THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. VI. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1841. No. 14.

THE CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUBANT & Co., at their Office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church street.

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

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Weekly Almanack.

DEC.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON.	H.	W.
4 Saturday,	7 22	4 37	11 29	4	35
5 Sunday,	7 23	4 37	morn	5	43
6 Monday,	7 24	4 36	0 41	6	55
7 Tuesday,	7 24	4 36	1 45	8	8
8 Wednesday,	7 25	4 35	3 8	9	6
9 Thursday,	7 25	4 35	4 16	9	59
10 Friday,	7 26	4 34	5 27	10	42

Last Quarter, 5th, 7h. 29m. 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: Geo. Swinney, Esq.

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: W. O. Smith, Esq.

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

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

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

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

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

P. L. Simmonds,

British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agent.

TAKES leave to inform his friends and the Editors of Newspapers in general, that he has removed his Newspaper Office and Colonial Reading Rooms to No. 346, Strand, London, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. Orders and Advertisements for the English papers, and for foreign Journals attended to. Every Colonial paper filed for reference. *London, July* 1, 1841.

The Subscribers

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

Sancton & Crookshank.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. F. BENT.
Amherst, N. S., 12th May, 1841.

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, the business heretofore conducted by W. P. RANNEY, will on and after the present date be continued by the Firm of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

W. P. RANNEY,
H. P. STURDEE.
St. John, October 1, 1841.

☞ The subscriber having entered into Co-Partnership on the date above referred to, requests all parties indebted to him or having unsettled Accounts, will pay to or adjust the same with Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

W. P. RANNEY.

Boards and Lathwood.

200,000 feet Merchantable Pine Boards for shipping;
30 Cords LATHWOOD. For sale at lowest Market prices by
November 5. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Brown's Compound Boneset Candy,

MEDICATED.

A REMEDY that has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping cough, Phthsic, sore throat, and all diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers; and in consequence of the extensive sale and wonderful efficacy for curing the above complaints, has caused a number of Druggists and Confectioners to counterfeit this valuable Cough remedy. An imitation has just been shewn me with my name stamped on the candy, evidently to deceive the public. For the genuine you will call for "Wm. Brown's Boneset Candy, Medicated," and see that the direction is signed by the proprietor, and the candy stamped—"Wm. Brown."

☞ The subscriber has just received a supply of the above genuine article from Boston, which he offers for sale at his store, late *Circulating Library*, Germain street. J. ELLIOTT.
24th september.

TEA AND CANVASS.

On Consignment, landing this day ex schr. *Ion*, Kelly, master, from Halifax;
25 CHESTS very superior Congou TEA.
50 Bolts CANVASS, No. 1 to 4.
For sale cheap by
Oct. 22. JAMES MALCOLM.

RECOLLECTIONS.—(BY MRS. NORTON.)

Do you remember all the sunny places,
Where, in bright days, long past, we played together?
Do you remember all the old home faces
That gathered round the hearth in wintry weather?
Do you remember all the happy meetings
In summer evenings round the open door—
Kind looks, kind hearts, kind words, and tender greetings,
And clasping hands, whose pulses beat no more?
Do you remember them?

Do you remember all the merry laughter;
The voices round the swing in our old garden;
The dog that, when we ran, still followed after;
The teasing frolic, sure of speedy pardon?
We were but children *then*, young, happy creatures.
And hardly knew how much we had to lose—
But *now* the dream-like memory of those features
Comes back, and bids my darkened spirit muse,
Do you remember them?

Do you remember when we first departed
From all the old companions who were round us,
How very soon again we grew light-hearted,
And talked with smiles of all the links which bound us?
And after, when our footsteps were returning
With unfelt weariness o'er hill and plain,
How our young hearts kept boiling up and burning,
To think how soon we'd be at home again.
Do you remember this?

Do you remember how the dreams of glory
Kept fading from us like a fairy treasure;
How we thought less of being famed in story,
And more of those to whom our fame gave pleasure?
Do you remember in far countries, weeping,
When a light breeze a flower bath brought to mind
Old happy thoughts, which till that hour were sleeping,
And made us yearn for those we left behind?
Do you remember this?

Do you remember when no sound woke gladly,
But desolate echoes through our home were ringing,
How for a while we talked—then paused full sadly,
Because our voices bitter thoughts were bringing?
Ah me! those days—those days! my friend, my brother,
Sit down and let us talk of all our woe,
For we have nothing left but one another;
Yet where *they* went, old playmate, *we* shall go—
Let us remember this?

Miscellany.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—In the Phalange, a Fourier paper published at Paris, September 8th, a novel discovery is described, which, if true, will work a great change in an important department of agricultural labour. It is communicated to the Paris print, by Charles Poillard, and M. Bernard, who date their letter at Brest, August, 1841.

In nature, every plant produces its own soil or *humus*, and the earth only serves to bear the point, and not to aid or nourish it in vegetation. The nourishment of plants is thus supposed to be derived from *air* and *water*, *heat* and *light*, or electricity, in different proportions, adapted to the different varieties of vegetable nature.

With this general notion in their minds, and considering wheat to be, in present circumstances, one of the most important vegetable substances, they agreed to try experiments, and in October last, undertook the following operations:—

"In a field which had been sown with rye, because the land was deemed too poor for wheat, a plot of twelve square yards, untilled and left without manure, was carefully strewed over with the grains of wheat, and wheaten straw was laid upon it closely and about one inch in thickness. In a garden, also, which had been neglected several years a few square yards of earth were trodden over, and the surface being made close and hard, some grains of wheat were scattered on this hardened surface, and a layer of straw one inch in depth, was carefully laid over it and left, as in the former case, to take its chance without ulterior attention. And in order to make doubt impossible concerning the mere secondary functions of mineral earth in vegetable reproduction, twenty grains of wheat were sown upon the surface of a pane of glass and covered with some straw alone, as in the other case.

"The germination of the seed was soon apparent and most healthy in developement. 'The winter has been rigorous,' say these correspondents, 'for this part of the country, and the earth has some times been frozen in one solid mass to a depth of six inches in the garden where the wheat was sown, and this has happened several times during the winter, to the great injury of many plants, and even the entire destruction of some, while the spots protected by the straw were never thorough congealed, nor were the grains of wheat, though lying on the surface under the straw, at all affected by the cold. During spring excessive droughts prolonged, and several times repeated, have prevented vegetation on the common plan from flourishing in healthy progress, while our little spots of wheat have hardly felt the inconvenience of excessive dryness, for the earth protected by the straw has never been deprived entirely of moisture, and our blades of corn were flourishing, when all round was drooping and uncertain. To conclude, then, we have thoroughly succeeded in our partial experiment, and the wheat produced is of the finest quality. The straw was more than six feet high, and in the ear were 50, 60 and even 80 grains of wheat of full developement, the admiration of all who saw them, and particularly those which grew upon the pane of glass, and which were quite as healthy and as large as those which grew upon the common earth. It must be observed also that there was not the smallest particle of earth upon the glass, and that the plants were left entirely to themselves, without being watered or attended to in any way whatever from the time of sowing to the time of reaping.

"We observe that our blades of wheat have but a very few roots, and those are short and hard, something like a bird's claw; and this agrees with the remarks of Mons. Raspail, who states that the most healthy plants in ordinary vegetation have the least exuberance of roots and fibres.

"Another important observation, also, is that weeds and parasitical vegetation are prevented by this method, for the straw chokes every other plant but that of its own seed."

PORK RAISING—*Exercise useful for Swine.*—Mr. Phinney's remarks and experiments (no guessing) prove that swine kept in ordinary growing condition only, for the first nine months, or half their life, have exceeded in weight fifty pounds, those kept high and fat the whole time, though at nine months old the latter were the heaviest.—They were all one litter. Three were kept so as to exercise and root in the compost heap, or in squealing condition, as some farmers would say, for nine months, while the other three were kept fat and in a close pen for the same time. They were all slaughtered in one day at 18 months old, having the last nine months been kept precisely alike.

Mr. Phinney, like a man who reasons and thinks, attributes the increased weights mostly to exercise. The benefits of exercise are well known in all animals, man not excepted. If all were to bring up their children on rich food, without exercise, our race would soon become Lilliputians; and so with all other animals. This is worth knowing, as it saves much expense, and in swine 50 lbs. of pork into the bargain. It must also aid in making manure, if mud, thistles, bushes, &c., are placed for those which are kept ordinarily to root over.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A FEMALE—AN EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDAL FAMILY.

On Saturday evening, between five and six o'clock, a most determined attempted suicide was committed by a respectably-attired, young married lady, whose connexions are of great respectability residing at Brompton. It appeared that the unfortunate young woman suddenly rushed down the stairs leading from Hungerford market to the river Thames, and, in the presence of several persons, precipitated herself into the river. An alarm being raised, some men entered a boat and proceeded to her assistance, and fortunately succeeded in taking her from out the water, as she was on the point of sinking, and conveyed her, in a state of total insensibility, to Mr. Howard's, landlord of the Swan Tavern, where the most kind attentions were immediately paid to her by the worthy host and his family. Surgical assistance being procured, after some time she was restored to her senses. On being asked the cause of her making the rash attempt on her life, she burst into a flood of tears, but objected to assign the cause. She admitted that she was married, and that her aunt, a respectable old lady, resided in Brompton-row, Brompton, giving the name and address. Mr. Howard, the landlord of the Swan Tavern, immediately dispatched a special messenger to her aunt, acquainting her of the unfortunate circumstance. On the messenger's arrival, to the astonishment of him, on communicating the circumstance to her, the old lady did not betray the least surprise, but coolly answered, that it was nothing more than she had daily expected, having at two previous periods made similar attempts, and that she belonged to a suicidal family, her two sisters having put a period to their existence some time since, one by precipitating herself from out of a boat on the river Thames, and her eldest sister poisoned herself at her residence in the vicinity of the Regent's park. A hackney coach being procured, the old lady, accompanied by the messenger, proceeded in it to Mr. Howard's residence, and the unfortunate young lady having recovered, she was safely restored to her aunt, and she accompanied her once again safe to her residence. On leaving the Swan Tavern the old lady appeared to have no other idea but, at some period, she would carry her unfortunate propensities into execution. Her preservers were rewarded for their humane exertions.—*Morning Advertiser.*

ENGLISH HATS.—Hats are worn in this country by people in every rank of society; and till within the last thirty or forty years the only essential difference between them was in quality, and, consequently, in price; the most costly being made of the finest materials and by the best workmen; while the cheaper ones were of inferior materials and by inferior workmen. Of late, however, the increased price of beaver has led to the substitution of silk for the roughing or nap of felt hats; and a diminution of weight has still more recently been obtained by the substitution of silk or hemp as the material of the body of the hat. We may, therefore, distinguish five kinds of hat; the beaver hat, of which the body is felt and the nap beaver; the plate hat, with a body of felt and a nap generally of musk-rat, neuter, or some other inferior fur; the felt hat, with a body of felt and without any nap; the silk hat, with a body of felt and a nap of silk plush; and lastly, a hat with a body of hemp or waste silk and a nap of silk plush.—*Aikin's Illustrations of Arts and Manufactures.*

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—At the sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, on the 4th instant, an instrument of the pianoforte kind was introduced to the notice of the members and was played upon. Its inventor, M. Isoard, who occupies a very humble position in the working classes, had long devoted his attention to a kind of combination of the effects which would result from the hammer of the piano-forte and the bow of the violin, in producing sharply, and then in prolonging, any given note made by the vibration of strings. He had applied in 1835 for a commission of the academy to be named, and to decide upon the merits of his invention, but the affair had been delayed and almost forgotten. At length justice has been done to the inventor, and some commissioners who have been appointed will report upon the instrument. The principle of the invention is this—that the sound is first produced bp a hammer, as in the pianoforte, striking a string, and then the vibrations of the string are continued with the same intensity for any interval of time by the admission of a current of air, which produces a similar effect to what the drawing of a violin bow over the string would occasion. The introduction of a bow was first tried, but was found too difficult of application, and the action of air, by an ingenious mechanical contrivance, was then substituted. The effect of the instrument was quite commensurate with the skill of the inventor, the sounds being prolonged *ad libitum* and giving to notes all the swell and compass of the organ.—*Galignani.*

A SHEET OF PAPER.—What can be more common-place than a sheet of writing paper? And yet, when we trace it through all its wanderings, every ramification becomes deeply interesting. First comes the flax or cotton, planted, tended, and sold to the speculating merchant: then its admittance to the factory, where it is wove into vestment for the prince, or mayhap the beggar. Then its sale again and transport across the sea, and arrived at its destination, it is bought once more, and the widow plies her needle at midnight in forming it into a garment for one who will wear it, tear it, and at last carry it piece by piece away. The rag monger sells it to the paper manufacturer, it is torn into a thousand shreds, made into a pulp, pressed out, dried, clipped, sold to the stationer, and at last used as parchment by the very man who once perhaps, wore it on his back.

LOVE OF HOME.—Men have lived long and comfortably at a great distance from the place of their nativity, the neighbourhood of which is surely no necessary of life; yet there have been men who have sickened and died of an excessive longing to revisit their native land. To this malady the Swiss were formerly so subject, that they gave it a name signifying the disease of the country: the Scots, too, have suffered from it; and Homer makes Minerva say of the wandering Ulysses, that, to enjoy the happiness of again seeing the smoke ascend from his native Ithaca, he would willingly die.—*Beattie's Elements on Moral Science.*

ROSSINI'S NEW STYLE OF MUSIC.—This celebrated composer, after his lengthened silence, is, it appears, about to finish, what is termed, a "*stabat*," a production that has long reposed in his studio. It is entirely different from the dramatic style, of which *William Tell* was intended as the latest expression, and is "to stand as the exponent of a new order of ideas in the mind of the great master, and the representation to the public of what may be considered as his *third manner*." The work, it seems, was first written in Paris, in 1832, under the strong impression of the sentiments awakened by his exploration of the Spanish convents in company with M. Aguado, two years before; but that first essay has undergone many alterations, and been, in parts, wholly rewritten, accordingly to the *France Musicale*. Rossini speaks of his health in desponding terms, in a letter to his publisher.

SOUND.—Dr. Hutton relates, that on a quiet part of the Thames, near Chelsea, he could hear a person read distinctly at 140 feet distance while on the land, the same could only be heard at 76. Dr. Young states the human voice has been heard at a distance of ten miles across the Strait of Gibraltar. Guns fired at Carlsroon were heard across the southern extremity of Sweden as far as Denmark, 120 miles off. Dr. Hearn, a Swedish Physician, says that he heard guns fired at Stockholm, on account of the death of one of the Royal Family in 1985, at the distance of 30 Sweedish or 180 British miles. During the Dutch war the guns were heard at the distance of 24 miles, The large bell at Ersurt, in Germany, is heard at the distance of 24 miles. M. Blot made many interesting experiments respecting transmission of sound; when a number of cast-iron conduit pipes, 3,120 feet long, were laid down in Paris for the purpose of supplying the capital with water, M. Blot found the lowest whisper at one end was distinctly heard at the other. At Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight, is a well 210 feet in depth, 12 in diameter, into which, if a pin be dropped, it will be distinctly heard to strike the water. Dr. Hutton refers to the wall of a garden that conveys a whisper nearly 200 feet. A sentinel was charged with sleeping upon his post on the ramparts of Windsor Castle; the life of this man was saved by the extraordinary circumstance of his having heard at midnight St. Paul's clock strike 'thirteen,' when it should have struck only twelve. The fact was proved by several witnesses, although it was imagined that the distance would have rendered the circumstance impossible. The artillery, at the seige of Genoa, by the French, was heard at Leghorn, a distance of 90 miles. The firing of the Battle of Waterloo was heard at Dover, a distance of 140 miles, of which 110 were over land, and the remainder over water.

THE TURKEY'S LEG!

'Tis necessity,
To which the gods must yield; and I obey,
Till I redeem it by some glorious way.

I once met with as noble a genius as was ever moulded out of clay—he was all heart and soul—he loved his friends, pitied his enemies, and had a half of his little store always ready for a fellow creature in distress. Such choice spirits are rare commodities now-a-days, in this world of bustle and speculation; when they are met with, we generally find them to possess a counteracting passion—for where is the human being that is all perfection? Edgar Sinclair was of an ancient and honorable family; his parents, though possessing but a very limited fortune, instilled into their son the same aristocratical principles they had inherited from their ancestors.—He received a splendid education, the expense of which almost impoverished his father, and when he entered the world, he was obliged to select a profession whereby he could obtain a livelihood. He chose the law, as giving a free scope to his powers of eloquence. A brilliant intellect will not long remain in obscurity; the genius and wit of Edgar made him friends, and his poverty and excessive pride were soon lost in the admiration his associates betrayed for his high intellectual qualities. He became an accomplished poet; his songs were sung by romantic little misses with delight—his odes were recited on public occasions, and his *bon mots* even attributed to Dean Swift, Ben Johnson, Sheridan, &c., for no one ever thought of Joe Miller.

Edgar, with all his strength of mind and nobleness of nature, was weak enough to fall in love—and with a lovely and amiable girl, too, who possessed every recommendation a poet could wish; a man of the world might say she wanted one thing—money. The story of their love would be nothing uncommon, so I shall pass all that over. The affection was mutual, and so they go: married in the usual way of forming a copartnership.

Edgar Sinclair was, to use his own expression, born under an unlucky star with an iron spoon in his mouth. He loved his wife tenderly, as all husbands should do, and he paid dearly for his love, for she wass too lovely a girl to be snubbed at, and he too proud to let her appear one jot behind others in point of fashion. Things went on smoothly for a while, for Edgar had friends who would help him out of difficulties. But, in the course of time, he was reduced to a minus quantity, i. e. he owed more than he had a prospect of paying. To confess poverty, is to all men a task, to him it was degradation. His proud nature scorned it—he sold out all he had—paid what he could, and left the rest to chance. His wife wisely accommodated her desires to her husband's means, and he loved her ten times more for it. Frequently they had to go without a dinner for the want of the ready to pay the butcher and the baker. Such is the fate of Genius.

The ready wit and humor of Edgar gave him a passport to the first circles; for many a purse-proud personage, while he loves to mark the bright coruscations of genius, little recks the grief that is breaking the heart strings of the being from whom they emanate. He received an invitation from a southern nabob to dine, which was of course accepted. His wife asked him as he dressed himself for the feast, with an appetite well whetted, if he would think of *her* while he sat at the sumptuous table? The hint was broad enough; Edgar kissed her care worn cheeks while a blush mantled his own, and told her he would not forget her.

All things went on smoothly—southerners are noble hosts, they know well how to cater for hungry guests. Edgar's jokes gave a zest to the whole, and, had it not been for one malapropos, the company might have separated grateful to the host and delighted with the humorist. But there was mortification in store for Edgar, and in fact, for the whole company.

As the champagne was going its merry rounds, and all hearts were rife with glee, the steward informed the host that two of his massy table spoons were missing, and that the waiters had all been searched, yet the articles could not be found. A gentleman immediately proposed that each one present should be searched, but the host positively declined—he had too much respect for his friends—he could not for a moment suspect any gentleman present. But it would not do, the company insisted on being searched, and the host proceeded reluctantly to the task. After examining the pockets of several, he came to Edgar, on whose visage the white and red might be seen alternately coming and going.

"Excuse me, Mr. Sinclair—but it is the wish of the company."

"I—I—I—cannot be searched, Mr. B——," retorted Edgar, coloring highly,—"my standing in society should place me above suspicion—and I assure you, on my honor as a gentleman, I have not got the spoons."

A slight murmur went round the table, and Mr. C. seemed very much agitated. "O come Sinclair," said a gentleman, "you certainly would not be singular in this case—turn your pockets inside out."

"When I need your advice, sir, I shall ask it," replied Edgar, coloring still more deeply—"I cannot submit to the search—it is a thing I am not used to; though I assure you all, gentlemen, on my honor, I know nothing about the spoons."

All entreaties were unavailing; Edgar would not allow his pockets to be touched, and he therefore stood accused of the theft. Taking his hat and cane, and almost bursting over his wounded pride, though he endeavored with all his might not to expose the contest of feelings that raged within his bosom, he walked firmly towards the door, and bowing to the company, retired. When he entered the street, his feelings found vent, and he burst into tears—his honor stigmatized—his reputation ruined for ever. His wife received him with her usual kindness, but he heeded her not, he retired to his bed and passed a night more of phrenzy than repose.

In the morning he received a note from Mr. B. desiring his immediate attendance at his house. Thither Edgar went, conscious of his innocence, and prepared to divulge his secret.

"Tell me," said Mr. B., taking him by the hand, "tell me sincerely, why you refused to be searched last evening, when the company proposed it? I did not believe you guilty at the time, and my belief has since been verified; the spoons were thrown into the yard by a careless servant, who shook the cloth without examining it. I have ever thought you an honorable man."

After several struggles between pride and duty, Edgar replied:

"Your disinterested generosity, sir, commands my admiration; and I am not ashamed to confess to you that I have abused your liberality. I am poor, sir, miserably poor—at your table I satisfied myself with luxuries—I thought of my wife, who had not had a dinner for two days. A tempting *leg of a turkey* lay on the dish; I thought it no harm—you might have given it to your dogs—so I slyly slipped it into my handkerchief, and deposited it in my pocket. Judge of my mortification, sir, when the gentlemen proposed that we should be searched for the spoons—my poverty and meanness to be exposed—it was more than my pride would bear, and I refused, for I would rather be accused of robbing the mail, than be guilty of embezzling the *left leg of a turkey*."

THE BIBLE.—Casting away the fear of being accounted superstitious, cultivate the habit of *looking* at a Bible with respect and reverence. *Open* it with a kind of solemn pleasure; for God is there, in all his greatness, and holiness, and love. *Read* it with thankfulness; for it is a grant to you under the hand of God, and it is sealed to you by the blood of Christ; and the grant secures to you, if you be a humble believer, forgiveness, and sanctification, and victory, and heaven. It secures to you "all things," for "you are Christ's, and Christ is God's."—When good old Bishop Latimer was led to the stake, he took the Bible with him. He clung to it with holy affection. It had pointed out to him a Saviour; it had taught him how to live with comfort; it was now to teach him to die with triumph. There is scarcely a page in the Bible which does not show more of God than all the wonders of creation.—*Life of the Rev. R. Houseman.*

CANINE SAGACITY.—A lady entered a butcher's shop, with a lap-dog in company. After paying some change, she turned to go out, and the butcher offered the dog some tibits, but to the surprise of all, he declined acceptance. On returning home, he laid sixpence at the feet of his mistress. It appeared that the lady in making change had dropped the sixpence, which the dog picked up, and was too faithful to his trust, to open his mouth for scraps.

TO GLAZIERS.—In removing old glass, spread over the putty, with a small brush, a little muriatic acid and the putty will soon become soft.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

REES V. BRIG PLANET.—The libellant, a boy of about 16 or 17 years of age, shipped at *St. John N. B.*, his native place, for a voyage described in the articles as being from St. John to the *West Indies*, thence to *Sydney* and thence to *St. John*. Instead of returning to St. John, however, the vessel came to *Boston*. On arriving here the boy demanded his discharge and wages; both which were refused him. The master also refused to give up his clothes. He then applied to the British Consul, who refused to aid him, and told him he would be arrested as a deserter. (This was owing to a set of articles, different from those signed by the boy, and which included Boston in the voyage, having been left at the Consul's office.) In this situation, he applied to a Proctor in Admiralty, (R. H. DANA, Jr.) who immediatly commenced an Admiralty process.—As soon as the process was served, the master and agents sent for the boy, and without consulting or notifying the Proctor, paid him his wages and took a receipt in full, but paid him nothing for costs.—It appears that the boy told them he should have little left after paying his costs.—The Consul, upon discovering his mistake about the articles, advised the master to consult the Proctor before settling, or else to allow the boy something for his costs; but he refused to do either.

The question for the Court was whether process should go against the vessel for costs. The respondents produced the boy's receipt in full, in defence.

Judge STORY said that the Court of Admiralty was, in a manner, the guardian of seamen. That the Proctor, especially in cases of seamen's wages is an officer of the Court; and the practice in Admiralty has always been to allow process for costs, and sometimes even to allow a settlement to be opened and enquired into, if there is reason to believe the seaman has been designedly induced to settle, after service of process, without his Proctor's knowledge. He has a disadvantage in dealing with the other party, and especially as to costs and other matters of law, is entitled to the aid of his Proctor. In this case, the libelant, being a minor, was peculiarly under the protection of the Court. He had also been brought on a voyage, contrary to his agreement, to a place in which he was an entire stranger: denied his legal right to a discharge and his wages; and, on, applying to the Consul, his proper protector, had been refused all aid (thro' a misapprehension on the Consul's part, however); and, as a last resort, applied to a lawyer. He was then clearly entitled to his costs as well as his wages; and obliging him to pay his own costs, was, in fact, deducting so much from his wages. There might be cases of settlements made with a seaman, after service, without consulting his Proctor, which would stand; but in this case there seems good reason for enforcing the rule.—Decree for costs.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—In glancing at the English papers, by the Mail which reached us on Saturday, I find an interesting statement in reference to the "Jerusalem Mission," which I doubt not will afford pleasure to some of your readers. It appears that the King of Prussia and the British Government, who have been acting in concert, in the matter, have been successful in their negotiations for the protection of the Protestant interests, in the Turkish Empire, and that the authorities at Jerusalem have, in consequence, been directed to place no obstruction in the way of the erection of a Protestant Church on Mount Zion. The King of Prussia who has given some substantial evidence of being actuated by truly Evangelical principles, has wished that the Church of England should provide a Bishop for the Protestant population in that deeply interesting sphere. Mr. Alexander, a converted Jew has been selected for that responsible office, and will exercise it under the title of "the Bishop of St. James's Church at Jerusalem." How delightful is it to contemplate the "signs of the times," with the book of Prophecy before us! How gratifying to the Christian's mind to perceive, that amidst the angry collisions in the Religious and Political world which mark the present age, the Supreme arbiter of man's destiny, is carrying on, by this very instrumentality, His own gracious designs, and placing before us, in quick succession, the indications of those spiritual changes, which are to characterize the world, under the more extended diffusion, and decided influence of the Gospel! I extract for the information of those who have not the opportunity of reading the English Journals, the following account of this proceeding, which, I trust, is only the harbinger of "better things to come."

Your Obedient Servant,
St. John, 22d Nov. D. W.

"The friends of Israel have for some years desired that, amidst the various hostile parties at Jerusalem professing the religion of Christ, the Church of England should also have a representative, who might appear as a messenger of peace, and exhibit to the Jews the pure and simple Christianity of the Gospel. Some earnestly desired, in addition to a sacred edifice and clergy for the celebration of Divine worship, the residence of a Jewish Bishop, as being indispensably necessary for the spiritual prosperity of the Mission to the Jews, and the adequate representation of the Church of England as a branch of the Catholic Church. They saw that without a Bishop, friendly and edifying intercourse with the Eastern Churches was hopeless, and the revival of the Church of the circumcision impossible. The object, however, of their pious desires appeared only as a lovely vision, or a feeble ray of glory on the horizon of a remote futurity. But what they scarcely ventured to hope, God in his His providence has been pleased to realize. The King of Prussia, with a zeal becoming a Christian monarch, looking with compassion on the state of Protestants in the Turkish dominions, desired to secure to them the same privileges and the same protection enjoyed by the Greek, the Oriental, and Latin Churches; and for this purpose sent a special Envoy worthy of a mission so sacred, in the person of the Chevalier of Bunsen, to propose to Her Majesty's Government an united effort at the Porte, for the attainment of this desirable object. The Chevalier of Bunsen was also authorized to request the co-operation of the Church of England in placing a Bishop as the visible representative of the Protestant Church in the Holy city. It must be deeply gratifying to the friends of the London Society to know that the whole of this glorious and all important plan was suggested by the efforts which they have made to erect a church upon Mount Zion.

Lord Palmerston, with a sagacity that does him honour, immediately perceived the advantages, political and religious that would accrue from the execution of the plan, and its incalculable importance in reference to the civilization of the East. He

therefore undertook the negotiation with his usual ability and vigour, and, by God's blessing, his Lordship's exertions have been so far crowned with success, that the principle has been acknowledged by the Turkish Government. Permission for the building and establishment of the Church at Jerusalem is guaranteed; and, if Lord Palmerston's efforts be followed up with suitable energy the complete attainment of the object may be regarded as certain. It is a subject of still greater thankfulness that the prelates entrusted with the Government of the Church have heartily concurred in the proposed measures. The Revd. Professor Alexander, himself a brother of St. James, both after the flesh and after the spirit, has been nominated as Bishop of the Church of St. James at Jerusalem; and Sunday the 7th of November, is the day fixed for his consecration. Towards the endowment of the Bishopric the King of Prussia has already made a munificent contribution of £15,000, being half the sum required, and thus set an example of Christian liberality, which it is hoped, will be generally followed. The Committee of the London Society, recognising in this wonderful providence the merciful interposition of God for the good of His people Israel—perceiving its influence in the direct and powerful promotion of their immediate object, and deeply sensible of the honour put upon them, in the selection of a beloved and respected member of their own body to fill the Episcopate, have voted the sum of £3,000 towards the endowment and establishment of the Bishopric, and for the outfit of the Bishop; and, as at least, £15,000 more are required, have determined to open a separate fund for the receipt of donations for this purpose, which donations will be placed to the credit of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and Bishop of London, as having the direction of the fund for the endowment of the Bishopric of the Church of St. James at Jerusalem. To this fund the friends of Israel and of the Church are earnestly requested to contribute. It is unnecessary to urge the powerfully beneficial effect which an Anglican Bishop at Jerusalem may exercise over the Churches of the East, and how, without any intrusion, by example, by love, by meekness, he may do much towards the healing of their unhappy divisions, towards the correction of ancient errors, and the diffusion of the pure light of the Gospel. The friends of Israel need scarcely be told of the influence to be exercised by a Jewish Bishop over his brethren scattered through the world. In him, the Church of the circumcision, 1700 years ago rudely expelled from its holy habitation by Heathen intolerance, will again find a centre of life and unity; in him the people of Israel may again behold a symbol of national resuscitation. In this most wonderful event, the mediator upon prophecy must recognise a sign that the time, the set time, to favour Zion is come—a pledge that the promise, "that sons of the stranger shall build her walls, and their King's minister unto her"—that "Kings shall be her nursing fathers, and Queens her nursing mothers," shall soon be accomplished—that now, therefore, is the time to shew the abundance of his love by the overflowing of his liberality."

British News.

[*From the John Bull, November* 1.]

We are happy in being able to congratulate our readers on the tokens of returning tranquillity in Ireland, which are everywhere beginning to show themselves. Not a week passes without the withdrawal of some influential name from the Repeal Association, while the Priests themselves seem at length to become aware that they entered into holy orders for some other purpose than to play the part of political agitators. More than one of the body has ventured of late publicly to preach peace to his people; and wherever this has taken place the people have shown themselves willing and eager listeners. O'Connell may, possibly, keep alive the spirit of treason in Dublin for a while. He has so far prevailed in the late municipal elections as to secure his own accession to office, and that of almost all his friends. Nor will it surprise us to find the Beggarman himself placed, bye and by, in the civic chair. But even in Dublin his influence is manifestly on the wane, and in the provinces it is tending fast towards extinction.

This is Earl De Grey's doing: or rather the doing of him by whom Earl de Grey was pressed into the public service. For the first time, since the passing of the Emancipation Act, Ireland sees at her head a Lord Lieutenant who is determined in his administration of public affairs, to be guided by a spirit of truth and honour, and even-handed justice alone. Whether in making appointments, or in dispensing criminal as well as civil justice, regard will be paid to nothing except the claims founded on personal merit, and the eternal and immutable law of right. No clamours of faction—no threats of remonstrances, whether they come from one set of bigots or another, will have any weight with the Irish Government. Whatever seems best for Ireland as a whole—whatever shall have a tendency to suppress crime and to promote the growth of the moral virtues, will be the course followed out by Earl de Grey; and unless fate itself have declared against that unhappy country, the ultimate success of such noble efforts is certain. We instance as a case in point, the nomination of Mr. Brewster to the office of law adviser to the Government, against which a furious outcry was raised by the Repealers. A very wicked outcry it was, and very ridiculous too, for the Repealers continued to mix up with it a sort of boast, that they had sown the seeds of disunion on that very point, in the Conservative cause. Now it is a remarkable fact that the Repealers have entirely failed, as well in carrying the sympathies of the Irish people along with their imaginary grievances, as in persuading any human being to believe their fable of Conservative feuds. Even the *Irish* public is now aware that if there did arise a momentary hesitation in the minds of those in whom the piece of patronage was vested, the circumstance was not only not to be wondered at, but was in the highest degree praiseworthy. Circumstances had compelled Mr. Brewster to play rather a conspicuous part in the contest which threatened to involve in its issue the consistency of the British empire; and the Irish Government, knowing nothing personally of the man, hesitated, as it was natural that it should, ere they consented to place him in a situation of peculiar delicacy and prominency. For the Repealers had not been backward in their dirty work of private slander, as well as of public vituperation, and it was no more than becoming that they, who set out with an avowed determination of looking to character only, and not to party, in the choice of the officials, should give especially to private slander the attention which it seemed to merit.

The nomination of Mr. Brewster was accordingly suspended, but it was only that time might be given to inquire. And what has been the result! In defiance of O'Connells threats, Mr. Brewster has been confirmed in his office; to the entire satisfaction of every impartial man in Ireland. So far from a feeling of soreness having been left behind there is not a Conservative who knows anything of the circumstances, that does not thank Earl De Grey as much for the caution which he exercised, as for the firmness which induced him to carry through the point, as soon as he became satisfied that it was a just one. If all the Irish patronage continue to be dispensed, as we have no doubt that it will, in a like spirit of fairness and impartiality, we shall soon see Ireland in a very different state from that, in which her worst enemies desire to keep her.

[*From the same.*]

We are not among the number of those who would distrust, unnecessarily, the feeling of the French Government towards this country. We believe, on the contrary, that it is as friendly as ever it was; and if we entertained any doubts upon the subject, these would be removed by observing the terms in which Lord Palmerston's newspapers speak of Louis Philippe and his Cabinet. He is no longer the wise and sagacious Prince, to act in concert with whom ought to be the great end and object of all our foreign policy. We hear no more of his peculiar fitness to preside over the destinies of a great people—of his noble love of peace—of his determination to preserve that blessing for Europe at all hazards—of the lofty nature of his ambition, which seeks the permanent good of mankind, not the gratification of French vanity. Somehow or another he has lost favour with the Palmerstonians, and his qualities both of head and heart have undergone, in consequence, a perfect revolution. Now, as we never gave implicit credit to the extravagant laudations which once upon a time used to glorify the names of the King of the Barricades, so we are not going to believe now, that he is either a heartless tyrant, or an unprincipled traitor. We discredit altogether the stories of Louis Philippe's participation in the late outrages at Madrid: still less are we inclined to believe that he cherishes the insane project of re-annexing, by means of a family alliance, the Crown of Spain to that of France. But we cannot look with indifference upon the concentration of troops which is going forward at this moment at the foot of the Pyrenees. The measure may be one of mere precaution. Louis Philippe may apprehend danger, either from the Republicans of Catalonia, or from Espartero himself—though the latter, we should think, quite out of the question. But, even then, the force said to be collecting seems much larger than can be required, if its duty be that of observation, and no more.

Meanwhile a French squadron of six sail-of-the-line is said to be under orders for the coast of America. We hope this is not true; for if it be, not all our desire to believe the reverse of what the Whig journals tell us will hinder the growth of a suspicion in our minds that some secret understanding exists between France and the United States. At all events it is well that we should keep our eyes open. England has waged war before now with France and America united, and she marched her armies to the capitals of both countries. And should the worst come, she will endeavour to do so again. But we deprecate war, and therefore earnestly hope that France will not be tempted by the hope of establishing a paramount influence in Spain, to adopt measures which shall have a tendency to widen the breach which is already between us and our Transatlantic descendants.

THE FIRE AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In the grand Armoury, which is stated to have been the largest room in Europe, were deposited 280,000 stand of arms; besides a vast quantity of military carriages, bombs, and spoils of war captured by our troops in various parts of the world.

The origin of the fire is uncertain. It broke out in the Inspection room, in the Table Tower, under the room in which Clarence was murdered; and it is generally supposed to have been caused by the overheating of flues; but some accounts speak of a candle having been left burning by a careless workman. An inquiry into the matter is proceeding in the Ordnance Office. The extent of the loss is equally uncertain. The buildings destroyed were the Armoury, the Table Tower or Bowyer Tower, with two stores on each side of it, and the Butler's Tower. The following description of the property destroyed in the Great Armoury is given in the daily papers—

"The principal portions were trophies of British valour, many of great antiquity, and the whole forming a splendid and highly-interesting collection.

"The Armoury, said to have been the largest in Europe, was three hundred and forty-five feet in length, and was formerly used as a storehouse for the Artillery train, until the stores were removed to Woolwich. A considerable number of chests filled with arms ready for any emergency were in a portion of the room which was portioned off: and in the other part a variety of arms were arranged in fanciful and elegant devices.

"At the entrance, were two brass 24 pounders, mounted on field-carriages, cast at Woolwich from cannon taken at Cherbourg in 1758; these were elaborately chased and highly ornamented. On the left hand of the entrance, was a row of guns, arranged in historical order, showing the various improvements in the manufacture of cannon. One piece was of wrought iron, and manufactured in the time of Henry the Fifth, A.D. 1422; another of wrought iron, in the time of Edward the Fourth, 1461; a brass 36 pounder, thirteen feet in length, Henry the Seventh, A.D. 1456; a 12-pounder, brass, thirteen feet four inches long, formerly belonging to Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, A.D. 1509; a large brass 68 pounder, in weight nearly five tons and a half, inscribed with the date 1542, and said to be one of the lower-deck guns of the celebrated 'Great Harry'; a brass 1 1-4 pounder, made flat, having three bores and receptacles for the chambers where the charge was fired; a brass 4-pounder of octagon form; and a brass cannon, having seven bores, all of the time of Henry the Eighth; a brass 20-pounder, Edward the Sixth, A.D. 1548; a brass 2-pounder, taken from the Dutch in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1581; a 3-pounder, as a brass chamber-gun, manufactured in the same reign; a curious brass mortar, bore seven inches and a half, James the First, A.D. 1610; a beautifully-ornamented cannon, manufactured expressly for the son of James the First (Henry Prince of Wales) in 1608; and also a handsome brass 22-pounder, of English manufacture, made for Charles Prince of Wales in 1621; a beautifully wrought 5-pounder, Charles the Second, A.D. 1676; a brass 5-pounder, having three bores, and taken at the battle of Ramillies in the reign of Queen Anne; a beautifully-ornamented brass 27 pounder, taken at Cherbourg, in 1758; a light brass 24 pounder, George the Second, A.D. 1748; a splendid 42 pounder, made of fine brass, in length sixteen feet, brought from Java in 1811. There was an inscription on it in the Persian language, which was translated by the Earl of Munster as follows—' The work of the Sultan Ranafa Achmet Medigem-ed-Deen, of the country of Palembang the Sacred, on which be peace; 1183 of the Hegira' (A.D. 1769.)

"To the right of the entrance, was a range of brass and iron guns, mortars, &c., the greater portion of which had been connected with some of the most eventful periods of British history; they were of the following description. A 32-pounder, made of iron, in its original carriage, and a brass 24-pounder, recovered from the wreck of the Royal George in the year 1834, having been under water fifty-two years; a 7 pounder brass cannon from Malta, in length seventeen feet four inches; a singular brass gun, of the reign of Charles the Second; two elegant brass 24-pounders; on the breach some lions' skins are very finely carved, and also the effigy of St. Barbara; they were taken from the walls of Vigo by the army under the command of Lord Cobham in 1704; two beautiful brass bishonics, 15-pounders, manufactured at St. Petersburg, and dated respectively 1783 and 1789, taken from a Turkish frigate; two splendid 1-pounder brass guns, elaborately ornamented and mounted on elegant carriages, presented by the Earl of Leicester to the young Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne, who died in his youth, in the year 1700; two brass mortars, each weighing 2,840 pounds, taken at Cherbourg in 1758; a brass mortar, capable of throwing nine shells at once, from which the balloons were thrown at the celebrated display of fireworks in 1748; and a beautiful specimen of casting, consisting of ten small brass cannon, on carriages; they were presented by the brass-founders of London to Charles the Second, when that monarch was only nine years of age, for the avowed purpose of aiding his studies in the art of war.

"On a raised platform stood the drum major's chariot, with the kettle-drums fixed. This was used on state occasions, or when the train was on the march. It was then drawn by six horses. Beneath, placed in a recess, was a grate for heating shot, and also a singular chevaux de frise, made at Lyons, and intended for the defence of a narrow pass or breach. One of the wooden guns, called 'Policy,' which were used as a *ruse de guerre* by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, at the siege of Boulogne, in 1544, when that nobleman commanded for Henry the Eighth. The object was to impress the Governor with a belief that the English had plenty of Artillery, and the stratagem was eminently successful. In the small armoury there were arms for upwards of 150,000 men; all new-flinted and ready for service.

"There were four square columns formed with pikes of the time of Charles the Second, of the height of twenty two feet; around which pillars were pistols entwined in a serpentine direction, and upon the ceiling was a beautifully carved and gilt ornament similarly decorated. Under this ceiling King William and Queen Mary once gave a splendid banquet. Round the whole of the room was a cornice formed of drums, pistols, and pieces of armour skilfully and tastefully arranged, besides a great variety of ornaments formed on the walls with arms of ancient patterns. There were also beautiful stars, formed of swords and pistols with carved centres. Placed in the midst of some beautiful wood-carvings was a musket of splendid workmanship which formerly belonged to the guard of Tippoo Saib. There was also a great number of the ancient plug bayonets, which had to be removed from the piece before they could be fired. A variety of ancient arms in devices, and the swords of Justice and Mercy used at the coronation of the Young Pretender in Scotland. Some curious carbines taken from the Highlanders in 1715. The arms taken from Sir William Perkins Charmock, &c., who were concerned in the assassination plot in 1696. Some sergeants' halberts, time of William the Third. Scotch broad-swords, time of George the Second. Four figures in suits of brass and steel armour, and several banners which came from Malta. There was also a quantity of muskets with brass barrels, so arranged as to represent an organ. Indeed, every portion of the walls and ceiling was covered with various tasteful designs of stars, church-windows, gates, &c. formed of innumerable pistols, swords, hangers, bayonets, and other small-arms.

"At the conclusion of this grievous catalogue of destruction, it is pleasing to be enabled to say that a beautiful piece of work which stood in the centre of the room was saved. It consisted of the celebrated brass gun taken from Malta by the French in 1798, and sent, with eight banners which hung over the same, to the French Directory by General Bonaparte, in La Sensible: from which it was recaptured by the Seahorse, Capt. Foote. The sword and sash which belonged to the late Duke of York were also saved, through the intrepidity of Captain Davis; who, however, severely cut his hands by dashing them through the plate-glass frame in which the sword and sash were enclosed."

On Sunday afternoon, Lord Hill and several officers and distinguished persons visited the place, and throughout Sunday and Monday, every point from which a view could be obtained was crowded by people anxious to see the smouldering ruins; but the public was excluded from the Tower itself.

The Standard of November 2, supplies more of the latest gossip on the subject—

"We are given to understand that the loss of arms is far greater than at first imagined; there having been in the Armoury no less than 250,000 stand, of which only about 4,000 were saved.

A curious discovery has been effected in one of store-rooms of the Treasury; while rummaging among some papers, which could not have been disturbed for a hundred and fifty years at least, the persons employed came upon two boxes, which, being opened, were found to contain jewels, of which the value has been taken 150,000l. Whether anybody will come forward to own the treasure remains to be seen; but if not, the sale of the jewels may possibly help Mr. Goulburn out of the dilemma in which Whig carelessness has placed him.—*John Bull.*

A flourishing museum has been established by the Royal Sappers and Miners, at head quarters, at Woolwich. This is a corps which has a wide field for the collection of curiosities and specimens of natural history.

The deepest sea lines that have yet been tried there, have not been able to find a bottom in the middle of Lake-Ontario.

It was estimated by Dupin that the British steam-engine, when in full operation, could raise from their quarries, and place all the stones in the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh, in eighteen hours.

One of the most extraordinary works of art now in existence is at present exhibiting at Paris, and will probably visit England. It is a model of St. Peter's at Rome, executed with such perfection of detail, that even the paintings are copied which adorn that superb edifice. This model occupied 20 years in executing. Louis Philippe granted to it the gratuitous use of a large exhibition room in the Conservatoire.

A letter from Batavia states that tea plantations are flourishing extremely in Java and that the inhabitants of that fine Island are devoting their chief attention to the cultivation of the plant. But while tea is plentiful the cultivators are sadly in want of Hebes, to preside over their own tea-boards, and the correspondent adds, that a few ship loads of European ladies, consigned to good houses, would be certain to find most advantageous markets.

A bankrupcty case, of almost unexampled profligacy, was examined at Birmingham, on Wednesday week. The bankrupt, an iron master, named Dauncey, was a young man only 22, and had only been in business a year and three-quarters, but during that period had contrived to contract debts to the amount of £19,000 to balance which, together with £3000 profits made, and £1000 given him by his father to commence business—total, £23,413—he had only £1668 assets!

Lord Mayor of Dublin.—The first assembly of the new Corporation took place on Monday last, in the City Assembly-house, William-street. Alderman Arabin proposed, and Alderman George Roe seconded the nomination of Alderman Daniel O'Connell, who was elected without opposition. Mr. O'Connell having subscribed the requisite declaration, took his seat in the chair, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

Despatch of Business at the Liverpool Post-office.—On Tuesday night week, soon after nine o'clock, a waggon load of mails, brought by the packet from Halifax, was received at the Liverpool Post-office, and at six, a. m. on Wednesday, every letter and newspaper for the metropolis was at the General Post-office in London; the whole time occupied in assorting the mails at Liverpool and conveying them to London being eight hours and forty-five minutes only! The number of letters and newspapers despatched by the *Britannia*, which sailed on Thursday last, is estimated at about 50,000. Between 9 o'clock on Tuesday night week and one o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, that is to say, in forty hours, upwards of *eighty thousand* letters and newspapers were received at and despatched from the Ship Letter Department of the Liverpool Post-office. Instances of despatch not less extraordinary are of frequent occurrence at the Ship Letter office. In fact, this department of our Post Office is most admirably conducted. Nothing but the best arrangment, combined with great energy, could produce results so satisfactory.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

The following is a correct statement of the advantages now offered to enter the Royal Navy:

Admiralty-office, Sheerness, Oct. 1841.

Petty officers, able and ordinary seamen, and stout landsmen, above 20 years of age, accustomed to small craft and boats, fit for general service, on joining any particular ships now in commission will obtain the following advantages:—Clothing and bedding, if required, supplied to every man immediately upon entry.

Advance.—Two months' wages, according to the rating paid to every man prior to sailing.

Wages for petty officers from 40s to 52s; able seamen, 34s; ordinary, 26s; and landsmen 23s pr. month of 28 days, continued in sickness, or in health on leave of absence, when wrecked or captured, without any *deduction*.

Monthly Allowance.—Money paid to the crew at home or abroad, from 4s to 20s per month, having reference to wages.

Allotment of Pay to Families while serving.—A man may allot half his wages to a wife, father, mother, child, or children, brother or sister, grandfather, grandmother, and mother-in-law, which will be paid monthly in any town in the kingdom, where there is an Excise-office, or at the Customs.

Provisions.—A liberal allowance of the best quality. All are victualled alike, from an admiral to a boy; the daily allowance consists of 1¼lb of bread, or 1lb of biscuit, 1lb of beef with vegetables (salt beef and pork, peas, flour, and fruit, if at sea), a pint of grog, cocoa, tea, sugar, vinegar, and oatmeal.

Surgical assistance always at hand, and in the case of accident or sickness, rendering a man unfit for service, a liberal pension granted him for life or otherwise.

Prize Money.—The seaman's proportion considerably increased by recent regulations.

Greenwich Hospital a comfortable retirement in old age, or for hurts, wounds, &c.

Pensions granted for 21 years service from 1s to 2s. 6d per day, with gratuity from £7 to 15, and a medal awarded for 'long service and good conduct'

Greenwich School always open to the sons and daughters of seamen of the royal navy.

Shipwrights, caulkers, sailmakers, blacksmiths, and other artificers will always be readily received, and find petty officers' vacancies open for them.

Royal Artillery.—The Master General, Sir George Murray, G. C. B. and G. C. H., since his appointment as colonel of the royal regiment of artillery, has secured the affection and unqualified approbation of the officers of the corps by the impartial and considerate manner in which he has bestowed his patronage as a reward for meritorious services. When it was made known to the friends of Sir J. May that he intended to retire from active life, after the long period of 46 years' service in the royal artillery (and not in the royal engineers, as was inadvertently stated), an officer possessing the greatest influence, and excellent testimonials, and nearly related to one of the members of the present Government, waited upon Sir George Murray, with all these recommendations, to solicit the office of inspector of the royal carriage department in the arsenal at Woolwich. The reply of the master-general deserves the highest commendation, as he observed to the applicant—"In the event of Sir John May retiring from the office of inspector of the royal carriage department, there is a worthy and meritorious officer, Colonel Lacy, now at Woolwich, and he shall have the appointment." In the course of a few days afterwards, when Sir John May tendered his resignation, it was with equal surprise as pleasure that Colonel Lacy received a notification that he had been selected to fill the office, which he never anticipated, as he had made no application. Sir John May was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and his decorations are a medal and three clasps.

The determination of the French Cabinet to decrease its naval armaments in the Mediterranean by the extent of Six ships of the line, which are to be withdrawn into port and laid up in ordinary, was communicated to our Government in the most friendly and unreserved spirit. There was not the slightest requirement intimated of the propriety of a corresponding decrease on our side in our Mediterranean force, nor was such mutual decrease a subject of negotiation at all, on either side. But we learn it is the intention of our Government to respond to this friendly manifestation, by retiring a certain portion of our naval forces now in the Mediterranean. The ships so withdrawn will probably be ordered to replace others on the American or West India stations, whose term of service is up; but without ulterior views to any presumed contingency of affairs there.

Office in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 3, 1841

ATTEMPT TO SET TRINITY AND ST. JOHN CHURCHES ON FIRE.

On Tuesday evening last, about half past 8 o'clock it was discovered that the Mechanics' Institute, which is close to the St. John Church, was on fire. The incendiary gained an entrance from behind, to a place where lumber was kept, under the back part of the building, and there by means of some shavings he kindled a large fire under the floor.—The deliberate manner in which the miscreant seems to have set about the work of destruction is almost beyond credence: in order to insure success he removed part of a dwarf wall, which runs right across under the floor, for the purpose of creating a draught, and causing the fire to extend under the whole of the building. Happily for the welfare of the city, the fire was discovered in time to prevent its gaining the ascendancy, or doing any great injury. The object, which the incendiary had in view however, was not to burn the building of the Mechanics' Institute: the destruction of St. John's Church, was, beyond doubt, his great aim, and the fire would have been applied to the Church itself, had not that building been of stone, and so well secured as to be inaccessible to any such attempts from without.

Whilst this was going on in the northern part of the city, a man was actually seen setting fire to Trinity Church. The incendiary there broke a pane in the Vestry room with a stone, which was after-ward picked up inside, and by means of lucifer matches set the window blind on fire. This was seen by Mr. Sewell, the Printer, who occupies part of Mr. J. G. Lester's house, by the side of the Church yard, and who immediately commenced an unsuccessful pursuit after the man. Very providentially Mr. Chamberlain, and two or three others, who were passing in Charlotte street, saw the first blaze of the fire, and by forcing in the lower part of the window, tore down the blind, and immediately extinguished the flames. A short time before the alarm of these two fires, the barn attached to the house, which Mr. Frith occupies in the Lower Cove, was discovered to be on fire, and had only been got under, when the others happened. The intention of those incendiaries, (for there must have been more than one of them) was no doubt to draw attention to the lower part of the city, in order that the other fires might catch thoroughly before they were discovered: their primary object was to destroy the two Churches, their next aim was to have an opportunity for plunder.

This affair will, it is hoped, open the eyes of every one to the present truly perilous state of matters in this city: things are now assuming a different aspect from what they have ever done before: on all past occasions, with the exception of the late fire, there was no reason whatever to suspect any thing of design as the cause of the many conflagrations from which this city has suffered; but from what happened on Tuesday night, every one must be alive to the lamentable fact that both our lives and our property are at the mercy of a gang of diabolical incendiaries

The investigation as to the cause of the late fire showed almost to a certainty that it was the act of an incendiary: the affair of last Tuesday night leaves no doubt on that point. On that occasion plunder was the great object: on Tuesday night the destruction of the Houses of God was the chief aim. The question is, what is to be the end of all this?—Are the citizens to sit down quietly and fold their hands in cool indifference, as on former occasions? Have the losses of the Merchants not been large enough yet, or will they pass this also over quietly, as they have done before? Will Churchmen contentedly sit still, because their dwellings have not been assailed?—The most heart-stirring watchword among the Greeks and Romans of old, was, "Pro focis et Aris," to defend their houses and their temples: Are our Houses and our Temples less dear to us than their's were to heathen nations? On all these occasions we have been too supine: there never has been any investigation as to the causes of the different fires, or any measures adopted to prevent their recurrence. Ask any of our citizens what was the origin of the fire last March, they cannot tell you: even the sufferers themselves are as ignorant of the cause of it as the child unborn: all they know is that between fire and plunder they lost their hundreds, or their thousands.

But again let the question be put by every one to himself—What is to be the end of all this, and what is to be done? What must I do in order to fulfill my part of what I owe to the public welfare?—Every one has a part to act in this matter: let no one indolently put it off upon his neighbour: let there be unity and energy in our Counsels, and then we may hope to be safe. An addition to the city Police is now in contemplation, but that is not sufficient: every citizen who has property to protect—every man who has any thing at stake in the community should immediately give in his name, that a watch may be formed in each ward, consisting of every able bodied man in the city: and the duty of this watch must be to protect the lives and property of the citizens from night fall till morning. By such means alone can we be either in safety, or free from the apprehension of danger. Let us not depend upon hirelings: those only whose interest is concerned, can be depended upon. And if money is wanted let us not be backward in giving that also: What are a few hundreds bestowed in such a cause to the hundreds of thousands that fire has destroyed? The Church Vestry have shown us a noble example on this occasion, having offered a reward of £250 for the discovery of the offender or offenders: let us as a community follow that example. That "union is strength" is a maxim of long standing, and wherever it is put to the test it proves itself true: let us be united, and then we shall be strong against all such attempts. There never was a time when unity and action were more required in St. John, than they are at the present time—promptitude and energy alone can defend us against such attempts as that made on Tuesday night: let us then be prompt and energetic. By the kindness of a good Providence the city has on this occasion been saved probably from total destruction: let us see that we be not wanting on our part to do what we can to frustrate any such designs in future.

Since the above was written, it will also be seen by our advertising columns that the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, and the City Corporation have offered respectively the sum of £125, and £500, for the detection of the miscreants, and we sincerely hope the means employed, will eventually bring the offenders to justice.

Volunteer Watch.—A large number of Citizens have come forward and volunteered their services as a nightly watch, to be kept during the winter, for the protection of the lives and properties in general of the people of this city, against incendiaries.—An adjourned meeting of the volunteers will be held this afternoon at the Court House, when details of the arrangement for watching will be laid before them.

Miss St. Luke gave her concert last evening, which, we are glad to see was well attended.—Miss S. has a sweet and noble voice, and her performances were long and loudly applauded by the audience.—The young Paganini was also at his post, performing wonders in his usual wonderful style.

Concert.—It will be seen by advertisement that the St. John Sacred Music Society will give a concert at their Room on Wednesday evening next.—Every man who loves his particular Church should attend this Society, as their establishment constitutes the general Singing Academy for the whole city.—A limited number of tickets only will be disposed of, and the price is nominal; therefore those who wish to enjoy the treat should be early in securing the means of admittance.

Melancholy Death.—It is with much sorrow that we have to record the death of Mr. James Hendricks, second son of the late James Hendricks, Esquire, of this City, which melancholy event took place on Sunday, near Hampton Ferry. Mr. Hendricks left his brother's house, accompanied by two boys (the elder of whom was lost with him) about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to examine the state of the ice upon a small creek, a short distance off; and on the boy pressing him to go upon it, and saying it was quite strong, he boldly ventured forward, and when at a distance of 15 or 20 feet from the shore, the ice gave way under him, and the boy (Rooney) instantly rushed to his assistance, and gave him his hand to pull him out; but instead of effecting this object, he likewise fell in, and grasped Mr. Hendricks round the neck, which caused him to sink by his weight, and it is supposed that when they arose, they were under the unbroken ice. The water was very deep, and on this account it was nearly two hours before the bodies could be discovered, when of course life was extinct.—The whole of this melancholy affair was witnessed by two men who were in a barn a few yards off, but it was so sudden that no assistance from them could have been of any avail. The tidings of this melancholy event which fell upon the ears of his family so suddenly and unexpectedly, has left an impression upon their minds which no ministering words of consolation can possibly wipe away. With the family we sincerely sympathise for their loss.—*News.*

Another Melancholy Accident.—We are informed that on the same day, two young women went out on a mill pond at Long Reach, both of whom unfortunately fell through the ice and were drowned. A young man who was near at hand, in his endeavours to save them, likewise got in the ice, and was so much exhausted before his rescue, as to make his recovery still doubtful.

Festival of Saint Andrew.—Tuesday last being the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, the Members of St. Andrews Society, with their Guests, assembled at the Saint John Hotel to celebrate the event. The Dinner was served by the Messrs. Scammell in their usual excellent style. The President, John Boyd, Esq. M. D., presided on the occasion, and the company separated much pleased with the entertainment and the harmony that prevailed throughout the evening.

The following toasts were given on the occasion:

1. The pious memory of St. Andrew.
2. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
3. The Dowager Queen Adelaide—a Lady not more illustrious for her high rank, than for the possession of every virtue that can adorn the female character.
4. The illustrious and most accomplished Consort of Her Majesty.—Prince Albert.—The Princess Royal, and the rest of the Royal Family.
5. The British Constitution,—its principles are engraven on the heart of every good British Subject.
6. The Army and Navy,—true Guardians of the Nation's weal,—their Fame, like Adamant, is imperishable.
4. Sir Robert Peel and Her Majesty's Ministers.—Air—"*Where hae ye been a' the day.*"
8. The Duke of Wellington—The most eminent and most distinguished man the World has ever produced.
9 Her Majesty's Representative Sir Wm. M'Bean George Colebrooke—We feel assured that his Administration will be beneficial to the Province, and trust that it may be satisfactory to himself.
10. The Commandant and Garrison of St. John.
11. Lieut. Colonel Maxwell and the gallant 36th Regiment.
12. His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation of the City of St. John.
13. Our Sister Institutions in this City—The Societies of St. George and St. Patrick, and their Representatives our welcome Guests.
14. Lady Colebrooke—whose virtues and beneficence inspire us with sentiments of admiration and high respect, and whose amiable qualities are reflected by the Fair of New-Brunswick.—The Scottish Fair and the Fair of New-Brunswick.
15. The North American Provinces—Just bounds to their Territory, no bounds to their prosperity.
16. The foundation and management of the Parochial Schools of Scotland, examples at once of moral, of religious, and of political wisdom, unrivalled in the History of human Institutions.
17. The memory of Wallace, Bruce and Grasme, names sacred to freedom and to Scotland.—Brave and high-minded Patriots, that spilt their best blood in the common cause, and dying filled the measure of their Country's Glory.
18. The Guests who have this day honoured us with their company.
19. The Land o'Cakes.
20. Scotland—the achievements of her warriors, the Songs of her Bards, the pages of her Historians, and the genius of her men of Science awaken the admiration and claim the respect of all nations.
21. Our Countrymen who are celebrating this Anniversary all over the World—May the distance of their situations from the land that gave them birth only serve to heighten their attachment and enthusiasm for its Society and enjoyments.

Hunters' Lodges.—A late London *Morning Chronicle* gives a detailed and frightful account of an Association being formed throughout North America, under the cognomen of the "Hunters' Association." The following is stated to be the strength of the Association:

"Maine 99 lodges; Vermont 107; New York 283; Michigan 54; Wisconsin 7; Illinois 21; Indiana 14; Ohio 86; Pennsylvania 49; Kentucky 11; Virginia 21; Maryland 16; Delaware 2; New Jersey 17; Missouri 39; Iowa 3; Louisiana 11; New Hampshire 78; Lower Canada, nearly the whole of the French population are organized into lodges: Upper Canada 84. There are a few lodges in New-Brunswick, and a few in other parts. The number of lodges in the States not mentioned may amount to from 50 to 100. The number of members, if taken at the *Minimum*, may be fairly calculated at 80,000 able-bodied men, and there are not fewer than 120,000 voters in the association. The funds, donations, extra contributions, and a rigid economy in 1839-40 and part of 1841, had so much increased as to save about 300,000 dollars as a reserve."

As far as New Brunswick is concerned the statement is perfectly without foundation; nor are we aware, nor do we think it at all probable that any such exist either in Upper or Lower Canada. That the mobs in the United States, in the plenitude of their zeal in the cause of disorganization, have formed such associations, we believe to be the fact, but from them there is little to be dreaded. We much fear our contemporary of the Morning Chronicle has been hoaxed.

The notable Capt. Partridge is still tickling the Americans with his feasible plans for conquering the British North American Provinces, which we suppose will no doubt be put in execution when the whole American people shall have been sufficiently edified by his Lectures. We strongly suspect the Captain has some sinister object in view, such as a commander-in-chief-ship, or may be chancellor of their empty Exchequer. His plan is to collect an army of 60,000 men on the British frontier, who are to make a simultaneous movement on the British Provinces: 20,000 of them, (the Bangor camp,) are to invade New-Brunswick. One thing it appears to us is quite certain, that if they do not send better men than for the last ten years have been endeavouring to scatter a handfull of Florida Indians, their efforts will be unsuccessful.

Army.—The 20th Regiment, 650 strong, and the 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, 640, have arrived at Bermuda, to relieve the 30th and 76th Regiments, which have embarked for Halifax to relieve the 8th and 37th, who return to England.

Halifax, November 25.—The Transport Cornwall, from Bermuda, with the Right wing of 76th Regt. came to anchor, last night about ½ past 7 o'clock. The Cornwall reports, that the Winchester was off Bermuda, when she left, on the 13th inst; the Winchester sailed on Sunday the 7th inst.—*Post.*

P. E. Island, November 16.—On Saturday afternoon the Steamer Pocahontas was signalled, but the wind and tide being ahead it was five o'clock before she made the Block-house, when it was understood that if His Excellency Sir V. Huntley, was on board, two guns would be fired, accordingly as she passed the Fort, the intimation was given, and although there was a drizzling rain and thick mist, that no object could be seen beyond two hundred yards, a large concourse of people had assembled to greet his Excellency upon his debarkation. It was sunset before the steamer made the wharf, at which time there came on a heavy shower of rain; His Excellency immediately proceeded to the Council Chamber, where having taken the usual Oaths, he ordered a Proclamation to be issued giving notice of his assumption of the Government of this Island. His excellency was dressed in his naval uniform and appeared to be in good health. Lady Huntley and two children accompanied His Excellency in the steamer, and were driven to Government House. At twelve o'clock yesterday a salute was fired from George's Battery in honour of His Excellency's arrival and assumption of the Government.

At an adjourned Meeting of those persons interested in establishing a Steam Boat, to ply between this Island and the neighbouring Colonies, it was reported, that only Ninety-two Shares had been taken out of Two hundred and thirty apportioned for this Island. Several gentlemen made some exceedingly animated, and very forcible observations upon the want of public spirit in this community, so apparent by the limited number of persons willing to embark in the proposed undertaking, particularly with reference to the merchants, and those various persons possessing property in this Island who are deeply interested in its prosperity and welfare. The vast benefits to be derived from such a speculation were amply and satisfactory discussed, and all present seemed imbued with an ardent desire that such a beneficial measure should go into active operation, and although the present Share List exhibits rather an unfavourable aspect, yet it is to be hoped that the enterprise of the Inhabitants of this Island will induce them to come forward and thus prevent the undertaking from falling into other hands.

The result was that an adjourned Meeting be held at an early day, and that in the meantime the Committee continue their laudable exertions in getting the share-list filled up.—*Royal Gazette.*

Bermuda, November 16.—We were yesterday favoured with Demerara and Grenada papers—the former to the 27th, the latter to the 30th ult.—We have made an extract or two.

We have been favoured with Jamaica Papers to the 19th October, but they contain nothing of interest. We learn that the Island was much more healthy than at the date of our last advices, and that the labouring population were becoming more industrious.

Extract of a letter from Trinidad to a Gentleman this place, dated Trinidad, 22nd October:—Matters are very much changed in the West Indies within the last 12 months. Produce in the Home Market will not pay the cost of Cultivation, while wages and other expenses keep at very ruinous rates.—Landed property is therefore but of nominal value. This being the case, money is scarce, and trade is miserably dull.

A severe gale of wind, accompanied by very heavy rain, which done considerable damage, causing numerous slides of land in the cane pieces, was experienced at Grenada on the 6th ult.—At Barbados, St. Lucia, and other Islands, the gale was also felt, and some damage done. At Barbados, the lightning killed a woman on Rutherself's Estate.

Two hundred and twenty five liberated Africans arrived at Demerara on the 22d Sept., from Africa. Many more were ready and anxious to embark for the same destination. The Guiana Chronicle, remarking on this arrival says—"the Portuguese and Maltese we contend, will never become permanent settlers: they may aid for a time, but that is all: our sheet anchor is the African, and that every planter knows and must acknowledge."

The *Guiana Times* of the 15th adds:—On the whole, a feeling prevails, that the

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Government for the authorization of an Immigration Loan, is said to be in course of preparation. If we get a Loan, we shall introduce Africans, a much better race than the Portuguese.

Seven Nuns, including the Lady Superior, had arrived at Demerara, with a Roman Catholic Bishop. They are the nucleus of a Convent about to be established in George Town, to afford instruction to Young Ladies in the higher branches of Education.

Doctor Alexander Scott, Assistant Surgeon of H. M. Schooner Fair Rosamond, died at Grenada on the 29th ult.

ANTIGUA.—The Governor issued a proclamation on the 27th September, setting forth that in consequence of the alarming scarcity of the provisions in the Island, such stock of the provisions as are remaining in store shall not be exported from the island until further notice. We were almost in a similar state the other day, when five or six vessels arrived from America laden with provisions.—*Barbadoes Globe, Oct. 9.*

NIAGARA, Nov. 11.

To the great gratification of his numerous friends Mr. McLeod arrived here on Sunday last, looking none of the worse for his long captivity among the Yankees. On Tuesday he returned to Toronto, and after settling his affairs in this Province, he will in December, leave for England, where, no doubt, he will receive, in the words of the London Times, a "personal *solatium* for his twelvemonth's unjust imprisonment, an indemnification for such a protracted term of cruel and arbitrary oppression."—The Times, like the Canadian journals, is of opinion that compensation should be demanded from the United States—the government thereof having already clearly admitted that the imprisonment of Mr. McLeod was unjust.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—*American Prisoners.*—A meeting of citizens was held at Buffalo on the 26th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the American citizens now prisoners in the British penal colony at Van Dieman's Land, at which Roswell Chapin acted as President. In the course of the proceedings it was stated, that the number of persons at present treated as convicts is one hundred and ten, of whom seventy-three are from the State of New-York, fifteen from Ohio, three from Michigan one from Vermont, and eighteen from other States not noted. The proceedings set forth that these persons were captured by the British during the revolutionary movements in Canada, in which they acted as volunteers, having been induced to believe that a hearty struggle was to be made by the people to establish their independence: that in the opinion of the meeting these persons have done nothing to justify the severity of treatment which has been bestowed upon them, or which cause to be denied to them the friendly interference of our government in their behalf; and the meeting believe it would be just and proper for the government of the United States to use all honourable means to induce the British government to set them at liberty, and to permit them to return to their country and friends. A resolution was adopted requesting the representative from the District, Mr. Filmore, to urge the passage of a resolution in the House of Representatives, at the next meeting of Congress, directing the President of the United States to bring the condition of the American citizens, now prisoners at Van Dieman's Land, under the notice of the British government, and to ask their liberation. The co-operation of the other members of Congress from the State of New-York, is also earnestly requested.—*Mirror.*

KINGSTON, Nov. 13.—We are glad to see that the Board of Works is in full activity. We learn that Mr. Keefer has for some time been absent in visiting the Western parts of the Province, and examining the different Reports and Surveys which have been made on the Burlington Bay Canal, all the Ports on Lake Erie and some of the principal Provincial Roads. Mr. Killaly is lately returned from a visit to the works on the River Trent. Contracts have been entered into for the improvement of the Welland Canal, and the work will commence immediately, and is to be completed during the winter. Mr. Hawkins, Deputy Surveyor, we observe, has received instructions to run the new line from Toronto to Lake Huron. Mr. Cull has completed the survey and report for the improvement of the Military road between the River St. Lawrence and L'Original on the Ottawa—and we learn he is about to proceed to lay out the new lines from Brantford to London, and from that place to Lake Erie—Sandwich, Amherstburgh and Port Sarnia. Besides the works in Canada West, a great number of important works in Canada East are in progress.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL FEATURE OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—It will be remembered that it has for some time past been a question of serious discussion in Mississippi, whether the State should make an effort to redeem, either the whole or in part, her forfeited bonds and securities, or whether she should, by an act of legislation, discharge them all at one fell swoop, by cheating the holders of them out of the whole of their investment. Much has been said and written in the South-west upon the subject, a multitude of legal opinions promulgated, pro and con, by the respective advocates of either side. It would seem, too, that the population of the State has been for some time nearly equally divided in sentiment, one part being in favor of redemption, and urging that, although they may have a *legal* power to cheat their creditors, yet there are certain *moral* obligations in the matter which cannot be got over. The other party are perfectly radical in their views, profess to believe that *morality* is out of fashion in Mississippi, and that the only politic course is to "go the whole hog."

At the election just past the State was divided into two parties upon this question—the radical ticket, and that in favor of meeting the State obligations to every possible extent. It would seem that the radicals have prevailed by a few hundred majority, and that a scene of recreancy and mismle may soon be looked for in that quarter, entirely novel in the "model Republic"—or indeed in the history of government.

The Mississippi debts amount in all to nearly $200,000,000, a greater part of which is due to English capitalists. Most of our readers will remember some of the vicissitudes and calamities which Mississippi has been the scene of during the last few years, and which have each accomplished a share of the embarrassments into which she is now thrown. Her speculations and improvements yielded nothing; a lamentable depreciation in the price of cotton took place, followed by a general stagnation of trade, and a terrible explosion among her financial institutions. As might be expected, under such circumstances as these, a recreancy of contract soon became common, which gave rise to an amount of litigation never equalled in this or any other country. But there is even yet a darker feature of the picture than all this—the little remaining monument of the recent enterprise and wealth of Mississippi, was visited by conflagration, and swept away before the terrible course of the tornado. In a single hour the city of Natchez was laid waste, and hundreds of citizens left without shelter. The scene of desolation and ruin which followed this calamity beggars description. The dark and scowling heavens, the pouring rain, the homeless crowd, the shrieks of the maimed, bodies crushed beneath the heaps of fragments, and piles of ruins, were features of the mournful and heart sickening scene. The interior of the State was completely swept—forests, prairies, crops, and all that reared above the surface of the earth were uprooted and desolated. Then followed the dire destruction of disease to swell the bills of mortality, and fill up to the brim, the cup of horror, which seemed prepared for this unfortunate people. Thus vicissitude followed vicissitude in quick succession, and inevitable ruin for a time threatened the population. These facts formed sufficient palliation for a postponement of payments due from the State, though none for an extinguishment of the debts.

This recent move of the Mississippians, however, is the climax of all that we have ever yet met with, in the way of modern financiering, and is one of the beauties of the credit system, that is just beginning to develope itself. Their first expedient to rid themselves of the burden, was to cast it upon the back of the General Government, and let the holders of their bonds look to it for liquidation. This was too unpopular, however, to leave even hope for success, and now we presume it has been entirely cast aside, for this new and novel expedient of getting rid of the matter altogether.

What must be the effect of this manœuvre abroad? We have seen, over and over again, that the English have no idea of separating a single State from the General Government, but hurl their thunders at the whole confederacy, for the delinquencies of a single State. Therefore, we may expect nothing else than a general repudiation of American securities, a distrust of the faith of the States, and perhaps finally an unpleasant issue between the two countries. England will not submit to such plunder without remonstrance; and if it is countenanced by the States in this one instance, there is no knowing where it will terminate; others may follow the example, and the immense debt due from this country to England may thus be wiped off.—*Alexander's Philadelphia Messenger.*

☞It has been discovered this morning that the stores used as a Queen's Warehouse, belonging to N. Merritt, Esquire, have also been attempted to be fired, but whether last night or on Tuesday night is not known.

CAUTION. Householders are cautioned to keep their fences in good order and their gates shut at night, to prevent as much as possible, the access by incendiaries to their stables and other out-buildings.

Married.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. M. Harrington, to Miss Ellen Sheriden, all of this city.

By the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. J. Gilliand, to Miss Mary Buchanan.—By the same, Mr. J. Vaughan, to Miss Bethia Long.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. A. Stevens, Mr. Walter C. Davis, of Springfield, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Silas Deforest, of the Parish of Sussex.

On the 25th instant, by the same, Mr. Duncan B. Campbell, to Jane, daughter of Mr. John McLean, both of the Parish of Sussex.

At Sussex Vale, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Mr. William Wallace, of Sussex, to Miss Harriott, daughter of Mr. McLellan, of the same place.

At Halifax, by the Rev. Mr. M'Intosh, Joseph A. Sievwright, Esq., to Catherine, daughter of John Howe, Esq.

At Aylesford, N. S., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr W. S. Magee, of Wilmot, to Miss Coroline Louisa, eldest daughter of Edmund Palmer, Esquire of the former place.

On the 4th October, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, Capt. Andrew Nugent, 36th Regiment, formerly Brigade Major in New Brunswick, (son of Andrew Nugent, Esq., of Portaferry, County Down, and nephew of Viscount De Vesci,) to Viscountess Bangor, widow of Viscount Bangor, of Castle Ward, County Down, and second daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Farnham.

Died.

On Tuesday morning the 30th November, Lieut. ALEXANDER THISTLETHWAYTE, of the 36th Regiment, son of Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq., of Southwick Park, Hants. This amiable young officer was endeared to all who knew him by his kind disposition and gentlemanly manners, and the natural sweetness of his temper was never more conspicuous than in his last moments, when suffering under acute agony, caused by inflamation of the bowels, brought on by a severe cold,—separated by a wide ocean from his family, of whom he never ceased to talk with the most affectionate expressions of love and regard during his illness, it may prove some consolation to them to learn that he was surrounded by warmly attached brother officers, some of whom watched night and day by his bedside and vied with each other with the most anxious solicitude in alleviating his sufferings and administering to his wants.—His remains were interred with military honors in the new burying ground on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. The body was conveyed on a six-pounder gun, drawn by four black horses, and was followed by all the troops in garrison and a large number of the most respectable citizens.

This morning, of scarlet fever, Charles, only son of Mr. G. Riley, aged 8 years.

At Windsor, on the 25th ult. in the 15th year of her age, Mary Eliza, second daughter of the Hon. James Ratchford, of Parrsborough.

Drowned, at Norton, King's County, on the 28th instant, by accidentally breaking through the ice, Mr. James A. Hendricks, of that place, aged 25 years.—Also at the same time and place, John Richard Roney, aged 16 years.

On the passage from Barbadoes to Jamaica, on the 21st October, after a short illness, Lieutenant Hugh Colvill Goldsmith, Commanding Her Majesty's Steam Vessel *Megæra.*

At Windham, in the District of Talbot, Canada on Sunday, October 24th, Mr. John Tisdale, aged 72, and on the following Sunday, October 31st, Margaret Ann Tisdale, his daughter, aged 30.—Mr. Tisdale was a native of the British Colonies, (now the United States) from whence he removed with his parents to New-Brunswick, at the time of the American Revolution.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Fuller, G.C.H., a distinguished officer, who expired at half past nine on Saturday morning, at the family residence in Bryanston-square, after a protracted illness. The deceased entered the army at an early age as ensign in the 2nd Foot, when he served in Flanders, and was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and all the actions of that campaign. During the rebellion in Ireland, then Captain Fuller, he was actively engaged, and after the pacification of that country, went in the expedition to the Helder, and took part in all the principal engagements. He eminently distinguished himself throughout the Peninsular war under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington, particularly at the passage of the Douro on the 12th of May, 1809, and at Talavera, where he was in the command of the Coldstream Guards; and for his services at that brilliant victory he received a medal. In 1815 he married Miss Floyd, eldest daughter of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart., sister of Lady Peel, by whom he leaves issue one only daughter, who was married to Sir H. Purves Hume Campbell, Bart., M.P., on Saturday, the 9th instant. Sir Joseph had been in the army 51 years.—*Cork Constitution.*

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 28th—Schr. Eagle, Clarke, Baltimore—B. Tilton, ship timber.
29—ship Glasgow, Douglas, Glasgow,—Owens & Duncan, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship British Queen, Dudne, London, timber—Wm. Hammond; Acadia, Younger, Leith, timber—S. Wiggins & son; Andover, Buckley, Dublin, timber and deals—J. Lockwood & Co.; Bolivar, Taylor, Bristol, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & son; Maidstone, Clarke, Bristol, timber—R. D. Wilmot; Mary, Brown, London, timber—J. Kirk. Brig Leo, Murphy, Wexford, deals—R. Rankin & Co.
Schr. Martha Bra, Robbins, Halifax.

Cleared at Philadelphia 20th instant, brig Haldee, Richey, for this port—Arrived at Portland, 21st, schr. Acadian, Vaughan, from this port.—Cleared at Boston, 22d, brig Belle of Maitland, for this port.—Cleared at Philadelphia, 19th schr. Mercy Jane, Longmire, for do.

Barque Ionia, Field, hence, at Philadelphia, 19th ult., had been in contact, during a gale, on the night of the 12th, in lat. 30 35th, long. 73 40, with the schooner Elijah Chase, of New Bedford, and carried away jib-boom and jibs, and stove in rail and cathead. The schooner was left in a sinking condition—bow stove in, and both masts gone,—the crew taken off by the Ionia.

Cleared at New York, on the 22d, sch'r Mary Anderson, Dorchester, N. B.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office in Peters' Brick Building, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets, nearly opposite Sands' Arcade.
Nov. 19.—6t JAMES J. KAYE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken an Office in Peters' Brick Building, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets.
Nov. 19.—6t GEORGE WHEELER.

$1000 REWARD.

WHEREAS a malicious attempt by some person or persons unknown was made last evening to destroy TRINITY CHURCH in this City by Fire; and the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the said Church have this day unanimously resolved to pay a Reward of

Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds

for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who committed the crime. NOTICE therefore is hereby given, that the above named sum will be paid by the Corporation of the said Church on conviction of the offender or offenders, to the person who may give such information as will lead to that result. By order of the Vestry.

GEORGE WHEELER,
December 3. *Vestry Clerk.*

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the "Hall of the Mechanics' Institute" in this City was fired by some unknown person or persons, on the evening of Tuesday last, with a view to its destruction, a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

is hereby offered, and will be paid to any person who will give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders. JOHN DUNCAN,
Saint John, Dec. 3d, 1841. *President.*

£500 REWARD.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 2nd December, 1841.

The following Resolution is read and passed unanimously:—

WHEREAS from information which this Board has received, there can be no doubt that some of the Fires which have recently occurred in this City, were the work of Incendiaries—and there is reason to believe that some of the former extensive Fires originated from the same source—

Resolved, that a Reward of ***Five Hundred Pounds*** will be given by this Board, to any person, who will furnish such information as will lead to the discovery of the fact, and the conviction of the offender or offenders concerned in any of the said Fires.

Extract from the Minutes.
JAMES PETERS, Junr.
December 3.—City papers. *Common Clerk.*

CARD.

THE Directors of the Mechanics' Institute acknowledge with thanks the successful endeavours of the Fire Companies and other inhabitants in subduing the flames which threatened the destruction of the Hall on Tuesday evening; and feel particularly obliged to the Members of the Protection Fire Club, and other young men, by whose careful exertion the Library and Apparatus of the Institute were removed without injury.

By order. H. J. CHUBB,
3d December. *R. Secretary.*

Sacred Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT.

THE Saint John Sacred Music Society will give a CONCERT of Sacred Vocal and Instrumental Music on WEDNESDAY evening next, the 8th instant, commencing at half past 7 o'clock, in the *Female Madras School*, King's square.

☞A limited number of Tickets at 1s. 3d. each, will be for sale at the Hat store of
Dec. 3. G. H. HAY. *Germain street.*

Copartnership Notice.

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

JOHN WALKER,
GEO. SUTHERLAND.
St. John, 1st December, 1841.

NOTICE.

TWO firkins Butter; two Rush bottom Chairs; several parcels Twine and Nets; two Bags Barley; one cask Wine; remain unclaimed of the various Goods deposited in the subscriber's Warehouse on the night of the fire, and will be delivered to any known party who may claim the same.
Dec. 3. W. H. STREET.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book Account, that they have called and settle the same immediately, as all Accounts remaining unsettled on the 31st December next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

NATHAN & CHAS. GODSOE,
Stall in E. Barlow & Sons building, corner of Market Square and King street.
3d Dec. 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.

Raisins, Onions, &c.

Landing ex schr. Margaret Traynor, from Boston:

40 DOZEN CORN BROOMS, 20 dozen Painted Pails; 10 do. Hickory Axe Handles, 10 do Manilla Clothes Lines,
100 Boxes (halves and quarters) Bunch Raisins;
30 Barrels ONIONS;
5 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Boxes Chocolate; 1 case Cinnamon.

Ex Martha Brae, from Halifax:
10 Casks Pale SEAL OIL,
20 Boxes London Sperm Candles.

☞The subscribers are happy to announce that they have saved the greater part of their stock of fine Pekoe flavoured CONGO, which has given so much satisfaction.

JARDINE & CO.
Corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets
Dec. 3.

M'MILLAN'S

BOOKS and Stationery are removed to the second flat in the PHŒNIX BUILDING, while the shop is being finished.

☞To Let, in the above Building, a double Shop with three Warerooms, Cellar and Garret.
26th Nov.

☞REMOVAL.

THE General Agency for *Moffatt's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters* is removed to the store occupied by Mr. D. AYMAR, corner of Princess and Germain streets, one door from its former stand.
26th November.

The New-Brunswicker Office

IS removed to the third story of the new Brick building of Edward L. Thorne, Esquire, Prince William street. Nov. 29.

Rum! Rum!!

Landing this day ex "Victoria" from Halifax:—

20 PUNCHEONS High Proof Old RUM.
To arrive ex Charlotte from Halifax, 10 Puns. RUM, 75 per cent O. P.
And in Store:—25 Puns. strong RUM; 20 Puns. Old Cuba Rum: 20 Puns. Demerara; a few puns. superior old Jamaica.—For sale for Cash or approved paper by
Nov. 26, 1841. W. H. STREET.

Coals.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale—600 Chaldrons good House **COAL**, in lots to suit Purchasers:

—ALSO—

300,000 feet Bright DEALS;
150,000 do. White Pine Boards;
30 Cords Lathwood: 75M. ft. Refuse Boards.
November 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

AUCTION SALES.

Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.,

BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises of John Robertson, Esquire, Nelson street, the Subscriber will sell without reserve:

1	CHAIN CABLE,	90 Fathoms	1 1-2 in.	
2	do.	90	do.	1 5-16,
2	do.	90	do.	1 3-8,
2	do.	90	do.	1 1-4,
1	do.	90	do.	1 1-8,
2	do.	90	do. ea.	1 & 7-8,
1	do.	90	do	15-16,
1	do.	60	do. ea.	3-4 & 5-8.

ANCHORS.

1 of each 4, 6, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 12, 13, 13½, 22, 24 and 27 cwt.
15 small Anchors, from 1 to 3 cwt. assorted sizes,
An Assortment of small CHAINS, 1-4 to 5-8 in. close linked.
10 Rolls Sheet LEAD, from 3lb. to 6lb. pr foot,
3 Hhds. Hollow Ware—consisting of Teakettles and Goblets tinned and untin'd.
6 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR;
6 Pipes Table Sherry WINE;
6 Hhds. superior PORT, &c. &c.

TERMS:—All sums under £20, cash; £20 to £100, 3 months; £100 and upwards 3 & 4 months—approved endorsed notes.
December 3. T. L. NICHOLSON,
Auctioneer.

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.

Molasses, &c.

Landing from on board the schooner *Victoria*, at the Market wharf—

10 PUNS. Prime Molasses, which will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for before storing.

In store—A few casks SEAL OIL, and 70 Firkins Prime BUTTER, which will be sold low for cash or approved paper.

CRANE & M'GRATH,
3d Dec. *Nelson street.*

COALS, COALS!

Landing ex ship Glasgow:

250 CHALDRONS good house COAL at 25s. per Chaldron, cash.

Persons wishing to obtain a supply, would do well to embrace the present opportunity, as this is nearly the last Cargo expected here this season. Apply at the Tea Warehouse—Prince Wm. Street.
Dec. 3d. JAMES MALCOLM.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

MENS, Women's & Childrens INDIA RUBBER SHOES, for sale cheap for Cash only at FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,
Dec. 3d. Corner of King and Germain st's.

Mail Stage between Saint John and Fredericton.

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced running a STAGE between this City and Fredericton, via the Nerepis Road, leaving Saint John on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock; and Fredericton on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at the same hour.

Passengers can register their names in the books, which are kept at the Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton; at either of which places any further information will be given.

☞All baggage at the risk of the owners, and no credit allowed. JAMES BRADLEY,
Dec. 3. JAMES GREEN.

Mail Stage to Fredericton.

THE subscribers have commenced running a STAGE three times a week to Fredericton, leaving St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Fredericton on the alternate days.

☞Books will be kept at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and at Mr. Segee's, Fredericton.
JAMES HEWITT,
Nov. 26. JOHN WINTERS.

TO LEASE—For One or More Years:

THE DWELLING HOUSE, Out Buildings, and large Garden, in rear, fronting on the West side of Germain street; presently occupied by Mr. E. Stephen. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to
Nov. 26. W. H. STREET.

Wanted to Charter,

A Ship of about 500 Tons to take a cargo of Deals to London. Apply to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
Nov. 26.

Saint John
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Directors of the Mechanics' Institute have the pleasure of announcing to the Members and friends of the Institution the following courses of Lectures for the present season:

Dec. 6.—R. Bayard, Esq., M. D.—Introductory.
10.—Rev. Mr. Wishart—"The Decalogue the best system of morals."
13.—The same—in continuation.
20.—The same—in continuation.
27.—The same—in continuation.
Jan. 3.—Professor Robb, (King's College, Fredericton.)—"The composition of the Atmosphere."
5.—"The mechanical properties of the Atmosphere."
7.—The same—"The temperature of the Atmosphere."
10.—The same—"The Vapour of the Atmosphere."
12.—The same—"The luminous and electrical phenomena of the Atmosphere."
14.—The same—"Climate in general, and particularly that of British North America."
17.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—"The History of Astronomy and its objects."
24.—The same—"The fixed Stars."
31.—The same—"Solar System."
Feb. 7.—The same—"The Solar system continued, including Comets."
11.—Mr. H. Card—"Music."
14.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—"The Moon in connection with Eclipses."
18.—Mr. H. Card—in continuation.
21.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—"The Tides."
25.—Mr. R. K. Addison—"Human Improvement."
28.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—The Atmosphere.
March 4.—Mr. R. K. Addison—in continuation.
7.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—"Meteors, Meteoric Stones, and other minor celestial phenomena."

Member's Tickets, 15s; Lady's Ticket, 10s; Apprentice's Ticket, 7s. 6d.; Ticket for single Lecture, 1s. 3d.—to be had at the store of Mr. John G. Sharp, Treasurer. JOHN DUNCAN,
Nov. 26. *President.*

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.

New Fruit, Coffee, Cigars.

Landing ex North America, from Boston:

60 WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes New Raisins; 20 bags real Java Coffee; 10,000 best Cigars;
6 trunks soft shell Almonds; 1 bbl. Quinces.
For sale cheap at the Tea Warehouse.
Nov. 5. JAMES MALCOLM.

FOR SALE, And immediate Possession given—That well known and *Fire Proof* Brick Building, the Hibernian Hotel, with all the improvements thereunto belonging;—being so well known it needs no further description. Terms will be liberal.
Nov 19. JAMES NETHERY.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex brig "*Ready Rhino*," from New York:

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

Grapes, Raisins, Nuts, &c.

25 KEGS GRAPES, 50 Boxes Raisins, 5 Bags FILBERTS, 2 Boxes Lemons, Landing, ex North America, For sale by
Nov. 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

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 (Gartsharrie Brand,)
20 ditto Swedish Iron, well assorted,
20 ditto Refined Round Iron, ¼ to ½ 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.

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 35 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 tierces Paris Whiting,
4 hogsheads Lampblack.
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London WHITE LEAD,
600 ditto col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;

Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.
North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

5th November, 1841.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & WM. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ships England and Andover:—

20 CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c., consisting of—Carpenter's and Cooper's TOOLS; Guns and Pistols; Percussion CAPS; Skates; Harness Mounting; SAWS—*of all kinds*; German silver, Plated, Britannia Metal, and Iron Tea and Table SPOONS; Avery's Counter Weighing Machines, &c.; Iron, Brass, and Copper Sprigs; Heel Plates; Horn Signal Lanthorns; patent Enamelled Tea Kettles, and Saucepans; Brass Connecting Screws and Stop Cocks; Patent Solar, Table, Sideboard, and Shop Lamps.

—ALSO—

1 Truss Curled HAIR; 1 case School and Log Slates; 2 Bundles Blister STEEL; 1 Case Nailor's cast do.; 3 Bales Lines and Herring TWINES

Mr. John M'Lardy, Baker,

Germain Street, opposite Trinity Church:

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his customers and the Public, that he has removed to his new stand as above. From the well known character of his Bread being perfectly free from acid, and the special attention paid to cleanliness in its manufacture, he hopes to merit a continuance of Public favour. Dispeppia Loaves, French Rolls, and Twist Bread, made expressly for private Families.—Shopkeepers and Families can be supplied in any part of the City. SAGO ROLLS and TEA CAKES on hand at all times. Oct. 29.—3m

REMOVAL.

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

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

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.
March 26, 1841.

☞NOTICE.

WILLIAM NEEDHAM AKERLY, of Fredericton, Merchant, having assigned to the Subscribers all his Real Estate, Goods, Chattels, Debts and Effects, upon and for certain trusts and purposes in the Deeds of Assignment mentioned, require all persons indebted by Book Account or otherwise to the said W. N. Ackerly, to make instant payment to them at the Office of WILLIAM WATTS, Esquire, in Fredericton.

JOHN F. TAYLOR,
WM. A. McLEAN,
Nov. 12, 1841. W. WATTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Courier Office—

The New-Brunswick Almanack,

Faithfully corrected for the year 1842.
*Nov

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

In case of Fever of every description, and all bilious affections, it is 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 their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

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

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 pressage of health.

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

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

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

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful 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 Daulten, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years, is entirely cured, has used the Life Medicines for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

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

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

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

Case of 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 Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent for New-Brunswick, at the store late *Circulating Library*, Germain st.
1st may, 1841.

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

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

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

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

1st July, 1841. DAVID PATERSON

Valuable Real and Lease Hold
Estate, for Sale or to Lease.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

ALSO—AT CARLETON.

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

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

July 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

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.*

GENEVA.
Sheet Iron, Tin Plates,
Swedes Iron, Pork, Linen, Threads, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex ship "Brothers":

190 BUNDLES **Sheet Iron,** No's 22, 24 and 26;
20 Boxes I C TIN; 20 Boxes D C TIN;
2 do. C W do.; 3 do. D X do.
5 do. I X do.;
613 Bars Swedes IRON—*well assorted;*
50 Tons Common Do. Do.
20 Tons Refined Do. Do.
120 Bundles PLOUGH PLATING;
190 Plough Share Moulds;
30 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess **PORK,**
3 Cases containing 78 Dozens assorted No's. best Linen Thread.

Also—On Consignment:

2 Fire Proof Safes; 5 Dozen stock Locks;
4 Iron PLOUGHS—(*Improved patterns.*)

October 15. WM. CARVILL.

PIG IRON, CANADA STOVES,
Camp Ovens, Kettles, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex ship Perthshire:

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON;
500 Camp Ovens and Covers;
200 Extra Covers;
1073 Pots, assorted, ½ to 12 gallons;
100 Untinned Kettles, No. 0 to 4;
144 Canada STOVES, handsome patterns and well fitted, viz:—39x20 inches, 34x24 ditto, 24x27 ditto, 26x30 ditto, 21x22 ditto.

8th Oct. WILLIAM CARVILL.

28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

1 CHAIN,	100 fathoms,		1⅝ inch chain,	
1 do	90	do	1½	do
1 Chain	120	do	1¾	do
1 Ditto	105	do	1¾	do
1 Ditto	90	do	1½	do
2 Chains,	75	do ea	1½	do
2 Ditto	75	do	1 1-16	do
4 Ditto	90 & 75 do		1	do
2 Ditto	75	do	15-16	do
3 Ditto	60 & 75 do		⅞	do
3 Ditto	60 & 75 do		13-16	do
3 Ditto	50 & 60 do		¾	do
6 Ditto	45 & 60 do		11-16	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60 do		⅝	do
3 Ditto	45 & 60 do		9-16	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60 do		½	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60 do		7-16	do

20 Chains assorted ⅝ and ½ inches in lengths to suit purchasers. } short link.

Anchors, from 1 cwt. by 25 cwt.
Kedge Anchors 1¼ to 4½ cwt.
1 Doz. Grappling IRONS.

Stationery, Carpetings, Gunpowder, Earthenware, &c.

4 Cases superfine and fine Foolscap and Pott
3 do. Letter PAPER—*various kinds,*
2 do. Blank Books, assorted,
6 Bales Wrapping Paper, assorted,
20 do. Sheathing Paper,
250 Packages GUNPOWDER—Co. single F. double F. and cannister,
20 Bales fine, superfine, and three ply Carpetings,
40 Pieces Tartens, various patterns,
20 Hhds EARTHENWARE,
50 Bbls. ROMAN CEMENT,
100 Bbls. Calcined Plaster, very superior,
2 Chests INDIGO, 50 Boxes PIPES,
30 Pieces BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

Soap and Window Glass.

200 Boxes 30 and 60 lbs. Boxes best Irish SOAP,
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, 50 & 25 feet each, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x17,

For sale low if applied for immediately.

Cordage, Canvas, Maraline, and Spunyarn.

600 Coils CORDAGE, from 1¼ in. to 8in. Shrouding, with Spunyarn, Maraline and Housline,
80 Coils Manilla ROPE, 2 to 4 inches,
300 Bolts of Gourock, Muirs, Martin & Co., and other CANVAS.

Bar & Bolt Iron, Copper, Castings.

4 Tons SHOT, BB. to No. 7, assorted, in cask of 5 cwt. each; 100 Tons of Bar & Bolt IRON,
20 Tons Flat IRON—assorted,
10 Tons COPPER BOLTS, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch,
16 Cases Sheathing COPPER, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 ounces,
3 Tons Composition SPIKES, 7 and 10 inches,
1 Ton Composition Wood sheathing NAILS, 2¼ 2½, and 2¾ inch,
1,000 POTS, assorted; 500 Bake Ovens & Covers,
200 Bags Iron Spikes, 4½ to 10 inches.

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY
JOHN ROBERTSON.

JAMES MALCOLM,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, &c.
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HAVING now completed his spring importations by the *Volana* and *Sister Ann*, from Glasgow, *British Queen* and *Westmorland* from London, *Emerald, London*, and *Ellen Bryson* from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Halifax and the United States, offers for sale an extensive assortment of the following Goods, all warranted of the very first quality, and having been selected by experienced persons, and paid for with cash, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the Province, viz:

Black and Green TEAS, all sorts (except Bohea.) Best raw SUGAR; double and single refined ditto; Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c. Dried FRUIT, all kinds; Green ditto in season; Confectionary, assorted; Lazenby Pickles and sauces; Cheshire, Double Gloster, Cheddar and Goshen Cheese; London sperm, mould and dipt Candles; Glasgow London and Liverpool white & yellow Soap; starch, blue, corn brooms, saleratus, barley, ginger, mustard, isinglass, vermicelli.

COFFEE.—His present extensive stock of Mocha, Java, Rio, Puerto Cabello, Cuba and St. Domingo Coffee, with a *recent improvement* in toasting, enables him to offer this article of a very superior quality to any that has previously been sold in this market.

J. M. in returning thanks for past favours would beg to inform his customers that in future *all* goods will be sold at *Cash* prices, and would gently hint to those customers whose accounts were rendered to them nine months since, that an immediate settlement might save both trouble and expense.

St. John, 25th June, 1841.

Grenville's Leather Preservative,
or
OIL BLACKING.

A LONG approved composition for cleaning, nourishing, preserving, and renewing the colour of leather, rendering it soft, elastic, and completely impenetrable by the wet, or Water Proof.

This composition is not only the best, but the most convenient and cheapest article ever known, and has been found entirely to supercede the use of Oil or Tallow. From the numerous testimonials which have been received by the inventor from those who have used and fully tested the merits of the Leather Preservative, both of its economy and beneficial effects upon leather in all its various uses, and especially where exposed to wet, as in boots and shoes, harnesses, carriage tops, &c. and also forge bellows and hands.

The subscriber has the fullest confidence in recommending it as possessing qualities decidedly preferable to any other article used for the above purposes.—It is neatly put up in tin cannisters, with printed directions for its use, and sold at the low price of *Two shillings* each, at *Foster's Shoe Store*, corner of King and Germain streets.

24th september.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

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

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

Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.; Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S.; Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S.

Members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and many other highly distinguished members of the medical profession, by whom it is deemed the only Specific for the cure of those diseases to which it is more immediately applicable.

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

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

The most delicate persons may take it with perfect safety.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, London.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

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

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

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

"New-street, April 13, 1835."

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

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

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) "ALEXANDER TWEEDIE."

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

Agent for New Brunswick,
JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist & Druggist.*
St. John, June 18.

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

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

Greatly improved in purity and condensation.

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

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

Your's respectfully, J. T. CONQUEST.
Finsbury-square, July 18, 1839.

"Mr. Dinneford, 172, Bond street."

Dr. Wilkinson of Bath says "a bottle of sir Jas. Murray's Fluid Magnesia, sent me by a chemist in this town for analization, gave me near *seven* grains of magnesia and *three of sulphate of Soda* to the ounce; whilst yours yielded *seventeen* grains of pure magnesia to the ounce. I conscientiously bear testimony to the correctness of the above results."

"Mr. Murray of Hull, after denying in the strongest terms the impudent fabrication attributed to him, says, "in proof of my sincerity, I have written to sir James Murray to cancel my name *toto cœlo* in connection with his testimonials."

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

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

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

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.

JAVA COFFEE.

LANDING ex schr. *James Clarke*, from Boston, 25 Bags Superior Java COFFEE, for sale by
Sept. 24th. JAMES MALCOLM.

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

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER

AT THE solicitation of his friends having been induced to change his intention of relinquishing his present line of business as advertized some time past, in the different newspapers of the Province; now intimates to the public, that he will continue as heretofore to devote his time to the attention and comfort of those gentlemen, who have and who may honour him with their support; and on the occasion of his recommencement, begs to return thanks to all those who have at any time favoured him with their visits, and assures them and the public generally, that his establishment will be conducted on the principles of a *Regular Hotel*; when all matters connected with a house of that standing will be punctually and assiduously attended to. It will also be his endeavour to improve as far as possible, upon the domestic comfort of the establishment, and so to render it second to none of the same kind in the province.

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

H. JACKSON.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber 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

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
sept 10. *General Agent.*

By Authority of Letters Patent.

INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
BRYANT AND JAMES.

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

"PATENT INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING."

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

☞Notice.

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

St. John, May 5, 1841.

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 an youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brillian 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. CONNEL, 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, Sciatica 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 those diseases which arise from the impurities of the blood, or vitiation of the humours, of whatever name or kind.

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

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

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