THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. V. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1841. No. 34.

The Chronicle,

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

April.		R. Sun.	S.	MOON.	H.	W.
24	Saturday,	5 14	6 46	11 11	1	34
25	Sunday,	5 13	6 47	Morn	2	30
26	Monday,	5 12	6 48	0 10	3	22
27	Tuesday,	5 11	6 49	0 58	4	30
28	Wednesday,	5 10	6 50	1 33	5	55
29	Thursday,	5 8	6 52	2 3	7	3
30	Friday,	5 7	6 53	2 27	8	14

First Quarter, 28th. 4h. 4m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

RECEIVED

Per ship "Andover," from Liverpool.

10 CASES Naylor & Co's warranted CAST STEEL, assorted.
10 Bundles do. German do. do.
12 do. do. Granite Wedge do.
10 do. do. (L) Blister do.
10 do. do. Sleigh Shoe do.
And for sale low by
Feb. 19.—4w. WILLIAM CARVILL.

BIRCH TIMBER & DEALS.

ABOUT 30 tons BIRCH, of superior quality, ex "Princess Royal," from Parrsboro, and now lying in Pettingill's slip, may be had if applied for before being sent to a pond. Also—a quantity of DEALS and STAVES, at same place.
Feb. 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Salmon TWINES and Souchong TEAS.

JUST received by the subscriber—50 Chests excellent quality Souchong TEAS; 2 Packages of Salmon TWINE.
5th Feb. JOHN V. THURGAR.

10,000,000
Superficial Feet Saw Logs.

THE Subscribers will contract for Ten Million Superficial Feet Spruce SAW LOGS, to be delivered at their Mills near Indian Town, early in the ensuing Spring. H. J. & D. MACKAY.
Dec. 11

Wanted to Purchase.

5,000,000 SUPERFICIAL feet of Spruce SAW LOGS.
Apply to WILLIAM CARVILL.
Feb. 19th.—6w.

NEW GOODS,

Per Andover, from Liverpool.

THE subscriber has received a choice assortment of Hair Brushes, Bone and Ivory Tooth Brushes, Cold Cream, Bears' Grease, &c. &c.
Feb 19. W. MAJOR.

Souchong Tea.

47 CHESTS superior souchong TEA, just received on consignment, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, for cash or approved paper. [Jan 29.] JAS. MALCOLM.

MORE COFFEE, &c.—Landing ex schooner *Cumberland*, from Boston:—25 bags real Java Coffee; 8 Pockets HOPS, for sale by
January 1. JAMES MALCOLM.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL BRUNDAGE, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*
Carleton, 30th April. 1840.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

Moffat's
LE LIFE PILLS
AND
IX BITTERS.
'S BETTER EVIDENCE!—
r the reading public to the nu-
tters published recently in this
Good Samaritan relative to the
l effects of the administration of
PILLS AND PHENIX BIT-
TERS!
perused the letters above refer-
that in almost every case they
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of every description, and all
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so dreadfully effect the weak,
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gratefully acknowledged by the

Hunt, New Windsor, Orange
dreadful tumor destroyed nearly
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e use of Life Medicines, and in
his was entirely cured. [Case
od engraving in a new pamphlet

rcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—
rs with swellings in his legs—
y taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.
ton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheuma-
entirely cured—has used the Life
s in children and found them a

es—cured of a most inveterate
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Samaritan," a copy of which
dicine; a copy can always be
ent Agents who have the medi-

and Spanish directions can be
on at the office, 375 Broadway,
s will receive immediate atten-

d by William. B. Moffat, 375
rk. A liberal deduction made
e to sell again.
Medicines may also be had of
ruggists in every town through-
s and the Canadas. Ask for
d Phenix Bitters; and be sure
ohn Moffat's signature is upon
e of Bitters or box of Pills.

edicines are for sale at the
n this city.
fo Pills and Bitters; At Nor-
hn Elliott; Fredericton, Mr.
vard J. Smith, Shediac; J. A.
Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg
mes Crowley, Digby (N. S.);
Kelar, Esq; Amherst, Allan
co, Esq; Petcodiac, Mr. Thos.
ows; Mr. I. C. Black, Sack-
er, Springfield, K. C. Benjon
eorge; Mr. Baird, Druggist,
hett, Esq. Annapolis; T. H.
ttins: Mr. Hallett, Hampton
tt, Miramichi; C. P. Jones,
Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown; G.
ts: John Tooker, Yarmouth;
n, Baxter Smith, Norton.

Miscellany.

THE BATTLE OF THE COA.

(From Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon, and the Dublin University Magazine.)

I had not been many minutes in my present position, ere the pass which led down to the bridge became thronged with troops, waggons, ammunition carts and hospital stores, pressing forward amid shouting and uproar; the hills on either side of the way were crowded with troops, who formed as they came up, the artillery taking up their position on every rising ground. The firing had already begun, and the heavy booming of the large guns was heard at intervals amid the rattling crash of musketry. Except the narrow road before me, and the high bank of the stream, I could see nothing; but the tumult and din, which grew momentarily louder, told that the tide of battle waged nearer and nearer. Still the retreat continued, and, at length, the heavy artillery came thundering across the narrow bridge, followed by stragglers of all arms, and wounded, hurrying to the rear; the sharpshooters and the Highlanders held the heights above the stream, thus covering the retiring columns; but I could plainly perceive that their fire was gradually slackening, and that the guns which flanked their position were withdrawn, and that every thing bespoke a speedy retreat. A tremendous discharge of musketry at this moment, accompanied by a deafening cheer, announced the advance of the French, and soon the head of the Highland brigade was seen descending towards the bridge, followed by the rifles and the ninety-fifth; the cavalry, consisting of the 11th and 14th Dragoons, were now formed in column of attack, and the infantry deployed into line; and, in an instant after, high above the din and crash of battle, I heard the word *Charge*. The rising crest of the hill hid them from my sight, but my heart bounded with ecstacy as I listened to the clanging sound of the cavalry advance. Meanwhile the infantry pressed on, and, forming on the bank, took up a strong position in front of the bridge; the heavy guns were also unlimbered, and riflemen scattered through the low copsewood, and every precaution taken to defend the pass to the last. For a moment all my attention was riveted to the movements upon our own side of the stream, when the cavalry bugle sounded the recall, and the same moment the staff came galloping across the bridge. One officer I could perceive, covered with orders and trappings, his head was bare, and his horse splashed with blood and foam, moved lamely; and with difficulty he turned in the middle of the bridge, as if irresolute whether to retreat farther—one glance at him showed me the bronzed manly features of our leader. Whatever his resolve, the matter was soon decided for him; for the cavalry came galloping swiftly down the slope, and in an instant the bridge was blocked up by the retreating forces; while the French as suddenly appearing above the height, opened a plunging fire upon their defenceless enemies: their cheer of triumph was answered by our fellows from the opposite bank, and a heavy cannonade thundered along the rocky valley, sending up a hundred echoes as it went.

The scene now became one of overwhelming interest: the French posting their guns upon the height, replied to our fire, while their column breaking into skirmishers, descended the banks to the river edge, and poured in one sheet of galling musketry. The road to the bridge, swept by our artillery, presented not a single file, and, although a movement among the French announced the threat of an attack, the deadly service of the artillery seemed to pronounce it hopeless.

A strong cavalry force stood inactive spectators of the combat on the French side, among whom I now remarked some bustle and preparation, and as I looked, an officer rode boldly to the river edge, and spurring his horse forward, plunged into the stream. The swollen and angry torrent, increased by the late rains, boiled like barm, and foamed around him as he advanced, when suddenly his horse appeared to have lost its footing, and the rapid current circling around him, bore him along with it. He laboured madly, but in vain, to retrace his steps: the rolling torrent rose above his saddle, and all that his gallant steed could do was barely sufficient to keep afloat: both man and horse were carried down between the contending armies. I could see him wave his hand to his comrades as if in adieu; one deafening cheer of admiration rose from the French lines, and the next moment he was seen to fall from his seat, and his body shattered with balls floated mournfully upon the stream.

This little incident, to which both armies were witnesses, seemed to have called forth all the fiercer passions of the contending forces; a loud yell of taunting triumph rose from the Highlanders, responded to by a cry of vengeance from the French, and the same moment the head of a column was seen descending the narrow causeway to the bridge, while an officer, with a whole blaze of decorations and crosses, sprung from his horse and took the lead. The little drummer, a child of scarce ten years old, tripped gaily on, beating his little *pas de charge*, seeming rather like the play of infancy than the summons to death and carnage, as the heavy guns of the French opened a volume of fire and flame to cover the attacking column, for a moment all was hid from our eyes, the moment after the grape-shot swept along the narrow causeway; and the hedge, which till a second before was crowded with the life and courage of a noble column, was now one heap of dead and dying; the gallant fellow who led them on fell among the first rank, and the little child, as if kneeling, was struck dead beside the parapet; his fair hair floated across his cold features, and seemed in its motion to lend a look of life, when his heart's throb had ceased for ever. The artillery again re-opened upon us, and, when the smoke had cleared away, we discovered that the French had advanced to the middle of the bridge, and carried off the body of their general. Twice they essayed to cross, and twice the death-dealing fire of our guns covered the narrow bridge with slain, while the wild pibroch of the forty-second swelling madly into notes of exultation and triumph the Highlanders could scarcely be prevented from advancing hand to hand with the foe. Gradually the French slackened their fire, their great guns were one by one withdrawn from the heights, and a dropping irregular musketry at intervals sustained the fight, which ere sunset ceased altogether—and thus terminated the battle of the Coa.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBAT.—The following details relative to the late affair of Djigelly are given in a letter from that place, dated the 22d ult.:—"The lieutenant-colonel commandant, who had long served in the Zouaves, and was accustomed to the war of surprise and ambuscade, had the gates opened quietly when the Arabs were attacking, and 120 men, who were ably led on by their officers, drove the Arabs on all sides towards the sea. Here, posted behind the rocks which crown the heights of the town, they might have been invincible, but they were struck with terror by the promptitude of the attack. A few of the most courageous attempted to force our line, but they were unable to resist the ardour of our soldiers, and most of them jumped into the sea. Our men followed them, and, as the muskets were no longer available, they were thrown down, and the combat began arm to arm. The yatagbans of the Arabs being of an inferior quality scarcely cut through the great coats of our soldiers, whilst our bayonets, which had been detached from the muskets, committed great slaughter. In a short time all who attempted to defend themselves among the rocks were killed, and in half an hour we saw no more of the enemy. All, however, was not finished, for a great many Arabs had escaped by swimming, and gained the reefs at a distance from the coast. Our men bivouacked on the spot for the night, and at daylight, stripping themselves naked, and carrying their bayonets between their teeth, they swam to the reefs, and finding the Arabs behind the rocks, they attacked them with impetuosity. The sight, which was witnessed by numerous spectators from the shore, was dreadful. The Arabs struggled hard with their assailants, but the latter were always victors. A few of the Arabs who were only wounded swam from the reefs, but they were fired at from the shore, until the lieutenant-colonel, taking pity on them, ordered the firing to cease, and called upon them to surrender, promising them to spare their lives. They either did not hear the call or were too terrified to understand it, and they plunged beneath the surface, never to reappear. 130 Kabyles were killed, taken, or drowned, and the muskets and swords of those who escaped, as well as of those who fell or were taken, came into our hands. The muskets are of great value. One of them is valued as high as 3000f. The tribe which suffered most was that which plundered the shipwrecked crew of the Jeune Apolline, which was lost on their coast about two months ago 40 of this tribe were killed in the present conflict."

THE SLANDERER.

"I hate him for his poisonous breath,
More deadly than the dews of death;
I hate him for his horrid lies,—
His peace destroying calumnies—
His words I hate,—so arch—so sly—
So void of generosity,
So deep—so empty—yet so full
Of what will social joy annul;
His heart is gall—his tongue is fire,
His soul too base for generous ire."

We frequently hear the character of virtuous and worthy persons, traduced in the vilest manner by the foul slanderer, who is too cowardly to meet the object of his resentment face to face, and thus vents his malice by deluging the ears of scores of his acquaintance with tales of reckless calumny and destruction. Almost every department of society is tainted with his pestilential vapour, and mingled in his contaminations. From the hoary headed politician to the puisne boy, from the aged matron to the lisping miss, slander and detraction range with appalling strides.

It is unnecessary to say that discord, strife contention, and variance among neighbors the name of friendship annihilated where it has long existed, and friends changed to bitter enemies, and in short, a great part of the discord in society, are the deadly effects of this demoniac vice, this bane of social intercourse—Slander.

The primary object of the Slanderer generally is to injure the reputation of the person slandered, to lessen him in the esteem of others. What is dearer to a person than his reputation? You take from a man his reputation, his good name among his fellow men, you take his all, so far as this life is concerned. Here is where the Slanderer aims his deadly arrows, here he commences his deeds of darkness, here he accomplishes his evil designs—his ignominious purposes. What ray of comfort can be found to cheer one's path through this world of trouble, when that which is dear to him as life itself, has been torn from him by the ruthless hand of this demon of Pluto—the Slanderer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—Sir H. Vivian said that in moving the ordnance estimates he was sorry to say that the exigency of the service required an increase amounting in the whole to 186,903*l.*, the cause of which he would explain to the house. The first item was for the ordinary civil establishments of the Tower, Pall-mall, Woolwich, out stations in the United Kingdom, and foreign stations; and upon that there was an increase of 2,757*l*, arising in a great degree from increased salaries for length of service, and from the appointment at Sierra Leone and Montreal of two storekeepers. Upon the second vote, for the Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners, there was an increase of 2,688*l*. This increase was occasioned by the raising of an additional company of Sappers and Miners to be raised for Bermuda. On the vote three, that for the Royal Artillery, the Royal Horse Artillery, Master Gunners, Field Train, Medical Department, and Royal Military Academy, there was a decrease of 1,212*l*. There was a larger quantity of clothing supplied last year, and consequently there would be a lesser quantity this. There had been an addition made to the strength of the Royal Artillery. This number, 576 men, added during the last two years, had enabled him to relieve the companies on foreign stations, with the exception of one instance. He should not find it necessary to ask for any addition to the Royal Artillery. But it might be necessary in the course of a few years to add a little to their strength. Upon the fourth vote, for the barrack department, there would be an increase of 96*l*. Upon the fifth vote, that for the extraordinary ordnance works and repairs in the United Kingdom and in the colonies, storekeepers' expenditure, pay of clerks at works, building and repairs of barracks, there was a large increase of 87,487*l*. This increase arose in consequence of its being necessary to erect new barracks, and to raise new ordnance works. At Waltham Abbey, in order to provide for an increase in the making of gunpowder, a sum of 11,000*l*. was required for the necessary machinery. At Birmingham there had been new muskets manufactured, and these arms, it was calculated, would cost 5,000*l*. In consequence of damage done to the sea line of Portsmouth by a very heavy storm, there was found to be an expenditure in repairs necessary of 6,900*l*. In the works of Halifax there was an increase of 4,800*l*., and on the Cape frontier one of 2,870*l*. At Gibraltar, in pursuance of the recommendation of the committee appointed for that purpose, an expenditure was proposed of 20,000*l*. The works of Gibraltar had been for some years complained of as being out of repair along the sea line, and steam navigation having made great alteration in the strength of fortified places, it was the duty of the Government to provide for the proper and efficient defence of Gibraltar, as well as all our other important out stations. There was also an increase on the Cape frontier of 8,851*l*. The barracks of the central district likewise called for an increased demand. In consequence of what had taken place last year a great number of troops had been sent into South Wales, and they were obliged to be placed in public houses and other places, which was objectionable. He would endeavour to avoid, if possible, the expenditure; but in case it should turn out to be absolutely necessary, he should propose a vote of 10,000*l*. He should propose also 10,000*l*. for the fortified barracks of Pembroke. That had now become an important station, and as the Government had some ground on the hill, the most simple means of protection would be by erecting a defensible barrack upon it. Upon the vote No. 6, that for the military and civil contingencies, surveys of the United Kingdom, and army extraordinaries transferred to the ordnance, there would be an increase over the last year of 5,414*l*. This had arisen in a great degree from the postage charge which had been thrown on this department. He believed the postage of the ordnance would come to 11,000*l*. Upon the vote No. 7, for the ordnance and military stores, there would be a great increase of 121,000*l*. This arose in a great degree in consequence of the supply of percussion arms to the troops. Great complaints had been made against the British arms of late years, and the number of muskets that missed fire during a discharge was evidence sufficient of the justice of that complaint. It was only due to the soldiers, who were ever found ready to do their duty, to put as good arms into their hands as it was possible. (Hear, hear.) He thought it, therefore, proper to propose the large sum of 130,000*l*. for the supply of percussion small arms. A certain number of muskets, of carbines, and of rifles had been sent to the regiments in Canada, in India, and in Ireland, and the opinions of all the commanding officers were favourable to the use of them. It had been feared that in cold weather the soldiers would not have been able to handle the caps, but it was found from experience that they very seldom dropped one, and then these caps had the advantage of being waterproof. With the sanction of these reports, he was sure the House would feel that the Government had nothing for it but to go on manufacturing the precussion arms, and that they should have it done with the greatest haste lest anything occur to require the service of our troops. He had been on a field-day in Ireland at one time, and a shower having fallen, and the commanding officer not having given orders to the men to cover their arms, not one musket in the whole line went off when they received orders to fire. There was an addition of 15,000*l*. for stores this year, which hon. members would understand; and also 10,000*l*. for the military store branch. The unprovided expense of last year was 5,573*l*., occasioned by the purchase of lands for the erection of fortifications at Kingston, Upper Canada, and for land on which the tower of Bagenbon, near Fethard, in the county Wexford, was built. On the superannuated charge there was a decrease of 265*l*., and on the Commissariat supplies a decrease of 36,641*l*. Altogether, this year's estimate would be above that of last by the sum of 186,903*l*. The right hon. gentleman concluded his statement by moving for 119,631*l*. for the Tower, and Pall-Mall, the Woolwich ordnance establishments, the out-stations of the United Kingdom, and the foreign stations.

Mr. Hume said it was evident the House had determined to keek up a great military and naval force, and consequently it was necessary to vote the money for carrying out that determination. Any objection he could make to so great a force he found was totally useless.

Col. Thomas begged to know if the percussion arms would be extended to the army in India?

Sir H. Vivian said it was under the consideration of the Government. The vote was agreed to.

199,618*l*. for the Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners, and 352,861*l*. for the Royal Artillery, Royal Horse Artillery, field train, medical department, and Royal military department, were voted without discussion.

The vote of 37,810*l*. for salaries to barrack-masters in the United Kingdom and foreign stations was agreed to.

On the vote of 525,021*l*. for Ordnance works and repairs

Col. Thomas complained of the indifferent quarters assigned to military officers in some of the barracks in Ireland, and said that he knew instances in which four majors were accommodated with seven or eight apartments, while colonels and commanders of regiments were crammed into a couple of rooms. This was the case especially in Dublin.

Sir H. Vivian said this was the first time he had heard of such complaints, and that if the officers who felt themselves aggrieved applied to Sir Edward Blakeney, he had no doubt the matter would be remedied. It must be obvious, however, that town majors might require larger accommodations than were necessary for military officers.

Mr. Hume wished to know if the Ordnance proposed manufacturing powder and other stores themselves, or getting them by contract. His opinion was that it was much better to obtain stores by contract than by any other means.

Sir H. Vivian replied that the stores for the most part were obtained by contract, and that they did not mean to depart from that principle. The vote was then agreed to.

The sum of 186,250*l*., after some observations from Sir A. Dalrymple and Mr. Hume, was granted for the charges of ordnance surveys, military and civil contingencies, and army extraordinaries, transferred to the ordnance.

The following votes were also agreed to:—
328,000*l*. for stores for the United Kingdom and Colonies.
5,579*l*. for the expence of services performed by the officers of ordnance, and provided for by Parliament.
161,529*l*. for ordnance superannuations of the United Kingdom; and 248,935*l*. for commissariat supplies.

NORTH AMERICAN PETITION.

The solicitor to the British North American Association transmitted a resolution passed at a meeting of that body, held on Saturday last, requesting the Dock Committee to reduce the dock rates on timber ships to one shilling per ton, such reduction to commence on the 1st July next.

Mr. Chapman regretted he could not support the memorial of the North American Association, as they asked for the rates on their ships to be reduced from 1s. 6d. to 1s., without asking for any reduction for their neighbours, clearly showing, that provided *they* were relieved, they did not care *one sixpence* for any other trade. Had they protested against paying rates on the excess of tonnage caused by the difference between the new and old measurement, he thought the committee might have met them; it would only be justice to the shipowners, as the reduction of 1835 having been made on the old measurement, according to the 51st act of George the Third, that ought to be the rule now, and remain so until a further general revision of the dock dues took place. For his part, although he would not be like Mr. Thorogood, and refuse to pay his rates, and thereby get his ships detained; yet, for the future, he would pay on the excess of new tonnage over old under *protest*, and trusted other shipowners would do the same.

It was decided that the committee could not reduce one without reducing all other trades.

Mr. James Logan, owner of the ship Malabar, applied to have a portion of the dock rates charged on that vessell returned, under peculiar circumstances, but the committee, on consideration, decided that they had no power to remit.

RIGHT OF VOTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

This bill, the names endorsed on which are those of Lord J. Russell, Mr. Attorney-General, and Mr. Fox Maule, proposes to enact as follows:—

1—That no joint lessees or joint occupiers in counties shall be registered as county electors, or be entitled to vote for the election of knights of the shire, unless the clear annual value of their lands or tenements, &c., or the yearly rent to which they are liable for such lands, &c., shall be of an amount which, when divided by the number of tenants and occupiers of the said lands, &c., shall give a sum not less than that which would be sufficient to entitle a single tenant or occupier thereof for an estate of like nature to be registered and vote.

2—That so much of the reform act as renders it necessary for borough electors to pay by the 20th of July in each year all the poor-rates and assessed taxes due in respect of their premises previously to the 6th of April preceding shall be repealed.

3—That no person shall be registered as a borough elector unless he shall have paid, within the proper and legal period, all the poor-rates which shall have become payable from him, in respect of the premises for which he is registered during the year ending six calender months before the last day allowed by law for paying arrears of rates.

4—That in the case of buildings &c., occupied jointly with land, the building must be of the clear yearly value of £5 separately, in order to confer a borough vote.

5—That the distance or limit of seven miles (required by the reform act, for the residence of borough votes) shall be computed by the nearest public road or way, by land or water—a provision which will prevent a great deal of litigation in future before election committees.

6 That so much of the reform act as requires or authorises the returning officers at elections to put certain questions to voters, relative to their qualifications, &c., shall be repealed; and that after the passing of this act, no person should be excluded from voting at any election by reason of its appearing to the returning officer that the party tendering his vote has not the same qualification for which he was originally registered. Thus, by this bill, all check upon the qualification of borough electors is effectually removed; the payment of taxes being made wholly unnecessary, and that of rates being made so retrospective in its operation as to render it almost worthless as a test of the voter's qualification. Such is the right of voting bill.

BUSINESS HABITS OF THE AMERICANS.

From the earliest hour in the morning till late at night the streets, offices, and warehouses of the large cities are thronged by men of all trades and professions, each following his vocation like a *perpetuum mobile*, as if he never dreamt of cessation from labour, or the possibility of becoming fatigued. If a lounger should happen to be parading the street, he would be sure to be jostled off the side walk, or be pushed in every direction, until he keep time with the rest. Should he meet a friend, he will only talk to him on *business*—on change, they will only hear him on *business*—and if he retire to some house of entertainment, he will again be entertained with *business*. Wherever he goes, the hum and bustle of *business* will follow him; and when he finally sits down to his dinner, hoping there at least to find an hour of rest, he will discover to his sorrow that the Americans treat that as a *business* too, and despatch it in less time than he is able to stretch his limbs under the mahogany. In a very few minutes the clang of steel and silver will cease, and he will again be left to his solitary reflections, while the rest are about their *business*. In the evenings, if he have no friends or acquaintance, none will intrude upon his retirement; for the people are either at home with their families, or preparing for the *business* of the next day. Whoever goes to the United States for the purpose of settling there must resolve in his mind to find pleasure in business, and business in pleasure, or he will be disappointed, and wish himself back to the sociable idleness of Europe. Nor can any one travel in the United States without making a business of it. In vain would he hope to proceed at his ease; he must prepare to go at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, or conclude to stay quietly at home. He must not expect to stop, except at the places fixed upon by the proprietors of the road or the steamboat, and if he happen to take a friend by the hand an instant after the sign of departure be given, he is either left behind, or carried on against his intention, and has to inquire after his luggage in another state or territory. The habit of posting being unknown, he is obliged to travel in company with the large caravans which are daily starting from, and arriving at all the large cities under convoy of a thousand puffing and clanking engines, where all thoughts of pleasure are speedily converted into sober reflections on the safety of property and persons. He must resign the gratification of his own individual tastes to the wishes of the majority who are travelling on business, and with whom speed is infinitely more important than all that contributes to pleasure: he must drink, sleep, and wake when they do, and has no other remedy for the catalogue of his distresses but the hope of their speedy termination. Arrived at the period of his sufferings, he must be cautious how he gives vent to his joy, for he must *stop quickly*, if his *busy* conductor shall not hurl him on again on a new journey. Neither is this hurry of business confined to the large cities, or the method of travelling; it communicates itself, to every village and hamlet, and extends to and penetrates the western forests. Town and country rival with each other in the eagerness of industrious pursuits. Machines are invented, new lines of communication established, and the depths of the sea explored to afford scope for the spirit of enterprise; and it is as if all America were but one gigantic workshop, over the entrance of which there is the blazing inscription, "*No admission here, except on business*"—*Grund's Americans.*

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

"Truth is strange—stranger than fiction."

Under this heading, the Long Island Star publishes an interesting tale, for the extended details of which we cannot find room, but must content ourselves with giving the leading facts in a condensed form, for the benefit of our readers.

A young grocer of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improved neighbourhood. His stock was small, as were his means, and his stock of customers were still smaller. His sales hardly met his expenses, and he was evidently going "down hill," and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be to the bottom.

That the young grocer soon had reason to regret this opinion of the old grocer will appear. The latter had a daughter who won the heart of the former; he offered himself to her and was rejected. It was done however with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, but that she acted in obedience to her father's commands.

Assured of the affections of the woman of his choice, he set himself about removing the only obstacle in the way of their union—the father's objections to his pecuniary prospects.

* * * * *

A year had elapsed, and lo, what a change! The young grocer was now going up hill with the power of a steam locomotive; customers flocked to his store from all quarters, and even many had left the old established stand on the corner, for the young favorite. There was a mystery about this which puzzled the old grocer sorely, but which he could not unravel. He at length became nearly sick with losses and vain attempts to discover the secret of his neighbor's success.

At this juncture, Angelica—for that was the daughter's name—contrived to bring about an incidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intervention of his daughter, tolerably good humored, he inquired with great earnestness of the young man how he had contrived to effect so much in a single year, as to thus extend his business, and draw off the customers from the older stands.—The young man evaded an answer—but enquired if he had any further objections to his union with Angelica. "None," replied he, "provided you reveal the secret of your success." This the young man promised when his happiness was made complete. The old man commended his prudence on this point. The affair was all settled, and the marriage soon took place.

The friends of the young couple were all assembled, and among them, many of the customers of the two stores. Angelica and Thomas looked as happy as well could be, and the old gentleman was, if possible, happier than they were. The bridal cake was about to be cut, when the old man called out for the '*secret.*'

"Aye, the secret," "the secret," exclaimed fifty others.

"It is a very simple matter," said Thomas, "I—ADVERTISE!!!!"

The old gentleman was very, *very* old fashioned, and while he shook Thomas by the hand, and kissed Angelica fifty times over, he merely muttered,—"*Why the dickens didn't I think of that!!!*"

INFORMATION WANTED.—The editor of the Boston Daily Mail asks the following questions of his readers:

Did you ever know a lady with white teeth to put her hand over them when she laughed?

Did you ever know a gay lad and a sprightly lass who couldn't pick berries into one basket?

Did you ever know a woman that never had any thing stolen from her clothes yard?

Did you ever know a young lady who was too weak too stand up during prayer time at church, who could not dance all night without being tired at all?

Did you ever know a young man to hold a skein of yarn for his favorite to wind, without getting it strangely tangled?

A gentleman meeting a friend who was insolvent, expressed regret for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken, my dear sir," was the reply. "It is not I but my creditors who are embarrassed."

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.—Every farmer should be able, if not already so, to answer the following questions in the affirmative:

Is your stove and other wood, for use next summer, all cut and piled up for seasoning? And have you plenty of wood seasoning for next winter's use? Are your chips all collected and secured for fuel?

Are your tools for the approaching campaign in farming, all in first rate order?—your ploughs with good points, beams sound, handles firm?—your rakes and harrows with teeth, your hoes and forks with handles? your harness in good repair and well oiled?

Are your tools all the best of their kind, so that the additional work they will perform, will pay for themselves ten times over before next fall?

Are you provided as far as practicable against borrowing tools?

Is there a place for every thing, and every thing in its place, so that you need not waste the richest portions of your time next summer in fruitless searches?

Are your farming implements all well painted where needed, to preserve them from decay?

Are your fences all in good repair—loose rails laid up—low fences made higher—board fences well nailed—stone walls not tumbling?

Are your cellars kept clean and pure? your roots in them in good sound condition?

Are the water-furrows in your wheat fields kept open and deep, so that you may not lose bushels of wheat by the want of as many minutes work?

Are your grafts cut?—the best kinds chosen?—your grafting plasters made?

Is the additional attention given to cattle and sheep, especially to the latter, which this critical season of the year requires? the feed increased, the quality improved?

Have you procured the plaster you intend to sow, so as to have it on the grass early, that it may receive the full benefit?

Are your farm and garden seeds all procured?

Do you understand the best way to make and save manure—that steam engine of farming operations—and if not, have you endeavoured by study and observation to find out?

Most farmers will perhaps be busy this month in preparing to answer the above affirmatively, after which we should be glad to make further suggestions.

TO RAISE GOOD RADISHES. Take pure sand, some depth from the surface, or pure earth, below where it has been tilled or moved, or sea sand, washed by the waves, make a bed in the garden, six or eight inches deep, and as big as you please; in this sow your radish seed, and they will grow well without manure, and be free from worms; we have tried it frequently, and never failed.

EARLY POTATOES may be forwarded, by putting them in sand, (or without sand,) and placing them in a warm place, where the sprouts will start before planting. In this case they should be planted with care, so as not to break the sprouts.

PEAS are hardy, and if sowed early they will grow, though it be cold and wet. Sometimes they have looked beautifully peeping up through a snow that has fallen after they have been up some time.

BEANS are less hardy than peas, and there is not much gained by early planting, if cold, wet weather succeed. In such cases, we have observed that beans planted a month later to be almost as forward and in a far better condition.

FLOWERS, TREES, SHRUBBERY.—We are not about to philosophize at all, but we wish to ask the farmer—the man who has a house and lot with it—the owner of any spot of solid earth—why is it that he does not more often realize the power which he has to make himself master of a little paradise? Our poets always talk of green leaves, and fresh flowers, and no

United States.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the people of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Before my arrival at the Seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you.

In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honour of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public monies shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until without a figure of speech, an army of office-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfish ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct an active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency.

I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partizanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthrigh of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no further." I have dwelt longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The insitutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired, the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

From the National Intelligencer.

By the extraordinary despatch used in sending the Official Intelligence to the Vice President, at Williamsburgh, and similar despatch by him in repairing to the seat of Government, John Tyler, now President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning at 5 o'clock and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

At 12 o'clock, all the heads of Departments, except the Secretary of the Navy, (who has not yet returned to the city from his visit to his family,) waited upon him to pay him their official and personal respects. They were received with all the politeness and kindness which characterize the new President. He signified his deep feeling of the public calamity sustained by the death of President Harrison, and expressed his profound sensibility to the heavy responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon himself. He spoke of the present state of things with great concern and seriousness, and made known his wishes that the several heads of Departments would continue to fill the places which they now respectively occupy, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the administration of the Government successfully.

The President then took and subscribed the following oath of office:—

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN TYLER.

April 6, 1841.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } ss.
City and County of Washington, }

I, William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, certify that the above named John Tyler personally appeared before me this day, and, although he deems himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and office of President on the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken as Vice President, yet, as doubts may *arise*, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath before me.

W. CRANCH.

April 6, 1841.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—I should not have taken my pen, at a time when such universal dissatisfaction prevails throughout the Province at the late proceedings of the House of Assembly, were it not that it seems most unfair to heap upon Sir John Harvey the manifold sins and iniquities of the Legislature. Although I feel myself bound to dissent from many of his Excellency's acts since he came to this Colony, still it is with regret that I have observed so many articles in the newspapers bearing the impress of personal abuse and invective; for however we may be justified in canvassing the actions of public men, I for one never did nor ever can approve of offensive personalities or disrespectful language to the Representative of our Royal Mistress; it savours too much of that ribald abuse which our neighbours the Yankees, feel it their boasted privilege to deal out upon their rulers and Chief Magistrates and which so heartily disgusts every British subject who may travel through their country. That Sir John Harvey's administration has been a most ruinous one to the Province I must fully concur with very many in thinking; but that the whole odium of it should now, upon the eve of his recall be shouldered off on him, I with equal sincerity would deny. His great crime (and certainly it is not a trifling one) has been in having, for the sake of Legislative *harmony*, yielded too inconsiderately and too freely the prerogatives of his Gracious Mistress to the control of the Assembly. I am not an advocate for a harsh and uncompromising exercise of the prerogatives of the Crown, but as a true admirer of our happy Constitution I cannot but wish ever to see it in the hands of the Queen's Representative, open to the reasonable wishes and interests of her subjects, but not subjected to the whims and caprice of a corrupt branch of the Legislature. To this sacrifice of Crown patronage and prerogative is clearly traceable that Legislative harmony which has drained the coffers of New Brunswick, and in the short space of three years reduced the Province to a state of bankruptcy from a most flourishing and proud position amongst her sister colonies. Let not the electors of the Province forget, however, that it is not Sir John Harvey who deserves their most severe censure, but that it is their *own Representatives;* that it is they, who, under the guidance and leading strings of some one or two profuse and prodigal champions, have consummated this general ruin, to gratify and accomplish their own ambitious views.—He can be but little acquainted with the state of things in this Province when Sir John assumed its government, who does not know that from the moment of his arrival, he was thrown completely into the hands of his present advisers; nor can any one fairly condemn him for concluding that to this party he should look for such advice and counsel as would best enable him peacefully to conduct the affairs of his Government; but in doing this I cannot discover the great wisdom displayed in the utter disregard and I may say marked hostility of feeling with which he treated all of those persons, whom, property, standing in society, integrity and ability would well have entitled them to some small modicum of his confidence or at least of courtesy, were it not that their views of politics differed somewhat from his own or rather from those of the *then dominant* party. I may be in error, but I strongly suspect that his Excellency's more matured reflection on this score has inflicted some slight self reproach; be that as it may, of this I am quite satisfied that his Excellency will have learned that even a "*small and disappointed party*" cannot be insulted and abused with entire impunity.

It would indeed be vain to expect men in power to be surrounded only by honest and disinterested advisers. The experience of every age and of every country bears damning testimony to the fact that low and sycophantic minds are to be found in every society, who to advance their own views, basely pander to the weaknesses of their patron and indulge their own bad passions at the expense of integrity and truth; men who making—

Envy, and crooked malice, nourishment,
Dare bite the best,—

That Sir John has been cursed with some such beings to pour into his, perhaps too open ears, the gall of their own bitter hearts, is very generally believed; nor has it been without its evil results.

For slander lives upon succession;
For ever housed, when it once gets possession.

I would here venture to give a short sketch of the conduct of Sir John Coope Sherbrooke, when Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia. A certain individual went to his Excellency and reported of some person in Halifax rumors which if founded in truth would justly call for the severe censure not only of his Excellency but of every honorable man; his Excellency requested his informant to come again the next day at a certain hour; the honorable calumniator made his appearance at the appointed time and was politely received by his Excellency, and when about as he thought to seal the doom of the person whom he professed to be so unwilling and so much grieved thus to speak of, the door opened and the slandered gentleman was announced, he having been directed by Sir John to call at the same hour; his Excellency then, with all the courtesy of an English gentleman, turned to the tale bearer and requested him to be so good as to repeat in the hearing of the other what he had the day before related to himself! 'Tis needless to say that from that time forth Sir John Sherbrooke was never annoyed by the tales of fawning slanderers, nor did his government proceed the less satisfactorily to himself or the colony. If all Governors adopted such a course, backbiters would not flourish much.

To return to the point from which I intended to shape these few remarks, let us take a short review of the mode in which matters have been conducted in this Province since Sir John's arrival, and we will readily perceive how much and how truly the people's representatives are to be reproached for their wilful extravagance, and how miserably mangled that part of the constitution in this colony is, which will devolve upon Sir John's successor, or the dispenser of our gracious Queen's patronage and prerogative. And first, who are the persons into whose hands Sir John fell? Some of them, I will not say all, were suddenly advanced to the honors of the State, fresh from the field of rank agitation, where *one* (Sir John's Prime Minister,) had labored all his life with the most bitter and malevolent hostility against every thing that savored of Government influence, or of honorable and honest attachment to the Constitution under which we live. What has been the result? Why these gentlemen, so very patriotic while in the opposition, no sooner found themselves seated in the chairs of State, with "Honorable" attached to their names, than they concocted and carried out the scheme which has fastened upon this Province its enormous debt; well knowing that ascendancy in the Assembly would beget supremacy in the Executive department, they, i. e. four Executive Councillors, who were members of the Assembly, immediately appointed seven members of their own House Supervisors &c., of the Roads, who, together with some one or two others who were to be purchased by other largesses out of the people's money, gave to those four gentlemen Executives, a clear majority whensoever they desired it, and most certainly they have not failed to use it, for they have dealt out munificent grants to Sir John, and squandered immense sums upon things which yielded a heavy per centage to some or other of their "*turnpike Tail.*" In this way they have managed to bamboozle his Excellency out of his Sovereign's patronage, and the people out of their Revenues. No disinterested person can look at the journals of the Assembly and not glean ample proof of what I have just stated, in the division of the House upon the bill to send back to their constituents Executive Councillors and Supervisors upon their respective appointments to office. In a House of twenty-eight Members, behold the division!—The *four Executives and the seven Supervisors*, &c., against the bill!!! I will not vouch that there were seven Supervisors, but this much I will venture to say, that every Supervisor in the House voted with the Ministry and against the bill, notwithstanding some of them when in committee had reported favourably of it, but like true sons of Adam, upon the day of trial they stuck to the buttered side of their bread. Oh! most glorious responsible Government!—Oh! most desirable Legislative harmony!—Are these your boasted fruits? What!—New Brunswick in 1841, upwards of £100,000 in debt? Could it have been that at the termination of Tory misrule in 1837, an overflowing revenue of £120,000 was placed at the disposal of the speculators upon our "Improved Constitution"? There must be some mistake, else why increased imposts on the necessaries of life? In three short years on £220,000 in addition to the annual revenues of the Colony have been appropriated by the Executive Council and its *turnpike Tail!*—Taxes increased!—Debt incurred!

Freeholders of New Brunswick, arouse ere it be too late and dismiss your unprofitable servants or the air you breathe will be taxed to supply the fountain of their generosity.—Let not your new Governor remain even for one week unsolicited, by respectful addresses, to dissolve the present Assembly, an Assembly which, each of its indiscreet members in speaking of calls "*corrupt*" and which I may in humble deference to such authority, and by fair logical deduction style *most unworthy of your confidence.* Think you that nearly £600 per annum would have been fixed upon your yearly expenses for *Executive Councillors pay* were it not that the four Executives brushed by one sweep of their tail, every honest opponent from the floors of the House? No! No! No! it could not be. Freeholders be true to yourselves and neglect not the advice of

WAMPUM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—Travelling on one of the leading roads into the country a few days since, some hundred miles from the capital, I stopped at a country inn, at the neat and newly erected village of Dupeville; which stands in the midst of a thriving settlement, inhabited chiefly by hardy Scotch, and emigrants from the Emerald Isle; and being rather a favourite with the "gude mon o' the house," he ushered me into a back room, where I could be "mair cozie," as he called it, and not intruded on by his other guests. Calling for some brandy and water, with a cigar, I had seated myself near a snug stove to enjoy them, and warm and rest myself after my fatiguing drive, when my attention was arrested by some farmers who had called in to take "a wee bit dhrap of whisky." I soon discovered by their dialect they were Scotch and Irish, and thinking probably I might gain some instruction, as well as amusement by paying attention to their conversation (which was sufficiently loud to be heard at a much greater distance than the snug little corner occupied by me.) I took my pencil and paper from my pocket and commenced copying the following conversation.

Since, on re-perusing it, I found so many remarks made by the honest, simple farmers—so plain, yet applicable to the present administration of Government, that I am induced to send you a copy, which may be read by others with pleasure and instruction.

CONVERSATION.

Donald—I tell thee mon, ye need nae buik out for a new waggon thae simmer; they'll nae gie ony cash tae mak the road doun tae yer biggins: an' I ken right weel ye needna think tae drive yoursel and the auld wife in ae bonnie waggon on a road that ye darena hardly lead your nag owre for mud an' mire.

Patrick—Och! don't be after spaking about it; for sure and its joking ye be's: not have any money on our road this summer? arrah! did'nt the squire tell us a long story last election, an' promise us that every fardin of the grate sum of money in the threasury (an' he said it was a mighty big sum intirely, and required some good, honest, discrate body to look after it) should be laid out on the roads and bridges, an' in edicatin' our wee bairns? barrin' a wee lock of it to be paid for laying it ont: and if we would only vote for him, we would be sure and have *one* good disinterested man in the house, who would never desave us—and troth now has'nt the Squire too much honour in him to desave us at all all?

Donald—Oh! mon! little reed ye heed them, for its a' self they luick after; an' the wee bit cash ye tak aff for laying it out, is vera like the miller that taks a' the corn and forswears the sack i' the bargain. Why mon, if ye jist ken'd what meikle sums they spen' in ae frivolous notion or ither, an' gie their friends; 'twad amaist frighten ye out o' ae years growth! Nae content mon we gi'en the Maister four thousand poun's a year, chargin' naething awa for house rent, an' e'en paying the auld washing dame, (fifteen poun's a day an' a') yet ye ken the worthy House o' Assembly con'd na be content bnt they maun gie the Maister fafteen hunder poun's mair to buy some plates and huggies wi'! but nae donbt mon jist to pay his debts.

Patrick—By my shoul Donald, I was just after thinking if 'twas only myself they'd be givin' fifteen pounds a day, how quick I'd have roads made and a school-house built in our own swate village, to tach the power of childrin in, that's now running about the sthrate.

Donald—Aye mon! ye're weel nigh daft: thats jist the way ye'll aye talk; if they'll only gie ye ae wee bit to lay out neist ye'r ain door, ye'll nae speec about the muckle they put i' their ain pouch or gie tae their frien's! ye think gin they gie a pickle road gear now and agin, an' mak some o' ye a road commissioner, they're the honestest men in a' the warld; an' ye canna see how ye're cheated."

Patrick—By the powers! Donald; I cannot understand how we're chated at all, at all! shure its myself don't understand yer raisoning any way! Arrah now! don't all the money ye spake of belong to the Ashembly? and hav'nt they right to do as they plase wid their own—barrin they please the Maister—an' shure we should be thankfull for what they generously gave us, if ever so little!

Donald—Arrah Pat! if that doesna gar me laugh! an' I doubt na but money has the same opinion, an' think a' this gear paid by the people, belongs to the House o' Assembly! dinna ye ken mon, gin it was their ain they wad make a better use o'it? how long d'ye think 'twad tak to raise fafteen hunder poun's by subscribtion amang their ainsels, an' out o'their ain pouches, tae pay ither folks debts wi? na, na, Pat; every bawbee paid into the treasury is paid by the people, an' it a' belongs to them; an' the House o' Assembly are the Guardians o' the People's pouch, an' stewards only in charge o' it; an' hae nae mair right tae touch one grot o' it for any improper use, than ye hae tae rob your neebor o' his gear an' gie it away to others.

Patrick—Now faith, if thats the docthrine ye praach (though to be sure I do not properly understhand it) I am content widout any further enquiry: I'm shure the Squire is the best judge, an' he says all is right; and is'nt he an honourable man! and niver afraid to give Pat a good glass of whisky besides: I'm tould its a good christian that'll do that same.

Donald—Ah! Pat; ye're jist like the maist o' your countrymen; honest hearted yoursel, an' think every mon's honest that pledges his word to ye ae bonnie drat o' whisky; an' its nae use talking ta ye: But mon, I think after a' ye gat some guid sonn' sense in your noddle; and did ye but ken the sayin's an' doings at the muckle House at head quarters; ye'd nae be sae fond o' paying taxes and having ye're gear squandered awa for sic fashions things. They'd tell ye a' about the responsible government they intend ta introduce, an' the retrenchment they intend ta mak, an' sic like stuff, merely to blind your e'en; an' packet the siller themsel's, and help their frien's to mak a bonnie spec out o' the Government!

Patrick—Tunder and turf! and after all is it the same men that raised sich a bobbery about quitrents and other things a few years ago, when every body used to read the Newspapers about it, that have been afther wastin so much money for themselves afther all they said about it? an' shure now its the same thing I mind, that neighbour Bluenose and others were talking about the other day; and troth Donald, I'll be afther hearin' more from ye about it when we have more time.

And so ended the conversation between Donald and Pat.

JOHN BLUENOSE.

Dupeville, Co. Carleton, April, 1841.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 23, 1841.

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

The English Mail per steam ship COLUMBIA, arrived here from Halifax on Wednesday evening, bringing London dates to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th instant. The Columbia was 12½ days to Halifax. His Excellency Sir WM. COLEBROOKE, the future Governor of this Province, came passenger in the Columbia to Halifax, and arrived in this City yesterday morning in the steamer North America from Windsor. His Excellency, with his Private Secretary, A. READE, Esq. left the Saint John Hotel yesterday evening for Fredericton, to assume the reins of Government.

SUMMARY OF NEWS BY THE COLUMBIA.

HALIFAX, April 17.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon we obtained London and Liverpool papers to the 3d inst. from passengers in the steam packet which left Liverpool on Sunday, 4th. Notwithstanding the freshness of the intelligence thus received we meet nothing in it peculiarly novel. Sir W. Colebrooke, successor to Sir John Harvey in the government of New Brunswick—is among the passengers in the Columbia.

It will be perceived that some very important alterations and amendments have been proposed by Mr. Labouchere on his original measure for relaxing the restrictions on the traffic with these colonies The amendments are couched in language which admits of no doubt that the Ministry are doing every thing in their power to break down the old code of exclusive navigation laws; we therefore trust sincerely that these alterations will be allowed to pass in the House when the resolutions are brought up from committee.—*Recorder.*

STATE OF TRADE.—The state of the Cotton Trade at home, is in a very languishing condition, and was depressed still further by the arrival of the Britannia from America. It is the opinion of the manufacturers, that no improvement in prices will take place, whilst our relations with the United States remain so unsatisfactory. Prices could not be lower than they now are.

The weather has been remarkably fine, notwithstanding the severity of the winter—a large part of the grain having been already sown.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—The proprietors of the Great Western steamer have given notice, that her departure from Bristol is fixed for the 8th of April, instead of the 3d, and that she will proceed to Halifax for the purpose of obtaining intelligence as to our political relations; and will there take in a supply of coal sufficient to bring her back to Halifax, if, after reaching Sandy Hook, Captain Hosken should learn that it would be dangerous to enter the harbour of New York. Under all circumstances this must be considered a very proper measure of precaution.—*Globe.*

[We have been informed by several of the passengers on board the steamer, that the above arrangement is countermanded.]—Ed. Rec.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.

Notification was made at Lloyd's, on Monday morning, requiring tenders for transports to convey 1600 men, with 77 officers to Halifax and Quebec, whither, it is reported, 4000 men are ultimately destined.

THE PRESIDENT.—This steam ship, which seems destined every trip she makes, to painfully keep alive public anxiety respecting her safety, has not yet made her appearance. The New York packet ship Virginian, which sailed on the 14th ult., three days after the President, arrived yesterday. The steamer has on board important despatches from our Minister at Washington, and her arrival must be as anxiously looked for by the Government as it is by the public.

There are now thirty vessels in the London and St. Katherine Docks fitting out to convey Imigrants to Sydney, Hobart Town, Canada, New York, and to the infant colony of New Zealand, which are to sail during the month of April, and they will carry out in all about five thousand passengers. The ships bound to New Zealand take out bricks as ballast.

On Monday a general memorandum was issued to the ships at Portsmouth, stating that the lords commissioners of the Admiralty would not in future recommend to the Treasury, that the remission of duty on foreign spirits and cigars should be allowed to the officers of the fleet.

On Monday the Marquis of Normanby presented, by command of her Majesty, to the House of Lords, the petition of Mr. George Drummond, formerly holding the rank of captain in her Majesty's 37th regiment of Highlanders, and now bearing the style and title of Duc de Melfort, in France, "claiming the title of Earl of Perth." Their lordships directed the petition to be referred to the committee of privileges.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honor of knighthood upon Capt. Joseph Douglas, late of the ship Cambridge, and upon Isambert Marc Brunel, Esq.

Earthquake in Scotland.—At one, p. m., on Wednesday week, Comrie had a smart undulating shock of earthquake. As far as could be guessed from former shocks, this one would be heard about fifteen or eighteen miles. There has been no shock so great since the 18th January, 1840. The weather was dry, calm, and cloudy; the noise was louder than any undulating shock that has been heard.

Desertion of Seamen at Quebec.—Lord John Russell has recommended the Governor of British North America to propose to the United Legislature of Canada, the passing of a legislative enactment in conformity with those provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act which oblige masters of vessels to have on board a certain number of apprentices.

Downing-street, March 25.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, Knight, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and its dependencies.

The Hon. Admiral Elliott is expected to arrive from India by the next overland mail.

BRITISH ARMY.—A new musket, with a percussion lock and a novel description of bayonet has been invented for the use of the Army. The musket is of a light construction, of handsome appearance, and the bayonet, a formable weapon about two feet and a half in length, one inch and a half broad, and of proportionate thickness. One edge is formed to cut as a sword, and the back is serrated like a saw; and altogether the blade is similar in its general appearance to the swords issued to the gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery previous to the embarkation for China. The serrated part would make an ugly wound difficult to be healed, but it is intended as an assistant to cut palisades, and the great length given to the bayonet is intended as a protection against the attack of cavalry. The whole weight of the gun and appendage appears to be about 14 lbs.; and if approved of will be much more convenient than the present musket with its flint lock, the percussion lock being far more certain of ensuring regularity in the discharge.

BRITISH NAVY.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to direct that no mate shall be allowed half pay without being previously surveyed and reported unfit by the inspector general or the officers of one of the naval hospitals at home. The medical officers are therefore to report particularly in each case the probable period at which the invalid may be again fit for employment; and at the expiration of such period the mate is to report himself to their Lordships, in order that, if he should state himself to be still unable to serve, proper measures may be taken to ascertain his continued unfitness, after which, and should he be declared fit for employment still with-hold his services, his half pay is to be respited. Mates who may apply for the retiring pension of 2s. 6d. a day after 20 years service, will not be re-admitted after having accepted such pension.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—It was reported yesterday evening that a pilot-boat was upset off Cove by which five persons were drowned. It was stated that the boat put off with a crew of five persons to a vessel standing off for a pilot, and having put one of the hands on board, the second mate of the vessel went into the boat for the purpose of getting quickly ashore to make preparations for her arrival. The boat's crew shortly after leaving the vessel, ran out their lug sail, when unfortunately one of the gusts of wind that were prevalent yesterday, caught it and overturned the boat, and before assistance could arrive the unfortunate men sunk.

Since the above was in type, we received the following from our Cove Correspondent:

"*Arrived*—Lotus, Ledbester, from St. John, N. B., timber for orders, 25 days. The pilot-boat Princess, the property of Messrs. Scott, left the Lotus off Cork Head, this morning, to proceed to Cove for orders, and when abreast of the slate quarry at the north side of Ringabella Bay, the boat upset, and every person on board perished. I annex the names of the unfortunate sufferers:—J. Hartnett, P. Hartnett, James Ingram, Patrick Hayes, and E. Connor, natives of Cork: and George Murphy, second mate of the Lotus, and a native of Limerick, Ingram and Hayes were married, and had three children each."

"Cove, 29th March."

Extensive Robbery at Windsor Castle.—At a late hour on Friday night a mounted express arrived at the Private residence of the Commissioners of Police, Whitehall-place, bringing information that a robbery of a daring and most extensive nature had been committed at Windsor Castle. The information we have been able to collect is meagre, in consequence of the police authorities wishing to keep the matter a profound secret. We have, however, ascertained from a source we can place implicit reliance on, that a gentleman holding a very responsible situation in the castle, and the nature of which enabled him at any time to have access to the crown plate and jewels, has absconded, taking with him property of the above mentioned description to the amount, it is said, of some thousands. This morning, at six o'clock, Steed one of the inspectors appointed to do duty at the palaces, accompanied by a sergeant and five private constables of the A division of police, left town for Windsor for the purpose of making the necessary investigation as to the manner in which the robbery was committed, and if possible the retreat of the depredator.—*Sun of Saturday evening.*

THE WELLESLEY FAMILY.—The illustrious family of Wellesley, the issue of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, the members of which have eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their country as generals, diplomatists, and statesmen, cannot fail to create some interest to their countrymen, and especially as they are now descending into "the vale of years." The surviving members of the family are the Marquess of Wellesley, Lord Maryborough, Lady Anne Culling Smith, the Duke of Wellington, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, and Lord Cowley, whose united ages within a few days, amount to the (for one family) extraordinary number of 443 years. Since March, 1794, there has not been a death in the family, excepting their mother, the late Countess of Mornington, a circumstance unparalleled in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

Army, Navy, and Ordnance.—A return moved for lately by Sir George Clerk, M. P., states the amounts issued for the service of the army, navy, and ordnance, respectively, from April, 1838, to March, 1840 (both inclusive), to have been—for the army, £13,598,397; for the navy, £10,150,632; and for the ordnance, £3,281,534; making altogether, £27,030,563.

Captain J. Alves, 74th, a Peninsular veteran, of 32 years service, Ensign Wallnutt, and 170 rank and file, are ordered from Waterford for Cork, to embark for head quarters at Barbadoes.

Prince George of Cambridge, attached to the 12th Lancers, entered his 23rd year yesterday.

The strength of reinforcements for the regiments in Canada, to embark in April, is 1600 men.

GENERAL ORDER.

March 18, 1841.

The Master-General directs that officers in command of the Royal Artillery at the several stations in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, will not provide any white trousers for the non-commissioned officers and men until further orders.

March 22, 1841.

The Master General having been pleased to approve of a lighter grenade and a smaller plume for the officers chacos, they will be taken into wear at head quarters on the 1st of May next, and at all other stations as soon after that period as they can be procured. Patterns of the grenade and plume are in the Commandant's office, and may be procured at Mr. Oliphant's Cockspur-street.

(signed) H. D. Ross, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS.—*Horse Guards, March* 1, 1841.—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to command that the Mates of the Royal Navy shall rank with the Subaltern officer of the Army, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that the former may be recognized and saluted by the troops according to that rank.

ARMY.—Detachments have been placed under orders for North America. The strength of the drafts for Canada, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick will be about 65 officers, 40 serjeants, and 1,680 rank and file.

46th Foot—Lieut. William Child to be Captain, without purchase, vice Handcock, who retires upon full pay, Ensign David Fyffee to Lieut. vice Child.

The Abercrombie transport, which
gaged to convey the 47th. 2nd part of
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SUICIDE IN THE QUEEN'S MEWS.—
about six o'clock, on the opening of
the Queen's stables, Pimlico, the
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a cord from one of the pegs. It app
unfortunate man had been dead for
The deceased, whose name was
had been one of her Majesty's groom
for some time. He was thirty-fou
and has left a wife and young family
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At Maidstone, there is a verdict
the Harbour master of Margate, for
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After the happy ceremony his Lord
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time since, a person calling himself
an artist, arrived in Glasgow with h
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Mrs. Forest, a respectable lady in G
in a confidential manner stated that
rived from England under peculiar
was a daughter of the Earl of Lonsde
ted for her appearance in Glasgow
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ed a portable desk, from which sh
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which described the property, conti
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The lady in question is a very inte
woman, and appeared to be well ed
about 30 years of age, five feet six i
and slender; with small sharp blue
light brown hair, broad and high
nose good sized mouth, with beaut
names of the children are Charles
ther, Frederic George Bentick, &c.—
the *Glasgow Chronicle.*

PROPOSED BRIDGE OR TUNNEL
CALAIS.—A Havre journal gives th
count of a project announced in
Englishman, describing himself to
recently arrived in Havre, has been
pose the plan of a passage by land
Calais. The inventor has given th
count of his gigantic plan to many
of Havre. M. W. Coppitt (the in
to place twenty thousand piers of
Straits, which are to be laid at the b
These are intended to form the fou
strous bridge seven leagues in leng
this has been engraved in London,
ticly exhibited in Paris. Accordi
tor's account, he gives the soundin
with great exactness, and the vari
sea along this extensive line. T
pense of this bridge is *not to exceed*
francs. Though the plan of conn
tation of the duke at Cherburg ma
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determination of proving that England
with the Continent, he has another
it. His plan number 2, is this: It
bove the surface of the water, b
nevertheless on dry and firm grou
accomplish this M. W. Coppitt
series of tunnels made of cast-iro
thickness, and 18 feet in diameter
of these tunnels, which is to serve
to be placed at Dover, and the la
Calais, after following the undula
marine ground. M. W. Copp
metal tunnel from Dover to Calais
more than 1,000 millions of francs
proposes should be contributed by
other half by England.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Ca
lectured on "Field Fortification"
ing, before a very large audience
tlemen—the ladies seemed particu
the subject.—*Morning News.*

[We shall also favor the Capt
marks in return for the expression
proper to apply to us in that Lect

The arrival of our new Govern
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One hundred thousand pounds in
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Mr. Rose, a Scotchman, who, in his capacity of usher of the convention, arrested Robespierre, died in Paris on Friday, in the 84th year of his age.

It appears that 416 patents for new inventions were granted during the last year, so that in stamps only Government received £13,380. In the present 6277 inventions have been patented.

At the York Assizes, on Friday last, John Mitchell, aged 17, was convicted of the murder of George Blackburn, at Worsbrough, on the 5th of October last, and sentenced to death without hope of mercy.

The Lords of the Treasury have declared Chester a free bonding port for teas, coffees, sugars, and all other goods that can be legally imported.

A giantess, named Moir, who has been recently exhibiting herself at Glasgow, has been taken up on a charge of murdering her husband, whom she killed by a blow on the head with a bed-post in a quarrel.

Suicide in the Queen's Mews.—This morning about six o'clock, on the opening of the stables in the Queen's stables, Pimlico, the servants were alarmed by seeing the body of a man suspended by a cord from one of the pegs. It appeared that the unfortunate man had been dead for some hours.—The deceased, whose name was George Hesser, had been one of her Majesty's grooms or stableman for some time. He was thirty-four years of age, and has left a wife and young family. It is a singular circumstance that the deceased hung himself from the very same peg from which one of her Majesty's coachmen hung himself about three years since.—*Sun of Saturday.*

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The works of the fortifications of Paris are proceeding with the greatest activity on both banks of the Seine. The wooden encampments, for the accommodation of the troops, which had cost 3,800,000f., were nearly terminated. The camps of St. Denis and Bercy were occupied, and those of Romainville, Rosny, Nogent, and La Villette were habitable. On Monday, considerable numbers of workmen were engaged, for the purpose of being employed in erecting the forts of the right bank.—The latter had hitherto only cost 127,000f. whilst the bastioned ramparts figured in the returns for a sum of upwards of 3,000,000f.

Extraordinary swindling by a Female.—Some time since, a person calling himself Mr. Johnston, an artist, arrived in Glasgow with his wife and four children. In a few days Mrs. Johnson waited on Mrs. Forest, a respectable lady in Gallowgate, and in a confidential manner stated that she had just arrived from England under peculiar circumstances, was a daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale, and accounted for her appearance in Glasgow by observing that she had incurred the displeasure of all her relatives. To satisfy the whole Mrs. Johnson produced a portable desk, from which she took several large parchments, with seals attached, which she said were titles of property. Several respectable females, intended for victims, saw these papers, which described the property, contained the names of the tenents &c. Her real name, it appeared from papers in her possession, was Lady Augusta Cecil, and her husband's Allan, and not Johnston, which last had been assumed, she said, to prevent them from being traced, as she had originally eloped with Allan when he was employed in painting at Whitehaven Castle, and had been several times separated from him by her brother Lord Henry; and having left her sister's again without the permission of her family, was the reason she gave for being deprived for the present of the annuity of £2,000 allowed her by the Earl. By these and other means she got credit to the extent of nearly £1000., and got placed in a tea-shop through the assistance of the widow. Her "ladyship" has since "bolted" leaving several dupes behind; and Mrs. Forest her kind friend, has suffered to the extent of about £200, besides property which she carried off *by mistake.* The lady in question is a very interesting looking woman, and appeared to be well educated. She is about 30 years of age, five feet six inches in height, and slender; with small sharp blue brilliant eyes, light brown hair, broad and high forehead, sharp nose good sized mouth, with beautiful teeth. The names of the children are Charles Augustus Lowther, Frederic George Bentick, &c.—Abridged from the *Glasgow Chronicle.*

Proposed Bridge or Tunnel from Dover to Calais.—A Havre journal gives the following account of a project announced in that town. An Englishman, describing himself to be an engineer recently arrived in Havre, has been to Paris to propose the plan of a passage land from Dover to Calais. The inventor has given the following account of his gigantic plan to many of the inhabitants of Havre. M. W. Coppitt (the inventor) proposes to place twenty thousand piers of stone across the Straits, which are to be laid at the bottom of the sea. These are intended to form the foundation of a monstrous bridge seven leagues in length. A plan of this has been engraved in London, and will be publicly exhibited in Paris. According to the inventor's account, he gives the soundings of the Straits with great exactness, and the various depths of the sea along this extensive line. The estimated expense of this bridge is *not to exceed* 1,800 millions of francs. Though the plan of cones or piers in imitation of the dike at Cherburg may appear ridiculous, M. W. Coppitt is an ingenious man, and his determination being that England shall be united with the Continent, he has another project to effect it. His plan number 2, is this: It is not to travel above the surface of the water, but underneath it, nevertheless on dry and firm ground. In order to accomplish this M. W. Coppitt proposes to fix a series of tunnels made of cast-iron, three feet in thickness, and 18 feet in diameter inside. The first of these tunnels, which is to serve as its entrance, is to be placed at Dover, and the last to terminate at Calais, after following the undulations of the submarine ground. M. W. Coppitt thinks that his metal tunnel from Dover to Calais would *not cost more* than 1,000 millions of francs; half of which he proposes should be contributed by France and the other half by England.

Mechanics' Institute.—Captain O'Halloran lectured on "Field Fortification" on Monday evening, before a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen—the ladies seemed particularly interested in the subject.—*Morning News.*

[We shall also favor the Captain with a few remarks in return for the expressions which he thought proper to apply to us in that Lecture.]

The arrival of our new Governor is hailed by all classes as the opening of a brighter dawn upon the present clouded and unhappy state of affairs in New Brunswick. An empty Treasury—the Province One hundred thousand pounds in debt—heavy and unnecessary taxes imposed, and universal dissatisfaction at the continuance in office of the present members of the Legislature: a dissolution of the Assembly would be the best and greatest gift that the new Governor could possibly confer on the constituency of New-Brunswick.

We understand that His Excellency Sir John Harvey, intends embarking for England, in the steam-packet, which is to leave Halifax on the 4th May, and that a Levee will be held by His Excellency at Government House, and also at St. John, previous to his departure from the Province; notice of which will be given in the next Royal Gazette. The Levee at Fredericton will probably be held on Monday the 26th or Tuesday the 27th inst. —*Sentinel.*

We copy the following from the Canada *Baptist Magazine* for the present month.

Slavery in the United States.—At a meeting of the Church of Christ of the Baptist denomination, assembling in St. Helen Street, Montreal, held on the 22d of February, 1841, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That this Church, deeply impressed with the melancholy fact, that in various parts of the world, and especially in the United States of America, that land of boasted Liberty, Christian professors, and even Christian Ministers and Deacons are holding their fellow creatures and also their fellow Christians in bondage, and convinced that such a course is essentially unchristian in principle, and inevitably productive of immoral conduct, hereby resolve,—"That as it is their bounden duty, so henceforth it is their solemn determination, to withhold communion at the Lord's Table or admittance into their pulpit, from every person known to be the holder of a slave, or the abettor of such as persist in maintaining a system, so cruel, iniquitous and unchristian.

"It was also resolved,—That a copy of this resolution be handed to Dr. Davies for insertion in the *Baptist Magazine.*"

[For the Chronicle.]

Mr. Editor,—I observed in the Royal Gazette this morning a notice that Sir John Harvey would hold a Public Levee at Saint John either on the 29th or 30th inastnt. As a military man, I beg to ask, whether according to Military etiquette, a private subordinate officer can consistently advertise to hold a public Levee under the government of a superior officer—because it is well known that the Governor of any part of Her Majesty's possessions takes precedence of every other individual in the Possession or Colony, and that Sir John Harvey will on the 29th inst. be no more than any other private Gentleman. AN OLD SOLDIER.

P. S.—I am happy to learn that Sir W. Colebrooke, immediately on his landing on our shores, received the first public mark of attention from St. George's Society, by inviting him to their Annual Festival, and that His Excellency would have honored them with his company, had he not pre-determined to proceed forthwith to Fredericton. Such promptitude by the Committee of St. George's, reflects great credit on the numerous members of that respectable Institution.

To Correspondents.—We regret that *A Subaltern* came too late for insertion; he shall receive a column in our next. *Bullet* hits the gallant lecturer too hard, and although he deserves to be severely handled, still, pity for the *subject* induces us to decline its publication. *Eighty Three* has been received.

The following Gentlemen belonging to this City, came passengers in the steamer Columbia, and arrived here yesterday: James Kirk, Esq., Messrs. James Robertson, D. Mackay, Thomas Wallace, Samuel Gardner, and W. H. Adams.

☞ Want of paper again obliges us to reduce the size of our sheeet. The vessel having our supply of Paper on board has been at sea nearly fifty days, and consequently is daily expected. We shall endeavour hereafter to make up for the unavoidable deficiencies which have occurred in the size of our paper.

Married.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Robert Russell, of Portland, to Miss Margaret Palmer, of St. John.

Thursday, at the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. William G. Coleman, of Halifax, to Miss Hannah Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. Edward Lockhart, of this city.

Yesterday, at Union Point, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Ezekiel M'Leod, of this city, to Amelia C. daughter of J. D. Emery, Esq.

Died.

On Sunday evening last, Margaret Deveber, only daughter of A. W. Whipple, Esq. aged 2 years.

Tuesday, after a short but severe illness, Mr. John Moyes, a native of Dumfries-shire, Scotland, aged 44 years, leaving a wife and two children to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband & parent.

At Carleton, on Monday, Mr. Griffith Jenkins, aged 59 years.

In Portland, on Thursday, Mr. Hugh M'Gowan, Shipwright, aged 28 years.

At Kingston, King's County, on Thursday evening, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will Margaret, relict of the late Mr. Enos Flewelling, in the 73d year of her age—one of the earliest settlers of the Province, and the mother of twelve children, sixty-three grand-children, and fifteen great-grand children.

At Ponce, Porto Rico, on the 3d of March, Mr. John C. Lovett, son of J. R. Lovett, Esq. of Annapolis, N. S., in the 23d year of his age.

At Montreal, after a few minutes illness, Col. Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, aged 67.

At Halifax, on Sunday morning after a long and painful illness Charles J. Hefler, (Printer) in the 24th year of his age, son of the late Philip Hefler of that town.

At Halifax, on Friday, the Hon. Charles Rufus Fairbanks, Master of the Rolls in that Province, aged 51 years.

At Horton, on Saturday, 27th ult. Mrs. Nancy, consort of S. Dennison, Esq. in the 68th year of her age.

Very suddenly, at Amherst, on Sunday morning, 27th ult., Mrs. Deborah, wife of Mr. Elisha Embree of that place, aged 67 years—leaving an aged husband and numerous offspring to lament the loss of a most affectionate wife, and the tenderest of mothers.

At Lawrence Town, on the 12th inst. in the 88th year of herage, Susan, widow of the late Benjamin Green, Esq. formerly Treasurer of the Province.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of Saint John. Arrived, 17th—ship Pekin, Russell, London, 49—R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.

Brig St. Andrews, Hilton, Cuba, 27—Crookshank & Walker, rum, sugar & molasses.

Martha, Comain, St. Thomas—to order, ballast.

Sch'r Margaretville, Johnston, Baltimore, 25—J. E. Chipman, wheat and flour.

Rambler, Benson, Boston—E. W. Greenwood, assorted cargo.

Globe, Plummer, Philadelphia, 10—Chas. M'Lauchlan assorted cargo.

Martha Bray, Robbins, Halifax—Master, sugar & molasses.

18—sch'r Atlanta, Seaman, Philadelphia—A. & C. Perkins, flour.

19th—Steamer North America, Mabee Boston, 40 hours—J. Whitney, assorted cargo.

20th—sch'r Ion, Kelly, Halifax—C. M'Lauchlan, sugar and tea.

Byron, Robbins, Philadelphia, 10—B. Tilton, flour and meal.

Othello, Smalley, New-York, 7—Geo. Salter, assorted cargo.

23d—Brig Maitland, Wilmington, pitch pine timber—C. M'Lauchlan.

CLEARED.

Ship Lady Milton, Sinnott, Liverpool, timber & deals—J. Lockwood & Co.

Brig Charlotte Ann, Vroom, Philadelphia, plaster and fish—James Robertson: Arethusa, Card, Cork, molasses, &c.—Jas. E. Chipman.

Sch'r Prudence, Shute, Frankfort, (U. S.) ballast—Master: Emily, Hilton, Halifax, salt—Thomas Raymond: Woodlands, Johnston, Philadelphia, plaster—Master.

Her Majesiy's ship Winchester, Vice-Admiral sir Thomas Harvey, for Halifax, may be expected in a few days from Bermuda.

Liverpool, March 23; Arrived, Andover, Saint John, N. B.; 30th, London, do.; April 1, Symmetry, do. 2d, Sunflower, do.; 29th, Avon, do; sailed March 20, Alexander Edmund, st. John; 29th, Avon do.; Elizabeth, Holderness, Miramichi; loading, Duke of Wellington, England, & Andover, for st. John: Imposter, Miramichi. Cleared march 30th, ships Lady Flora Hastings, Commerce, Ben Nevis, and Wallace, st. John.

Deal, March 29: Arrived, Edinburgh, st. John, sailed, April 1, Sophia, do.; Thomas & Mary, Restigouche.

Leith, march 23—sailed, Diana, st. John.

Gravesend, march 21; sailed Rebecca, st. John, Sophia, do. *Clyde, March* 31; sailed Victory, st. John. *Sunderland, March* 28; sailed, Mariner's Hope, Richibucto. *Cork,* March 30, arrived Lotus, Ledbeater, st. John.

Brig Lord of the Isles, of Deer Island, N. B., arrived at Barbadoes about 8th march: experienced very severe weather during the passage; was dismasted and received other damage.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To Gentlemen of the Medical Profession.

THE subscribers will receive proposals till Tuesday the 27th instant, from Medical Gentlemen duly qualified and of a proper standing in their profession, for discharging the duties of Physician and Surgeon, at the same time finding all the Medicines and Dressings, Instruments, &c. required to be used for the relief of the patients coming under notice for One Year from the first of May ensuing, in the course of their practice, for the undermentioned services, viz:

Parish and Transient Poor service—Embracing all the sick poor in the Gaol, Poor Houses and Hospitals (both for white persons and persons of color) as well as all the sick out-door poor (including midwifery cases) at their respective places of residence and otherwise in different quarters of the City and Parish.

Immigrant service—Including all the Immigrants in the auxiliary Immigrant Hospital in this City: also all other sick and destitute Immigrants, whether in the Alms House and other Parish Houses, or residing in private houses and otherwise within the bounds of this Parish—only excepting the Immigrants under care of the Health Officers at Partridge Island.

Lunatic service—Comprising all the patients in the Temporary Provincial Lunatic Asylum now established in this City.

Visits to the Hospitals and other public buildings to be made once at least every day throughout the year, at a stated hour, and as much oftener besides as may appear to be at any time necessary,—and the patients outside when designated by the Overseers to be visited and attended, with all the assiduity usual in private and more profitable practice. The proposals to specify the sum demanded for each particular service separately, and the whole amount to be considered in full of all compensation whatsoever for the respective services named altogether.—The parties proposing may also state what discount will be allowed off the whole sum demanded provided the Drugs and other Medicines and Dressings are found for their use free of cost to them in a dispensary room which may be fitted up for the purpose hereafter in one of the public hospitals in the City.

Any further information which may be desired will be given on application to

GEO. MATTHEW, } *Overseers of*
G. T. RAY. } *the Poor, &c.*

St. John, 23d April, 1841.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To Master Butchers, Bakers and Cartmen.

THE subscribers will receive Tenders until Thursday the 29th inst. for supplying the wants and performing the duties connected with the undermentioned public services in this City and Parish, for one year beginning at 1st May next, viz:

From Master Butchers,

For furnishing good Fresh BEEF, to be taken from the Public Market in such quantities as may be required by the Overseers of the Poor or their Agents, from time to time, for the use of the inmates of the Alms House, Lunatic Asylum and Hospital in the City and on Partridge Island and otherwise in the Parish, of the following description, viz:

Choice Beef, (fit for Hospital service,)
Merchantable do. (equal to whole quarter.)

The Tenders to specify the rate per lb. for each different quality separately, and to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Beef."

From Master Bakers,

For baking Flour and Meal into Bread for supplying the Parish and Transient Poor, Immigrant and Lunatic Services;—the Flour and Meal being taken from the stores and mills, and the bread delivered (excepting only the supply of Immigrants at Partridge Island) at the various places in the City where the same is wanted, as often in each week as may be required by the Overseers, at the expense of the Contractor. The tenders to state the number of pounds weight Fine white Bread good sweet fresh and well baked in loaves of 2lb. each, holding full weight after one day old, that will be given in exchange by the Contractor for each barrel or bag of 196lb. Merchantable Superfine Wheat Flour,—also the number of pounds weight of Brown Bread (in Loaves of same weight, quality, &c., as before mentioned) which will be given in lieu of each barrel or bag of 196lb. Merchantable Flour and Meal furnished in the proportion, one fourth part Indian Meal, one fourth Rye Flour, and two fourths Fine Middlings or scratched superfine Wheat Flour. Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Bread."

From Licenced Cartmen,

For hauling from the Warehouses, &c. where wanted within the City—hogsheads Molasses, hogsheads or barrels Sugar and Meal, boxes Tea, Soap and Candles, casks of Oil and Rice, and sacks Barley and Meal, and all other supplies and stores required for the Parish service, not enumerated amongst the articles mentioned hereinafter as reserved for special agreement,—and for hauling out from the yards of the Parish houses the Fuel Wood to the various places of residence, &c., of the out door poor and Immigrant families, and the rubbish from the yards to the places of public deposit for the same within the City.—Also for conveying destitute poor and Immigrant families and effects to and from the Parish Houses and other places in the City, and the same to Indian Town,—likewise for conveying either by night or day as may be necessary, sick and diseased patients to and from the public Hospitals and all parts of the City, and Bodies of deceased individuals from any part of the Parish to either of the Dead Houses or Church Yards in the City,—in performing the last mentioned duties the covered waggon belonging to the Hospital to be made use of in all cases, when deemed necessary by the Overseers. The Tender must specify the price per load, &c., for each separate service.

say for hauling in the Stores first mentioned,
" hauling out the Fuel Wood and rubbish,
" conveying families and effects to and fro in the City and to Indian Town.
" conveying sick patients, and bodies of deceased individuals as described.

The hauling in of the Fuel wood and Coals, Fish and Potatoes, Straw and Hay, Bricks, Sand, Lime and Lumber, required for the parish service, being reserved for special agreement, for which work however the contractor for the duties before stated, will always have a preference.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Cartage."

GEO. MATTHEW, } *Overseers of*
G. T. RAY. } *the Poor.*

CITY PAINT SHOP.

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

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

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

March 26, 1841. GEORGE LLOYD.

Several Advertisements are unavoidably omitted this week.

TWO or three Young Men (Mechanics) can be accommodated with Board and Lodging from the First May next, in a pleasantly situated house in Charlotte street, by making early application to Mrs. Dean, at her present residence in St. James' street. *April* 23.

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.

India Rubber Shoes.

JUST received per steamer *North America*, an elegant variety of India Rubber *SHOES* of the most superior descriptions, to suit children from two years of age, upwards; Ladies; Misses; and Gentlemen of all sizes.

April 23—3t. S. K. FOSTER.

Sharp's Improved Seidlitz Powders,

Made on a new, convenient, and economical principle,

All the Ingredients being mixed in one Bottle.

THESE Powders are made by the subscriber, from a recent analysis (by one of the first Chemists in Europe,) of the most celebrated springs in Germany.

The form into which Seidlitz Powders have hitherto been put up, has long been complained of, as expensive and occasioning a great deal of trouble to mix, particularly to persons travelling; the ordinary form is objectionable also, inasmuch as it does not admit of the possibility of preserving the Powders on ship-board near the sea, or in any damp situation.

These circumstances led the subscriber to turn his attention to the subject: the result has been that he can now offer to the Public at about one half the price, a preparation possessing, in every respect, the medicinal properties of the most approved Seidlitz POWDER, and having none of the above objections; they contain the due proportion of fixed air, are quite tasteless, produce the Seidlitz Water, without the slightest trouble, and, from the facility of regulating the dose, may be taken as a mild aperient or brisk purgative, by persons of all ages and constitutions. The Bottle contains every ingredient found in the Native Springs, and Water, impregnated with it, becomes as sparkling and effervescent as Soda Water.

This preparation affords advantages possessed by no other single remedy; and by regulating the dose and time of administering it, will be found an invaluable and universal Family Medicine.

It may be considered a specific in the following disorders:—Sickness at the Stomach, Bilious Disorders, Loss of Appetite Flatulence, Nausea and Vomiting, Diseases of the Liver, Gravel, Fever and Inflammatory Complaints of every description.

☞ Prepared and Sold, wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN G. SHARP,
Chemist and Apothecary,
Corner of North Market Wharf and Dock Street.
Saint John, April 23d, 1841.

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee & Ginger:

THE Cargo of the Brig *Saint Andrews*, Captain Hilton, from Jamaica and Cuba, now landing and for sale by

April 23. Crookshank & Walker.

COFFEE & GINGER—Landing ex brig *St. Andrew.*—45 Bags superior Green COFFEE, 10 Bbls. Jamaica GINGER For sale by

April 23. JAS. MALCOLM.

SUGAR AND RUM.

20 HHDS. best bright Porto Rico Sugar; 20 Puncheons high proof Jam. Rum. For sale by

April 23. W. H. STREET.

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.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE *Maid of the Mist* will leave every Monday morning at 7 o'clock for Digby and Annapolis, and return next day. Goes to Eastport, St. Andrews and St. Stephen, every Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and returns the next day.

A steamer will leave every Tuesday evening for Windsor, and leave again on the same high water that she arrives there.

The *North America*, will leave every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, for Boston, and arrive here on her return on Mondays.

Freight taken as usual. Apply to Capt. Mabee, on board, or to

April 23. JAMES WHITNEY.

New and Cheap Room Paper.

JUST received per steamer *North America* from Boston, a large assortment of cheap Room PAPER, for 1s. and upwards.

April 23. S. K. FOSTER.

Advertisement.

AT a Meeting of Mechanics held at the Hibernian Hotel, on Monday evening, 19th inst., for the purpose of investigating a calumny circulated respecting the wives of the Mechanics of this city, and of which calumny Mr. James Malcolm was accused, it was there stated by a person who heard the words spoken, that G. D. Robinson, Esq., was the party who uttered the libel, and not Mr. J. Malcolm, who had been unjustly accused. The words made use of were as follow: "that the Mechanics of St. John had more wages than Mechanics at other places, and that in consequence, their wives were dressed in furs and silks, and that they looked more like ****** than decent women."

"We the Mechanics of the City of St. John, New-Brunswick, feel much pleasure in hereby certifying, that we fully acquit Mr. James Malcolm of an accusation laid to his charge respecting the Mechanics of this City and their Wives, and further, that they sincerely regret that suspicion should for one moment have rested on him; we also further state that our opinion of Mr. James Malcolm, is now and always has been, highly flattering to him as a respectable citizen.

"Signed by the President, Vice President, and Secretary, in behalf of One Hundred assembled Mechanics.

"John Wilson, Queen-st. *Chairman.*
"Alex. McAvity, *Vice.*
"John Hooper, *Secretary.*"

☞ Published by order of the Committee—(Two insertions in all the City papers.)

Foster's Shoe Store.

RECEIVED per ship *Pekin*, from London, (just arrived)—

Seventy Eight Trunks and Cases

containing every description of Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' London made Boots and Shoes, from the cheapest to the best imported.

April 23. S. K. FOSTER.
corner of King and Germain streets.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST arrived per schr. 'Charlotte,' Hammond, from Halifax, *Congou* and *Twanky*, finest quality, warranted good.

JOHN BRYDEN.

Store in Mr. Calvert's brick Building, Dock-street. April 16.

AUCTION SALES.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Warehouse, Market Square:

300 BARRELS PORK, 20 do. BEEF; 50 Chests Congou TEA;

Terms:—£15 and upwards, 3 months; under that amount Cash; approved endorsed Notes—Sale positive.

J. V. THURGAR,
Auctioneer.

April 23.

Water Lots by Auction.

On MONDAY 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber, on Carleton Flats:

3 WATER LOTS, 50 by 160 feet each—situated between the Wharves owned by Messrs. S. Wiggins & son, and Mr. Thos. Coram, fronting on Wellington slip and a cross slip. —Terms at sale.

April 23. T. L. NICHOLSON.

Store to Let by Auction, on South Market Wharf.

ON Tuesday the 27th instant, will be offered to let from 1st May, unless sooner disposed of—That valuable stand for business now occupied by Messrs. Eaton, Burnham & Co. The building is large and commodious, and may be divided into two places of business, if agreed upon, and an adequate rent be given. Apply to

April 23. I. L. BEDELL.

On Thursday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, the subscriber will sell at his Warehouse, to close several accounts:

14 HHDS. French BRANDY.
5 puns. Jam., 10 do. St. Croix Rum,
6 hogsheads superior quality Porto Rico Sugar,
2 Pipes,
4 hogsheads, } Sicily Madeira WINE,
10 Quarter casks,
2 hhds. Blackburn's London Particular Madeira,
2 Quarter casks London Direct
1 Butt, 2 hhds., 6 Quarter casks, SHERRY,
100 Dozen Bottled Wines, comprising—Port, Madeira, sherry, Claret, Champagne, sauterne.
6 hhds. and 6 Qr. casks French VINEGAR.

April 23. W. H. STREET.

FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable PROPERTY on the corner of Main and Simonds streets, Portland, consisting of two Houses. The corner House contains ten Rooms, six of which have fire places, with a frost proof cellar. The House adjoining, fronting on Simonds street, contains three shops and ten rooms. This property brings an annual rent of a hundred and thirty pounds—Ground rent only seven pounds ten shillings.

Terms of payment will be liberal. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on premises.

☞ This Property, if not sold by private sale before the 28th of this month, will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

ALEX. MACQUEEN.

April 23, 1841.

STORES TO LET.

Possession given on the first of May.

THAT Valuable Stand for a Retail Dry Goods Business, at present in the occupation of Mr. John Bowes.

ALSO—The small building adjoining the Subscriber's Shoe Store, in Germain street which will be fitted up either for a Taylor's or Shoemaker's Shop. Please Apply to

April 9.—3t S. K. FOSTER.

TO LET.

THE two Upper Flats of the House next North of Trinity Church, in Germain street, containing Rooms, Bed Chambers, &c., sufficient for a genteel Boarding House. If not let as such shortly, they will be let in separate apartments.

Also, the two SHOPS on the ground flat. Please apply on the Premises, to

April 2. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

TO LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—That pleasantly situated and well finished Dwelling House at the lower end of *Union Street.* It contains four rooms prepared for Franklins, six bed rooms, Cellar Kitchen, bake oven and Pantry, a good frost proof cellar and water cellar, with a Garden attached, and well of water; Also, a Stable and fuel house underneath, all in excellent order throughout and very convenient. Apply to

Feb. 12. B. REYNOLDS.

TO RENT.—From 1st May next:

THAT Shop and Premises, now occupied by Messrs. Burns and Merritt, in King street: Also, the Cellar Shop in the same building; which will be finished by the first April next. Apply to

January 22. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

TO RENT—A new and pleasantly situated House fronting on Dorchester-st. (in the vicinity of the Stone Church.) will be rented from one to five years. Possession may be had on the first of April or may next, as required. Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

January 1.

TO LET,

For one or more years from the 1st of May next:

THAT valuable stand for Business at present occupied by Messrs. J. & R. Horan, in King Street, adjoining the London Clothing & Fancy Warehouse. For further information please apply to

N. W. BUSTEED.

Feb. 19th, 1841. *Cour.*

New Grocery, Wine & Spirit Store,

In Mr. Calvert's Brick Building, Dock street.

THE subscriber begs most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the inhabitants of Saint John, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he will open his establishment on Monday the 12th current, with a choice assortment of GOODS, which he, with confidence, recommends for public inspection. He has on hand: Wines—Champagne, Port, Madeira and Sherry: Teas—Congo, Souchong, Hyson, Twankay and Gunpowder; Coffee—Raw, Toasted, and Ground; Fine Confections, Spices, Pickles, and every article in the Grocery line.

To arrive from Halifax—A lot of East India company's TEA, finest quality, warranted good; and from Britain—Spirits, Wines, and other Merchandize. The subscriber has had long experience in business, and hopes from continued attention to it, to be honored with public support.

April 10.—4w JOHN BRYDEN.

Valuable Building LOTS in Carleton.

THE subscriber holding under Lease from the Corporation, a Block of Lots on Queen's square, containing 20 Lots, 50 by 100 feet each, at the small annual rent of 12s. each, with the usual covenants for renewing, offers the same or any number of them for sale. Terms of payment easy.

April 16. T. L. NICHOLSON.

TO BE LET,

TWO well finished and very comfortable new Houses in Paddock street.

Also, a DEAL WHARF at Reed's Point. Apply to

April 16. WILLIAM CARVILL.

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.

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, E. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

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

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

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

Sold in St. John by Messrs. J. & J. Alexander, and Mr. G. Chadwick; in Carleton by Mr John Cook, and by the subscriber at the Chemical works.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, July, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

J. Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support received since he commenced practice in this City, and will feel happy to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, at his residence in Charlotte street, (between Horsfield and Duke streets,) from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4, P. M., and hopes by strict attention and moderate prices, to receive a continuance of public patronage.

J. H. has a large supply of the best Mineral Teeth, also, Gold, Silver and Platina for stopping carious teeth. Full Setts inserted on gold, silver, or platina plates. All work done warranted to answer, or no charge.

Mr. Hutchinson has been a resident of St. John for the last eight years, and intends remaining in this city; all who favour him with calls in the line of his profession, may have confidence that he will do all in his power to please; many have been induced by fine advertisements and wonderful certificates, to go to strangers. Who knows but they are impostors? All they want is to get employment and pay, then off—let the work do well or ill, they're gone. All who employ such must expect to suffer by it.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. Jewellery repaired, &c. sept. 18.

William Reynolds,

Bookseller, Stationer and Binder, West side Cross street, 4 doors from King street. St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and Dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other blank Books; Navigation and school Books by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments Fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c

☞ Books imported to order.

SOFA BEDS,
On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved SOFA BED. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £15.. The lowest prices asked, and no abatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

☞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

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.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

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.

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th *March.* S. L. LUGRIN.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

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

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

Valuable Building Lots.

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

10th July.

New-Brunswick House.

NEW GOODS.

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

FINE and superfine Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Grey and White shirtings; Roll'd Jaconetts; Umbrellas; Plain and printed Saxonies; Plain and Fig'd Merinos; Mousline de Laine Dresses; Blankets, Shaw; 100 Dozen Plush and sealette Caps, &c. &c

Which will be sold low for cash.

☞ *FURS and other Goods daily expecte*

18th sept. JAMES BOWES.

Digby Packet.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the schooner *Barbara*, being put in fine order, will carry the Mails to and from Digby during the winter, and will leave Saint John every Saturday evening, and Digby every Tuesday evening. For Freight or Passage, apply at the store of Messrs. Thomas & Sandall, to Capt. Wright on board, or to

8th Jan. J. WHITNEY & CO.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale—50 Chaldrons Grand Lake COALS. Apply to

Oct 9. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

RUM.—40 Puncheons Jamaica, Demerara, Berbice, and St. Kitt's RUM. For sale by

October 2. W. P. RANNEY.

ST. CROIX RUM.—40 Puns. of the above, just received per schooner "Emily."

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK.—50 Barrels American Clear PORK—just received and for sale cheap.

Dec 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

ANNAPOLIS HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public generally, and travellers in particular, that he has erected a large and spacious HOTEL, upon the old site, immediately opposite the Steam Boat Wharf and Ferry Landing. This Hotel offers particular advantages to travellers on account of the comfort of the building, and its convenience to the Steam Boat landing. The office of the Royal Western Stage is also kept at this hotel.—The subscriber trusts that he will receive that support from the public which his exertions have entitled him to.

N. B.—A choice selection of Wines and Liquors of every description kept constantly on hand.

Horses and Carriages can be always provided at the shortest notice.

LAWRENCE HALL.

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1840.

IRON,
STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c.

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

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted: 75 ditto Refined ditto; 10 tons Round ditto, from ¼ to ½ inch; 3 do. Cast STEEL assorted sizes; 3 do. Blister do. ditto; 20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto; 4 tons short link CHAINS, 5 16, ⅜, and ½: 4 Chain Cables, ⅝ in.; 1 do. ¾ do.; 2 do. do. 1½ inch, second hand; 1 ANCHOR, 12 Cwt.; 2 tons Ploughshare Moulds; 20 bundles Iron WIRE, 1 to 15: 40 cwt. Metal WEIGHTS, 56 lb. each; 20 do. ditto, 1 to 28 lb.; 5 do. Sheet BRASS; 100 dozen Miners' Shovels; 20 do. Ballast do.; 100 do. Farmers' Spades; 20 kegs Irish LARD, in good order; 20 full Register GRATES; 50 half do.; 3 tons Hollow Ware, assorted, Pots, Spiders, Bakepans, Griddles, &c.; 10 doz. Frying Pans; 10 boxes Yellow Soap.

And daily expects per ship Calcutta:

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

Per Ann Rankin, from the Clyde:

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

Nov. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following Lands, lying within eight miles of this city:—

Two Lots of 100 Acres each, on the Black River road, near Mr. Calvert's farm;

One Lot of 300 Acres, in the Parish of St. Martin's, being lot No. 1 in the Grant to Nicholson & Ferguson.

One Lot of 200 acres, in the Parish of Lancaster, and in the third tier of lots West of South Bay, being on the South side of John M'Namara's grant, and on the East side of a reserved Road.

The above will be sold at low rates and on very easy terms, to persons inclined to make immediate improvement thereon. ☞ Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted.

Oct 9. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Lumber.

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

975,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
4,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
14,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
10,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
66,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
75,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
135,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65 000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

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

ON CONSIGNMENT—Ex *Woodlands*, from New-York:—25 casks SAL ÆRATUS; 5 Hhds SPIRITS. For sale by

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Jan 8. *City Bank Building*

RUM.

5 HHDS. fine flavoured high proof RUM, now landing and for sale low, in bond or duty paid, on application to

JOHN ROBERTSON,

29th Jan. *City Bank Building.*

JUST RECEIVED—20 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER—*New.* For sale cheap by

Oct. 9. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

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

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

100 BUNDLES of BRIGHT SHEET IRON, assorted, Nos. 16 to 25.

11,112 Bars Refined and Common English Iron, well ass'd., containing, ¼ inch to 3½ inches, Round; ½ inch to 4 inches, Square; 1 inch to 3 inches, by ¼ inch Flat; 1 inch to 4 inches, by ⅜ inch, do.; 1 inch to 4½ inches, by ⅝ inch, do.; 1½ inch to 4 inches, by ⅜ inch, do.; 2 inches to 3½ inches, by ¾ inch, do.

40 tons No. 1 Pig Iron:
122 bolts ⅝ ¾ and ⅞ COPPER;
5 tons best RUSSIAN OAKUM;
5 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
15 boxes BROWN SOAP;
6 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 30 to 34 in.;
309 hampers IRISH POTATOES.

Jan. 8, 1841. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Confections, Soap, &c.

LANDING ex ship *Ellen Bryson*, from Glasgow:—CONFECTIONARY, consisting of Lozenges, barley sugar, almonds, acid drops, &c.

Pale yellow and white SOAP, Washing Soda, Tobacco Pipes, &c. For sale by

8th Jan. JAMES MALCOLM.

COFFEE.—50 Bags just received on Consignment, for sale by

Nov. 6. W. H. STREET.

WHISKY.—10 Puncheons strong WHISKY, just received in the schooner *Thomas Lowden*, and will be sold low, either on board or duty paid. Sept. 4 JAS. T. HANFORD.

BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

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

Jan. 29. CRANE & M'GRATH.

White Wine Vinegar.

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

Feb 11. JAMES NETHERY.

PORK & BEEF,—Received per schooner Nile, from Halifax:—30 Barrels Prime BEEF; 20 do. PORK, for sale by the subscribers.

Dec. 11. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Bright Deals & Battens.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale:—500,000 feet 9 inch DEALS; 300,000 do. 11 inch ditto, 200,000 ditto 2½ inch BATTENS.

Dec. 11. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

In case of Fever of every description, and all bilious affections, it is 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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