Moffat's
GETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.
HO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE!—
I would refer the reading public to the nu-
s voluntary letters published recently in this
and in the Good Samaritan relative to the
and beneficial effects of the administration of
FAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BIT-
TERS!
se who have perused the letters above refer-
will observe that in almost every case they
the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort at-
the taking of these medicines, in ordinary
but that the patient, without feeling their
ion, is universally left in a stronger and better
f health than was experienced previous to
afflicted with disease; and in all cases in
suffering, great relief is obtained in a few
and a cure is generally effected in two or
days.
ase of Fever of every description, and al
affections, it is unnecessary for me to say
as I believe the Life Medicines are now
eally admitted to be the most speedy and
al cure extant in all diseases of that class.
Life Medicines are also a most excellent re-
affections of the liver and Bowels, as has
roved in hundreds of cases where patients
ome forward and requested that their experi-
s taking them might be published for the
t of others. In their operation in such cases,
estore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the
ve organs, and invigorate the general func-
f the whole body, and thus become to both
for they are perfectly adapted to each) an in-
le means of preventing disease and restoring
affections of the head, whether accompanied
ain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous
ty of impaired mental energy; palpitations
eart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength,
e multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion,
e Medicines will be found to possess the
utary efficacy.
se valuable medicines are for sale at the
ating Library, in this city.
estitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men
men, are under the immediate influence of
e Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and con-
ive habits are soon relieved and speedily cu-
Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will
g meet the happiest change; the child watery
ill become rich and balsamic, and the limbs
ered with flesh, firm and healthy.
vous disorders of every kind, and from what-
use arising, fly before the effects of the Life
nes, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties,
emours which so dreadfully effect the weak,
entary, and the delicate, will in a short time
ceeded by cheerfulness, and every pressage
th.
weakness, deficiency of natural strength and
ion of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence
assions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and
able remedy.
se who have long resided in hot climates, and
guid and relaxed in their whole system, may
e Life Medicines with the happiest effects;
ersons removing to the Southern States or
ndies cannot store a more important article
th and life.
following cases are among the most recent
effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the
s benefited:
of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange
, N. Y.—A dreadful tumour destroyed near-
whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experien-
ck relief from the use of Life Medicines, and
than three months was entirely cured. [Case
d, with a wood engraving in a new pamph-
in press.]
of Joan Daulten, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheu-
five years, is entirely cured, has used the
edicines for Worms in children and found
sovereign remedy.
of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate
tinate dyspepsia, and general debility.
of Adah Adams—Windsor, Ohio—rheuma-
avel, liver affections, and general nervous
had been confined seven years—was raised
r bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle
s: a most extraordinary cure: she is now a
althy and robust woman; attested by her
d Shubel Adams.
of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger,
imilar to above; result the same.
of Thos. Purcell, sen'r. 84 years of age—
licted 18 years with swellings in his legs,
irely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.
of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas:
and symptoms of consumption; cured in
eks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of
atory rheumatism in one week!
of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fe-
Ague; cured in a very short space of time.
ns followed strictly.
of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y. was in
y state of health a year and a half; did not
o recover. Miss T., is now able to walk
nd is rapidly recovering both health and
of Amos Davis; Affections of the Liver;
ring doctor's remedies in vain for a long
as cured by the Life Medicine without
ordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was af-
with Phthsie 20 years; effected a perfect
24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.
sands of persons afflicted in like manner
a judicious use of Moffat's Life Pills and
Bitters, been restored to the enjoyment of
onforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to
and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the
and give that proper tensity which a good
requires as nothing can be better adapted
and nourish the constitution, so there is
more generally acknowledged to be pecu-
cacious in all inward wastings, loss of ap-
digestion, depression of spirits, trembling
g of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs,
of breath or consumptive habits.
ife Medicine possess wonderful efficacy in
us disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses
s and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight,
thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours
ancholy, and all kinds of hysteric com-
re gradually removed by their use. In
of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstruc-
y are safe and powerful, and as a purifier
ood they have not their equal in the world.
ditional particulars of the above medicines
tt's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which
nies the medicine; a copy can always be
of the different Agents who have the me-
sale.
, German, and Spanish directions can be
on application at the office, 375 Broadway.
st pad letters will receive immediate at-
ed and sold by William B. Moffat, 375
y, New-York. A liberal deduction made
who purchase to sell again.
; the Life Medicines may also be had of
principal druggists in every town thro'
United States and the Canadas. Ask for
Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure
simile of John Moffat's signature is upon
each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.
lowing are the Agents for Moffat's Life
Phœnix Bitters:—
Peters & Tilley, Saint John; John
arleton; James F. Gale, Fredericton;
ornet, Norton; Baxter Smith, do.; Jus-
Hampton; Wm. Pyewell, Kingston;
Monagle, Sussex; James Sproule, do.;
Weldon, Dorchester; John H. Ryan, Mill
ussex; George Pitfield, Salisbury; John
Suckville; Thomas Prince, Moncton;
Clelan, Hopewell; Allen Chipman, Am-
; Thomas Turner, St. Andrews; Saml.
er, Bellisle; W. T. Baird, Woodstock;
onnell, Gagetown; John Tooker, Yar-
s.; James Crowley, Digby, N. S.; Thos.
ondonderry, N. S.
JOHN ELLIOTT,
ral Agent for New-Brunswick at the
ore late Circulating Library, Germain st.
841.

THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. VI. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1841. No. 8.

THE CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNN & Co. at their Office in Water Street, over the store of Messrs. Milby & Thomas.

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

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

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

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.

OCT.		H. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.
23	Saturday,	6 40	5 20	Morn' 6 46
24	Sunday,	6 42	5 18	0 45 7 50
25	Monday,	6 43	5 17	1 49 8 43
26	Tuesday,	6 44	5 16	2 52 9 29
27	Wednesday,	6 45	5 15	3 56 10 11
28	Thursday,	6 47	5 13	5 2 10 47
29	Friday,	6 48	5 12	6 12 11 21

Full Moon, 30th, 1h. 17m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: N. Merritt, 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: Mr. G. T. Ray.

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: Hon. John Robertson.

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

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.

Removal.

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

Notice.

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

The Subscribers

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced business as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, under the Firm of
Salcton & Crookshank.
and trust their assiduity and attention, joined to their intimate knowledge of business, will merit a share of public patronage.
GEO. P. SANCTON,
A. G. CROOKSHANK.
May 1, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the Firm of DEWOLF & BENT, has been this day dissolved. All debts owing to the late Firm, are to be paid to William H. Dewolf, by whom the business will in future be carried on.
WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. F. BENT.
Amherst, N. S., 12th May, 1841.

P. L. Simmonds,
British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agent.

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

Bolt Copper.

PER *Elizabeth Bently*: 116 rods ¼ inch Copper, 461 Bolts ¾ inch ditto. Landing from the above vessel.
August 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

New-York, January, 1841.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD is appointed my Agent for St. John, N. B. and the adjacent country, to receive subscriptions and money therefor, for the "*NEW WORLD*," Newspaper, published in New-York; and also for the "*EVERGREEN*," a Monthly Magazine, published by
J. WINCHESTER *Publisher.*
23, *Ann street.*

☞ Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Wm. Howard, North Wharf, at $2½ per copy, exclusive of Postage. *Feb. 12.*

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.

TO LET—immediate possession given:
A Shop in King Street, and two suits of apartments, in the vicinity of the same; Apply at the office of this paper.
August 27.

Miscellany.

AN OLD STORY OF FLANDERS.

THE small towns of Couvin and Chimay, situated on the borders of Belgium and France, were under the dominion, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, of two baronial families, who habitually viewed each other with feelings of jealousy and dislike. The people of Chimay shared in the sentiments of their count in this respect as did those of Couvin in the prejudices of their marquis; and hence originated many a scene of bloody dissension and strife, continued with little intermission for a long period of years.

At a time when the towns of Couvin and Chimay were both under the dominion of youthful and high-spirited lords, a new incident occurred to widen the hereditary breach between the two families, and increase an animosity which was already excessive. The Marquess de Couvin and the Count de Chimay chanced to be both present at an assembly where the nobility of the Province had met for festive purposes. The daughter of a neighboring baron was presented on the occasion for the first time to society. She was a creature of surpassing beauty, both as regarded form and face, and an air of languor, almost of melancholy, was apparent in her large dark eyes, which made her charms more touching and resistless. So felt, at least, the young barons of Couvin and Chimay. Love for the first time dawned on the soul of both—love, ardent and strong, as the morning sun of midsummer; but with it came also its too frequent attendant, jealousy, like the cloud which often dims the brightness of the orb of nature, even amidst its July splendors. The count and marquis had their eyes respectively sharpened by the strength of their feelings, each was conscious of the other's state of mind and heart. Though, as may be imagined, their feudal enmity was by no means diminished by these circumstances, no visible results ensued, until the fate of their passion was determined by its common object. The barons again met the lady at a provincial festival, and the fair one had to fix upon one of the two as her partner for the evening. Indeed the choice was for life; and so it was felt to be by all parties. The Lord of Chimay was the fortunate man.

Not long afterwards, the Count and Countess of Chimay were spending the first weeks of their wedded life at the castle of the bridegroom. These weeks were in all respects happy, though the count was obliged to keep a guard on his movements; for the marquis and his vassals evinced and avowed a burning thirst for revenge. In enjoying the pleasures of the chase, the count was compelled to confine himself to the precincts of his castle, and to have a guard of huntsmen constantly about him. However, as a month rolled away, he grew less cautious; and one day when his dogs had started a large wild boar, he allowed himself to become so hot in the pursuit, that he lost sight of all his huntsmen. It was not long ere the latter took the alarm and searched every where, but in vain. They then repaired to the customary place of gathering, and waited for their master there. Hour after hour flew past, however, and the count reappeared not. Again they sent out scouts in every direction, but with the same want of success. Finally, after a great part of the night had been spent in these fruitless searches, the huntsmen returned to the castle, clinging to the slight hope that the count might have reached home by a circuitous route. He had not been heard of, and they were then under the necessity of communicating the tidings of the master's loss to the countess. Already much alarmed by his delayed return, the lady was thrown into a state of inexpressible anguish. For a time she was incapable of any exertion, but at length, arousing herself, she insisted on recommencing in person the search for her husband. The most faithful and experienced vassals of the count accompanied her. They searched every hill and plain, every glade and thicket; inquired of all persons in the neighborhood; but every effort was unavailing. The count could not be heard of.

Eight days passed away, and found the countess still in a state of widowed suffering and sorrow. At last, as an extreme step, she resolved to address her formidable neighbor of Couvin. To him all thoughts turned, as the party most likely to know the truth, if the count's disappearance had been the result of violence; but there was not a vestige of proof against the marquis. The poor countess knew what her influence over him had once been, and she hoped not to invoke his aid, at least, in vain. She believed him to be honorable.

Dressed in deep mourning, and all in tears, she presented herself with a numerous suite attired in the same way, before the marquis of Couvin, and called upon him to say, "on his word as a knight," if he knew aught of the lost Count of Chimay. The marquis swore to her, upon his honor, that he knew nought of her husband's fate. "O, my lord!" said the countess, "shew them to the world, in these melancholy circumstances, the magnanimity of your heart. Grant me your generous assistance in discovering the fate of my husband, who, though once your rival, will become, if found, your friend forever! Order search to be made over your domains; be the protector of the unfortunate! Honor commands it, and a lady entreats it!"

The Lord of Couvin, with great apparent sympathy and compassion, promised to do every thing in his power to aid the countess, and pressed her to stay at Couvin till new search had been made. But perceiving the anxious looks of her old vassals, and herself feeling little confidence in the professions of the marquis, the countess returned directly to her own castle. There she awaited the result of the new inquiry. It was the same as the last; the Lord of Chimay remained undiscovered.

Seven years had elapsed without changing the position of affairs. The matchless countess lived in her castle, lonely and sorrowfully, wearing over her mourning, and praying that the truth might yet be revealed. She could not believe her lord to be dead. It may be conceived, therefore, what her answer was, when she ultimately received a proposal of marriage from the Marquis de Couvin, upon the plea of uniting the long-divided vassals of Couvin and Chimay. Her reply was brief: "I have no hand to dispose of. Had I thought myself free, I should long ago have ceased to live."

In the seventh year after the disappearance of the Lord of Chimay, it chanced that a young shepherd lad, a vassal of the demesne, saw a rabbit in the grounds bordering the estate of Couvin. He had his bow and arrows, and shot at it, but missed. Still he pursued it, and getting heated in the chase, lost all thought of time or distance. His last arrow was fired at the animal as it sprung up a steep rock and again the rabbit escaped, for the lad saw his arrow sticking in a crevice of the cliff. Young Basler, as he was named, now looked about him, and saw, to his dismay, that he had approached to the very rock on which stood the hostile castle of Couvin. However, he thought he might as well try to recover his arrow, as his chance of supper depended much upon it. He accordingly clambered up the rock, and got at the arrow; but when he attempted to pull it out, he felt a strong resistance. Plunging in his arm to loosen the point, to his horror he felt a damp hand grasp his own, and place between his fingers the head of the arrow, along with a soft substance! The lad, horror-struck, pulled out his hand with its contents, and found that he had got a good piece of linen, marked with bloody characters. For a moment he sat motionless, but at length starting up, he fled home as fast as his feet could carry him, to tell his adventure to his parents, and show them the rag. Fortunately, the boy's father was so far a scholar as to make out the words, "To the Countess of Chimay." The recollection of his lord burst on old Basler's mind at once, and he set off with all speed to the castle. The countess was ever accessible to her vassals, and virtue was in this case its own reward. She got the piece of linen, and no sooner saw it than she screamed aloud. But she composed herself, and read these words: "If thou art still true and faithful to me, arm thy vassals, and release me from the dungeons of Couvin."

"It is my husband's writing and signature!" cried the delighted, yet agitated and anxious countess. Without a moment's delay she summoned all her vassals around her, and would have led them on the instant to the rescue of her lord; but the wisest of them advised her to make success secure by calling in the assistance of the neighbors, who would necessarily be indignant at the conduct of Couvin. The countess saw the propriety of acceding to this suggestion, and as many friends as could be summoned were assembled during the night. Beyond the morning the noble lady would not delay her adventure. Fortunately, a force was by that time gathered, sufficient for the accomplishment of the enterprise.

The castle of Couvin was attacked by surprise, and taken. Its villanous lord was brought on his knees before the countess, and he sullenly denied all knowledge of the fate of the Lord of Chimay. Nevertheless, his servants, afraid for their lives, were less obstinate under question. One of them offered to lead the way to the cell in which the captive was kept, and thither he went, followed by the anxious countess. The poor prisoner was found in a melancholy state of weakness. His life, spared but to lengthen out his torments, would soon have come to an end, but for the timely relief afforded. Indeed, when the count found himself in the arms of his beloved wife, whom he had long lost all hope of seeing again, the excess of his joy had nearly overpowered his weak frame. But he was now in the hands of a kind nurse. Before he left his dungeon, he suddenly turned round. "I nearly had forgotten my only friend—my deliverer," said he; and he pointed out to his friends a little rabbit, the same which young Basler had shot at. The creature was taken up by Basler himself, and carried away from the dungeon.

The Count de Chimay was conveyed homeward in triumph, accompanied by his numerous attendants. He told his friends his simple story. On the day of the hunt he had been seized by Couvin and a party lying in watch for him, and cast into the dungeon. A morsel of food was daily thrown to him, and he had never seen living thing for seven years, with the exception of the young rabbit which crept in through the crevice that yielded the cell its only light, and had become the tame companion of the captive. The scrap of writing which had been given to young Basler, had been long prepared for such a purpose though with little hope that it would ever be put to use.

The Basler family were not among the least happy of the friends and vassals of Chimay on this occasion. In consideration of the service rendered by the youth, the father was made ranger of the woods of Chimay. One grant more was made to the family, and it was by this that the event was kept long in remembrance. The count decreed that a dish should be sent daily to the Baslers and their descendants, in time coming, from the table of the Lords of Chimay; and during many centuries this privilege was kept in use.

THE BEREAVED WIDOW.

"He was the only son, and his mother was a widow."

We turned into a narrow street, and shielded ourselves from the piercing north-wester that had been for some minutes blowing, showing us that our cloaks were not wholly weather-proof. It was certainly a comparative pleasure after such a searching blast, to stand in the lee of the houses; and as soon as the blood began to circulate a little, we considered what should be our next step in the errand which we had undertaken to perform, when our attention was arrested by sounds of wailing from the house near which we were standing, and as the evidences of sudden grief continued, we felt emboldened, if not called on by our mission, to knock at the door. We repeated this several times, but as there was no answer, we determined to enter.—Raising the latch with some force, in order to arrest attention, we opened the door and stepped into a small parlour; there was no "entry." The noise of opening the door had called from an adjoining room a female, whose countenance was marked by the deepest grief. She started at our appearance, but with a courtesy natural to her sex, pointed to a chair near a stove.

We apologized for our unbidden entrance by stating that her exclamations of distress had seemed to give a warrant for our boldness, as we were in the discharge of a duty to a class in which she seemed to be included.

There was no answer; it was evident that all feeling was merged in one overwhelming grief, and the sobs which shook the frame of the afflicted one, were rather evidences of its concealment than attempts at its expression.

"Are your sufferings," said my companion, respectfully approaching the female, "of a kind which we can mitigate? Our means, whatever they are, shall be cheerfully devoted to that purpose."

"Unless you can bring back to my arms a husband who has been dead for months, and restore to my bosom an only child, stretched out on yonder bed, you cannot minister to my sufferings."

We knew too well the feeling of a mother to attempt formal consolation in the freshness of her bereavement, and so we mingled a tear with the childless widow, conscious that sympathy would do more than advice.

The door of the little room was open, and the light from a window fell upon a bed. The suffering widow trembled as she turned her face in that direction.

We followed her.

The little one lay upon the bed in the newness of death. Sickness had not emaciated the face, nor pain disturbed the features. It was the beauty of quiet. Silence and rest had set their seal upon his lips, but the blue vein lay across his temple and down his cheeks as if the current of life had only paused in its career, not chilled. The thin silky lock of hair that lay upon the forehead of the dead child trembled in the agitation of the air as we approached, but settled still again upon the brow, to whose glossy whiteness marble is a poor comparison. The long eyelashes were in beautiful relief to the delicate skin over which they hung, and served to shade the eyeball, where alone death seemed to have set his seal. As we gazed upon the beautiful object before us, the grief of the mother broke out afresh. We felt that something should be said.

"The Lord gave," said my companion, as he took the mother's hand from the cold, tiny fingers of the boy—"The Lord gave this treasure."

"Who else, O who else could have given such an one?" said the woman, gazing downward upon the dead.

"And the Lord hath taken away," added my friend.

A quivering of the mother's frame indicated that she was sensible her comfort was taken away.

"Let us then bless the name of the Lord," continued my friend.

"O not now—not yet—I cannot do it with that form before me. Let me grieve without reproaching my Maker, but I cannot mock Him with blessings. It may prove good to me to have been afflicted; but while the heart is bleeding with the freshness of its wound, I may, like Rachel, refuse to be comforted."

With due respect for the sacredness of her recent grief we led the mourner away from the sight of her child, with a view of proposing to her, as soon as possible, some plan of decent sepulture.

The rooms indicated poverty, but not squallidness. There was a sad deficiency in the means of comfort, but what there were bore evidences of being the remainder of a sufficiency. Entire neatness distinguished every thing, but even the clothes upon the bed were quite insufficient for necessary warmth; and chairs and tables had gone to provide for herself and little one, when the sickness of the child had prevented her from work.

While we were arranging the measures which should insure decent burial to the child, a slight noise from the bed-room arrested my attention. I went to the bed. A small dog was lying at a little distance from the dead child, and gazing intently into his unchanging face. The affectionate animal had reached forward to lick the cheek of the boy, but its coldness prevented a repetition, and he contented himself with constant watching and an occasional low moan.

"Poor Rolla," said the mother, who had followed me to the bedside, "poor Rolla, he feels, but does not understand his loss. He and I were the constant and only companion of dear little Henry, and now we are his only mourners."

The next morning a plain carriage took away little Henry in his coffin—and his afflicted mother. At the gate of the grave-yard, my friend and I met the carriage. The sexton took the coffin and proceeded. My friend placed the widow's arm beneath his own and helped her onward, and I followed them—but not alone—poor Rolla joined the little procession, and completed its numbers.

The solemn service was performed by my friend to the scanty congregation, disturbed only by the deep sobs of the mother.

At length the sexton prepared to fill in the earth—the anguished mother bent over the little resting place of her boy, and with heart-rending grief took leave of the last human being with whom she could claim affinity—she turned and moved slowly away. Rolla paused, as if in doubt whether to follow the living, or lie down and rest with the beloved dead. The widow remembered her faithful companion, and turned back and called him to follow. Rolla looked wistfully at the grave for a time, and then moved. Heart-broken, the widow with her sympathising dog, returned to that desolate home once made cheerful by the presence of her husband and her child.

MARRIAGE—HINTS TO BACHELORS.

Jacobus de Voragine, in the following twelve arguments, pathetic, succinct and elegant, has described the benefits of marriage. They are these.—

1. Hast thou means? Thou hast one to keep and increase them.
2. Hast thou none? Thou hast one to help thee to get some.
3. Art thou in prosperity? She doubles it.
4. Art thou in adversity? She will comfort, assist, bear part.
5. Art thou at home? She will drive away melancholy.
6. Art thou abroad? She prays for thee, wishes thee at home, welcomes thee with joy.
7. Nothing is delightsome alone. No society is equal to marriage.
8. The bond of conjugal love is adamantine.
9 Kindred is increased, parents doubled, brothers, sisters, families, nephews.
10. Thou art a father by a legal and happy issue.
11. Barren matrimony is cursed by Moses. How much more a single life?
12. If nature escape not punishment, thy will shall not avoid it, as he sung it, that without marriage

"Earth, air, sea, land, full soon will come to nought,
The world itself would be to ruin brought."

Many of our greatest men have sprung from the humblest origin, as the lark, whose nest is on the ground, soars nearest to heaven. Narrow circumstances are of the most powerful stimulant to mental expansion, and the early frowns of fortune the best security for her final smiles. A nobleman who painted remarkably well for an amateur, showing one of his pictures to Poussin, the latter exclaimed—"Your lordship only requires a little poverty to make you a complete artist."

The following account of the death of the Duke of Richmond when Governor General of British North America, which is extracted from the "Annual Biography and Obituary for 1821," will, at the present moment, be read with some interest:—

"On the 26th August, while at dinner, his Grace had requested Lieut. Col. Cockburn to take wine with him, but he had no sooner lifted the liquid to his lips, than, unable to control the violence of his disease, he replaced the glass on the table, observing, 'Now, is this not excessively ridiculous—Well, I'll take it when I don't think of it. The same evening, an assistant surgeon, the only one in the vicinity, was sent for, who bled him; and his Excellency found, apparently, so much relief from it, that he rose early the next morning, and proposed walking through Richmond wood to the new settlement of that name. He had in his progress through the wood, started off at hearing a dog bark, and was with difficulty overtaken; and, on the party's arrival, at the skirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence, and rushed into an adjoining barn, whither his dismayed companions eagerly followed him. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height. It was almost a miracle that his Grace did not die in the barn. He was with difficulty removed to a miserable hovel in the neighborhood; and, early in the morning of the fatal 28th, the Duke of Richmond expired in the arms of a faithful Swiss, who had never quitted his beloved master for a moment. Whilst in this miserable log hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire; and his Grace accordingly availed himself of those lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lennox; in which he reminded her, that a *favourite dog*, belonging to the household, being in a room at the Castle of St. Louis, at a time (five months before) when the Duke shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up to lick the wound, *when the animal bit his Grace's chin.* The recollection of this circumstance gave his Grace but too sure a presentiment (*the dog having subsequently run mad*) of his approaching fate; and his Grace, therefore, in his letter to Lady Mary, expressed his conviction, which, indeed, appears an irresistible conclusion, *that his disorder was* HYDROPHOBIA. His Grace recommended the line of conduct to be observed by his children, in the painful situation in which they would be placed at his death, and, it is said, requested to be buried in Quebec, on the ramparts, like a soldier, there to remain. His Grace's sufferings were extreme; yet his mind soared above agony. He directed Colonel Cockburn not to attend to his orders any longer; 'for you see,' said the great man, 'the state I am reduced to:' and, during a paroxysm of pain, he exclaimed, 'For shame, Richmond!—Shame, Charles Lennox! Bear your sufferings like a man!'

LOVE OF COUNTRY.—He who has never been separated in early years, while the budding affections of his heart are tender shoots, from the land of his birth and of his home, knows nothing of the throng of sensations that crowd upon him as he nears the shore of his country. The names, familiar as household words, come with a train of long-buried thoughts; the feeling of attachment to all we call our own—that patriotism of the heart—stirs strongly within him, as the mingled thrills of hope and fear alternately move him to joy or sadness. Hard as are the worldly struggles between the daily cares of him who carves out his own career and fortune, yet he has never experienced the darkest poverty of fate who has not felt what it is to be a wanderer without a country to lay claim to. Of all the desolations that visit us, this is the gloomiest and the worst. The outcast from the land of his fathers, whose voice must never be heard within the walls where his infancy was nurtured, nor his step be free upon the mountains where he gamboled in his youth—this is indeed wretchedness. The instinct of country grows and strengthens with our years; the joys of early life are linked with it; the hopes of age point toward it; and he who knows not the thrill of ecstacy some well remembered, long-lost-sight-of place can bring to his heart when returning after some years of absence is ignorant of one of the purest sources of happiness of our nature. With what a yearning of the heart, then did I look upon the dim and misty cliffs, that mighty frame-work of my island-home, their stern sides lashed by the blue waters of the ocean, and their summits lost within the clouds. With what an easy and natural transition did my mind turn from the wild mountains and the green valleys to their hardy sons, who toiled beneath the burning sun of the Peninsular! and how, as some twinkling light of the distant shore would catch my eye, did I wonder within myself whether beside that hearth and board there might not sit some, whose thoughts were wandering over the sea beside the bold steeps of El Bodon, or the death-strewn plain of Talavera! their memories calling up some trait of him who was the idol of his home; whose closing lids some fond mother has watched over; above whose peaceful slumber her prayers have fallen; but whose narrow bed was beneath the breach of Badajos, and his sleep that knows not waking.—*Charles O'Malley.*

"FOUL DEEDS WILL RISE."

A very extraordinary case occurred last week in the neighborhood of Sunderland. In the month of June, 1830, considerable excitement was caused in the North Riding of Yorkshire, by the sudden disappearance from Hutton Rudby of a man named William Huntley, who had a considerable sum of money on him at the time. On the night of his disappearance he was seen in the company of two men named Robert Goldsborough and George Garbutt; on the morning of the following day a suspicion arose that he had been murdered by those two men; and every search was made in the neighbourhood for the body, but without success. Goldborough's house was searched, and very strong suspicions were excited by finding the watch of the missing man in the house, and several other things well known to have belonged to Huntley. By some strange and unaccountable neglect, all these things were looked over, and the man Goldsborough was left to his own measures, and never brought to any account except by the neighbors, to whom he stated that he had received them as part payment for a debt which he wanted of Huntley, and that he had gone to America. The case was passed over in this way, although, before the disappearance of Huntley, he was in the most needy circumstances, and afterwards was in the possession of a considerable quantity of bank-notes; he subsequently quitted Hutton Rudby, and went into the West Riding of York, where he took another name. The other man, George Garbutt, had been concerned in the robbery of a barn, and was obliged to quit the neighbourhood; he has since been seen at Sunderland, in the occupation of a coal-trimmer.

In the month of June last, men were employed in cutting a new course for a rivulet which runs through the town of Stokesley, in the direction of Hutton Rudby, near a bridge called "Tame Bridge," where the water took a considerable curve. The cut was commenced for the purpose of making a straight course from the bridge, which, after cutting for 30 or 40 yards, again crossed the old course; when the workmen arrived at this place, on the opposite side of the water, they found a quantity of bones, which they at first thought to be those of a cow; but they afterwards found the skull of a human being. A coroner's inquest was held on the remains, when the jury came to the decision, after hearing Mr. Strother, surgeon, pronounce his opinion that the bones were those of a male subject, and that he had received a blow on the back part of the head, by which the skull was broken in, and also the bones of the nose. "That the bones were those of some person who had come to his end by foul means."

In consequence of this, an officer was sent to apprehend Goldsborough, whom he found at Barnsley, and upon going to the house, taking the skull which was found along with him, suddenly placed it before him, asking him "If he thought it had any resemblance of William Huntley?" Goldsborough was forcibly agitated, and with tears in his eyes, after a considerable pause, declared that he knew nothing of it. A man named Grundy was apprehended with Goldsborough, and at their examination witnesses deposed to a number of suspicious circumstances, coupling Goldsborough with the death of the deceased.

Mr. Gernon, the policeman, stated that he had visited Barnsley, as before stated; that the prisoner Grundy had confessed to being called up by Goldsborough on the night of Wednesday ensuing after the murder; he took him to Wearybank Wood, and there showed him a large parcel, saying that he had got embarrassed in the world and was going to America. He wanted Grundy's assistance to take the bundle down to Stokesley; Grundy then took hold of the parcel, and found a man's head in it; he was quite frightened, and asked Goldsborough what he had been doing; he was very much agitated, and it was about five minutes before he could speak. At last he said that he had shot Huntley by accident, and he would shoot him if ever he disclosed it. Grundy then made his escape from him, and left him at the place. Mr. Gernon also states that Grundy went with him, and James Bertham, constable, to the place where this had happened.

Thomas Grundy was examined, and admitted the truth of what Mr. Gernon had said; and also that he had been sent to be out at night during the time Goldsborough had remained at Hutton.

The magistrates then committed Goldsborough to take his trial at the next York Assizes, and also the prisoner Grundy, but would admit him to bail, in the sum of £300, if he could procure it. Goldsborough was committed to the care of the Governor of York Castle on Sunday.

Garoutt has not been yet apprehended; he was seen in the month of May last in Sunderland, when he stated he had been trimmer, or something of the kind.

Grundy has since committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell in York Castle. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "Felo de se" returned.

WHIG VIEWS OF TORY POLICY.

(From the London Morning Post.)

So far as we can understand the remarks of the new opposition upon the new administration and its policy, they take this ground:—Either, say they the tories will act upon "liberal" principles in the policy of trade and in other matters—in which case they will merely take up the policy of the party they have turned out of office, or they will act upon the old tory system of exclusion and favouritism, in which case the country will be disgusted with them and get rid of them.

These are the views of most egregious self-complacency. It is very possible to exhibit genuine liberality in dealing with political questions without becoming imitators of the whigs. It is perfectly clear that such policy as the whigs were willing or competent to carry into effect, is not such as would be found acceptable in the country. It is very easy to say that the conservatives must adopt the policy of those they have turned out of office in order to keep office themselves; but surely vanity must have very much blinded the understanding of those who can seriously advance such a proposition. If whig-radical policy would be acceptable to the country at the hands of the conservatives, how happens it that it proved so unacceptable at the hands of the whig-radicals themselves? The notion is preposterous. The policy of the conservative government will be suitable to the altered circumstances of the times in which we live, and to the altered state of the British constitution since the tories wielded the governing power. But, as the conservatives do not wish to incur the contempt of the country and to be expelled from office by the verdict of the people, they will certainly not adopt the policy of their predecessors.

The "liberality" of the whig-radicals always appeared to be a readiness to please the clamorous at the expense of those who were most worthy of protection. They never appeared to consider that the whole country and *all* its interests deserved their care. They never could forget their old party habits as an opposition. It was then their cue to take a one-sided view of every question, and this they continued to do when in the government. The conservatives were charged with erring in an opposite direction, and being unfit for an opposition, because they always took into account how the government was to be carried on. Perhaps this was a fair objection, when they were looked upon as a mere opposition, but such was the character of the whig-radical government—so wanting was it in the general protective principle, that men who really loved their country could not form an out-and-out proposition. It was necessary for the conservatives, even when not in office, to act in some measure as a government party, because the party in office so frequently neglected to do this.

The liberality of the new government will be of a general character. They know very well that the world is not what it was thirty, or twenty, or even ten years ago. They know that an extraordinary activity has arisen in all directions. They may not think this a blessing, as the whig-radicals always affected to think, but they know the fact, and that it is expedient that the policy of government should be adapted to the circumstances of the time. They know that the wonderfully increased swiftness of transit from one part of the world to another, and especially from one part of the kingdom of England to another, produces a change not only in the habits but in the dispositions of the people, which a wise and cautious government should observe and act upon. They see an ardour in the pursuit of knowledge everywhere, such as never existed before, and a general success in acquiring information upon scientific subjects as never existed before.—Upon this they do not probably place the same value as the whig-radicals do, and they may be impressed with some reasonable apprehension that it is possible to go too fast even in the acqu

for doing it without giving alarm or offence to those whose opinions ought to be respected; and, then, when they have succeeded in such necessary preliminaries, they will launch their measures, and *they will carry them.*

This, we beg to submit, will be a very different thing from imitation of the whigs.

(From the Spectator.)

The ministry, or as much of it as is yet before us, is composed of such materials as were accessible to the new premier—of the leading men among his party; he had no more extended choice. Within that limit, the selection has been upon the whole judicious, and the distribution of offices discreet: altogether, care has been taken to avoid intrusting offices to men notoriously unfit, or placing men in power where their mere names might have created alarm. At first there was some surmise of Sir R. Peel uniting two offices, according to precedent, and being both Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer; the actual arrangement is perhaps better, though many would have preferred Peel to Goulbourn, on the principle of the first man of the party to the most difficult office. The mere dry office business of the Finance Minister, indeed, will be quite sufficient to occupy one head, though it were the best that could be found. Even in the matter of finance the chief minister will be all the more efficient for having his attention free from details. But the division of offices is yet more important as an earnest that Sir Robert Peel means to keep himself disengaged in the performance of his chief function as the director of the whole—that he intends to give the country what it has lacked for many a year, an acting Prime Minister. That is a policy which, thoroughly carried out, may go far to supply the defects inherent in the materials which he can command. The "country," that is the constituencies, have transferred the power of government from its late holders, not to the party of gentlemen who have consented to be Sir Robert Peel's coadjutors—not even, it may be gathered from the thousand passing remarks of the election days, to the Duke of Wellington—but to Sir Robert Peel and to none other; by retaining to himself, therefore, a complete mastery of his cabinet, he will the better fulfil the expectation of "the country;" and at the same time he will be better able to perform his delicate and difficult task than if he reposed any share of his power in the hands of men with varying views, in many cases probably, nay inevitably, less discreet than his own. The new minister's field of labour is now before him; his tools are in his hand. He enters upon the task, he says with confidence, but with an awful sense of responsibility. In both particulars he is right. He never had so much power as he has at this moment: rivals have died off, become superannuated, or been outgrown by his own increasing reputation: he has gained additional influence by the refusal of place burdened with derogatory conditions, as in 1837, and by the more popular dispositions which he has exhibited in the interval—the reckless and eager of his own party fear him more, the people less. He never had such an opportunity; for he has to satisfy a people who have been satisfied with promises in proportion as they have been starved in deeds. He never had so much difficulty, for it is not party excitement with which he has now to deal, but with a country's ruin or salvation, amidst large and imminent dangers and powerful conflicting interests. He never had so much expected of him: he succeeds to a ministry who have accustomed the people to the expectation of political advancement, to the exercise of popular power, and to deference from the "constituted authorities;" and he has himself boasted of what the "Conservative" party, his own creation, can do—how they are to reconcile the popular appetite for improvement with the old affection for existing forms and institutions. He proclaims, and common sense anticipates the proclamation, that the old tory rule is not to be restored—it has passed away for ever. The decade of Whig rule, with all its brilliant intentions and all its weaknesses, is likewise closed. The "Conservative" party, the new invention in politics, heir to the virtues but not to the vices of the Tories, now claims to try its hand at setting straight all that is out of joint in the world.

The people look on, not without solicitude, to see the characters which are to be first inscribed in the new blank page of history.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION AND ITS OBJECTS.

(From the Monthly Summary of the Bombay Times.)

The policy to be pursued by the new expedition is nearly as much the reverse as possible of that previously persisted in. The strictest blockade along the southern and western coast will immediately be instituted. No ships will be permitted to enter or to leave the river. Peace and war cannot co-exist; and we have now for the first time to teach the Chinese that we are really in earnest; that we are not paltering with them in a double sense—battering their forts, and more than paying for the damage we have done by the enormous prices given in specie for their teas. Great care will be taken to avoid unnecessarily irritating the people of Canton, who are understood to be on the whole favourably disposed towards the English. It is not with a helpless populace, but with an arrogant nation, that we wage war. The expedition after this will sail northward and occupy the beautiful island of Amoy, deeply in the mainland opposite the middle of the great Island of Formosa. From this a part of the force will proceed in the direction of Chusan, which will not, however, we believe, be taken possession of till a good many months hence—the sickness having been so prevalent last September and October, that it is considered better to let these months pass over before we trust our troops into a locality where last season so many of them found graves. Ning-po, however, on the mainland opposite Chusan, will be occupied as a place where communication with the interior, and good provisions may probably be secured, and whence a descent on Chusan can easily be made whenever such a measure is considered expedient. Here and at Amoy the expedition will remain for six months—the delay at home of making the new appointments after Admiral Elliot's resignation had been intimated, and his namesake's misconduct admitted, having cost us another year. So soon as the tempests blow over, and the Yellow Sea becomes again accessible, the plenipotentiary will proceed in person to Pekin, accompanied by the greater part of the squadron as far as ships of such burthen can be navigated in safety, and will probably have his first interview with the emperor under the sixty-eight pounder batteries of the Nemesis, Phlegethon, Proserpine, and Pluto, iron steamers. Ulterior measures after this, of course, must as yet be matters of conjecture, but what has been just stated, so far as it extends, may, we think, be relied on.

The intention, of course, is to compel instant indemnification for all our public and private losses; compensation for the expense of the expedition required to constrain their own insanity, and to chastise their crimes; with a full and ample atonement for the insults which we have endured at their hands. These things refer alone to the past. The plenipotentiary is authorised to insist on such commercial treaties as shall insure the maintenance of trade on an equitable footing for the future, so as to avoid the chance of such misunderstandings and collisions as those which have already occurred, or the necessity of such rough remedies as that just about to be applied to cure them. Of course with a power which recognises no virtue in treaties—no obligation in the most sacred agreements longer than they are considered beneficial to itself;—which, from the emperor downwards to the meanest mandarin, is not only false as the father of lies, but ostentatious and proud of falsehood: no merely diplomatic document, however minute, can avail us: and force or fear alone must compel observance. We cannot for ever keep our fleet in the China seas to protect us from treachery; and therefore we are left no alternative but to seize and retain portions of territory adequate to protect ourselves against the practice of those principles of universal bad faith which the Chinese have chosen to prescribe to themselves in all public arrangements, in contradistinction to the rest of the human race throughout the earth. The views expressed by the mission which has just left us are those of men not to be trifled with; and now, for the first time since Tartar arrogance ruled in China, with the fatal error into which we have so invariably fallen be corrected, of fostering the belief that the celestial empire is above and beyond the rules which regulate human conduct throughout the world, and that she is entitled to give law to, and spurn, and abuse, at her pleasure, every member of the human race in turn.

The amount of the steam flotilla in the Chinese waters will, by the time of the arrival of the Sesostris, be formidable—still more so very shortly afterwards. By the 1st Sept. we shall have the following steamers polluting with their smoke the air of the celestial empire:—

Atalanta, Queen, Sesostris—all first-class, deep sea steamers. Nemesis, Phlegethon, Hooghly—these are all very fine river steamers, the first two of them iron.

The Madagascar will follow as soon as her engines are repaired, as also the Enterprise, and after her the Pluto—one of the same class with the Nemesis, Phlegethon, and Proserpine; to be followed, we believe, by a couple of iron steamers from Bombay. We think it not improbable, indeed, that the steamers in course of being fitted up in England for the Indian navy, and now nearly ready, may join the Chinese fleet; and we venture to prophecy that, before the month of April, 1842, more than a dozen war steamers will show the emperor and his mandarins a more expensive and disagreeable variety of smoking than opium ever exhibited to them.

The ships of the royal navy with the expedition are the following:—

Wellesley, 74, Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, Captain Maitland; Druid, 44, Captain H. Smith; Blonde, 44, Captain F. Bourchier; Alligator, 28, Captain Kuper; Volage, 28, Captain Warren; Conway, 28, Captain C. D. Bethune; Algerine, 18, Captain Mason; Pylades, 18, Captain Anson; Cruizer, 16, Captain Gifford; Hyacinth, 18, Captain ——; Rattlesnake, (troop ship) Captain Brodie.

The Melville, in which Admiral Elliot joined from the Cape, has gone home to repair the damage she received on our occupation of Chusan. The Volage returned to England with the admiral, and the Larne, lately on a cruise in the Indian seas, is now on her way back to rejoin the fleet, whither she will probably take with her the English despatches of July 4, which may reach her at Madras. To this department of the armament of course no addition has as yet been made; though it is said it will very shortly be increased to twenty pennants. So far as we can gather from the detached notices of our correspondents and cotemporaries, the following reinforcements are all which as yet, have left India to join the land forces. Where the accuracy of the returns as to the precise number of the men are not official, or not such as to be quite satisfactory to us, we have put a note of interrogation just after the number:—

From Calcutta, per ship Narbudda, June Mariam and Coromandel, May 30th, H. M. 55th Regt. complete	1001
178 men and 7 officers of the Cameronians	800?
240 men and 9 officers of H. M. 31st	185
	249
	1334

From Madras.—Detachments of artillery—sappers and miners armed—Rifles of the 38th N. I. per Jupiter, 500?

A hundred men only have as yet gone from the Bombay presidency, making nearly 2000 in all; but before the expedition sails for Pekin 8 months hence, we may safely calculate on heavy draughts on the armies of all the presidencies.

PROPOSED FIXED LIGHT ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The Downs, for the improvement of the navigation of which this new project is formed, are, as our readers are no doubt aware, about 8 miles in length and six in width, except when a W. S. W. wind blows on the Goodwin Sands. On the outside of this channel, on a line parallel with the village of Upper Deal, are the Goodwin Sands, which are divided into two parts, but the channel between these parts is navigable by small boats only. The length of these sands from the South Sand-head, opposite Walmer Castle, to the north opposite the North Foreland, is nearly ten miles, and the breadth about two. The material of which they are composed is soft, porous, and tenacious. Here millions of property have been swallowed up, and thousands of lives lost. When the water is off, these banks become firm and hard; but the moment the tide begins to cover them they are again soft, and shift to and fro with the waves.

About fifty years since, the Trinity House directed its attention to the practicability of erecting a lighthouse upon these sands, and sent down several experienced engineers; but the design was deemed impracticable, and abandoned. A floating-light, was, however, placed at the back of the North Sand-head.

About the commencement of this year, Mr. Bush, civil engineer, turned his mind to the subject, and, having obtained the sanction and co-operation of government, he caused to be made, at Thorncliffe Iron Works, near Rotherham, the immense base or shaft of the pillar on which the new light is to be placed. This shaft, of cast-iron, and hollow within, is 64 feet in height, and 90 feet in diameter, and nearly 200 feet in circumference. It is divided into three parts for more easy transport. The total altitude of the light will thus be 150 feet, and it is to be surmounted with a cast-iron statute of Queen Victoria, giving it an additional elevation of 40 feet, in all 190. The weight of the lower shaft alone is 120 tons; and it has been for some time at Deal, where two government steamers arrived on Tuesday, from Woolwich, in order to tow it to the North Galloper Sand-head, when Mr. Bush proposes to sink it 30 feet below the sands, on a chalky substratum.

The North Galloper is situated midway between the North and South Sand-head, about twelve miles from the North Foreland, and three from the Gullstream Light.

In this shaft (of which a drawing is now before us) is a cell, or air-tight cone, similar to a diving bell, large enough to hold 100 men, with provisions, store-houses, magazines, &c. This conein 30 feet in diameter, and has two air-pumps, equi-distant from the circumference, one at each side of its centre.

The cassoon is to be fastened down by anchors, when it will sink by the receding of the tide into the sands. When tide is low persons will enter the air-tight cone at bottom, and excavate until they reach the chalk rock, and then to build in with solid masonry till they reach eighteen feet above high-water mark. This base is to support the iron pillar, 80 feet high, with a lantern at the top. It is also, we learn, the intention of the projector to bring an Artesian well through the centre to supply the fleet with water.

The cassoon, we should state, is 30 feet in diameter and 24 in depth, made of plate-iron, perfectly circular, and equal to very great pressure. The water draft afloat is 13 feet. We wish this great and national undertaking the most complete success, and shall watch with much interest its progress to completion.—*European.*

INDIA.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru.)

The Punjaubee excitement seems to be passing away, and it is now much doubted whether the force assembled on the frontier will, after all, move across the Sutlej. It is said that the efforts of Dhyan Singh and Goolab Singh have availed, in a great measure, to allay the mutinous spirit which has so long been rife among the Sikh troops, and that the greater part of these prætorian bands have been prevailed upon to go quickly home "on leave."—This will, doubtless, remove for a time the necessity of British interference; and, as the Government is averse from active measures, it seems more than probable that the hopes of those who had calculated upon a march through the Punjaub at the commencement of the cold season, will be defeated by the adoption of a more feeble line of policy. Sooner or later, however, a British army must be employed in that quarter. The necessity, though delayed, will never be removed altogether, by any fortunate concurrence of events of any measures of diplomacy on our parts.

AFFGHANISTAN.

(From the Bombay Courier, June 29.

We gather from our letters from Cabul and candahar that the unfortunate affair of Major Lynch has set the whole of the Ghilzies agsinstuus; the population are said to have risen in arms to avenge the death of the chief lately killed, and what makes the business worse is, that he is stated to have been one of the firmest of Schah Soojah's allies in that part of the country. Orders are issued for troops to march, and are countermanded the same day; it is however surmised that a regiment of Native Infantry and other troops will leave Cabul immediately on the arrival of Shelton's Brigade, which was expected on the 7th inst. In the meantime the country is in a most disturbed state; the daks are robbed and passengers stopped. Our latest letter from Candahar is to the 24th ult., at which date the right wing and head-quarters of 38th Native infantry with Captain Leeson's Horse and two of the Schah's guns were about to start for Khelat-i-Ghilzie under the command of Colonel Wymer. The force was only warned on the evening of the 22d ult., so we suppose the emergency must be great.

The place, it appears, is in a disaffected state, and cannot be tranquillized by the detachment of the Schah's force that has been doing business there for the last month; the 5th Cavalry and a regiment of the Company's regular Native Infantry are to move upon it, and, after affairs are settled there, to push on to Candahar. We have now in Cabul the following corps:—Abbott's Artillery, New Artillery, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 5th Native Infantry, 35th Native Infantry, 37th Native Infantry, 2d Cavalry, 1st Regiment of Jan Baz, 3rd 4th and 6th Infantry of Schah Soojahs force, Her Majesty's Horse Guards, and Colonel Campbell's Brigade of Infantry.

Defeat of the Ghilzies.—The following reprint of a *Delhi Gazette* extra of the 18th inst. contains some account of the repulse of between three and four thousand Ghilzies, by a small British force under the command of Col. Wymer. The contest appears to have been severe, and the Sepoys, tho' somewhat taken by surprise, are said to have behaved admirably well. 70 of the Ghilzies were left dead on the field, and the number of the wounded is supposed to have been considerable. The loss on the side of the British amounted to only 4 killed and 15 wounded. It does not appear that any of the European officers have suffered in the conflict. There can be no doubt that the affair will have a most beneficial tendency in lowering the hostile spirit of the Ghilzie tribe. No further opposition need be apprehended to the completion of the fort near Khelat-i-Ghilzie, the erection of which appears to have been the principal cause of the late disturbance. The account is as follows:—

"Intimation having been received at Candahar that the force at Khelat-i-Gilzie, consisting of two of the Schah's infantry corps, commanded by Capt's. Macan and Griffin, half of Christie's horse and two guns, was surrounded by 3,000 or 4,000 Ghilzies whom it was deemed politic that Macan, however anxious, should not attempt to attack, Col. Wymer with 400 of our old friends, the 38th, and the remainder of Christie's horse, commanded by Capt. Leeson, and four horse-artillery guns, moved with stores towards the fort; but, when within two or three marches of their destination, the Ghilzies hastened from Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and made for the approaching troops. Captain Macan, 'eager for the fray,' immediately gave chase with a portion of his force, but not coming up with them, nor being able to gain any intelligence of their movements, the Captain, suspecting a feint, and that perhaps the Ghilzies had returned by another route to surprise the garrison, halted for the night. The Ghilzies moved on, and coming upon Col. Wymer's force in the night and in the camp, they, full 3,000 in number, immediately attacked our troops, who had formed in front: rushing down to the Bayonets, they were repulsed, but again and again made the attempt in gallant style. This failing, they tried the flank and turned it, but got well drubbed for their pains: they exhibited a most determined spirit, only exceeded by the truly loyal and gallant behaviour of the Sepoys, who, when solicited by the Ghilzies to give up their charge under promises of reward and protection, replied by charges of musketry, as well as of abuse on all their female relations. Their bravery repulsed every attack, and at length drove the Ghilzies off the field. Next morning 70 of the enemy were found to have fallen; it is impossible to say what the number of wounded may be, as the Gilzies ran every risk in carrying them away, but it is, no doubt, considerable. Col. Wymer's force was too small to pursue them, but it is to be hoped that they may fall in with the wing of the 16th, which left Ghuznee under Colonel Maclaren, who was in daily expectation of being joined by the 5th Light Cavalry. Our disasters were, 38th Native Infantry, one sepoy killed, and ten slightly wounded. Leeson's horse, three killed and five wounded. The Artiliery, a horse or two killed. Total, four killed and fifteen wounded. Macan's party did not even hear the firing, or a much more severe lesson would have been read to the Ghilzies; as it is, the little affair will keep them quiet for a time. Colonel Wymer's coolness and arrangements, when surprised, are said to have been admirable, and both officers and men behaved as gallantly as the Bengal infantry usually do.

Further Particulars from the Delhi Gazette.

Lieutenant J. Waterfield was struck by a spent ball, but did not hurt; and Captain Scott was rushed upon by a Ghilzie who attempted to cut him down; a Sepoy, however, bayoneted him. The Douranies, who have hitherto been at enmity with the Ghilzies, are said to have mingled with them in this affair. Colonel Weymer marched the following morning for Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and came upon Captain Macan, sadly annoyed, of course, that he had had no part in the affair.

SCINDE.

Intelligence to the 28th or May from Upper Scinde has reached us, which may truly be said to be of a dismal and melancholy nature. The insalubrity of the climate is most destructive to the troops, who are suffering dreadfully from the combined influence of sickness and want. It is our painful duty to record the death of Major Liddell, 1st Cavalry, who died at Kotra, a place described as full of pestilence and disease. Major Liddell was well known throughout the Bombay Army. He was an excellent officer and a highly estimable man. A small party of the 6th Native Infantry, occupying an outpost, under Captain Farquhar, have 100 men sick and unfit for duty, together with three European officers. Out of a party of 50 irregular horse there are 42 laid up. The poor camels are dying by scores and dozens, and they seem to be regarded with the greatest apathy and indifference. Lieutenant Ramsay, of the Commissariat, was very ill, and Lieutenant Varden was so bad that small hopes were entertained of his recovery. At Dadur, Kotra, and other places, sickness is raging dreadfully—so much so, that it is painful to behold such a sacrifice of health, strength, and life, made for the preservation of our control over arid sands and barren rocks, and profitless fields, of scanty and stunted produce, over wretched villages, with their lean dogs and famished inhabitants, over miserable forts, over wild irreclaimable tribes and hordes, who delight in the freedom of the hill and the desert, whose chivalry consists in thieving, killing, and burning, and who laughed to scorn the slavery, and toil, and degredation of industrious life. Is Beloochistan going to be to us what the vaunted conquest of Algeris is to the French. If the sword of the Balooches does not inflict us such calamitous losses, as the Moors of Africa have inflicted on the French, then will sickness effect it, if our troops are to be left a prey to its ravages.

Since writing the above we have received the intelligence of Mr. Ross Bell having resigned, he succeeded, it is beleived, by Major Outram, who is to have political charge of Upper and Lower Scinde. We think that Government could not have put its choice upon a better man.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Rabenach, 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Kotra, on the 4th of June. This promotes Lieutenant J. R. P. Willoughby to be Captain, and Ensign C. Maesten to Lieutenant.

The heat of Kotra is fearful and sickness is great.

ADEN.

Accounts from Aden of the 8th inst. state, that the Arabs had stopped the usual supplies of provisions, and had murdered the military interpreter under the guns, as well as five natives, and it was expected they would shortly make another general attack.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Queen's Troops, Madras.—We have before us the casualty returns to her Majesty's troops at Madras during the month of April, and we are glad to notice that during that month there has not been a single death among the officers, and among the non commissioned also the mortality has not been so great as during some of the previous months of this year. There have been 19 deaths, 8 discharges, and 29 invalided.

Major Fitzgerald.—We regret to announce the death of Major John Fitzgerald, of her Majesty's 39th Foot, who died at Kamptee on the 16th inst Major Fitzgerald had 28 years' full pay service.—He landed in the Peninsula in May, 1813, and served there until the end of the war, including the siege of San Sebastian, at the assault of which fortress he was wounded with the forlorn hope, the 31st of Aug. 1813, in storming the heights of Vera, as a volunteer, and was present at the battle of the Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne, Garrise, Orthez, and Toulouse. We conclude that Capt. Wm. Boran Bernard, Commandant of her majesty's depot at Poonamallee, a gallant soldier of 30 years full pay service and upwards, will succeed to the vacant majority in her majesty s 39th Foot.

A salute of 11 guns was fired on Saturday last, announcing the disembarkation of Major General Sir R. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., of the staff of the Bengal army, per Britannia, from Colombo.

Major-General Sir R. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., embarked for Calcutta on board the Britannia, under the usual salute, on Sunday morning. A treasure detachment of the 16th regiment reached the Presidency on Saturday morning. The *Spectator* gives hopes of a grand reform in our Artillery; no less than the substitution of horses for bullocks with all the light field batteries.—*Calcutta Courier, July 6.*

Detachments for her Majesty's 15th Hussars, 39th 50th, and 63d regiments, arrived from England on Thursday, per Princess Royal, under the command of Lieut. H. Keown of the Hussars. The total details consist of three subalterns, one sergeant, 150 rank and file, nine women and eight children all of whom, with the exception of one subaltern and 25 rank and file for her majesty's 50th regiment, disembarked yesterday evening, and marched to Poonamallee. The latter detachment proceeded on to Calcutta in the Princess Royal.—*United S. Gazette.*

CALCUTTA.

Fort Adjutants.—We understand the situations of Fort Adjutant of the fort of either of the Presidencies are not to be in future subject to the provisions of the order of August, 1834, which directs that the staff situations of Brigade Majors, Cantonment, Line, and Fort Adjutants, shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertain.

(From the Bombay Courier of 20th July.)

The Sir Herbert Compton, clipper, which arrived here on the evening of the 15th inst, bringing advices from Macao to the 20th of May last, at which period a barter trade of some extent continued to be transacted, although the chinese dealers generally appear to have been much more reluctant to buy than to sell.

It was expected that the export of tea to Europe would amount during the session to 20,000,000lbs. and of silk to about 2,09 bales. Exchange on England at six months sight 1s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per dollar.

Ships Burned.—By the ship Fazel Currin from Mauritius, the 1st inst., accounts have been received of the David Scott, burden 763 tons, which arrived at that port from Calcutta, on the 19th May last, having taken fire on the 12th ult. by the accidental ignition of some spirits in the spirit room, and, notwithstanding every effort was made to arrest the progress of the flames, was burnt to the water's edge. The portion of her inward cargo remaining on board at the time of this accident, consisting of 6,451 bags of rice, some wheat and grain, and about 1,000 planks were entirely destroyed in the conflagration.

The American ship Republic was also consumed by fire at the same port on the 21st ult., nine days after the previous catastrophe, in consequence of the fermentation, from wet, of a quantity of linseed in the hold of the vessel. The total loss of this latter vessel in all likelihood would have been prevented, had not a panic seized the crew and persons assisting in quenching the flames, in consequence of an unfounded report having prevailed in the early stage of the accident, that the fire had reached some gunpowder and saltpetre said to have been on board.

[From the Boston Mercantile Journal.]

York Ledge.—A east iron beacon has been placed on this dagnerous ledge, after much labor and difficulty, which will resist all the fury of the elements, and be of much service to Eastern coasters. This ledge is almost always covered with water, and to such a depth that it is indicated by breakers only at low water or in severe storms. We learn from the Portsmouth Journal that the workmen have only been able to land and work on the rocks in good weather and low tides, and they were not able to work more than from 10 to 80 minutes, before the tide would drive them off. During this time, even, they were often obliged to work up to the middle in water, with the sea breaking over them.

This beacon is composed of six cast iron hollow pillars each 22½ feet long, 12 inches diameter at the lower end, on which is cast a flance; they are 10 inches in diameter at the top, and are cast in two parts, which are connected together by faucet joints. These pillars or columns, are disposed at the base hexagonal form, and inclined inwardly, so as to meet and rest against each other at the top, thus forming a hexagonal pyramid; within the base thus formed by the feet of the columns, and secured to the rock, is an iron centre plate with sockets, from which radiate six diagonal braces, which are secured in the sockets of the centre plate by hook joints and spear bolt. The tops of the main pillars where they meet, rest against an iron centre block, which gives additional solidity and strength to this part of the structure; over the apex thus formed by the meeting of the columns and centre block, enclosing the whole is an iron tubular cap which rises eight feet above the tops of the pillars, and rests on an iron ring previously placed round them. The upper end of this cylindrical cap is surmounted with an iron ball three and a half feet in diameter, cast in ribs, which are enclosed in an iron ring with the inscription "York Ledge. 1840." The whole structure is well keyed and wedged together. The whole of the exterior is painted black, except the ribs of the ball, which are alternately coloured red and black.

The following are the bearings of various objects from the beacon, viz:

Boon Island Light,	E. ¾ N. about	7 miles.
Whales Back "	W. by S. ½ S.	6 "
White Island (Shoals) Light,	S. by W. ¾ W.	9 "
York Nubble,	N. by E.	3 "
York Harbour,	N. W. by N. ¼ N.	3 "
Western Sisters,	W. S. W.	5 "
East point of Duck Island (Isle of Shoals)	S. ½ W.	7 "

N. B.—S. W. about two miles from the beacon, lies a shoal called the "Triangles," which breaks in a heavy ground swell, and has not more than 4 fathoms at spring tides.

P. S. Vessels falling in with York Ledge in foggy weather, may by sending their boats, read "York Ledge, 1840," as described, and shape their course accordingly.

Co-Partnership.

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

W. P. RANNEY,
H. P. STURDEE.

St. John, October 1, 1841.

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

W. P. RANNEY.

To Servants.

WANTED at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, a Head Waiter, Chamber Maid, Cook, House Maid and Groom; the highest wages will be given, and good characters will be required; the term of the engagement will not be less than six months, and one months notice of leaving.

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, N. B.,
July 23, 1841.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCT. 22, 1841.

We fully expected to have laid before our readers in this impression the contents of the first October Mail, which would probably arrive at Halifax on Sunday or Monday last; but the steamer not having proceeded on her usual route for Windsor, we have been disappointed in those expectations. Indeed it will be always impossible to determine upon the starting of a steamer from this port, or the arrival of the Mails in proper time until a good and sufficient Post-Office line of properly constructed steamers to run daily throughout the year are established for that purpose; and we should think a Legislative grant put in *proper hands*, could not be better appropriated than towards this desirable object.

Release of M'Leod.—The Western Mail of Monday evening brought us news of the conclusion of the trial, and final acquittal of McLeod, on Tuesday afternoon the 12th instant. The Jury were out about half an hour and returned with their verdict of Not Guilty. Particulars of the close of the trial will be found below.

Thus a mean spirited Whig Government, by allowing this trial to proceed, have virtually acknowledged the right of the United States to try and condemn any of the parties who belonged to that valiant band which destroyed the Caroline; and indeed *any* British subject may be placed on his trial for the same thing if witnesses can be found (and the late trial shews there are plenty such.) who will swear that he were one of the gallant crew.—In the mean time, we understand from persons in the United States, that nothing short of a war with Great Britain will satisfy the American people, and as far as they are able, preparations are making in every department to meet that event. The notion that "they have lick'd her twice, and can do it again," and that "England has no right to, and must be swept from the American continent," pervades all classes of the people, and nothing but the sight of the British flag flying in all the seaport towns from Maine to Georgia will undeceive them. Of this we are perfectly satisfied, that there never will be *peace* between the two nations until there is a *war*—in fact the whole American frontier population are now virtually at war with Britain, and as they are the *Sovereigns*, of course they have the right to act.

Captain Thomas Reed, late of the Steamer *Nova Scotia*, was appointed Harbour Master for this Port—by the Common Council, on Monday last. The vacancy was occasioned by the death of Capt. Thomas Robson, who has been a faithful servant, in that situation, for many years past. We know of no person better qualified for this important situation than Capt. Reed; and believe the appointment gives general satisfaction to this community.—Our harbour requires a constant looking after, and the unwearied exertions of an active Harbor Master to prevent the daily encroachments that are made therein, and which may eventually destroy it for commercial purposes. On this account particularly, the appointment is a good one.

The New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society has just added to its stock of the Holy Scriptures, one thousand cheap Bibles and two thousand cheap Testaments.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 15.

ACQUITTAL OF McLEOD.

At a quarter past 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the jury, after an absence from the Court room of thirty minutes, came in with a verdict of *not guilty.* This verdict the public were prepared to expect, from the history of the trial and the character of the evidence which has been laid before them from day to day.

The trial appears to have been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the jurisprudence of the State of New York; to the presiding Judge, and to the counsel for both parties. With the exception of the decision of the Supreme Court, on the hearing upon the *habeas corpus*, which precluded the trial of the question on the ground which the discharge of the prisoner has been demanded by the British government, the proceedings appear to have been conducted in the most unexceptionable manner.

On the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Spencer for the defence, on Monday evening, Mr. Jenkins, on the part of the prosecution, addressed the jury in a speech of three hours' duration, which he closed at nine o'clock. At that late hour the Attorney General, Mr. Hall, began his closing speech, and spoke about an hour, when the court adjourned. On the opening of the Court on Tuesday morning, he resumed his argument, and closed a very able speech at half past 12. The Court then adjourned for an hour.

After the recess, Judge Gridley delivered the case to the jury, with a clear and impartial commentary upon the testimony. The correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal gives a brief sketch of the Judge's charge, which he closes, as well as his narrative of the day's proceedings, as follows:—

The learned judge then concluded his able charge by a few feeling and eloquent remarks addressed to the jury in view of their important duties. He reminded them of their responsibilities and conjured them to give the case, that careful—that impartial and fearless consideration which its importance demanded. To their care he committed the whole case—the People and their rights on the one side and McLeod and his earthly destinies on the other. He prayed the God of Heaven to guide their minds to such a conclusion as should alike subserve the cause of humanity and justice.

The learned Judge occupied nearly two hours in the delivery of his charge. Its whole tendency, though characterized with great impartiality, was decidedly favorable to the Prisoner.

A constable was then sworn, and the Jury retired to deliberate upon the verdict. The Court Room was crowded almost to suffocation during the delivery of the charge. Full two hundred ladies were in attendance, listening to the able and interesting address of the Judge. He is a pleasing and fluent speaker, and has evidently been a popular advocate when a mere member of the bar.

After an absence of 30 minutes, the Jury at half past 4. P. M., returned into Court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. McLeod was immediately discharged and was warmly congratulated by his intimate friends, who have been in attendance since the commencement of the trial. There was no excitement or ill-feeling manifested when the verdict was rendered. It was in perfect accordance with public expectation. I do not believe the slightest attempt to inflict any personal injury upon McLeod will be made. His person is sacred—an American Jury has pronounced him innocent and none will be found so depraved, I am confident, as to injure a hair of his head.

The British Steam Navigation Company are allowed by the Mexican Government to import coal into Vera Cruz and Tampico free of duty, for ten years to come, provided that on the discovery of coal mines in Mexico, the privilege as of right should cease. All states should thus be ready to accomodate each other, when it is for their mutual advantage.

Quebec, October 11th.—H. M. troop ship *Sapphire*, sailed on Saturday last, with invalids from the different Regiments and Corps in this command; among the passengers were Lieut. Colonel, the Hon. James Hope, Lady Mary Hope and family. Lieutenant Colonel Hope is well known in Quebec as having for two years been in command of the "Queen's Volunteers," and in that capacity as well as by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, he was much respected; and as a proof that the officers of the late "Queen's Volunteers" retain the respect due to their late commanding officer, we noticed that he was escorted on board by Major Irvine, and most of the officers of the corps at present in town.—*Gazette.*

PICTOU, October 13.

Fire.—At 8 O'clock on Thursday morning, the new brig Caledonia, Capt. Cohoon, of Halifax, was discovered to be on fire, while lying in this harbour laden with coals and ready for sea. A signal of distress was hoisted, the fire bell in town rang, and the community were immediately on the wharves, eyeing the burning vessel, from which, two or three miles off, smoke was visible rolling over her quarter deck. Boats immediately put off with the Fire Company's buckets, and axes, while the fire engine was shipped in the steamer Albion and quickly taken alongside. By this time the vessel's cable was slipped and she was driven by a strong easterly gale upon the banks of the channel and scuttled, which, with the fire engine, was the means of extinguishing the fire. The fire originated from the chimney in the cabin. Loss estimated at £80—partially insured.

Quebec, Oct. 7.—Captain Boxer, R. N., who when commanding H. M. Frigate *Pique*, has been a frequent visitor in this harbour, arrived last night in the steamer Unicorn. We believe the gallant officer will remain some time in Canada, though we are not exactly aware of the service to which he is to be appointed.—*Mercury.*

Consecration of a Bishop.—The solemn and interesting ceremony of consecrating the Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., as Bishop of Delaware, took place on Tuesday morning the 12th instant, in St. Paul's Chapel, New York. At half past 10 o'clock, the Bishops, twenty in number, habited in their episcopal robes, left the vestry room and proceeded to the chancel. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. S. W. Prestman, of Delaware, assisted by the Rev. H. Crosswell, D. D., of Connecticut, who read the lessons. The communion service was read by the Right Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, Bishop of Pensylvania: the Right Rev. Dr. Chase, Bishop of Illinois, reading the Epistle, and the Right Rev. Dr. Moore, of Virginia, reading the Gospel. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, from 1 Tim. 4. 16: "Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine: continue in them: for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee." The sermon was powerful, eloquent, and convincing. It was severe upon the traditions of the catholics, and was listened to with the greatest interest and attention by every person in the Church. After the sermon, the Bishop elect, vested with his rochet, advanced to the chancel rails, attended by two presbyters, and was presented for consecration by the Bishop of New York and the assistant Bishop of Virginia to the Right Rev. Dr. Griswold, Bishop of Massachusetts, who presided. The testimonials of the Bishop elect were then demanded and read: those from the Diocesan Convention and the House of Bishops by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, their secretary; and those from the house of clerical and lay deputies by the Right Rev. Dr. Mead, secretary of that house. The litany was read by the Bishop of Connecticut: and in the laying on of hands, the Bishops of Virginia, Illinois, Connecticut and Pensylvania united with the presiding Bishop. In the administration of the holy communion all the Bishops present took part.

Perhaps there is no ceremony more interesting, and more truly impressive than the consecration of a Bishop in a Protestant Episcopal Church: it is one of awful importance, and has but to be witnessed to make a lasting impression.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

Public Notice is hereby given, that Edward Arnott Grattan, Esquire, is appointed to be Emigrant Agent for the Province of New Brunswick, at Boston, in the United states.

By order of His Excellency,

WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, 19th October, 1841.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, 14th October, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Court of Enquiry, of which Major G. D. Robinson was President, is dissolved.

Captain William Eagles, of the Saint John Sea Fencibles, is placed on the retired List, with his Rank.

The 1st Battalion Saint John City Militia is in future to be styled "The Saint John City Light Infantry," and to bear this title on their colors and appointments.

1st Battalion York.

Lieutenant Robert Fulton, to be captain, vice Grosvenor, resigned, 14th October, 1841. Ensign Samuel D. M'Pherson, to be Lieutenant, vice Fulton, promoted, 14th October. Thomas R. Barker, Gent., to be Ensign, vice M'Pherson, promoted, 14th October.

Captain James Holbrook and Lieutenant Michael Fisher are permitted to retire with their respective ranks.

2d Battalion Charlotte.

Lieutenant A. J. Wetmore's resignation is accepted.

2d Battalion Kent.

Captain John Bowser, to be Major, 14th October. To be captains—Lieutenant Charles R. Smith, 14th October; Lieutenant Anthony Simpson, vice P. Perrier, 15th October; Lieutenant John M'Millan, 16th.

To be Lieutenants—Michael Harris, vice Smith, promoted, 14th October; James Samuel Long, 15th October; Gideon Smith, vice Atkinson, left the county, 16th October; William Coates, 17th Oct.

To be Ensigns—Angus M'Intosh, vice Harris, promoted, 14th October; James M'

were immediately on the burning vessel, from which, off, smoke was visible rolling. Boats immediately put off ny's buckets, and axes while shipped in the steamer Albion ongside. By this time the ves- ed and she was driven by a pon the banks of the channel with the fire engines was the g the fire. The fire originat- in the cabin. Loss estimated ured.

Captain Boxer, R. N., who M. Frigate *Pique*, has been his harbour, arrived last night rgo. We believe the gallant ome time in Canada, though are of the service to which he *Mercury*.

A Bishop.—The solemn and of consecrating the Rev. Ar- Bishop of Delaware, took rning the 12th instant, in St. York. At half past 10 o'clock, in number, habited in their he vestry room and proceeded ning prayer was read by the n, of Delaware, assisted by l, D. D., of Connecticut, who communion service was read Onderdonk, Bishop of Pen- Rev. Dr. Chase, Bishop of Ill- ttle, and the Right Rev. Dr. ading the Gospel. The ser- the Right Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, 1 Tim. 4. 16: "Take heed o the doctrine: continue in is thou shalt both save thyself ee." The sermon was pow- convincing. It was severe the catholics, and was listen- st interest and attention by Church. After the sermon, ted with his rochet, advanced attended by two presbyters, consecration by the Bishop assistant Bishop of Virginia Griswold, Bishop of Massa- d. The testimonials of the n demanded and read; those onvention and the House of Dr. Wainwright, their secre- the house of clerical and lay Rev. Dr. Mead, secretary of ny was read by the Bishop of the laying on of hands, the linois, Connecticut and Pen- he presiding Bishop. In the oly communion all the Bish-

ceremony more interesting, sive than the consecration of nt Episcopal Church: it is ce, and has but to be witness- pression.

Royal Gazette.]

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Excellency,

WM. F. ODELL.

October, 1841.

ARTERS, Fredericton, 4th October, 1841.

NERAL ORDERS.

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Michael Harris, vice Smith, James Samuel Long, 15th vice Atkinson, left the William Coates, 17th Oct. gus M Intosh, vice Harris, James M'Pherson, 15th

on Carleton.

is permitted to retire with age and length of service. is allowed to retire with his *Command.*

OF SHORE, A. G. M.

ar, Michaelmas, 5th Vic-

William Watts, Broke ge N. Segee, Gents., At- called to the Bar, and ad- Barristers.

Rainsford Wetmore, Ed- and George Connell, stu- the requisite certificates, ed as to their fitness and worn and enrolled Attor-

FROM CANTON.

ain Redmond, which ar- intelligence from Canton one day later than that e bark Florida.

n R. that on quitting the British squadron from ents, standing in "this lected is under the com- ames Gordon Bremmer, ettinger, the new British

led he was informed that nton had received orders

the British factory to be soldier occasionally was ently observing the mo- he large encampment of e walls remained in the ght that shou'd the Brit- they would prove very f Canton.

rred in regard to secur- rican vessels at Canton, not been able to ascer-

e Steam Frigate Fulton.

York papers, that on four pound gun burst Hook, killing two men ng six. The fore part wreck, from the effects e of the gun fell forty king in both starboard e off. Lieut. Strong air, falling on the basa- al injury.

n by Captain Newton, nt.) and all the officers cident which the offi- ers kept the men back, the gun and the men, slow match.—In exa- er, it is only astonish- d, although there was

not a man within thirty feet of the gun on its discharge.

☞The N. Y. Tattler says, that when the accident took place on board the Fulton, experiments were in progress to test the capacity of the gun to carry a 64 pound shot or shell. Ten pounds of powder had been several times tried, and the charge was increased to twelve, with the terrible result, on the sixth fire.

It appears to us that the deck of a steam-frigate is a singular spot on which to test the excellence and strength of Paixhan guns.

War in Embryo.—By a private letter from Washington to a Navy officer in this city, received on Friday, we learn that orders have been issued from the Navy Department to fit out the steam Frigates Mississippi at our Navy Yard, and the Missouri at New York, with all possible despatch; and also to prepare several of the vessels intended for the Home Squadron for sea service at once. The Mississippi, we are told, can be fitted out in a month ready to proceed to sea, with the exception of the large iron shaft which is being manufactured in the place of one lost from a vessel in the East river at New York about two months since. The Missouri will require twice that length of time to complete her. These orders look like doing business in earnest.—*Philadelphia Messenger.*

☞The Steamer *Nova Scotia* arrived from Digby this afternoon, and reports the English Mail arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last. The ship Abeona, from Liverpool to this port, is lost near Digby Gut.

To our Patrons.—The Chronicle has been published for the last five years, and thro' evil report and good report, terminated its fifth volume on the first of September last. Our subscribers are perfectly aware of the current of opposition to which we have been exposed; they are also aware that under great pecuniary loss and in the face of factious adversaries, we have stemmed the tide of the most vindictive and illiberal opposition; that we have suffered both persecution and prosecution, yet still have sustained our position and principles untarnished and unpolluted. These drawbacks on young beginners are an ordeal that few have either means or nerve to endure—We however, under the patronage of the loyal portion of this community, (most of whom are our subscribers,) have weathered the storm, until "the clouds which overcast our house" are now dispelled.

We take this opportunity of returning our most unfeigned thanks to our supporters, and to remind them that it is only by their continuing to pay us promptly that we shall be enabled to continue the course we have hitherto pursued. We therefore again respectfully request, that all accounts made up and rendered to the 1st of May last, may be liquidated with all convenient speed. We would respectfully suggest to those of our patrons who have *never paid us anything since the commencement*, that if it be not convenient for them to pay the full amount of their accounts, that they will at least pay the half, which will remunerate us for the paper used in printing for them, and paid for long since by us One moment's consideration will point out to them the justice of our present application.

Married.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Peter G. Malcolmson, to Miss Esther Abram, both of this city.

On Friday evening, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Edward Gibson, to Miss Mary Cummins.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. J. F. Addison, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Simson of Halifax.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, Mr. Alexander Mitchell, to Miss Sarah Anderson, both of this place.

At Indian Town, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. David Tapley, to Miss Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Dalton, Esq., all of the Parish of Portland.

At Westmorland, on Thursday the 14th instant, by the Rev. John Black, Lestock P. W. Desbrisay, Esq. of Richibucto, to Diana G., youngest daughter of Dr. Rufus Smith.

At Annapolis, N. S. on Thursday morning 7th inst. by the Rev. R. Douglass, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. G. Henderson, of Digby, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Hardwick, Esq.

At Newport, N. S. on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. W. A. Bennett, to Ann, eldest daughter of William Allison, Esq. Also.—on Wednesday, 6th inst. by the same, Mr. Robert W. Allison, to Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Bennett.

At Saint Stephen, on Tuesday the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smithson, Mr. Tobias Delue, of Calais, Maine, to Miss Laura Hannah, of the former place.

Died.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Mr. William Thomas, aged 37 years, leaving a wife and two small children to lament their loss. Funeral from his late residence in Union Street, (near the Golden Ball) on Sunday at 2 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

Suddenly last evening, in sure hope of a happy immortality, Jane, relict of the late Capt. George Matthews, aged 80 years, loved and respected while in life by all who had the privilege of knowing her. Funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock from her late residence in Princess Street, when the friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

On Sunday evening, 17th inst. after a lingering illness of seven months, in confidence of a joyful resurrection to eternal life, Miss Elizabeth Hicks, aged 20 years.

Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Capt. Thomas Robson, aged 74 years, one of the oldest and most respectable Ship Masters, and for many years past Harbor Master of this Port; and much esteemed by all who knew him.

On Monday, after a short illness, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Dunbrack, in the 26th year of her age, leaving a husband and two small children to lament the loss of a kind wife and mother.

Tuesday evening, William, only son of Mr. Richard Wright, aged 3 years and 6 months.

On Thursday, 14th inst. Eliza Dunham, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Dunham, aged 1 year.

On Sunday morning, George, only son of Mr. Benjamin Lowe, aged 1 year and 11 months.

On Wednesday, aged 88 years, Mrs. Dinah Kingsley, (colored woman) well known as an old inhabitant of this city.

In Portland, on Wednesday last, Mr. George Lyle, in the 46th year of his age.

In the Parish of St. Stephen, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Fraser, aged 87 years.—On the 7th, Mr. Aaron Hanson, aged 87 years.—At Milltown, on the 9th, of consumption, Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. D. Smith, aged 17 years.

At Demerara, on the 25th August, Capt. Joseph Strickland, of the brig *Greenock*, of Glasgow, a native of Poole, England, and formerly a Ship Master out of this port.

At St. Thomas, on the 10th Sept. Ensign T. W. Davies, of the 92d Regt. He was on his way from Jamaica to England for the benefit of his health. His remains were interred with the greatest respect, the funeral having been attended by the Governor of the Island, and all the public officers, and most respectable inhabitants; minute guns were fired during the ceremony, and all the vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours half mast.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of Saint John. Arrived, 15th—barque Liverpool, Spence, Liverpool, 35—E. Barlow & sons, merchandise.

Schr. Rose, Cousins, Ellsworth, (Maine)—O. Small, bricks.

16th—ship St. Martins, Vaughan, Newry, 28—Master, ballast.

19th—steamer North America, Mabee, Boston,—James Whitney.

Schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New York,—Thomas & Sandall, assorted cargo.

20th—ship Wakefield, Young, Liverpool, 45—John Hammond, ballast.

Schr. Joy, Gage, Baltimore, 13—H. Gilbert, wheat.

21st—Billow, Bowline, Quebec,—Order, pork and flour.

Abigail, Smith, Halifax,—R. Rankin & Co. molasses and pork.

Brig Mary, Newham, Lancaster, 54—coals.

Schr. Brothers, Larkin, Boston,—assorted cargo.

Brig Martha Bray, Holden, Havana, 26—J. Kirk, assorted cargo.

22d—schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston.

Cleared.

Ship Woodstock, Pines, Liverpool, timber, &c.—James Kirk,—barque Londonderry, Hattrick, Londonderry, timber and deals—T. Wallace: Mary Ann Henry, Potter, Liverpool, deals—Wm. Carvill; Emerald, Leighton, Liverpool, timber, staves and smoked herings—S. Wiggins & son.

Schr. Vigilence, Staples, Bangor, ballast—Master; Mariner Quigley, Boston, iron, &c.—Waterhouse & Troop.

Cleared at New York 12th brig Triumph for this port.—Arrived at Philadelphia 13th Ioma, Field, hence.—Cleared at Boston 15th schrs. James Clark, Beck, and Brothers, Larkin, for this port.

Arrived at Quebec 7th inst. ship Evergreen, Henry, Liverpool. Cleared, 7th, Bellemont, Brown, Liverpool.

Arrived at Sydney, C. B. 27th Sept. Barque Royal William, Driscoll, of this port, 40 days from Belfast 29th, brigantine Planet, Boston, of do., 20 days from Trinidad.

Quebec, October 4—The ship Portland, Robinson, which cleared here, for Liverpool on the 11th Sept., returned to port yesterday, leaky having been ashore at St. Ann.

Schr. Industry, of Halifax, from Argyle, N. S. went ashore near High Land, crew reported to be all lost, with the exception of the captain, vessel not much injured.

Brig Brittannia, Cann, of and for Yarmouth [N. S.] from Jamaica, was towed into Provincetown on the 7th inst. by the schr. Maria. The B. was dismasted in the gale of the 25th ult. on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream; Mr. George M'Near was wounded by the fall of the spars, and died on the 4th inst.

Schr. Governor Francis, of Robbinston, Shaw, master from Eastport, for Baltimore, with plaster and grindstones, went ashore at south wellfleet in the gale of the 4th inst. and immediately went to pieces. Capt. shaw and his three sons were drowned. Mr. John Spates drifted ashore on the bowsprit about midnight. He was nearly unconscious, but gained some pine woods, and there passed the rest of the night.

London, sept. 16.—It was intended to-day to remove the iron Light House intended for the 'Light of all nations,' from Deal to the site chosen on the Goodwin Sands; but when every thing was in readiness, it was found to have sustained some injury, which rendered its removal inexpedient, and it consequently took the ground again near the pier, and filled with water.

On Consignment,

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

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

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

St John, October 22, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—ON HAND AS ABOVE—

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

October 22. J. R.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

SUGAR.—Landing *ex James Hay*, from Demerara: 20 hhds. SUGAR: for sale low by October 22. Sancton & Crookshank.

Toys, Perfumery, Fishing Tackle,

Per ship *British Queen*, from London:

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of TOYS of every description, Rowlands genuine Macassar Oil, Odonto tooth Powder superior Tooth Brushes, and Kalydor for beautifying the Complexion, Rigge's Military shaving Soaps, Fancy washing Soaps; Hair, Nail and Shaving Brushes, superior Razors & Razor Straps, Ambrosial shaving Cream, Blackthorn, Hazel Holly, Oak & Ash walking Sticks, Fishing Rods, Hooks and Lines, Flies, Dram Bottles and Fishing Stools; Fifes, Flutes, Triangles and Violins, Roman Violin and Violincello Strings.

☞*Toys at Wholesale or Retail.*

October 22. W. MAJOR.

Turning Lathes.

THE subscriber offers for sale two TURNING LATHES, suitable for mechanics or amateurs. JAMES G. MELICK.

15th October.

GENEVA.

40 HHDS. best SCHIEDAM, 5 p. c. o. p. Landing ex British Queen from London, for sale by

15th Oct. W. H. STREET.

TO BE LET, *until the 1st May next:*

THE DWELLING HOUSE, in St. James' street, now occupied by the subscriber. Possession may be had immediately.

Oct. 15. GEORGE WHEELER.

Schooners Wanted Immediately.

A SCHOONER to carry a load of Coals to Boston, of about 50 or 60 chaldrons.

Also, one to carry a load of 40 or 50 chaldrons coals to St. Stephens. Apply to

8th Oct. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Saint John Society Library.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the Saint John Society Library, will be held at the Library Room on Monday the 1st day of November next. JAMES W. PETERS, *Sec'y.*

October 22d

TEA AND CANVASS.

On Consignment, landing this day ex schr. *Ion*, Kelly, master, from Halifax;

25 CHESTS very superior Congou TEA, 50 Bolts CANVASS, No. 1 to 4.

For sale cheap by

Oct. 22. JAMES MALCOLM.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale the following Articles on reasonable terms, viz:

100 BBLS. Gibb'd Herrings; 100 Fish Barrels; 10 hogsheads Molasses; 15 do. Bright Sugar; 50 chaldrons Grand Lake Coals; 3000 bushels SALT; 100 barrels Wheat and Rye Flour; 100 barrels Corn Meal; 25 cords Lathwood.

22d Oct. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Medicines for Salt Rheum, Coughs, &c &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a small supply of Drummond's *Salt Rheum Ointment*, the most effectual remedy known for cutaneous eruptions of every kind.

Landon's German *Cough Pills*, suitable for both recent and Chronic Coughs.

Solomon's Chamomile Pills, for Indigestion, weak and delicate constitutions.

Dr. Mavin's Worm Powders—highly recommended, being mild and certain in her operations.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS; Roach and Bed Bug Poison—a sure riddance.

For sale at the store, late "Circulating Library," Germain street.

October 22. J. ELLIOTT.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Just received per 'British Queen' from London:—

L. E. L. Poetical Works, Francesca Carrara; Master Humphrey's Clock; Jack Sheppard; Tower of London; Charles O'Malley; Michael Armstrong; Sam Slick; Oliver Twist; Marryat's Poor Jack; Harry Lorriquor; Pickwick Papers; Lover's Legends; T. Moore's Works, Do. Melodies; Laconics; Literary Men of Italy; Junius's Letters; Engines of War; Classical Works, &c. Knowles' Dictionary; Jackson's and Morrison's Book Keeping; Landman's Gazateer; Goldsmith's Geography; Do. England; do. Rome; do. Greece; Ferguson's Interest; Carter's Discount; Gray's Geography and Atlas; Philips' Million of Facts; Terms of Commerce; Kater's and Whewell's Mechanics; Norie's Navigation; Lennie's Grammar and Key; Clarke's Heraldry; Book of Cypher's; Macculloch's Commercial Dictionary.

Choice assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books, Church Service, Lessons, &c. &c.

Pott, Foolscap, and Letter Papers; Merchant's Account Books and Paper; Log Books; Slates and slate Pencils; swan Quills, Common Ditto; Choice lot Mordan's Oblique Pens; 150 Gross Gillott's and assorted steel Pens, Blotting Paper and Cases; Portfolios; Oil'd Paper; Damping and Drying Paper; Brushes and Machines for Copying; Letter Springs; Parchment; Wafers, Wax, *No Plus Ultra Desks*; Inksands; Backgammon Boards and Chess Men; Illustrations of Waverly; Scraps, &c. &c.; Arnold's unequalled Writing Fluid; copying Ink; Japan, Red and Blue Do.; Printing Ink, &c. &c. Offered for sale at low rates, first door south of the Market square.

October 15. D. M'MILLAN.

October 15th, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

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

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

Sheet Iron, Tin Plates,

Swedes Iron, Pork, Linen, Threads, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex ship "Brothers":

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

Also—On Consignment:

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

October 15. WM. CARVILL.

Just Published,

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUAL;

A compilation of Forms and Information, designed for the use of Justices of the Peace, Merchants, Mechanics, &c. Price 10s. For sale at the different Book stores in the city. 24th sept.

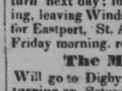
☞Notice.

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

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

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

SAXE GOTHA.



THIS new and beautiful finished steamer, with a powerful Engine for her tonnage, commanded by Capt. Daniel Vaughan, will leave for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning, and return next day; for Windsor every Tuesday evening, leaving Windsor at high water on Wednesday; for Eastport, St. Andrews and St. Stephens every Friday morning, returning on Saturday.

The Maid of the Mist,

Will go to Digby and Annapolis on Fridays, returning on Saturdays, and will go to Westmorland on Saturday afternoons, leaving Westmorland on her return on Mondays. She will go to Sackville and Aulac the first trip, remaining over Sundays at the latter place. This arrangement commencing next week. JAMES WHITNEY.

17th sept.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals:

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

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

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

St. John, October 15, 1841.

CANDLES.—80 Boxes London Mould Candles, 6's, wax wicks, in 60 and 30 lb. Boxes; 30 Boxes Dipt Candles, and a small quantity very superior Starch. For sale by

Oct. 1. Sancton & Crookshank.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st October. JOHN J. HOGAN.

FALL GOODS.

Received ex Emerald, and Elizabeth Rowell:

5 CASKS Refined SUGAR;
2 bales Linen Thread; 1 do. Shawls;
2 bales Grey and White Cottons;
2 ditto Red and White Flannels; 2 do. Blankets,
1 ditto striped Shirtings; 2 do. col'd Counterpanes,
1 case Jaconetts, &c. &c.

Also, A few bales CURLED HAIR, which will be sold very low by L. H. DEVEBER,

1st Oct. *Market square.*

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

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

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist*,
Corner of North Market Wharf and
June 11. Dock-street.

W. H. Street,

Offers for sale at lowest rates, to close several accounts,

100 CANS best quality Green Paint;
100 Kegs first and second quality London White Lead;
4 puns. Demerara RUM; 10 cases GENEVA;
6 octaves choice sherry WINE; 2 bags Corks;
6 hogsheads, 8 quarter-casks Sicily Madeira;
8 hhds. 15 qr. casks Brandy. *10th sept.*

Coals, Coal Tar, and Salt.

Daily expected by the ship Mozambique:

300 TONS Liverpool Coals; 100 barrels Coal Tar; 100 Packages British Manufactured Goods, (all staple.)

Also by the Andover: 200 Tons best Orrel Coals, 200 Tons Liverpool Salt.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates for approved payment.

17th sept. 6w JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
sept 10 *General Agent.*

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

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

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

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

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

For Sale at nearly all Shops, and at Saint John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. T. Walker & Son, and others.

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

Liver Complaints.

AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

Dr. Lin's

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O'LIN.

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

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

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

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

JAMES MALCOLM,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, &c.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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

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

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

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

St. John, 25th June, 1841.

Arrack & Old Jamaica.

The subscriber has just received, ex *Oromocto*, from Glasgow—

2 PUNS. old Batavia Arrack; 1 pun. superior old Jamaica Rum. For sale by

June 25. W. H. STREET.

Pork, Beef and Flour.

The subscribers offer for sale *at lowest rates*, for approved paper, the cargo now landing ex schr. *Hereford*, from Quebec, viz:

285 BBLS. Canada Mess, Prime mess, and Prime PORK;
40 " " " BEEF;
120 " " Fine and superfine FLOUR.
[all of superior quality.]

July 30. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

☞NOTICE.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to convey Passengers to the following places, and receive the amount here for the whole distance, viz. New-York, Utica, Syracuse, Montezuma, Rochester, Buffalo, Akion, Huron, Detroit, Trenton, Newark, Lancaster, Portsmouth, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleaveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and a number of other places on the Erie canal route, and on the borders of Upper Canada.

July 2. JAMES WHITNEY.

By Authority of Letters Patent.

INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

BRYANT AND JAMES.

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

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

Ex 'Banner' from Boston:

TIERCES RICE, Bags Java Coffee, Pails, Brooms, Filberts, Walnuts, Cigars, &c. &c. for sale cheap at the TEA WAREHOUSE, Prince Wm. street, by July 9. JAS. MALCOLM.

Landing, ex schooner Minetty, from Halifax:—

8 BAGS SALTPETRE, 3 bags CASSIA, 4 chests INDIGO, 20 bags GINGER, 3 boxes NUTMEGS, 3 boxes CLOVES, 2 bales of WOOL,—which will be sold very low for prompt payment by

July 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Bright Matanzas Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c.

Landing ex schooner Hope, from Halifax:

20 HHDS. Bright Sugar; 20 chests superior Congou Tea, *warranted of a very superior quality.*

Ex schooner *Banner*, from Boston—20 cases old Java Coffee, 20 boxes Raisins.

Ex *Agnes and Ann*, from Greenock—14 hogsheads Refined Sugar.

The above having been purchased with *Cash*, are offered for sale very cheap for cash or approved paper, at the Tea Warehouse, by

Aug 6. JAMES MALCOLM.

OATMEAL.—Just received by the subscribers, 20 Bbls. OATMEAL, first quality.

August 13. CRANE & M'GRATH.

IRON PUMPS.—For sale by the subscribers: 2 Iron Pumps, 20 ft. long; 10 tons best OAKUM.

August 13. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Pork, beef, & Flour.

The Subscribers have received per schr. Esperance from Quebec:

22 BARRELS Mess PORK; 30 do. Prime Mess ditto; 100 do. Prime ditto; 10 do. Prime BEEF, 40 do. Cargo BEEF; 50 do. Fine FLOUR,

Which they offer for sale on their usual low terms for approved payment.

July 23. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Bright DEALS and BATTENS.

For Sale in Shipping order:

500 M. SUPERFICIAL Feet 11 inch DEALS; 100 M. do. 2½ do. Battens; 100 M. do. 3 inch Battens.—Apply to

June 18. W. CARVILL.

The Subscriber

Offers his Stock of GOODS cheap for prompt payment:

250,000 Feet White Pine Boards and PLANK for shipping;
100,000 feet seasoned Pine Boards and Plank;
50,000 feet half inch BOARDS;
200:000 feet spruce Boards and Plank;
250,000 LATHS; 100,000 Scantling;
150,000 Cedar Shingles: 200 M. Pine, spruce do.
20 Cords Lathwood; 7,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT; 300 Chaldrons Pemberton COALS; 100 chaldrons Grand Lake Coals; 15 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 1 Hhd. Loaf Sugar; 3 Hhds. Molasses; 50 Bbls. superfine FLOUR; 300 bbls. Rye Flour; 150 bbls. Corn Meal; 175 Bags CORN; 25 Bbls. PORK; 20 Bbls. Herrings; 100 M. feet Bright DEALS; 1,000 Ash Staves; 10 Tons HAY; 4 Chests TEA; 30 Boxes SOAP; 150 Boxes smoked Herrings; 20 Bbls. TAR.

13th August. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

DEALS.—A few Cargoes of bright Spruce and Pine DEALS—ready for shipment at the Caledonia and Portland Steam Mills, for sale by

August 6. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

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

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

Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.; Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S.; Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S. Members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and many other highly distinguished members of the medical profession, by whom it is deemed the only Specific for the cure of those diseases to which it is more immediately applicable.

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

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

The most delicate persons may take it with perfect safety.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, London.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

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

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

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

"New-street, April 13, 1835."

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

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

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "ALEXANDER TWEEDIE."

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

Agent for New Brunswick.

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist & Druggist.*

St. John, June 18.

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

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

Greatly improved in purity and condensation.

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

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

Your's respectfully, J. T. CONQUEST.

Finsbury-square, July 18, 1839.

"Mr. Dinneford, 172, Bond street."

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

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

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

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

Chemist & Druggist.

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

For Sale,

20,000 Shipping SHINGLES, Pine and Cedar, 20,000 LATHS, 50 Cords LATHWOOD,

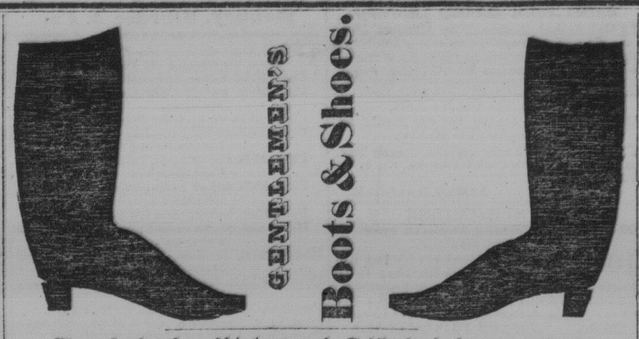
A few thousand Boards; a lot of Scantling, on the premises in Nelson street.

April 30. JAMES LOCKWOOD & Co.

Per Sophia, from London:

24 HHDS. Pale HOLLANDS; 10 Tons best London OAKUM: 12 casks WHITING; Casks of London Boiled OIL; casks of Raw ditto; London LEAD in kegs of 28 & 56 lbs. each.

May 28. JOHN ROBERTSON.



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

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

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

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

1st July, 1841. DAVID PATERSON

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

H. JACKSON.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

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

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.

March 26, 1841.

☞Notice.

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

St. John, May 5, 1841.

☞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.

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.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Just received, per ANDOVER—

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

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

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

New Establishment.

Register and General Intelligence Office.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has opened an office of the above description, at the corner of Germain and Princess streets, lately occupied as a Post Office. The object of which will be to receive and impart information on the various matters of life: but it will principally be devoted to the use of persons of every capacity, in search of employment, who may at all times procure a situation by applying at the above place, and by producing satisfactory testimonials.

The inhabitants of St. John and the Public at large, will also find it of great advantage to engage their servants from the above office, as they will be supplied at the shortest notice, and may rely on the good conduct of those recommended, as the strictest enquiry will be made by the proprietor before the name of the applicant will be registered.

May 21. A. GILLESPIE.

Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber, at his store Robertson's Wharf, (formerly called Donaldson's Wharf:)

10 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 50 Cans do. do. from 2 to 5 gal. each;
3 Tons No. 1. London WHITE LEAD;
1 " do. Hull do.
1 " Black Paint
½ " Yellow
1½ " Putty in 7, 14, 21 and 28 lb. bladders,
8,000 faths. short linked proved Chain, for cutting, from ¼ to 1½ inch:
16 Kedge ANCHORS, from 3-4 to 5 cwt.
28 Rolls sheet Lead, from 2½ to 10 lb. pr. foot;
12 Doz. Ships Scrapers; 10 do. do. Mops;
12 " Log Glasses, 14 and 28 seconds;
1 " 1-2 Hour do.; 1 doz. 1 hour do.;
6 " Log Slates; 3 do. Patent Binnacle Lamps;
20 " Ground Paint Brushes, ass'd sizes,
10 " Long Handle Tar Brushes; 6 do. short do.
8 " White Wash Brushes;
12 " Deck and Paint Scrubbers;
5 " Chamber, do.; 5 Bannister, do.;
200 Coils Marline, Houseline, Amberline, and Spun Yarn;
3 Dozen Water Laid Deepsea Lines;
10 " " Hand Lines;
15 " Log Lines; 5 do. 15 and 18 thr. st. Peter Cod Lines; 60 do. Seaming & Roping Twine;
25 " Bed Cords; 20 do. Whity Brown Linen Thread, No. 16 and 18;
3 Cases ships Compasses, from 8 to 11 inch;
2 " superfine Ensigns and Union Jacks, from 2 to 9 yards; 30 pieces superfine Bunting, assorted colors; 1 Bale Osnaburgs.

—ON HAND—

26 Bbls. Pale Seal OIL; 40 do. Coal TAR;
54 do. American Tar; 55 Kegs fine Rose Nails from 6dy. to 24dy.; 24 Gin Wheels, ass'd sizes;
15 dozen round and square Md. Ballast Shovels;
20 doz. Deck Lights, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch; 1 Bale Thrumbs; 1 Bale Lamp Wick: 20 Bags Round Pease; 30 doz. Thomson's Screw Augers, assorted sizes; 8,000 feet Ash Oars, 5,000 feet Spruce—finished.

WM. ROBERTSON.

St. John, June 18, 1841.

BONNETS, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

ALSO—AT CARLETON.

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

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

July 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

1 CHAIN, 100 fathoms, 1⅛ inch chain,
1 do 90 do 1⅛ do
1 Chain 120 do 1⅛ do
1 Ditto 105 do 1⅛ do
1 Ditto 90 do 1⅛ do
2 Chains, 75 do ea 1⅛ do
2 Ditto 75 do 1 1-16 do
4 Ditto 90 & 75 do 1 do
2 Ditto 75 do 15-16 do
3 Ditto 60 & 75 do ⅞ do
3 Ditto 60 & 75 do 13-16 do
3 Ditto 50 & 60 do ¾ do
6 Ditto 45 & 60 do 11-16 do
4 Ditto 45 & 60 do ⅝ do
3 Ditto 45 & 60 do 9-16 do } short link.
4 Ditto 45 & 60 do ½ do
4 Ditto 45 & 60 do 7-16 do
20 Chains assorted ⅜ and ¼ inches in lengths to suit purchasers.
Anchors, from 1 cwt. by 25 cwt.
Kedge Anchors 1¼ to 4½ cwt.
1 Doz. Grappling IRONS.

Stationery, Carpetings, Gunpowder, Earthenware, &c.

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

Soap and Window Glass.

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

For sale low if applied for immediately.

Cordage, Canvas, Maraline, and Spunyarn.

600 Coils CORDAGE, from 1½ in. to 8in. Shrouding, with Spunyarn, Maraline and Houseline,
80 Coils Manilla ROPE, 2 to 4 inches,
300 Bolts of Gourock, Muirs, Martin & Co., and other CANVAS.

Bar & Bolt Iron. Copper. Castings.

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

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY

JOHN ROBERTSON.

PALMETTO BRAID.—The subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, a small consignment of PALMETTO BRAID.

July 16. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Freeman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co.'s celebrated LONDON STOUT.

THE subscriber has received from the above eminent house, a shipment of Bottled DOUBLE STOUT, in fine condition, which he offers for sale at an unusual low price.

July 2. W. P. RANNEY.

FLOUR.—75 barrels and 50 half barrels Genessee superfine FLOUR, put up expressly for family use. For sale by

June 25. W. H. STREET.

HORATIO NELSON HICKS LUGRIN, Attorney and Barrister at Law, has removed his Office to Rooms in his Building, situate at the corner of Brussels street and Adelaide Row.

25th June, 1841.

RUM, SUGAR, &c.

JUST received and for sale at lowest market prices: 20 Puns. Fine flavored RUM, of extra strength; 15 Hhds. choice Porto Rico SUGAR, 5 Brls. Rum Colouring by

W. H. STREET.

Sept. 10—2t.

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, Saint John; John Cook, Carleton; James F. Gale, Fredericton; George Burnet, Norton; Baxter