the same, pledging ourselves to give you our most cordial support.

JAMES MALCOLM,
MARK DOLE,
WM. H. STREET,
L. H. DEVERER,
W. A. ROBERTSON,
JOHN SEARS.

John V. Thurgar, Esquire.

St. John, 24th March, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—

I beg most respectfully to acknowledge the unexpected but very flattering Requisition handed to me this day, containing the signatures of a number of respectable electors of King's Ward, calling upon me to come forward at the approaching Election as a Candidate for the office of Alderman for the ensuing year.

I conceive I have presented sufficient evidence with respect to the Waldensian clergy, to satisfy any one that Socinianism does not even "partially prevail there" at present; and coupling with that the existence of the College and the schools, under the regulations which have been adopted and the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, I see in all this much reason to believe it will not easily find hereafter an entrance in the valleys; and I think the present state affords great reason for hoping that ere long, under God's blessing, there will be found in the ancient Church of the valleys much general improvement and spiritual elevation.

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THE Subscriber offers for sale the following description of Coals: Sydney, Pemberton, Hull, and Grand Lake coals—all of a superior quality for house use, and assures the Public that he has no Scotch Coals as has been reported, to injure the sale of his Stock.—The assortment consists of

60 chaldrons Sydney coals, 400 do. Pemberton, do.; 140 do. Hull, do.; 100 do. Grand Lake, do.

250 chaldrons of the Pemberton coals are in store at York Point. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

March 4.

Glass and Porter.

NOW LANDING—700 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, 6x4, 6½x 4½, 7x5, 7½x6½, 8x6, 7½x8½, 9x7, 9½x8½, 10x8, 11x12, 12x10, 10x8.

30 casks London Bottled PORTER, for sale by Jan. 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

St. John, 24th March, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—

The unexpected though flattering Requisition handed me this day, containing the signatures of a number of respectable Electors of King's Ward, has induced me to say in answer thereto, that should the free and independent Electors for the Ward place me in the situation of Assistant Alderman, my humble services will be directed to the City affairs during the ensuing year, and the interests of King's Ward will receive my particular attention.

To the Committee my best thanks are tendered for the gentlemanly manner in which they have discharged the duties committed to them.

With great respect, I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
S. HALLETT.

To the Committee for
King's Ward.

In addition to the above requisition Mr. Thurgar has also been waited upon with the following call to come forward at the ensuing election, which is signed by about 80 of the principal inhabitants of the Ward:—

TO JOHN V. THURGAR, Esquire—

SIR:—The undersigned Electors of King's Ward, having heard with much satisfaction the result of a Public Meeting held on Tuesday evening, the 22d instant in a unanimous nomination of yourself as Alderman for King's Ward, for the ensuing year: anxiously trust that you will be thereby induced to accept of said nomination, while we pledge ourselves to give you our cordial and united support on the day of the Election.

We are requested to state that it is the intention of MR. FAIRWEATHER to contest the election with MR. THURGAR.

The following Petition is now in course of signature for the purpose of being presented to Her Majesty, and is left in the Marine Assurance Office for that purpose. We have every confidence that the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and that the present Government will extend that protection to the Colonies which has ever been one of the distinguished features of their policy. That these Colonies live, and move, and have their being in the patronage and protection of the British Government, must be abundantly evident to all who are conversant with our commercial relations, and that on a sudden withdrawal of that protection, little short of annihilation of the trade of this fine and thriving colony might be anticipated.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition of the Magistrates, Merchants, Ship Owners, Mill Owners, and other Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—

Your petitioners have learned with great regret and sincere alarm, that several propositions have lately been brought forward in the British Parliament, shewing that Your Majesty's Ministers contemplate not only seriously to affect, if not destroy, the long existing, mutually beneficial, and highly important trade, carried on between the United Kingdom and the British North American Colonies, but also to affect in quite as great a degree the trade between these Colonies and the British West Indies; and to avert if possible a measure so fraught with ruin to all the North American Colonies, but more especially to New-Brunswick, we beg leave to submit this our humble representation.

The wood trade now so long established between the Mother Country and these Colonies has been of vast moment to Great Britain, in many respects; more particularly as a vast and almost endless Nursery for Seamen for the Navy; as the means of affording a large and beneficial Market for British Manufactures—for these nearly alone are the returns taken in the trade; a means of affording a free vent for the emigration of an increasing population, still retaining their fealty and allegiance to the land of their birth; a nucleus for the expansion of the North American fisheries, so much to be valued as a great nursery for seamen; and affording at all times in war and in peace a supply of nearly all descriptions of wood goods required in Great Britain: thus keeping the nation free and independent of all Foreign powers for the supply of an article, the manufacture of which engages alone British capital and British enterprise, and the interests promoted thereby purely and solely British.

The protective duties now in force have been the means of creating a very heavy investment of capital throughout the whole of this Province, in the various and numerous requirements of the trade, such as Warehouses, Mills, Wharves, Ships, Ship Yards, and other establishments requisite for carrying on an extended commerce and ship building, which capital would, on any change of duties taking place, be totally and completely valueless, and the whole property of the Country be brought to ruin, and the increasing marine, lately becoming so much improved in character, be at once unemployed and exceedingly deteriorated in value.

The comparative recent settlement of the Province has enabled agriculturists to clear and cultivate but a very small portion of the soil—such cultivation being only encouraged by the demand of the lumbering part of the population; and destroy, as the proposed alteration in duties undoubtedly would, that principal part of the business of the Country, and the greater part of the agriculturists will lose the whole of the demand for their limited produce, the cultivation of the soil will be abandoned, the Country depopulated, the tide of emigration to this Province and to the other North American Colonies at once at a stand, and the finest portion of Your Majesty's Colonial dominions left to the mercy of an ambitious rival and threatening neighbouring power.

This Province has a large amount of tonnage engaged in the trade with the British West India Colonies, supplying these Colonies with boards and lumber of various descriptions, fish, pork, &c. taking their produce in return, which produce they must, so long as the business of the Province exists, procure from some quarter.

The protective duties, both in Britain and the West Indies, on the staple exports of these North American Colonies, and particularly New Brunswick, are at present barely sufficient to allow them carrying on the trade at even a nominal saving. The alteration, therefore, in the scale of duties to any thing whatever more unfavourable than they at present are, would at once be the ruin of thousands within this Province, by destroying the value of their investments, and doing other incalculable injury by the destruction of their business: and would also at once put a stop to the Fisheries on our coasts—lumber and fish being nearly our whole export to the West Indies; and opposed as we would at once be by the supply from the United States—more contiguous as that country is to the West Indies—our trade would be annihilated.

The heavy duty now levied in the United States on sugar and other products of the British West Indies, totally prevents the importation of such into the United States, consequently a drain would thus be established upon the British West India Colonies for specie to pay for their purchases of lumber, fish, and salted provisions, &c. from the United States, and a valuable trade be lost both to this Province and the British West Indies.

The Province of New Brunswick, and the North American Colonies generally, are in no state at present to take advantage of that Free Foreign trade so mistakenly advanced by mere speculative theorists, whose views show no real knowledge of the principles of that sound policy which has spread the Colonies of the Empire over the whole known world, and thereby placed Great Britain in the enviable state it now is—the greatest nation on the earth. And this Province must inevitably be ruined if obliged to depend on any commerce but that which is formed by an exchange of its staple commodity.

The people of this Province have been induced to invest their capital, and in fact their all, in the lumbering business, relying on the continued protection of the British Government; they are wholly British; they consume no other manufactures; they possess no other trade; they desire no other connexion; and they confidently look to that country, which at their first settlement and early exertions to open up and endeavour to cultivate the wilderness afforded them their protection and support that now when they have raised a trade highly important to Great Britain, the West Indies, and this Province, and founded and established a Colony now fast rising in importance, and embarked the whole fruits of their industry as well as other capital in the prosecution of it, they will not for a mere speculative theory have the whole of their interests destroyed, their property sacrificed without any remunerative return, the great public benefits resulting from the trade completely destroyed, and the whole of this fine Province rendered valueless.

The very heavy responsibility lately also assumed by this Province, in so cheerfully granting the payment of the Civil List, will also entirely depend on the continuance and support of the protection to the business in its staple export, and the settlement and improvement of its wilderness lands, and the debts due to the British merchants by the people of this Province must be totally unredeemed.

That these views of these important matters are not entertained alone by us, but are seen and felt by every one within the limits of this as well as the other North American Provinces; and for proof of this we refer to the petitions from the House of Assembly of this Province, and from Your Majesty's Legislative Council, as well as the various other petitions and representations from all parts of these Provinces, and now submitted to Your Majesty.

We, therefore, most humbly pray that Your Majesty will take this our petition into Your most favorable consideration; and that no change may be made in the scale of duties on wood goods, or other articles, so as to affect our trade with Great Britain or the British West Indies—as it is only by the most rigid adherence to the present scale of protective duties, that the entire Province and the inhabitants therein can be saved from utter and complete ruin.

A splendid rifle, ordered by the Emperor of Russia, has been made by Mr. Billinghurst, of Rochester, N. Y., and was boxed up to be shipped on Monday. It had a black walnut stock, gold mountings, and cost $100. A man has been engaged on it steadily for three months.

An arrival at Charleston from Havana, 1st inst., states that information had been received at Havana that a steamer had got ashore at some of the British islands, and one of those in port was sent from Havana to her assistance.

UNFORTUNATE.—The steamer *Clyde*, in sailing from New-York on Sunday was by accident run on a shoal a little this side of the Hook. In getting her off the air pump was broken, and she was compelled to return. The damage was trifling, altho' it may take a day or two to repair her.

KINGSTON, U. C. March 8th.—The Corporation have applied to Sir Charles Bagot for liberty to issue a copper currency, but his Excellency has declined granting the request, because "it ought to be made a condition that the coin should be of the intrinsic value of copper after deducting the expenses of coining only, and there would thus be no profit on the privilege."

(From the Portland Argus, March 2.)

The Resolve to provide pistols for a company of Cavalry, in Aroostook, was taken up. Mr. Humphrey, of Cumberland, moved to amend the resolve by inserting before the word pistols, the word "wooden," so that the resolve would read "that the Adjutant General be authorized to furnish each member of the company with a pair of wooden pistols." Mr. H. gave his reasons for the amendment. He thought it a pity that so good a company as that was represented to be, should be entirely without arms of any kind, as it was said they were in complete uniform, and he thought that if the State were to furnish arms to them at all, those of wood might be preferable, because in that case they would have no occasion to use powder; and if the burning of that article was commenced among the untrained horses of Aroostook, unaccustomed, as he presumed they were, to martial sounds, there could be no telling what feats of lofty tumbling might ensue to the great hazard of arms, legs, and necks. This might furnish grounds for numerous applications to future Legislatures for pensions, such as the Senate have been engaged in discussing this morning. He believed this would do very well in time of peace, and in the event of war they might be furnished with more efficient weapons.

Mr. Lane of York, inquired of the Senator from Cumberland, what he meant by wooden pistols; he had heard of wooden guns, but never before of wooden pistols.

Mr. Humphrey said they were simply young wooden guns, such as had not been manufactured long enough to get their growth.

Mr. Lane enquired further, how the Senator would fire those wooden pistols.

Mr. Humphrey said it was the easiest thing in nature: it might be done either by applying fire to the pistols or the pistols to the fire.

New York, February 23d.—AS IMMENSE ISSUE.—The Supreme Court of the United States has been engaged for several days, and will probably be occupied during this week, in hearing the great case of Mrs. Gaines against the Executors of the will of Daniel Clark of New York, and those holding portions of the property by purchase from them. The amount involved in the decision is between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. The case is without a parallel, not only for the amount of property involved, but for the wonderful character of the incidents, even as admitted by the vastly wealthy possessors of the estate, and for the very important questions raised against the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as for the history and position of the parties concerned.

LATE FROM CHINA.

The ship Venice, Capt. Perit, arrived at New-York on Sunday, by which accounts from Macao to the 21st November have been received—some days latter than former advices.

MACAO, Nov. 17.—We have advices from the northeast coast of China of the re-capture of Ningpo; there were 1500 of the Chinese slaughtered and scarcely any of the British; the inhabitants of Ningpo and its vicinity fled, making no resistance to the strangers. The authorities at Canton were making every possible effort to stop the navigation of the river, and appeared to act altogether on the defensive. Of the people on board the Transport Nubudda, which was wrecked, there were about one half of them murdered when they reached the shore. The remainder were taken by the Chinese, and it is supposed have already met the same fate. The officers and crew of the British steamer Madagascar, which was wrecked, were taken by the Chinese, and nothing has since been heard of them. It is supposed they were murdered. On account of the cold weather which had commenced, the British forces will not be able to march to Pekin until the ensuing spring. There has been much sickness and many casualities among the British, a great many of whom have died.

[From the Canton Register, Nov. 16.]

Neither H. M's. Plenipotentiary nor the Admiral are expected down from the northward this winter; H. M's. ship Cornwallis, daily expected, will join the Admiral without delay.

From all that we have heard, and from the letters of the officers of the expedition that we have received and seen, Amoy is, in the opinion of all, from H. M's. Plenipotentiary downwards, the most approved spot of the British conquests in China.—Even the worst part of the population that remained after its capture are described as being of a much more open and enterprising disposition than the Boeotian race of the archipelago; but they are in plundering equal to any of their countrymen.—Those gangs of marauders, numbering sometimes 2 or 300, have given much trouble to the British authorities, as well as having inflicted great misery on their own countrymen, both at Amoy and Ningpo.

It is said that $4,000,000 have been demanded by H. M's Plenipotentiary for the ransom of Ningpo, and the same sum to ensure the safety of Hanychowfoo; but no answer has been returned to these demands by the Chinese officers.

It is said that orders have arrived by the Larne, from the Admiral, to seize all the trading junks except those coming from or going to British possessions; but we have heard that the orders are not very explicit; nothing is said of the trading vessels belonging to Canton province; and from this silence we infer that Canton will remain unmolested, and, therefore, that the present state of commercial affairs in this province is likely to last at least throughout the present season.

It is reported that expectations are entertained by the high English authorities that the Chinese government were about to make some overtures. Probably Keshen may be again deputed, on the part of his imperial master, to endeavour to cajole the British authorities once more. We have heard that a proclamation from H. M's plenipotentiary to H. M's subjects in China, was brought by H. M's ship Larne and the Ariel, and landed in Macao; but, being addressed to the deputy-governor of Hongkong, it was despatched thither on Saturday by H. M's hired armed vessel, the Royalist was still in sight from Macao roads.

From the silence of the Peking and maritime provincial governments, the difficulty in procuring Peking Gazettes, and, their barren pages, when obtained, we are inclined to think that the Emperor and his magnates are pondering whether they shall at once offer to compromise, or trust to the chance of war and pestilence, and the chapter of accidents, to resene them from their present dilemma; but after the course we have pursued since last January, we must *dictate* our own, or rather the world's terms of peace and future connexions and commerce.

Lin has been recalled and ordered on to the Yellow River, which has rebelled and overflowed its banks, producing great destruction at the capital of Honan, leaving it in ruins.

Keafung foo, the capital, is situated in the midst of an extensive plain, four or five miles south from the river, and quite below its surface.

Affairs at Canton have continued undistorbed through the whole month, commercial business proceeding as usual—i. e., as those most interested will have it, very badly.

Nearly all the troops from the other provinces have left Canton, and corps of native malitia has been organized in its stead, numbering two or three thousand strong. Many of these, it is said, are robbers and pirates, and of course are no great favourites with the quiet people of the provincial city.—The emperor has apointed a new commissioner. Tih-e-hun-poo, a Mantchou, who has arrived at Canton; he comes it is supposed, not to make war, but to find out the truth regarding what has been done.

The new commission, Tih-e-shun-poo has left Canton for Chekeang: it is reported that an officer has sent to her Majesty's plenipotentiary to ascertain his demands; that the emperor has promised to send to to the governor of Fokien three millions of taels which the latter has asked for, and that the Canton authorities have demanded one million of taels from the hong merchants to help their emperor; that some of them have proffered $600,000, and others refused absolutely to subscribe to any benevolence; the hoppo has, in consequence, refused to allow the recusants to ship of teas; in Canton parlance he has stopped their *chops.*

CHUSAN.—Latest date October. 25.—Letters by the clipper Ariel, confirmed the reports of the determined resistance the Chinese made on the 1st October, when Tinghae, the capital of Chusan, again fell to her Majesty's arms.

The town had been well fortified on the same principles and in the same manner as Amoy: the principal battery mounted upwards of 100 guns. All the reports agree that the Chinese lost about 1300; a number of very well made brass guns were captured, 25 pounders, and two mortars, which were in the long fort.

On October 2d, the Chinese made a most gallant defence of a small hill upon which they were posted; so determined was this resistance that the bayonet and spear crossed each other several times; a soldier of 55th had his bayonet in the body of a Chinese at the same moment he received his adversary's spear through his own ribs.

CHINHAE.—Latest dates, October 18th.—Chinhae was taken on the 10th ult. The attack lasted about three hours; the troops employed amounted to about 1200. The Chinese stood well, but the excellent firing of H. M's ship Wellesley soon silenced the hill fort, every shot and shell telling and knocking away some portion of the walls. It is supposed the Chinese lost about 1400 men. About 70 fine brass guns were captured; some of them of so large a calibre as to throw a 68 pounder shot; these guns, it is said, are so well made that it is not easy to distinguish them from European manufacture.—About 600 tons of copper was found in the arsenal. The Chinese authorities at Ningpo, it is supposed, while the English forces were employed at Chinhae, took the opportunity of conveying away the public treasure to a safer place, it is said that the removal of the treasure occupied three days' time, and if this report is true, when considering the activity and strength of the Chinese coolies, and the ingeniously combined efforts and speed with which they always "*do their work*," the amount of specie, &c., must have been very great. The dollars found at Ningpo—the reports of the amount vary from $6000 to $78,000—were discovered by mere accident: some of the artillerymen had been sleeping upon logs of wood: and one of them, when awakened from his slumber in the morning, and turning over his pillow, when several dollars jingled and fell out of it; it was immediately ascertained that the wooden logs had been hollowed and the dollars concealed within them. The Chinese removed the treasure from Amoy by the same ingenious contrivance.

BRITISH SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Her Majesty's brig Waterwitch, Lieut. Mason, commanding, captured on the 20th October last, the slave vessel Don Francisco, fitted for slaves.—On the 28th of the same month, she captured the notorious slaver the Ermalinda with a cargo valued at upwards of £4,000, including a London built carriage that cost £400, and a pair of handsome grey horses, intended as a bribe from the slave merchant (owner of the prize) for the purchase of slaves. The prize was sent to Sierra Leone for condemnation.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Nov. 6, 1841:—Her Majesty's ship Fantome returned to Simon's Bay on the 24th ult. after a cruize on the coast of Angola for the suppression of the slave trade, having had the Brisk and Waterwitch under her orders: during which period they have captured 33 slave vessels, and liberated 3,427 negroes, viz.—Fantome, 16 vessels, and 1,340 negroes; Brisk 10 vessels, and 1,136 negroes; and Waterwitch, 9 vessels, and 957 negroes.

The Lord Lieuten't has sent (through the hands of Dr. Vignoles, his Excellency's almoner) the munificent gift of a hundred pounds, to be distributed amongst the poor of the crowded parishes in the neighbourhood of the Castle, on the occasion of the Royal Christening. This charity is to be dispensed by the respective clergy.

When the plague devastated Malta about thirty years ago, the commanding officer of one of the regiments of the garrison hearing of the escape of one of the oil porters on the opposite coast, ordered his men to dip their shirts in oil every morning, and after wringing them to wear them in this state.—They did so, and the operation saved them wholly from the mortality that almost devastated the island.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—A few days ago, as Mr. Butler, farmer, who resides near

LORD ASHBURTON.

(From the London Sun.)

We insert the following paragraph on the authority of the *Morning Chronicle* :—

"Having, to our great surprise, learned yesterday afternoon, that a bill had been found on Thursday last, by the Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court, at the Old Bailey, against Alexander Baring, now Baron Ashburton, Francis Baring, and Humphrey Mildmay, on an indictment preferred by Thomas Kinder, we afterwards ascertained that the information was correct.

"The proceedings before a Grand Jury are, of course, *ex parte*. In stating the bare fact of the finding of this bill, we need only say that we have no wish to give pain either to the noble baron, or the two gentlemen against whom, as well as himself, the bill has been found. But whatever may be the issue of this prosecution in a Criminal Court, it can hardly be necessary for us to observe that a most important mission having been confided by the government to Lord Ashburton, the public interest require that the effect which a grave proceeding as that to which we have adverted, may have on the result of that mission, should at least be known and made the subject of deliberation, before the departure of the noble lord."

We presume this criminal charge applies to Lord Ashburton's connection with the United States Bank, against some of the late Directors of which a similar indictment has been found in the United States. The operations of that Bank having extended to England as well as the United States, they expose its partners here, as well as those there, probably, to such a charge. We hope the Noble Lord will come clear and clean out of the matter, but after this it will be utterly impossible for him to shake himself clear of his connection with that disreputable corporation. We doubt now whether Lord Ashburton will proceed on his mission.

(From the Boston Mercantile Journal.)

The following article on an interesting subject, we copy from the Madisonian of the 9th inst. The Madisonian has the character of being the organ of the "Executive," which gives to its opinions on the subject of our foreign relations, an importance which they otherwise might possess :

"THE SPECIAL MISSION.—Our friends of the National Intelligencer seem to think that the mission of Lord Ashburton to this country inconclusive as to the peaceful disposition of England, preliminary to a full and entire settlement of the difficulties now existing between the United States and Great Britain.—Such may be, and we sincerely hope is the case, but, as we remarked a day or two since it may turn out otherwise. Suppose the English Government to have determined on a war, and to be awaiting the most favourable juncture for the commencement of hostilities. What, in such an event, would be the course most naturally pursued on their part?—Would it not be to allay all suspicion, and prevent preparation, so that whenever the time of striking the blow shall arrive, it may be inflicted with the greatest effect. We have no disposition to doubt the sincerity of the British Ministry, but we know, from experience, that when that government intends to do anything, its agents are not so weak as to trumpet forth its intentions, and thus counteract its movements. Again, it is the policy of Great Britain to maintain the appearance of a desire to continue her friendly relations with this country, in order to place us, if possible, on the defensive, and thus have a pretence for any attack that she may meditate.—With a view to effect this, the first thing to be done would be to employ, as diplomatic agents, men whose connexions with this country are such as to produce an impression that their learning will be in our favour. Mr. Featherstonehaugh was of this description, and so is Lord Ashburton; but whatsoever may be the personal partialities of these gentlemen, their *political obligations* are all known to be strongly against us, as was evidenced by the report of the former in the question of the Northeastern boundary.

Now when matters stand thus, it is not wise, while we hope for the best to be prepared for the worst, and without courting difficulties, to place the country in such a posture as to render them comparatively harmless? We have always been prone, as a nation, to put off the evil day of expense; and have thus in more instances than one, been forced eventually to incur burdens, which had a little forecast been exercised, would have been, to a great extent, avoided. The English are a *brave* people and a *warlike* people, but they are also a *prudent* people, and are most apt to strike when they think the blow may be given with the least probability of its being effectually returned. We seldom see men quarrel when each knows that the other is ready to fight, and of all peace makers that we have ever known, *perfect preparation* for battle is the best, among nations as well as individuals. Our view of the matter is simply this: let Lord Ashburton be met in a spirit of frankness and conciliation, and let every thing be done, as we doubt not will be the case, to effect an accomodation of difficulties, that honor may sanction, but at the same time, let Congress take its measures, and make its appropriations, with a view to every contingency. Let the British *Mail* Steamers, when they visit our coast, find that we also are acquainted with that branch of naval architecture, and that the length of our rivers, and extent of our coast, furnish *a peculiar facilities to the transportation of passengers and property* by steam. In a word, let us be as we should always be, ready for a war, and then, and then only, shall we be enabled to secure an honorable and permanent peace."

ERROR.—In our notice last week of Domestic Manufactures, the name of the Fire Club to whom the new Engine belongs should have been "Union Fire Club," and not "Protection," as there stated.

Married.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. W. T. Wisbart, Mr. Elias S. Flaglor, of Greenwich, to Miss Abigail Tupper, daughter of Mr. David Tupper, of St. John.

At Rowan Island, on the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. A. Maclean, Mr. Horatio N. Chaffey, to Sarah third daughter of Thomas Moses, Esq., Deputy Treasurer, West-Isles.

Died.

Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Mary Cranstoun Bedell, relict of the late Paul Bedell, Esq. of this city.—Mrs. B. was born in Newport, R. I. on the 29th April 1759, and came to this place with her fathers family in the year 1783, where she has resided ever since. Educated in the principles and tenets of the Episcopal Church, she steadfastly adhered to them to the end without doubt or wavering—and as her life was passed in peace with all mankind, her death was peace with God.—She has left a wide circle of relatives and friends to regret her departure.

Sudderly, on Monday morning, Mr. Joseph Sherwood, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and four small children to lament their loss. Mr. S. was a man universally respected—he was mild in manner, courteous and amiable in his general demeanour, and an affectionate and loving husband and father.

On Saturday, Benjamin, son of Mr. John Herrington, aged six years and three months.

On Saturday morning, Mr. George M. Pather, aged 24 years, a native of Kempt, Nova-Scotia.

At Pennfield, Charlotte County, on Saturday, 13th instant, of Typhus Fever, Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Knight, Esq in the 39th year of her age.

At St. Stephen, on the 9th instant, Jane, wife of Mr. Samuel Hair, aged 28 years.

At St. Mary's Bay, (N.S.) March 13, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Charles Everitt, in the 33d year of his age.

At New-Orleans, in June last, Mr. James Crawford, formerly of this city, son of the late Mr. James Crawford, of Hampton.

At Demerara, on the 20th January, of black vomit, Charles R. Ruggles, aged 20 years, son of the late Mr. Gilbert Ruggles, formerly of St. Andrews, in this Province.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 18th—Barque Duncan, Robertson, Savannah, 10—Robert Robertson, pitch pine timber.

CLEARED.

Ship Prudence, Bridgen Londonderry, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Schr. James Clark, Doan, Boston, gypsum and old iron.

Yarmouth, March 18.—Brig Elisha Payson, Wm. Payson, master, from the West Indies bound to Westport struck, in a thick fog, on the Seal island, on the 4th instant, and became a total wreck—crew and part of materials saved.

A quantity of cedar shingles (both sawed and shaved,) part of a house frame, an empty pork barrel with one head out, some plank which had been sheathed, and pieces of ceiling and cabin work of some vessel, together with a piece of a boat, drifted ashore and were picked up by people at Cranberry Head, on Sunday afternoon and Monday morning last.

A brig from St. Andrews bound to the West Indies ran ashore on the West side of Brier Island on Monday night last, and went to pieces—crew saved.

The Gen. Washington, of Alexandria, at Liverpool from New Orleans, passed the 12th ult 1st 46, lon. 26 a barque with loss of mainmast, and decks washed entirely out. On the 15th, lat. 50, long 12, the wreck of a Brig with nearly all her spars standing, blowing a gale each time could not board them.

Baltimore.—Ar 10, brig P. I. Nevins, Thompson, St. John, N. B.

NORFOLK, March 21.—Cleared brig Margaret Balfour, Baires, St. John.

BOSTON, March 14.—Arrived brig Leader, Duntley, Cornwall s, N. S.

SAVANNAH, March 8—Went to sea, ship St. Andrews, Leitch, Liverpool; Montrose, Davis, St. John.

To the Electors of Queen's Ward.

GENTLEMEN—The impoverished state of the Corporation, and the improvident, lavish, and useless expenditure of public monies, having alarmed and agitated the public mind, it has become necessary that a change should take place in Civic Officers. Impressed with the absolute necessity of Reform, and urged by many respectable parties whose properties are jeopardized by the recklessness of the present incumbents, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Alderman of Queen's Ward, and shall make my appearance at the Hustings for that purpose on Tuesday the 5th day of April next.

I am, Gentlemen, your's, obediently,

25th March. JOHN HOOPER.

Mechanic's Institute.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John will be held at the Hall on Monday evening, 28th instant, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors.

By order of the President.

25th march. H. J. CHUBB, *R. Sec'y.*

The Subscribers

Offer for Sale, now Landing ex schr "Palm" Crowell, Master, from Philadelphia :

1,100 BARRELS fresh ground RYE FLOUR, and Corn MEAL

50 Rbls. Navy BREAD and CRACKERS.

Ex James Clark, from Boston :

An assortment of Oranges, Lemons, Sultanna Raisins, Jordan, and bitter Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Guava Jelly, preserved Ginger, &c. &c.

Ex Tenzor from New-York :

Gennesse Flour. Vinegar, Tea, Pitch, &c. for sale by JARDINE & CO.,

Corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets.

March 18.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE Barque ABEONA, 448 tons burthen, will receive a Charter for any Port in Great Britain or Ireland, if applied for immediately For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

18th *March.* [cur. 2d] N. MERRITT.

Paper Hangings.

THE subscriber has on hand a very large and elegant assortment of *Paper Hangings*, suitable for Halls, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Chambers, Entries, &c. with Border of all qualities to match, which he offers for sale at a great reduction from former prices for *CASH*.

ALSO—A large number of Remnant Lots suitable for small and medium sized Rooms, Entries, &c. which he will sell at *Half Price* for cash.

18*th March.* S. K. FOSTER.

India Rubber Shoes.

JUST received from Boston—an excellent assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's India Rubber Shoes, of a superior quality. For sale cheap, wholesale and retail.

18*th March.* S. K. FOSTER.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber is just opening a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girl's, Boys and Children's *stout soled BOOTS and SHOES*, of every description, suitable for the present season, which he offers for sale cheap.

ALSO—The balance of his Winter stock of *Cloth Boots, &c.* will be disposed of at cost prices for cash only. S. K FOSTER.

18*th March.*

Third Volume of

Pictorial Illustrations of the BIBLE,

JUST received and for sale at the store of G. & E. SEARS, and the Book stores. *March* 18.

CITY GROCERY.

Market Square—St. John, N. B.

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

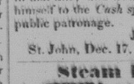
TEAS, Black and Green,
SUGARS, Raw and Refined,
COFFEES, Raw and Roasted,
CANDLES, London and Liverpool, Moulds and Dips,
SOAP, London, Liverpool and Glasgow,
SPICES and Fruits, Green and Dried,
PICKLES and SAUCES, **Confections**, &c.

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

JAMES MACFARLANE.

St. John, Dec. 17, 1841.

Steam Boat Notice.



ONE of the subscriber's Steamers will commence plying on the Bay, on Monday 7th March.

25th Feb. JAMES WHITNEY.

Sign of the Golden Fish,

DOCK STREET.

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

Rum coloring of his own manufacture, of the very best quality. February 18, 1842.

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

To Engineers.

THE New-Brunswick Steam Boat Company want a competent person of steady habits as ENGINEER of the steamer *New-Brunswick.*

Immediate application to be addressed to the Agent, and enclosed to Captain R. WYLIE, Saint John, stating the salary for year, commencing 15th instant, Board inclusive.

JOHN S. COY,
WILLIAM A. M'LEAN.

Fredericton, 11th March, 1842. *Agents.*

AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY 29th March, instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Subscriber's Warehouse :

400 KEGS London WHITE LEAD;
80 do. black, red & yellow Paint;
100 cans GREEN PAINT;
10 Hogsheads PORTO RICO SUGAR;
12 Puncheons Molasses;
3 Do. Demerara RUM;
6 Hhds., 6 Quarter Casks BRANDY;
5 Hogsheads Catalonia Wine;
4 Quarter casks London Particular Madeira;
6 Octaves Old Sherry; 20 doz. best Old Port;
20 Doz. East India, London Particular, & direct Madeira;
20 Do. East India Sherry;
20 Do. very choice Old Claret;
20 Do Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Champagne and Sparkling Hock.

The above bottled Wines are of the first character, and to extent advertised will be sold without reserve. W. H. STREET.

25th March.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction on Thursday 7th April next—

THE unexpired Lease of these Premises lately occupied by Francis and Samuel Smith, ship builders, near the Steam mills, with the improvements thereon, consisting of—Blacksmith's Shop, Steam house with Box complete, one Shed 60x30 feet, with Moulding Loft, one Shed 50x20 feet, one double Dwelling House, 64x32 feet, partly finished.

At same time—A large quantity of Ship Timber, Knees, hard and soft wood Plank, Oak and Hacmatac Treenails, tar Boilers, lot of Iron, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils and Tools complete, &c. &c.

JAMES MALCOLM, *Trustee.*

☞ J. M. requests those Creditors of F. & S Smith who wish to participate in the division of the property, to call at his store before the day of sale, and sign the Trust Deed, otherwise they will be excluded from any share of the proceeds. *Mar.* 18.

TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated House at the corner of Carlton & Dorchester streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Burnham.

Also—A New House in Dorchester street: possession given on the 1st May next They will be rented from one to five years, to suit the tenant.—For further particulars enquire of

March 25. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—with immediate possession :

A spacious Dwelling HOUSE and Premises at Hampton Ferry, consisting of eight good Rooms which have lately undergone a thorough repair. To an active person desirous of entering into a Country business, it affords a good opportunity being well situated for trade.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH SUMMERS.

March 18.—Cour 3t *Market Square.*

To Let,

For One Year from the First of May next—

THAT commodious Two story DWELLING HOUSE, and Premises situate in *Hazen street*, on Jeffery's Hill, (so called.) For particulars inquire of ROBERT C. FROST,

At the store of Sancton & Crookshank.

25th February.

TO LET, from the 1st May next—

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished Dwelling House, at the lower end of Union street, now occupied by R. Sands, Esq. It contains four rooms with Franklins in them, six bed-rooms, a cellar kitchen, bake-oven and pantry, a good frost proof cellar, and water cellar, with a garden attached, and a well of water. *Also*, a Stable, and Fuel house underneath—all in excellent order throughout, and very convenient.

ALSO, TO BE LET—

A COTTAGE in Union street, containing two large rooms, with Franklins, six bed-rooms, a kitchen with a large pantry off the same, and a frost proof cellar. There are on the premises a BARN, 40 by 16 feet; also, a large Garden, which might be had if required, with the use of two lots of Ground, suitable for pasturage for a Cow. The house is new and in good repair, and is well suited for the residence of a genteel family.

ALSO—

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Germain st., at present occupied by the subscriber, containing ten rooms, six with fire places, bed rooms in the garret, with a fire place in one, frost proof cellar, two coal cellars, and a never failing well of water. *Also*, a small house in Union street, adjoining the residence of R. Sands, Esq There is a frost proof cellar, and a Garden 40 by 100 feet attached to the same. For terms and further particulars, apply to

B. REYNOLDS.

4th March. *Germain street.*

TO LET.

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

Feb. 18. JAMES WHITNEY.

APARTMENTS TO LET,

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

For Sale, or to Let

For one or more years and possession given 1st May next :

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

Feb 11. SAMUEL BUSTIN.

To Let.

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

Feb. 11. WM. MAJOR.

Stock and Farm for sale.

A VALUABLE FARM situated about 10 miles from the city, containing 700 acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty acres of which is cleared and under cultivation, cuts annually from forty to fifty tons of Hay, and might be divided into two convenient Farms, the main road from Shepody to St. John passing through the centre.

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

Feb. 11.—3m. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

From 1st May next :

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

February 11.

TO LET,

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

Nov. 19. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET,

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

4th Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

A Good Stand.

To Let—and Possession given the 1st of May next :

THAT well known establishment the *Albion House*, situated at the corner of Cross and Church streets, now in the possession of M. Regan and others; it will be rented either in flats or to one person as may best suit parties.

Application to be made to the store of Mr. John Hooper, King street.

March 4.

TO LET,

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

4th February.

TO LET,

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

4th Feb. (cour.) JAMES NETHERY.

To Rent—For One Year or more.

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

Apply to

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, Feb. 4. 1842.

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

Jan 28. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

To Let,

And possession given 1st May next :

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

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

For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

21st January. Cour.

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

Dec. 17. JARDINE & CO.

Bar, Pig, and Sheet IRON,

STOVES, TIN PLATES, &c. &c.

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

250 TONS common British IRON, well assorted,
100 tons Refined British Iron, well assorted,
100 ditto No. 1 Scotch Pig (Gartsburie Brand.)
20 ditto Swedish Iron, well assorted,
20 ditto Refined Round Iron, ¼ to ¾ inch,
100 bundles Plough Plate Iron,
200 Plough Share Moulds,
40 bundles *Naylor & Co's.* best Cast Steel, ass'd.
40 ditto do. German do. do
20 ditto do. Sleigh shoe STEEL,
20 ditto Blister steel, (Z)
25 ditto do. do. C. C. N. D.
60 boxes Tin Plates, CW. IC. IX. DC. and DX.
200 bundles best Sheet Iron, Nos. 20. 22, 24 & 26,
300 bags Spike Nails, 4½ to 10 inches,
250 ditto Canada Fine Rose NAILS, 6d'y to 30d'y,
5 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
10 tons HOLLOW WARE, viz: Pots, Covers, Pans, and Ovens,
10 ditto Tea Kettles, assorted No 0 to 4,
100 Canada STOVES, assorted, 20, 24, 27, 30, and 32 inches,
50 Full Register Grates, assorted sizes,
50 Half ditto ditto ditto,
30 Franklins ditto ditto,
12 Anvils, assorted, 1 to 2 cwt.
12 Smiths' Bellows,
15 Anchors, assorted, 1 to 10 cwt.
8 Chain Cables, assorted, ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch,
40 cwt. short-link Chains, 5-16 3-8, 7-16, & 1-2 in.
400 boxes best Liverpool Soap, 56 lbs. each,
30 boxes Dipt Candles,
25 barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK,
20 bales Irish Bacon, (very fat); 40 Irish Hams,
7 puns. strong well flavored Grain WHISKY,
3 ditto ditto Malt ditto,
40,000 White Oak Barrel STAVES
500,000 Bright spruce DEALS, in shipping order,

Also, on Consignment :

50 bolts best Bleached CANVAS,
4 Iron PLOUGHS,
2 handsome Iron MONEY CHESTS.

Nov. 12. WILLIAM CARVILL.

October 15th, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

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

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

MR. JACKSON,

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

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

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

Jan. 21 W. CARVILL.

Life Assurance.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF REVERSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

King William street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

AUDITORS.

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

PHYSICIAN—Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.

SOLICITOR—John Saunders Bowden, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co.

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

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

☞ Every information relative to Insurance will be given by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Agents.

Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B.

February 18. 1842.

Flour, Grocery, and Provision

WAREHOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JARDINE & CO.

[*Late* TILTON.]

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

—THEIR STOCK COMPRISES—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, December 24, 1841.

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Dennisford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* Solution of Copaibia;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Aniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.
4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Rose; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hannay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.
1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

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

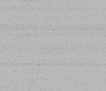
June 11.

Salt Rheum, &c.

DRUMMOND'S Salt Rheum Ointment, the most effectual remedy for Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Itch, and every kind of Cutaneous Eruption.

For sale by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, and Mr. J. Sears, King street; Mr. D. Aymar, corner of Princess and Germain streets; and Mr. John Cook, Carleton. January 21.

Farm For Sale.



A Valuable FARM containing 350 Acres more or less, part under cultivation, with Buildings and other improvements, situated at the upper end of the first Lake Lomond, at present occupied by Thomas Dolan, a Tenannt at will.—Apply to SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

December 17, 1841.

Molasses, &c.

9 PUNS. MOLASSES, 3 do. Demerara RUM, Just received on consignment.

March 11. W. H. STREET.

W. H. STREET'S

WINE Establishment,

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

1st January, 1842.

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

WINES IN BOTTLE—

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

WINES IN WOOD—

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

SPIRITS IN WOOD AND BOTTLE—

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

BEER—

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

In Bond and on Consignment—

50 hhds. Brandy, Martell's & Hennessey's brands,
50 hhds. ditto, good ordinary brands;
12 hhds. Fine old PALE BRANDY;
25 hhds. best Pale GENEVA;
10 puncheons best Malt and Irish Grain Whiskey,
100 puncheons RUM.—Old Jamaica, Demerara, and Cuba—some 80 per cent. O. P.
6 Octaves choice Sherry, (av. 45 gallons each.)
Butts, hogsheads, and Qr. casks Sherry;
Pipes, hogsheads, and Qr. casks Port Wine;
Pipes and hogsheads Blackburn's Madeira;
Hogsheads and Qr. casks Sicily Madeira;

—ALSO ON HAND—

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

W. H. Street.

Essence of Smoke,

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

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

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

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

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

Dec. 17. J. ELLIOTT.

Winterbon's

ANTI-BILIOUS SOLUTION.

THIS Invaluable Medicine has only within a few years been offered to the Public, the Proprietor having used it in his private practice for many years, and has experienced the most wonderful success by its use in the undermentioned diseases.

In a few moments after taking it the patient is entirely relieved of the most painful heartburn, or pain occasioned by a superabundant quantity of bile in the stomach and bowels. Though the effects of the Anti-Bilious Solution are so instantaneous, they are not the less permanent; it strengthens the stomach, improves the appetite, removes all acidity and bile from the stomach and bowels, raises the spirits, and strengthens and invigorates the whole constitution.

The most delicate and feeble invalid labouring under Dyspepsia will by continuing the use of the Anti-Bilious Solution for a few weeks, experience its most happy effects in being restored to the enjoyment of perfect health.

* Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Langour, Coldness of the Extremities, Morbid Acidity in the stomach and bowels, headache, drowsiness, habitual costiveness, and general debility, bilious complaints of every description, diarrhea, vomiting, sour stomach, wind and flatulency of the stomach and bowels, jaundice heartburn, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, and red gravel, Asthma and Coughs in old Persons.—For these and many other complaints the proprietor has experienced the greatest benefit in his general practice, and can confidently assert that others may experience the same result by merely attending to the directions in taking this Medicine.

The subscriber has received a supply of the above for sale at the late Circulating Library Germain Street JOHN ELLIOTT.

November 5th.

Cigars, Java Coffee, Fruit, &c

Landing, ex schooner *Lighter*, from Boston:

50 BAGS pure old Java COFFEE,
25,000 Manuel Amores' CIGARS,
10 dozen Brooms; 10 dozen Painted Pails,
2 cases Preserved Ginger,
20 Drums Figs; 10 cases Suliana Raisins,
10 Frails soft shell Almonds;
50 boxes Muscatel Raisins;
2 boxes

THE LIFE MEDICINES.

GENERAL REMARKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21st January, 1842.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

100 TONS "Banks' Best" Staffordshire IRON;

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

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

Pr. Glasgow—From Glasgow:

5 BALES of WINTER CLOTHING—consisting of—Pilot Coats, Blue and Drab Flushing; Monkey and Pea Jackets; Drab & Blue Shooting Coats, twilled and very stout; Trowsers, tweed and other kinds; Drawers, flannel and kersey; Vests—Double Breasted fancy stout with double breasts and rolling Collars.

Velveteen Shooting Coats, Coatees, Doeskin, Pea Coats with velvet collars, blue and brown, } *Very Superior and extra fine.*

December 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Furniture Ware Rooms,
DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st October. JOHN J. HOGAN.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞ Notice.

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

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

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

☞ NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liver Complaints.
AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O'LIN.

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

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

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

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 22, 1841.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals:

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

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

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

St. John, October 15, 1841.

Boisford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on 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.

Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &c.

[Landing ex Margaret Trynor, from Halifax:]

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

Ex 'Rambler,' from Boston:

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

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

December 24.

LANDING ex *Ware*, from Halifax:—25 boxes London Sperm Candles; 10 hhds. Bright sugar. For sale cheap by

January 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

THE subscribers offer for sale at their store in Nelson street, a few cwt. very superior Live Geese Feathers.

7th January. CRANE & M'GRATH.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to

12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent.

sept 10.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Just received, per ANDOVER—

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

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

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

On Consignment,

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

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

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

St John, October 22, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—ON HAND AS ABOVE—

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

October 22. J. R.

Pork and Beef.

Now landing, and for sale by the subscribers—

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

3d Dec. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts:—

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

☞ Toys at Wholesale and Retail.

Dec. 17, 1841.

BONNETS, &c.

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

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

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

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

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

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

1st July, 184 DAVID PATERSON.

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE!—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Smaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX 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 unneccessary for me to say aught, as I believe the Life Medicines are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

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

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

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

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 state a more important article of health and life.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, Saint John; John Cook, Carleton; James F.