THE Weekly Chronicle

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

March.	R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.
13 Saturday,	6 10 5 50	0 11	3 56
14 Sunday,	6 8 5 52	1 13	4 59
15 Monday,	6 7 5 53	2 6	6 7
16 Tuesday,	6 5 5 55	2 50	7 28
17 Wednesday,	6 4 5 56	3 29	8 34
18 Thursday,	6 3 5 57	4 0	9 23
19 Friday,	6 2 5 58	4 24	10 7

Last Quarter, 14th, 9h 14m. evening.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞*NOTICE.*☜

THE Business heretofore conducted by John Alexander and James Alexander, Junior, under the Firm of John & James Alexander, will in future be conducted by the subscriber in his own name. JOHN ALEXANDER.

St. John, January 1, 1841.

☞*NOTICE.*☜

THE Business heretofore conducted by James Alexander, Junior, John Alexander, and John H. Barry, under the Firm of Alexanders, Barry & Co., will in future be carried on by the subscribers under the Firm of Alexander, Barry & Co.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

St. John, January 1, 1841.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL BRUNDAGE, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*

Carleton, 30th April. 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Branch is now prepared to grant Bills at three days sight for any sum not less than Five Pounds Sterling, on the different Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, viz:

Dublin,	Coleraine,	Ballymena,
Cork,	Kilkenny,	Omagh,
Limerick,	Ballina,	Dungannon,
Clonmel,	Tralee,	Bandon,
Londonderry,	Youghal,	Lanis,
Sligo,	Enniskillen,	Ballyshannon,
Wexford,	Monaghan,	Strabane,
Belfast,	Banbridge,	Dungarvon,
Waterford,	Parsonstown,	Mallow,
Galway,	Downpatrick,	Moneymore,
Armagh,	Cavan,	Castehill,
Athlone,	Lurgan,	Kilrush,
		Skibbereen.

A. SMITHERS,
Saint John, 1st Dec. 1840. *Manager*

FOR
Public Accommodation.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he intends running a commodious SLED, regularly once a week between St. John and Fredericton, immediately after the close of the River, for the conveyance of Freight of all kinds, and will be happy to attend to the commands of Merchants and others who may require Goods and Baggage conveyed between those places.

The strictest care will be taken of articles entrusted to him, and punctuality and despatch may be relied on—Charges moderate.

Nov. 27th, 1840. W. H. WILLIAMS.

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.

Miscellany.

PREVAILING WINDS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The two prevalent winds are the north-west and the south-east; the first generally blowing during the winter months, which are May and September, and the latter the rest of the year. The south-east wind is a perfect killer when it sets in, like the furious sirocco of the desert, bringing along with it an immense cloud of flying sand, heated by the sun to an intolerable intensity; blistering, blinding, and suffocating the hapless traveller. I had once experience of one of these winds, and groped my way home with my eyes swollen and inflamed. The heat of the summer is not so oppressive as one might be inclined to imagine; it is not of that relaxing kind which we have in India. The time, however, of my visit being the autumn, vegetation was parched and shrivelled; the earth heated and gasping for moisture from the power of a burning sun, the reflected rays of which, from the white houses and sandy streets, rendered walking an exercise that was in the noontide seldom indulged in. Morning, therefore, is the time of business, and their market is over at five a.m. I frequently rose with a view of being in time for the bustle, but my bed and myself were such good friends, that I was generally "first after *all*." You may sit at your window the whole middle part of the day, and see no one except a solitary soldier, Hottentot, or slave, wending slowly along to their respective destinations.—*Leigh's Voyages and Travels.*

IODINE.—I may here add, that I have also detected slight traces of iodine in the coarse sea-salt of the Mediterranean, and which, therefore, I have been in the habit of recommending for use in families, and more especially in nurseries, in preference to refined salt. It is not improbable that the apparent increase of scrofulous and consumptive disease in recent times may be connected with the over refinement of salt,—that is, carried so far as to deprive it of its iodine principle, which seems intended by provident nature as a corrective of certain injurious causes productive of a terrible class of diseases. This view is confirmed by the remarkable difference in point of health in the population of certain mountainous districts of South America, as described by M. Boussingault in the 54th volume of the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," in some of which salt containing a very small proportion of iodine is used, and in others, salt entirely destitute of iodine. As regards the public health and happiness of families, the subject is of the first importance, and deserving of minute and thorough inquiry. Tubercular phthisis now carries off about one-fourth of all who die in our own country,—the most interesting, and loved, and valued; hardly sparing a family. Its cure, when formed, is almost hopeless; its prevention is full of hope, and to this all our care should be given.—*Life and Works of Sir H. Davy.*

Addressed to a LITTLE *but a very* HANDSOME *Lady.*

Where anything abounds we find
That nobody will have it;
But when there's *little* of the kind,
Then all the people crave it.

If wives are evils, as 'tis known,
And frequently confess'd,
The man who's wise will surely own
A *little* one is best.

The God of Love's a little wight,
But beautiful as thought:
Thou too art little—fair as light,
And every thing—in *short*.

O, happy fair! I think thee so,
For mark the poet's song:
"Man wants but *little* here below,
Nor wants that *little* long."

CHIFNEY AND ROBINSON.

First in practice and in skill amongst the jockey's of the present day stand the names of the famous rivals, Samuel Chifney and James Robinson, each remarkable for his peculiar style of riding, and for the success which he has gained in many a well-contested race. It has been well observed of these crack riders that Chifney's style is that of the Kean school; Robinson's that of Kemble's: the former is frequently correct, always brilliant; the latter often striking, ever finished. A celebrated sporting character has thus facetiously expressed his opinion of the comparative merits of these 'first rate performers' over a race course. 'As to Jem Robinson, his talent is not to be questioned; he will ride through a churchdoor, however awkward and refractory the animal may be on which he is mounted; but as to Sam Chifney, only let him get tight hold of his horse's head, and *he'll rush slap through the keyhole*. The distinguishing feature of Chifney's style is the manner in which he 'waits' until he thinks the time of action has arrived, which he calculates to a nicety, when the quiet but rapid manner in which he steals up to his horses, and then the terrific rush, so entirely his own, with which he finishes his race, excite the admiration and surprise of the spectators. Even Robinson yields to him when it comes to a close contest between them, as in the celebrated match between Priam and Lucetta, which presented a specimen of finished jockeyship, such as has been seldom witnessed. In this famous race Robinson (on Lucetta) led, Chifney lying in his wake. If the former tried a look over his left shoulder, to ascertain how his opponent was running, the latter was bent to the off side, so as to be out of sight. The race was run in this manner from end to end, nor could Robinson ever get a view of his wiley adversary until he came up and passed him to win. Among the numerous instances in which Chifney's riding may be said to have been beyond all praise, we may mention the following:—the race in which Anticipation won the King's Plate at the Newmarket October Meeting in 1816; that of Wings for the Oaks in 1825; and Merchant in the Second October Meeting in 1827. Chifney has now almost entirely left off riding. Such is the high opinion generally entertained of Robinson's riding, that he is said at Newmarket to be half a stone better than any other jockey. His style of riding is one of finished elegance; and although his usual method of bringing a horse through a race is disnaguished for gentleness, never punishing a horse except he sees it absolutely necessary, yet when occasion requires, no rider can be more resolute, or administer punishment with more accomplished severity. Many of our readers will no doubt remember an instance of this, which occurred in 1836, when he rode Bay Middleton for the Two Thousand Guineas' Stakes.—Whether in obedience to orders, or from his own mistake, he had led the race too fine; but when, finding his position, he set to with his horse, and brought him successfully through a terrific struggle, by the most skilful, but desperate punishment.—Robinson's brother jockeys are well aware of his superiority, and even the best of them, with the exception of Chifney, fear to encounter this all-accomplished rider, when opposed to him in a "near thing," as appears in the two following instances, when his opponent was Wm. Scott, the well known northern jockey, himself a first-rate working man. The first of these was after the dead heat between Caudland and the Colonel for the Derby in 1828, when, while Robinson and Scott were preparing for the deciding heat, it was remarked by more than one observer, that the latter appeared nervous, almost to agitation, as in despair of succeeding against his great rival, in what could not fail to prove a close contest; and the event proved that his fears were not without reason. The next case was at the final struggle for the Great Portland Handicap in 1836, when Scott, who had made sure of the race upon Birdlime, suddenly found that Sheet Anchor was being brought up by his dreaded rival: and certainly he did not evince his usual presence of mind and skill on the emergency. It is, however, no shame to this excellent rider to have been outmanœuvred by so great an opponent. Robinson may be said with truth to have deserved the great success which has never failed to attend him by his uniform good conduct. It is said that in 1824 this fortunate rider told several friends that he would win the Derby on Cedric, the Oaks on Cobweb, and be married in the same week; and he accomplished all three undertakings. In 1827 he rode the winner of the Derby and St. Leger, and received a present of one thousand pounds for winning the latter, and this too from a gentleman whom he had never seen before.—*History of the British Turf.*

From the Washington Globe.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory, with the introductory remarks by the proposer, are given below. The measure is one fraught with great importance, and does honour to the forecast of the public-spirited Representative from Missouri. While Great Britain is encroaching on our Northern frontier—is seeking to obtain a new and commanding position and influence in the West Indies, to subject our whole Southern coast and the commerce of the valley of the Mississippi—and is at the same time extending its occupation and authority over the vast territory in our rear, which gives a point of control over the trade of the ocean of the Northwest, as well as the interior trade with the Indians, it is certainly proper that our National Legislature should make some demonstration of its intention to assert the rights of the country against the far-reaching power which seems resolved to occupy every spot on the globe necessary to secure for it an universal commercial dominion.

REMARKS OF Mr. LINN, of MISSOURI.

In Senate, January 8, 1841.—On asking leave, in pursuance to previous notice, to introduce a bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon, and for extending certain portions of the laws of the United States over the same—

Mr. LINN said, that when this bill was before the Senate for discussion during the last and preceding session of Congress, his political friends, as well as opponents, earnestly pressed him to forbear urging the subject to a final vote, as it might prove embarrassing, at that time, in the settlement of the long pending and important question of the Northeast boundary. This was not at the time satisfactory, nor was he convinced of the necessity of delay, but he had reluctantly yielded to the advice and opinions of gentlemen of undoubted patriotism, and of great experience in public affairs. His own opinion then was, and is now, that it is better for the people of this country to have all the causes of dispute between us and Great Britain brought into a small compass, present them for settlement at one and the same time, and have them promptly decided, one way or the other. Past experience, he thought, had most conclusively proved that the United States could gain nothing by delay. Our opponents will strengthen their claims by indecision and apathy on our part. But he never expected to see these boundary questions amicably arranged. The past history of the English Government afforded him conclusive evidence on this subject. *He believed sincerely, that every member of the Senate then present would be numbered with the dead, before Great Britain would consent to let go her hold upon a portion of the State of Maine, by an amicable arrangement, unless she finally decided upon surrendering her Canadian possessions.* If his memory served him correctly, England, pending the negotiations at Ghent, was willing and anxious to purchase the country now in dispute. He did not mean to say there had been a formal offer made, but, finding that such an offer would have been indignantly repelled, they had, step by step, made territorial encroachments, until she now presented to the world a claim of great importance, much strengthened by time, where at first she had nothing more than the mere shadow of a claim. Yes, sir, less than a shadow. The history of the past, in this matter, will be the history of the future. Under cover of the incorporated Hudson Bay Company, the English had extended their possessions, step by step, from the confines of their Canadian Provinces, to the borders of Upper California. Under pretext of an early discovery of the Northwest coast by Sir Francis Drake, in the year 1578, and '80, and of the discovery of the extreme northern branch of the Columbia river, in 1806, and many other pretended discoveries, not necessary now to mention, they laid claim to the Territory of Oregon.

He said he recently received a letter from that quarter, in which it was stated that the Hudson Bay Company was introducing emigrants from England by the way of Cape Horn, and establishing them on farms; that they had erected saw mills, and carried on a brisk trade in lumber with the Sandwich and other Islands; that they had erected seven forts, under the name of "trading posts," and were rapidly extending their trade, and influence over the Indians, almost to the exclusion of the American citizens, and traders on both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

By the treaties of 1818 and 1827, the title to the Territory of Oregon was to be considered in abeyance, and joint occupation agreed upon. This delay has been like the Maine boundary. They have profited by our supineness, and they will continue to do so, unless we arouse from the lethargy in which we have sunk. By an act of Parliament, passed in the year 1820 or '21, a portion of the criminal law of England had been extended over the Territory of Oregon, and over the vast regions east of the Rocky Mountains, up to the very confines of the States of Missouri and Arkansas. Now, Mr. President, if we have a just title to the country in dispute, it should not be abandoned to any power upon earth, nor ought we to sleep any longer upon our claims. He thought we should at least move *pari passu* with our adversaries. He said he was prepared to go into the discussion of the whole question involved, at the proper time. He had been censured in letters received from gentlemen residing in all parts of the Union, for not having pressed his bill to a final decision, which delay was caused by the opinion of others that it might be considered as a new element of discord pending the settlement of the Northeastern boundary. He said that justice to the country at large and to his own constituents, would not permit him any longer to postpone some definite action in regard to this subject. He would not occupy the time further of the Senate at present, but should the Senate grant leave for the introduction of the bill, he would embrace the opportunity, when it came up for consideration, to submit his views at large.

Leave being granted, the bill was introduced, read a first and second time, and referred to a select committee of Messrs. Linn, Walker, Pierce, Preston, and Sevier.

The following is the Bill reported by them:

A BILL to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon, and for extending certain portions of the laws of the United States over the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of the United States to the Territory of Oregon is certain, and will not be abandoned.

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to take immediate measures to have the boundaries of the United States on the Pacific frontier ascertained and fixed, and in the mean time to take such measures as may be necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens residing or trading in the Territory of Oregon.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required to cause to be erected, at suitable places and distances, a line of military posts from Fort Leavenworth to the Rocky Mountains, for the better protection and encouragement of the Indian trade, and for the preservation of peace between the whites and the Indians.

That as soon as the boundaries of the Oregon Territory are indisputably determined, one thousand acres of land shall be granted to every white male inhabitant of said Territory, of the age of eighteen years and upwards who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, or to his heir or heirs at law, if such there be.

That the President is hereby authorized and required to appoint an additional Indian agent with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, whose duty it shall be (under his direction and control,) to superintend the interests of the United States with any or every Indian tribe west of any agency now established by law.

That the sum of —— dollars be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or district of country lying west of the Rocky Mountains, south of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude, and north of the forty-second degree of north latitude, commit any crime offence or misdemeanor, which if committed elsewhere would be punished by the laws of the United States, or if any person shall within such part of the territory or district of country as belongs to the United States, west of the Rocky Mountains, commit any such crime, offence or misdemeanor, upon the property or person of any citizen of the United States, every offender, on being convicted thereof, shall suffer the like punishment as is provided by the laws of the United States for the like offences, if committed within any place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. The trial of all offences against this act shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may first be brought; and the supreme courts in each of the Territorial districts, and the circuit courts, and other courts of the United States, of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes, in each district of the United States, in which any offender against this act shall be first apprehended, or brought for trial, shall have, and hereby are invested with, full power and authority to hear, try, and punish, all crimes, offences, and misdemeanors, against this act; such courts proceeding in the same manner as if such crimes, offences, and misdemeanors had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEB. 20.

While the House was in Committee of Supply, Mr. Partelow said that although there was a resolution in the Journals of last session, stating that the House would make no further provision for a Geological Survey, yet as there appeared to be a disposition to continue the vote, he would move the usual sum of £250 in payment of the expences, leaving the subject to be discussed by the members of the Committee.

Mr. Wilson said before the question was put, he wished to say a word or two, and he would call the attention of the Committee to the resolution of last year, granting a sum similar to that which was then proposed; and when it was also resolved that no further grant should pass for the same purpose. The measure had been thought to be beneficial; but he was of opinion that it was rather too expensive, and that the Geological survey costs more than the profits arising from it would repay. It had been no benefit to the country other than the acquiring of scientific information, and the procuring of specimens. During the last three years an enormous sum had been paid towards this survey, and on the same page of the Journals he saw £75 charged for printing the Reports, making upwards of £600 paid for the annual appropriation; and when it was recollected that the Geological survey could only be pursued three or four months in the year, it was paying more than the service deserved. The hon. gentleman said he was willing to bear testimony to the usefulness of the lectures that Dr. Gesner is delivering, yet that the House had nothing to do with. Most of the discoveries that were alluded to by that gentleman in his report were known before. It was known that there was granite in King's; and with regard to the coal mines, the farmers in Westmoreland were acquainted with their existence long previous to the explorations that had recently been made, and which it did not appear to him would be productive of any substantial advantage by which the province would be benefitted. Nova Scotia had not derived any benefit from her mines, which had been in operation for a long period. And if they could not be made profitable, he saw no advantage from ascertaining whether they exist. He should not detain the committee much longer, he was sorry the subject had come up again, and hoped the House had heard the last of it before; as if the survey were continued, he was satisfied the Province would not be the better of it. The House came to the determination that it would stop last session, and having spent £2,500, he thought it was time to stop. Even the learned member for Gloucester saw the necessity of being economical. The present he said, is a new state of things when the Province is in debt. If after another year or two, it were found necessary to proceed with the survey, the same individual or another could be obtained. His great fear was that it would be expected the House would retain the present Geologist in the employ of the Province, or be called upon to pension him off. The hon. gentleman said if they attended to the dictates of economy and prudence, the House would dispense with the Geologist, which could be done without producing any injury. They had obtained information, public attention was now called to the resources of the Province; and it was well known that the country abounds in coal fields; and what more could be done. If gentlemen were determined to expend money, the Legislature had better undertake the working of the mines, and thus apply the minerals of the country to a profit themselves. If the survey were to be continued six years longer, he did not think they would advance one foot; he was satisfied they had not advanced in Geological knowledge, in consequence of all that had been done during the past year, and for which the country had paid £600. Were it continued another year they would be in the same position in this respect as at present. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying he was not opposed to Dr. Gesner.—Individually he had for him the greatest respect; but he felt it had become necessary that they should husband the resources of the Province, and in this way they might save a few hundreds.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot was sorry to hear such observations from the hon. gentleman who had just sat down. He thought they would come with a better grace from some other part of the Province. The fact is the county which he represents had been thoroughly explored, then why not explore other parts of the Province,—Dr. Gesner had brought to light that which was not known to exist before. Since the existence and locality of the coal basins had been ascertained, they had been laid off in districts; some of which had been sold and application was being made for others. The hon. member for Westmorland said the working of the coal mines had not been found profitable in Nova Scotia; still he would encourage persons of capital to come into the Province, as he was satisfied the working of the coal mines if judiciously conducted, must be productive of advantage. The hon. gentleman himself admits that the survey is proper, yet he objects to the expence. But if in this way the Province obtains valuable revenues, the sum allowed, was not more than a fair compensation. It had also been stated that Dr. Gesner was not employed more than three or four months; but if gentlemen would take into consideration how arduous is the duty he has to perform, they would admit that the paltry sum he receives is not an adequate compensation. If it were admitted the exploration was necessary, why should its progress be arrested? A certain portion of the Province he said had been explored, and if coal extended as was supposed over to the Gulf shore and to Miramichi, why not go on with the survey? He should regret to see it stopped in its progress. As to continuing the survey indefinitely or that Dr. Gesner should be pensioned; it was never contemplated that it should exceed six years, and only three more would be required. The learned gentleman concluded by saying he should support the motion.

Mr. Beardsley said he had seen no reason to change the opinion he had formerly entertained; and therefore should not read his recantation. He should like to ask why the House adopted the resolution of last year. The learned member for Gloucester had said it was meant to be limited to that session. But he Mr. B. did not believe there was another member in the House who so understood it. If however it was to be understood as a pledge of the House, then he would ask why it should be rescinded. He thought the Committee were taken by surprise in this matter, because last year it was understood there was to be no farther application. He thought the House would be completely deceived, if the resolution was persisted in.

Mr. Hanington wished to say a few words. The expence of Geological survey was very great; and it was proposed to go on with it whereby an additional expence of £600 would be incurred. The committee he said should have reference to the Provincial funds which, when the survey was first commenced were in a better state than at present, as before the end of the present year we should be in debt; probably the object was a good one, and it might induce persons to invest capital in the country. But coal was known to exist in the Province before the Geological survey. In the Counties of Kent and Westmorland, coal had been used for the last 20 or 30 years, which was found there. He had read Dr. Gesner's Report, and did not see that he had made any discoveries during the last year that could be made available; but that was probably owing to the Province being covered with forests which rendered a thorough search impossible; which together with the fact of the survey already having extended over the greater part of the country which was sufficiently cleared to render a survey practicable, and there having been more mines already discovered than would be worked these many years to come, were he hoped sufficient to induce the committee not to sustain the grant. He observed he had a good opinion of Dr. Gesner, and should like to see him provided for. But in addition to his salary he had been much benefitted by having been the Provincial Geologist; he was more generally known, and would doubtless obtain an engagement in the adjoining Colonies or other places; and after he should have been employed elsewhere a few years, should we require a further survey, and our funds warrant the expenditure, he should like to see him again in our employment. It had been fully debated last session, and it was decided that no further provision should be made; and if that resolution should not prove binding, he hoped in future that no resolution would pass giving notice to parties of a discontinuance of salary; as their being disregarded tended to bring the House into contempt.

Mr. M'Leod considered that Dr. Gesner had done good as far as respected the scientific department; and that in that way the Province had derived greater benefit than any other; as it in this way became known abroad. It was proposed to vote part of the amount in a manner similar to last year; and next year another vote would come up for the same purpose. He thought the grant should be for the entire sum; and the House would be put in possession of the sum that was required at once; and Dr. Gesner would know what he was to get. He thought however the grant would bear a reduction. He was for voting £500, and let Dr. Gesner do with it what he pleased. The hon. gentleman said he was favourable to the investigation, but he repeated he thought the grant should come before the House in an entire sum.

Mr. McAlmon had listened with attention to the the remarks that had been made on both sides. The subject was most certainly a bone of contention but he believed that the salary was the bone the Doctor was mainly looking after. For his own part he said, he was not favorable to the survey, and always voted against it; not because he did not think it was useful, but because he thought the sum was too much. He liked to see every public officer well paid; but in his opinion Dr. Gesner receives more than he is entitled to for the labor which he performs. He happened he said, to get his eye on the account, which was for four months services, and it appeared to him the Bill was made out to meet the sum that was voted. The hon. gentleman said he would go over the ground and do all the hard labor for £100. He would not like however, to go into the horseless fissures, which the Doctor describes in his report. He said he did not often trouble the committee, but he could not help remarking that among the items was a charge of 15s. a day for a horse and waggon, for almost every day he was out. In the course which he represented, they would only cost 7s. 6d. and there was a charge besides of 15s. per diem, for expences. He did not see how that could amount to so much. Coming up to Fredericton with the Report was also charged £7 10, besides stage fare. He had been told that Dr. Gesner had said at first, that if his expences were paid he would make the survey for a hundred pounds a year, whereas the entire sum now given was £600, which was too much for the time employed. The fact was, they had been trying to reduce salaries, yet there seemed to be a majority for paying this extravagant sum for four months services. He would not go against the resolution altogether, but he was for reducing the amount. The hon. gentleman said he received a letter from Dr. Gesner last fall, stating that the survey would next be made in the County of Kent, and at the same time said a coal field had been traced to the head of the stream; but that was known forty years ago. He said he would not take up time; but when the learned member for York was telling how much the Geologist had done, it reminded him of what was said in favor of paying the Master of the Rolls in 1838, and that nothing less than £800 would compensate him for his labors; and he had been led to believe that such was the case. But he understood since then, that the Master of the Rolls only holds his court once a month; and he had thought ever since that he had done wrong in voting for the measure.

Mr. Beardsley said the hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Brown, thought the House could not be accused of inconsistency, because it had responded to the allusion of His Excellency upon the subject. That was a mere matter of form; and it was never considered that the echo of a speech was a pledge. He ought not to be led away by a mere matter of form. That would not remove the charge of inconsistency.

The debate here became a discussion upon the nature of the charges made by Dr. Gesner, and the sum that should be allowed for expences; and finally Mr. Street moved that £150 should be allowed for that purpose, which was lost; and ultimately the blank was filled up with £250 for the ensuing year.

Monday, 1st March. 1841.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee appointed on the 20th day of February last, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Trade of the Province, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The Committee to whom were referred all matters which might in any manner affect the Trade of this Province, Report:

"That they have had under their consideration, the letters of the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs and of the Provincial Treasurer at Saint John, on the subject of Illicit Trade, submitted to the House by Message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on 2d February instant, and a letter from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, of 25th September last, on the subject of the Coasting Trade between this Province and Nova-Scotia; and also the Petition of L. Donaldson, Esquire, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Saint John, and on their behalf, praying that a reduction may take place in the duties on all kinds of Spirits; that more efficient means be taken to provide for the protection of the Revenue; and that certain duties may be taken off Beer and Leather when imported from Nova-Scotia.

"Your Committee in considering the first subject referred to them, the letters of the Collector and Treasurer at Saint John, with regard to the Contraband and Illicit Trade, and also the Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Saint John, on the same subject, are of opinion, that the most desirable and effectual way to prevent Illicit Trade, is to so lay duties as not to make them a premium for smuggling, which your Committee believe the present rate of duties on Liquors tends much to encourage; and would recommend that a reduction be made in those duties in the Revenue Bill for this year, and more assimilated to those in Nova Scotia, by which they think an increased amount would be collected, and the Illicit Trade, at least in part, done away with. With respect to the providing a Revenue Cutter, your Committee are of opinion, that an effective Vessel, properly manned, would be in a measure productive of protection to the Revenue, and would also be of great service to the Trade of the country in the winter season, by being enabled to relieve Ships that may be short handed, or in any way in want of assistance; a service that has heretofore been rendered to the Trade of the Bay of Fundy frequently by the Revenue Cutters of the United States Service, for which service the Trade is under compliment to the different Officers in command of cutters that have rendered such assistance, particularly to the commander Nones of the cutter "Alert," who has rendered valuable assistance to eight British Vessels at different times, which have come to the knowledge of your committee; and they regret that they are at a loss to shew their sense of the service in a more effectual way than they are now doing by thus noticing it in this Report. It is however highly gratifying to your committee to observe the friendly feeling that exists, and has been acted on, by Officers of the United States Service, on that part of the frontier of that country in the Bay of Fundy.

"On the subject of the letters of the commissioners of the Customs, London, relating to the Coasting Trade between this Province and Nova-Scotia, the committee are of opinion, that it is desirable that the Trade between the two Provinces, in articles of the growth and manufacture of the Provinces and the produce of the British Fisheries, should be relieved of the trouble and loss of time of entering and clearing at the Treasury Offices and Custom Houses on these short voyages. The Committee therefore recommend that so much of the Act for the collection of the Revenue, as makes it imperative on all Vessels to report at the Treasury, so far as the same relates to Vessels going Coastways between the two Provinces, should be repealed; and that no duties should be laid on articles, the produce growth and manufacture of Nova-Scotia, for the purpose of removing the difficulty that now prevents the commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs from authorizing the different Collectors of Customs to allow of the general *transire* between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"I. WOODWARD,
ALEX. RANKIN,
J. M. WILMOT,
HENRY T. PARTELOW.

"*Committee Room, 27th Feb.* 1841.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Woodward, from the committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the address of the House of the 25th day of February last, relative to the retired allowance paid to the late Surveyor General, the Honorable Thomas Baillie; and the amount paid on account of the Salary to the present Surveyor General; also relative to charges made for travelling expenses of Members of the Executive Council not residing at Fredericton, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would direct to be laid before the House such Documents as he thought would be satisfactory.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of the several Messages received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as also the various Documents communicated to the House by His Excellency's commands.

POOR COPY

The chairman reported, that the committee having the several subjects referred to them again under their consideration, had passed Nine Resolutions; and he having severally read the same, handed them in at the clerk's Table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the communication from Abraham Gesner, Esquire, Provincial Geologist, on the subject of the objects of Natural History, contained in his Museum at Saint John, which was laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 3d February last, should be referred by the House to the committee of supply.

2d. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the Account of Captain George Priestly, for expenses incurred in his services as staff Adjutant to the Provincial Militia, laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 4th February last, should be referred by the House to the committee on Public Accounts.

3d. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 3d February last, recommending the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John to the fostering care and encouragement of the House; also His Excellency's message of the 4th February last, recommending provision for a Public Landing at Indian Town, should be referred by the House to the committee of supply.

4th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the Report of Lauchlan Donaldson and John Ward, Junior, Esquires, Commissioners for the contemplated canal across Grimrose Neck, in Queen's County, laid before the House on the 4th February last by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, together with the Plans, Estimates and Tenders relative thereto, should be referred by the House to a Select Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

5th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 5th February last, recommending that provision be made for the expense of Great Coats issued from the Ordnance store in 1839, for the use of the Militia then on duty, should be referred by the House to the committee of supply.

6th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 10th February last, together with the letter of William B. Kinnear, Esquire, Q. C., accompanying the same, on the subject of expenses incurred in investigating the circumstances connected with the burning of the Church at Grand Manan, should be referred by the House to the committee of supply.

7th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 13th February last, relative to the improvement of the Lines of communication between Halifax and Quebec, with the various Reports accompanying the same, should be referred by the House to the committee appointed to ascertain what sums will be required for the improvement of Roads.

8th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the communication of the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces, laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 23d February last, should be referred by the House to the committee of supply.

9th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 25th February last, together with the communication accompanying the same from the Clerk of the crown in the supreme court, on the subject of provision being made for the safe keeping of the Records of his Office, should also be referred by the House to the committee of supply.

And the Chairman then further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Resolved*, That the several matters recommended by the first, third, fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth Resolutions, now reported from the committee of the whole House, when in consideration of the several messages and other Documents received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be referred to the committee of supply.

Resolved, That the subject of the second Resolution be referred to the committee on Public Accounts.

Resolved, That the subject of the seventh Resolution be referred to the committee on Roads; and On like motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to carry into effect the object of the fourth Resolution, which relates to the contemplated canal across Grimross Neck, in Queen's County, and that the said Committee do report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. J. M. Wilmot, Mr. Woodward and Mr. L. A. Wilmot, do compose the said committee.

Tuesday, 2d March.

On motion of Mr. Hill, The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Council to the Bill in further amendment of the Law. The amendments being severally read, are as follow:—At A insert the following preamble:—

"Whereas it is customary in this Province to give Notes payable in Timber, Country Produce, and other specific articles, and it is expedient to place such Notes on the same footing, as regards the proof of consideration, with Promissory Notes payable in money."

At B expunge the remainder of the Bill and insert as follows:—

"All Notes in writing for a sum certain payable otherwise than in money, shall be deemed and held *prima facie* to import that they were given for valuable consideration, in like manner as Promissory Notes, for the payment of money."

And the question being severally put thereon, *Resolved*, That the House do concur therein. *Ordered*, That Mr. Hill return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the committee on Roads, submitted a further Report, which he read, and then handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The committee appointed to take into consideration what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province, further Report:

"That they have had under their consideration the subject of Great Roads, as also the expediency of making certain Special Grants, connected with the Road Service, and now recommend that the sum of £33,480, be granted, and that the said sum be apportioned as follows:—

To improve the Road from the Grand Falls to the Little Falls of the Madawaska, and to build a Bridge at the Grand Falls; £1,500, the amount due from the Disputed Territory Fund, being included therein,	£5,000
From Saint John to Nova Scotia Line,	2,500
Saint John to Saint Andrews,	1,200
To the Corporation of the City of Saint John, to assist in building Piers and landing places on the Eastern and Western sides of the Harbour, for the Steam Ferry Boat,	1,200
From Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis,	1,000
Nerepis to Gagetown,	200
Dorchester to Shediac,	150
Shediac to Bend of Petitcodiac,	120
Richibucto to Chatham,	500
Newcastle to Bathurst,	300
Bathurst to Campbelltown,	2,000
Fredericton to Woodstock,	4,000
Woodstock to the Aroostook,	600
To open a new line of Road between the Aroostook and the Grand Falls,	700
From Fredericton to Finger Board,	500
Head of Belliale to Saint John,	400
Fredericton to Newcastle,	3,000
Fredericton to Saint Andrews,	2,000
Salisbury to Hopewell,	600
Shediac to Richibucto,	400
Woodstock to Houlton,	200
Waweig to Saint Stephen,	60
Hammond River to Hopewell,	200
Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale,	500
Oromocto to Gagetown,	150
Towards widening the Mill Bridge and for the improvement of the Road to Indian Town,	500
From Bend of Petitcodiac to the Head of Richibucto,	200
Fredericton to Bend of Petitcodiac,	3,000
Red Rock to Nerepis,	100
Oak Bay to Bridge at Eel River	750
Bridge at Brockway's, Magaguadavic, to the lower Bridge on the Saint Croix,	200
Grand Lake to Richibucto River,	750
	£33,480

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and on motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnston; further *Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

To the Board of Education in the County of Saint John, the sum of £40 to provide a Teacher for the Coloured Population at Loch Lomond, for the year commencing the 1st May, 1841; such Teacher to be duly licenced, and under the control of the said Board.

To Colin Campbell, Esquire, late High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, the sum of £47 11 1 to reimburse him for monies paid Her Majesty's Attorney General, at the suit of the Crown against Sylvanus Blake; the property of the said Blake having been levied upon previously on a private suit, and the amount realized therefrom having been paid over to the parties Plaintiffs, by which the Petitioner became accountable.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmorland the sum of £50 to enable them to complete the Public Wharf at Hillsborough.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £100 in aid of an assessment for building a Public Wharf and Landing at Salt Water, in Saint Stephens.

Wednesday, 3d March.

Resolved as the opinion of this committee, that the present duties now imposed upon articles imported into this Province should be continued with certain alterations.

Resolved as the opinion of this committee, that a duty should be imposed upon all Tea imported into this Province. Yeas 11—Nays 10.

The hon Mr. Johnston, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following message:

J. Harvey, Lieutenant Gov.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the house, a copy of a Despatch from the secretary of State on the subject of the erection of a Barrack at Woodstock, together with a report from the Surveyor General, by which it will appear that land suitable for the purpose cannot be obtained, except by purchase The Lieutenant Governor therefore recommends that provision be made for this object, being one of acknowledged importance to the interests of the Province. J. H.

The Documents communicated by the aforegoing Message being read at the Clerk's Table are as follow:—

[No. 102.]

SIR,—Her Majesty's Government have under their consideration the propriety of erecting at Woodstock, New-Brunswick, the Barrack recommended by Sir Colin Campbell, in May, 1840, for the accommodation of a Military Force to protect the Line of communication between that Province and Canada.

A question has arisen as to the mode of obtaining the Land which will be required for its site.

If there is no Military reserve at the place, which can be made available for the purpose, I apprehend that under the existing Law of New Brunswick, the Land can only be obtained by purchase in the ordinary way, or by a special grant of the Legislature.

It is very desirable that no time should be lost in executing the work, when decided on; and I have therefore to desire that you will make immediate inquiry into the subject. If you should find that the Land can not be procured, excepting by purchase at the Crown sales, I have to instruct you to apply, on behalf of the Crown, to the Provincial Legislature for the necessary grant.

The Land should be conveyed to the Ordnance by the Colonial Government, free of all charge, before any building is commenced.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Sir John Harvey, &c. &c. &c.

Crown Land Office, February, 25, 1841.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of this date, enclosing a Despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of a Barrack proposed to be erected at Woodstock; and inquiring whether there is any Military Reservation there, or if not, where, and upon what terms, Land sufficient and suitable for the purpose can be procured.

In reply, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that there are no other Military Reservations in the County of Carleton, than those at Presqu' Isle and the Grand Falls. The Land in Woodstock and its Vicinity, to the distance of upwards of six miles around it, has already been granted by the Crown many years ago, and is now all private property, and unless purchased for Government, in the ordinary way, can only be reserved by Her Majesty in the manner pointed out by Law.

Having no information in this Department, as to the extent or situation of the site, proposed for the intended Barrack, it is not in my power, therefore, to report as to the terms upon which the Land required for that purpose can be obtained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN S. SAUNDERS, S. G.

The Honorable WILLIAM F. ODELL.

Saturday, 27th February.

On motion of Mr. Street.—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint three or more fit persons as commissioners to revise, and if necessary, make a new Ordinance of Fees in the Supreme court, on the crown plea and Exchequer side thereof; and also, to take into consideration the propriety of introducing into the supreme court in this Province the new Rules of Pleading in civil Actions, at present in force in England, so far as the same may be applicable to this country, and to report the result of their doings to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Council and House of Assembly at the next session of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Hill,—

The House went into committee of the whole, on a Bill to commute the Fees of the Judges of the supreme court and clerk of the Pleas in the supreme court, and for other purposes.

The chairman reported, that the committee having the Bill before them, and that part of the second section being under their consideration, which enacts—"That from and after the passing of this Act, the clerk of the Pleas of the said court shall, in lieu of all Fees of every description now payable to or received by the said clerk of the Pleas, receive annually from the Provincial Treasurer the sum of £——, payable half yearly in the usual way, by Warrant under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant Governor or commander-in-chief for the time being;"—and the same having been agreed to, the question was taken for filling up the blank with the sum of £500. Whereupon the committee divided. Yeas, 15.—Nays, 6. And so it was carried in the affirmative.

And the committee then having the remaining part of the said second section under consideration, which further provides—"That the present clerk of the Pleas shall, in addition to the said annual sum of £500, and as a compensation for loss of Fees, receive annually from the Provincial Treasurry, the sum of £——, payable in the same manner as the said first mentioned £500 is by this section made payable, and shall be continued to the present clerk of the Pleas during his incumbency of the said office, after which time the said annual allowance of £——, shall forever cease and be discontinued."

This part of the section having been also agreed to, the question was taken for filling up the blanks in this part of the said section with a further sum of £500. And it was also carried in the affirmative.

The committee then proceeded in the Bill, and the fifth section thereof being under their consideration, which enacts—"That from and after the passing of this Act, no Fee for Licences authorizing Ministers of the Gospel or other persons to solemnize Matrimony; and no Fee for schoolmaster's Licences shall be exacted or paid, and the same are hereby abolished."

Upon the question for sustaining this section, the committee divided—Yeas, 18. Nays, 4. And so it was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved that the said fifth Section be again brought under the consideration of the Committee.

And upon the question, the committee again divided—Yeas, 10—Nays, 14. And it was decided in the negative.

The sixth section of the Bill having been agreed to, the following was then moved to stand as the seventh section to the said Bill:—"VII. Be it enacted, That the present Secretary of the Province shall receive the sum of £—— per annum, during his incumbency, in lieu of the Fees commuted by this Act, the same to be paid semi-annually, and drawn by Warrant on the Treasury, under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or commander in chief for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive council." And upon the question being put thereon, the committee divided—Yeas, 4—Nays, 18. Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the committee then having gone through the Bill, and having made several amendments thereto, agreed to the same, under the Title of—A Bill to commute the Fees of the Judges of the supreme court, and for other purposes therein mentioned. *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, as amended, under the amended Title.

March 8.—On motion of Mr. Partelow—Whereas reports are in circulation that the Head Quarters of the Province of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick are about being removed from Halifax and that a civil Governor is to be appointed to supersede Sir John Harvey in the administration of the Government of this Province; and whereas the Assembly would deem any change, that would cause His Excellency's removal as a measure highly injurious to the best interests of this Colony.—Therefore Resolved unanimously, that an humble address, be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to afford the House such information on the subject as His Excellency may think proper.

The Committee on presenting the address to His Excellency received the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your very gratifying address, I regret to have to inform you that I have received a Despatch from the Secretary of state for the Colonies informing me that Her Majesty had been pleased to decide that I shall be relieved in the administration of the Government of New Brunswick, and I have reason to believe that the arrival of my successor in the Province may be shortly expected. J. H.

Communications.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—It was my misfortune at the last City Court to be cited to appear to answer a very unjust claim, otherwise I should not have left it in the power of any man to sue me. In my early life I have had ingrafted into me the holy practice of common honesty. I have resided fourteen years in this City, and have never before had a trial in that sink of iniquity, the City Court; but have submitted to almost every species of imposition rather than mingle with the "canaille" who congregate there for the purpose of gratifying their demoniac propensities. The grossness of the imposition in the case in question, is the only way in which I can account for my being so screwed to the sticking-point, as to venture on a trial for justice in *that place*, and I have fully made up my mind, that in future no consideration whatever shall induce me to try it again. On my entering the Court, where agreeably to Charter I expected to find two Judges on the Bench, I found only one, viz: an Alderman, associated with a Clerk to the Common Clerk. This arrangement struck me as being of a piece with the descriptions of that Court as given by Barney O'Brien, and which I was inclined to treat as fiction, until the truth of his assertions were thus enforced upon me. How any one Alderman could presume to act as *sole* judge of that court, or when and where he became qualified for such an undertaking, I leave for his particular friends to answer.—In my case, the question was as clear as daylight, yet as my opponent is in all probability a brother of the presiding Alderman, who acted in the triple capacity of Advocate, Jury, and Judge, it required not a conjurer to discover what would be the decision; and altho' the proof adduced by me was sufficient to convince every person in the court (except the *sole* judge and my opponent,) of the justice of my position, yet I was calmly informed that I must pay the debt with costs.

There is such a thing in the City of London as a Court of Request, very similar in its operation to the City Court, with this difference, that there, three *well informed* and duly qualified Commissioners preside, assisted by two Attornies as Clerks of the Court, and scrupulously strict in their examinations, decide with even-handed justice all cases that come before them. And I believe I am fully borne out in saying, that in that vast metropolis of nearly 2,000,000 of souls, there are not so many cases tried as in this infant city of about 20,000.—I am only one of the many who have had to complain of the despotism of our City Court, and I trust as the Annual Election is at hand, that either a change of Charter Officers will take place, or it will become the indispensible duty of the respectable citizens to petition Her Majesty to take from us our City's Charter, which has so long been made a foul instrument for our dishonour.

I am, sir, your's truly, S. B.

DEAR CHRONICLE,—You have been quiescent so long a time after your late great victory over the Executive of the Province, that even your opponents feel uneasy at your repose, and are determined if possible to rouse you once more to the battle field; but I suppose after your obtaining such a victory, and against such fearful odds as were arrayed to oppose you, that you view the squibs and attacks of anonymous writers with sovereign contempt. In the last Courier, an anonymous writer under the signature of P. Q. R. comes out so violently and sycophantly, that he is determined to call forth the powers of the Chronicle and all others who differ from him in opinion, upon the extraordinary abilities and bravery of his patron, the Lieutenant Governor.

As this writer, P. Q. R., provokes discussion and inquiry, by your permission I will take him back to a perusal of the latter paragraph of Sir John Harvey's answer to the Address of the house of Assembly for prosecuting the Chronicle for a supposed false and scandalous libel against his Excellency.—This answer was laid before the house of Assembly on Wednesday the 11th March, 1840. The last paragraph runs thus—"That these attacks have "proceeded from a small and disappointed party, I "have not entertained a doubt,—but that any indi-"viduals of respectability can have lent themselves "to anonymous proceedings of so mean, so base, so "unmanly a character, I must continue incredu-"lous, until such proof shall have been produced "as may satisfy the minds of a Jury of the country."

Now I would ask P. Q. R. to look at the Verdict of a Jury of the country in October last, when they unanimously pronounced an acquittal of the printer. Did not that verdict give some opinion of the voice of the country?—I would also ask if that verdict and the expences of the trial ought not to be recorded on the Journals of the Assembly in 1841, as well as the uncalled for Address of the House and his Excellency's Answer thereto for the prosecution in 1840?

P. Q. R. can probably inform the public correctly what surplus funds and revenue were at the disposal of the Province when Sir John Harvey undertook the administration of its affairs; and also what deficiency there now is on the eve of the Governor's departure?

Before I close my inquiries, I would further beg to ask P. Q. R. if he can inform the public of the meaning of the unconstitutional Address of the house of Assembly on the 8th instant, to Sir John Harvey, requesting to know the purport or particulars of a despatch communicated to the Governor respecting the Head Quarters of the two Provinces and the appointment of another Governor for New Brunswick. Now it is well known by every respectable individual, that the local parliament of New Brunswick has no more to do with the Military Head Quarters of the Provinces, than they have with the government of China. And with respect to Her Majesty's removing and superseding a Governor at her will and pleasure, the House of Assembly has no right to express an opinion on the subject. As well might the local Parliament draw up their Resolutions of condemnation of her Majesty's prerogatives, as to attempt to issue their opinion on subjects with which they have nothing to do. That the removal of Sir John Harvey "*is a measure highly injurious to the best interests of New Brunswick,*" is very much doubted; and will require wiser heads than the *thirty-three* members of Assembly, to convince the hundreds in the Province who think far differently!

When he has fairly and calmly, but not abusively, answered these questions, you may perhaps be troubled from me again. HONESTY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 12, 1841.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

For several years past the Americans have apparently been seeking causes for a rupture with England: not only have the whole American Press teemed with most abusive, threatening, and insulting language towards England, but every petty State of the Union have passed their Resolves and Resolutions against the "conduct and encroachments of the British," and the walls of the National Senate also, have re-echoed as a summary of the whole, the embittered feelings entertained by the Americans as a body against England as a nation. From the President (whether a Jackson, a Van Buren, or a Harrison,)—down to the lowest officer of the Union—all possess that same innate feeling of jealousy towards that country who gave and permits them existence.

The conduct of American citizens in their acts of Robbery, Arson, and Murder, on the Canadian frontier, without a shadow of excuse for their aggravating and cruel proceedings, were acts that call justly and loudly for indemnification and redress; and nothing short of a misplaced lenity by England towards America, has prevented indemnification and redress from being demanded and obtained.—When we contrast the conduct of England towards China and America with the numerous acts of aggression and insolence on the part of America, compared with the minor offences of China, we cannot refrain from exclaiming that our country has been *too slow* in vindicating and maintaining her honour with America.—If British Ministers thought it necessary to send a portion of the Navy and Army across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, for the purpose of upholding the honor and dignity of their country with the Chinese, and to cause restitution and satisfaction to be given for the loss of a few pounds of Opium and an illicit trade, what ought British Ministers to do in justice to her subjects and for the honor and dignity of their country with the United States of America?

We are not advocates for war, or for bloodshed; we know and feel the awful consequences of both; but we are the advocates for British justice and British satisfaction, according to the law of nations, and we earnestly contend that the Americans should be compelled to yield it. Let England send a powerful Fleet, with a small portion of her Army, to the coasts of America, in the same way as she has so lately done with China, and blockade her ports until reparation and satisfaction be given, and we shall find that the vapouring of America going to war will soon terminate in her succumbing to British justice and supremacy, as China and other more powerful countries than America have often done before.—The idea of England submitting her difficulties with America to be settled by the arbitration of a third national power, is too preposterous and derogatory to be listened to for a moment. The faith and honour of America have already been forfeited will England, in submitting any question between them to a third Power: witness the award and decision of the King of the Netherlands. After the solemn arrangement and agreement entered into with America to abide by the decision of the King of the Netherlands, America as usual, with her chicanery and cunning, thought fit to denounce the award and decision, and thereby forfeit all claim to future reliance in her negotiations with other nations, because the sovereignty of a single State also at variance with America has conclusively made use of for the sacrifice of national honour.

Since writing the above, we have received European dates to the 10th ult., brought by the steam ship *President*, by way of New-York. We are happy to find that the case of McLeod, who is now unjustly detained in an American prison, has been the subject of debate in the Imperial Parliament, and that the British minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston, has at last declared, "*that he considered the capture of the Caroline a perfectly justifiable proceeding warranted by the necessity of defending her Majesty's territory.*"

We regret to state, that the Duke of Wellington was taken suddenly ill in the House of Lords on the 5th ult. This illness was attributed to his exposure to the severity of the weather.

Sir Astley Cooper, lies dangerously ill, with faint hopes of his recovery.

At a Council held on the 6th February, it was ordered, that the name of Prince Albert be inserted in the Common Prayer Book and read in all the churches.

FRANCE.—The Fortification Bill passed the chamber of Deputies by a large majority, and the works on the fortifications were carried on with great activity.

CHINA.—The affairs of China remain unsettled at the latest dates. Commissioner Lin has been superceded from the Governorship of Canton. The conduct of Admiral Elliot is commented on rather severely, both in India and China. It is also stated that there is great sickness among the British troops at Chusan.

The christening of the Princess Royal was postponed until Tuesday the 10th February.

The event of the christening of the Princess Royal was to be celebrated at Buckingham Palace with magnificence. The whole of the ornamental gold plate has been forwarded from Windsor Castle to town, to be used on that occasion.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Ramsgate on the 7th ult., to be present as one of the sponsers.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians has presented a series of very beautiful robes, composed of Brussels lace, of the most recherche manufacture, for the use of the infant Princess.

PUBLIC EXECUTION.—A notice has been placed on the books of the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the public execution of criminals, and to provide for their execution within the gaols in which they may be confined, before duly appointed authorities and a limited number of witnesses.

A large fire has occurred in Vinsburg Place, Moorfield, doing considerable damage. The amount insured on the property consumed and the damage done is supposed to be between £30,000 and £40,000. The total loss is said to be at least £18,000.

The Marquis Camden last week paid into the Exchequer the sum of twenty-four thousand and fifty pounds one shilling, being the amount of the late marquis's voluntary contribution to the public service for the year 1840, which sum, added to former payments by the late marquis, forms an aggregate of £266,116 14s. freely surrendered to the state.—*John Bull.*

An account of the nett public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th day of January, 1841, has just been laid before the House of Commons, from which it appears that the total revenue amounts to £47,567,565 12s. 11d., and the expenditures were £49,161,555 8s. 1d., leaving a deficiency of £1,593,970 15s. 2d.

The Messrs. Keasley, tanners in Sing Lane, Bermoddsey, have failed, their liabilities amounting to from 100,000 to £250,000. The firm was considered the richest in that part of London, and their horses and harness were exceeded by those of no House in London. This failure excited great consternation and astonishment, and is said to be attended by melancholy results.

It has been decided upon, that a brevet will take place in honor of the christening of the Princess Royal. The same day is fixed for the augmentation of the Royal Marine force, when twelve Captains and twelve First Lieutenants will receive commissions.

THE CASE OF M'LEOD.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*February 8.*

The Earl of Mountcashel wished to draw their Lordship's attention to the case of Mr. M'Leod a British subject, who had been seized by the authorities in the United States and imprisoned for having assisted in destroying the steamboat Caroline, during the late Canadian troubles. He had been taken into custody by the American authorities, on a charge of murder and arson. He (the Earl of Mountcashel) had learnt from the public papers that a correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth the American Secretary of State, on the subject, the American Government having refused to deliver him up. Most violent speeches had been made on the subject in the American Congress; not only against this country but attacking Mr. McLeod himself, so that it would be impossible almost but that he should fall a victim to the prejudice excited against him. He (the Earl of Mountcashel) had a communication with Capt. Drew, who had attacked the Caroline, and had understood from him that Mr. M'Leod was not one of the party engaged in capturing the Caroline, but that he was on shore at the time, in the execution of his duty. He trusted the Government would act in such a manner as to uphold the dignity of the country; if they did not, the nation would be degraded, and British subjects would be liable to all sorts of insults in the United States. (Hear, hear.) The Caroline was engaged in an act of piracy and rebellion at the time she was taken; and therefore those who assisted in capturing her were fully justified. Had any foreigners, French or Russian, taken a British vessel engaged as the Caroline had been, and had destroyed the ship, and hanged the crew, the British Government would never have thought of interfering. Had the Caroline any letters of marque, or had she any authority from the Government of the United States? No; she could not have had from a country pretending to be at peace with us. The Government of America seemed desirous of picking a quarrel with us. All he wanted was, that we should act up to the principles which she herself professed. Their Lordships would recollect the case of the Florida, in 1818, when two British subjects had assisted the Seminole Indians, and took them arms and ammunition, as had been done by the parties in the Caroline in the instance before them. What did General Jackson on that occasion, under those circumstances? Why, he had them hanged, and very properly; and the British Government did not interfere because they were British subjects.—The answer of the President was to refuse altogether to admit the claim of Mr. Fox on behalf of Mr. M'Leod for his liberation, principally on the ground that the Federal Government in such cases had no power to interfere with the authority of the several independent States, and also on the ground that, if it had the right to interfere, this would not be the case for them to exercise such authority, inasmuch as questions of international rights between two countries in no degree interfered with the administration of justice by these several States. Mr. Fox closed the correspondence by the strongest expressions of regret at the views which the President had taken upon the matter. He said he was not authorised to express the views of his Government, but, on his own part, he made the strongest protest in his power against these views, and without loss of time would lay the whole before her Majesty's Government for its opinion. Sir, this is the position in which the matter at present stands:—A British subject was arrested in the month of November; the assizes will take place during the present month, in February; and at this hour (and this is my justification for interfering, in any degree, in the matter in which communications have taken place between two great nations, and which are now in a very critical state) at this moment, the life of a British subject may be in jeopardy in consequence of his having acted in defence of his native country, and under the orders and by the authority of the superior powers of this country, to whom he was compelled to give obedience in repelling invasion and rebellion. The questions I wish to put to the Noble Lord are—inasmuch as this negotiation has commenced so early as January, 1838—I wish to ask the Noble Lord whether he has any objection to lay on the table of the House the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the United States relative to the destruction of the schooner Caroline, on the night of the 29th of December, 1837? Whether the Noble Lord has received the despatches of Mr. Fox referred to in the recent accounts from the United States, dated Sept. 29, which Mr. Fox stated he had transmitted to the Government at home, relative (and which I presume the Noble Lord had received, he having acknowledged despatches up to the 8th of February,) to the apprehension of Mr. M'Leod? And whether her Majesty's Government have taken any, and, if so, what, steps for the protection of Mr. M'Leod? And whether the Noble Lord will lay upon the table of the House the correspondence upon that subject between the Government at home, the British representatives at Washington, and the representatives of the United States?

Viscount Melbourne—I will simply reply to the question put to me by the Noble Earl, without entering at present into a discussion on the facts and arguments by which that question was introduced. It is true that Her Majesty's Government has received information that an individual, of the name of M'Leod, has been arrested by the authorities of New York, and that he has also been committed on a charge of arson and murder, stated to have been committed by him on the occasion of the destruction of the steamer Caroline. Immediately on hearing of the capture and detention of this individual, Mr. Fox, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, demanded his liberation from the Federal Government, and the reply which he received was, that the matter entirely rested with the authorities of the State of New York, and that the Federal Government had not the power, if it had the inclination, to interfere. Thus the matter stands at present. What it may be the intention of her Majesty's Government to do under such circumstances, your Lordship's will not, I am sure, expect me now to state.—(Cheers)—but the Noble Earl and your Lordships may rest assured that they will take every measure necessary to secure the safety of her Majesty's subject, and firmly to uphold the honor of the British nation. (Loud cheers.) Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Feb. 8.

APPREHENSION OF MCLEOD.

Lord Stanley rose and said—Seeing the Noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his place, I rise for the purpose of putting to him a question of which I gave notice the other evening; and that question is one of so important a nature, put at a period so critical, that I am compelled to preface the question by such a statement of facts as I believe the rules of the house will permit. If I go one single step beyond the rules of the House I hope the Speaker will have the kindness to stop me. It will be in the recollection of the House that in the latter part of the year 1837, at the time when, by the gallantry of the troops both of the line and of the militia, rebellion had been put down in the province of Upper Canada, and there was not a single rebel in that province, a band of men organized, partly consisting of Canadians and partly of Americans, was armed within the frontier of the United States, and, in open day, took possession of an Island lying in the Niagara river, the property of her Majesty, to which they transported, also in open day, arms, ammunition, and artillery, the property of the United States, and brought over reinforcements of men to make their position good. From that position, and with those means, they for a considerable time preyed upon the inhabitants of the Canadian frontier at not more than 600 yards distance, and on the boats passing up and down the river. This band was supplied on more than one occasion by a schooner from the American frontier, which they had chartered for the express purpose, with arms ammunition, and reinforcements; and on the night of the 29th of December, that steamer having been so employed throughout the day, a body of men, with the authority of her Majesty, and commanded by, or at least under the orders of Mr. M'Nab, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, who at that time commanded the militia of the province, captured the American schooner, lying on the American shore; and when they had captured her, finding it impossible to carry her away, in consequence of the rapidity of the current, they set fire to, and suffered her to float down the stream. Sir, representations of these proceedings were immediately made by the authorities of the State of New York to the President of the United States, and at the same time counter statements were made on the part of the authorities in Canada, through the intervention of Mr Fox, our Minister at the United States. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence then adduced, the President, who was in communication with Mr. Fox, furnished him with the evidence transmitted to their Government by the United States authorities, for the purpose of being laid before her Majesty's Government, with a demand for reparation for that which they characterised as an outrage on the neutrality of the American States.

The counter statement from Canada was in like manner made the subject of strong counter representations on the part of her Majesty's ministers, and the whole of the correspondence in the course of the months of January and February, 1838, was transmitted to her Majesty's Government, accompanied, on the part of the United States, with the demand for reparation to which I have referred. I believe that, at one period, information was furnished at the Foreign Office respecting the transactions relating to that subject, and the Colonial Office in 1838, and at subsequent periods, laid before us various statements bearing upon the subject. These public documents strongly support the views taken by the Canadian authorities. Sir, I believe that this country generally believes this affair is entirely settled; but on the 12th of November last a gentleman named M'Leod, who was engaged in the service of her Majesty, and who filled the situation, I think, of sheriff of one of the counties, but who, so far as I have been able to ascertain the circumstances, did not practically take any part whatever in the affair of the Caroline, was seized in the State of New York by the authorities there, on the charge of arson, and committed to gaol. He was also charged with having been connected with the seizure of the Caroline—an act committed under the sanction of the Canadian authorities in repelling the invasion of the Canadian territory under the immediate command of the gentleman to whom a military force had been, previous to that time, entrusted. Mr. M'Leod is apprehended and is about to be tried by a jury of the State of New York. I hope I am abstaining from making a single comment on any part of these proceedings. Upon the meeting of Congress, application was made to the President to lay before it the communications with the British Government in reference to this subject; and, in doing so, the President, among others, laid before the Congress the strong remonstrance which Mr. Fox thought it his duty, as British minister and representative of his Sovereign, to make against the apprehension by the State of New York, and the trial, of a subject of her Britannic Majesty for an offence (if it were an offence) which had been committed under the sanction of the British authorities, and which act was at that moment under the consideration of the two Governments, and had been for three years the subject of negotiations between them. No, they had committed an illegal act; they had chosen to assist men in rebellion to their country, and they justly suffered the penalty to which their conduct had exposed them. England had found no fault with America for acting as she did in 1815; and, according to every principle of national law of private justice, she had no right to find fault with Great Britain for pursuing the course which she had adopted with regard to the Caroline; but the United States seemed to have one law for themselves and another for other nations. As the case he had mentioned was so exact a precedent, and as he was desirous of proving to their Lordships how the Americans had acted towards the Spaniards on that occasion, he would read an extract from a letter of Mr. Adams, bearing date Sept. 29, 1818. [The noble Earl here read the extract, which detailed the facts as he had stated them.] He wished in conclusion to ask the Noble Viscount if her Majesty's Government had received any information of the arrest of a British subject, named M'Leod, by the authorities of the State of New York on a charge of murder and arson, suspected of having been concerned in the capture of the steamer Caroline, and what steps had been taken by the Government in consequence of such information?

Viscount Palmerston—I must confess the Noble Lord has adverted with great discretion to a subject of extreme interest, and which, from the great delicacy of its nature, involving considerations of a very grave nature between the two countries, I am sure the House will feel should be touched upon with great reserve, either by the Noble Lord, or by myself in my answer. Now, with regard to the statement which the Noble Lord has made with respect to the occurrences which led to this matter, it is strictly, as far as my memory serves, correct. I will first answer the questions the Noble Lord has put to me, and afterwards say one word in explanation of the transaction. I think it is not expedient in the present state of the discussion between the two Governments, as to the seizure and destruction of the Caroline to lay on the table the correspondence. Whenever it is brought to a close of course there can be no objection to do so. Her Majesty's Government having received within the last few days despatches from Mr. Fox and his correspondence with the authorities of the United States which correspondence has been furnished to the public in the American papers, there can be no objection to lay before Parliament those papers that are already before the Public. [Laughter.]—But this is a departure from what I consider an important rule in regard to international affairs—(Hear, hear.)—and one which may operate injuriously to national interests, to lay before Parliament documents relating to pending discussions; but, as I have before said, some of these having already been furnished, as respects them there can be no objection. I think it important to make with reference to the notice to Mr. Forsyth, one observation. The Noble Lord said he believed Mr. McLeod was not one of the party by whom the Caroline was attacked. My information goes precisely to the same conclusion; but with regard to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth in replying to Mr. Fox, I think it right to state that the American Government might have considered this transaction either as a transaction to be dealt with between the two Governments, by demands for redress by one, to be granted or refused by the other, and dealt with accordingly, or it might have been considered as the British authorities consider proceedings between American citizens on the British side of the border, as matter to be dealt with by the local authorities. But the American Government chose the former course, by treating this matter as one to be decided between the Governments, and this is the ground on which they are entitled to demand redress from the British Government for the act of its subjects. I assure the House that on a matter of such extreme difficulty it would be improper for me to enter into further remarks or observations, and I shall therefore content myself with answering the Noble Lord's questions by stating the matters of fact I have just mentioned.

Lord Stanley—The Noble Lord has not answered one question at all. One question, and one of great importance, I asked was, whether the Government has taken any, and if so, what steps for the protection and liberation of Mr. McLeod?—(Hear, hear.)

Viscount Palmerston said—Sir, a case somewhat similar in principle to the present was experienced a year and a half or two years ago, and instructions were sent at the time to Mr. Fox, on which he founded the communication he made to the American authorities. Of course the House will suppose, I trust, that her majesty's Government will send—they have, indeed sent—certain instructions; but till we get the conclusion of the correspondence it is impossible to send final instructions. I trust the House will believe the Government will send such further instructions as they may think it to be their duty to do, but I assure the House I am not prepared now to state formally what these instructions are. (Hear.)

Mr. Hume wished to ask one question of the Noble Lord, but before doing so he must request the house to suspend their judgement on the case brought before them by the Noble Lord till they had before them the whole of the papers on the subject. The

POOR COPY

tion he wished to ask was this:—It appeared the papers which he had in his possession that Jan. 1838, a motion was made in the House of Representatives, calling upon the Government to place on the table of the House all the papers respecting the Caroline, and in consequence of that motion certain papers which had been received from Mr. Stevenson had been laid on the table of the house on the 15th of May, together with a letter from that gentleman. What, therefore, he wished to know was, what Mr. Stevenson's instructions were upon which he had acted as he had done?—As to the whole subject, he hoped the house would not enter into any discussion until the whole of the documents were before it.

Viscount Palmerston said—I rather think that my hon. friend will find in that correspondence that instructions from the American Government were given to Mr. Stevenson to abstain from pressing the subject. (Hear.) With regard to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, I beg leave to say the principle stands thus:—*In the case of the American citizens engaged in invading Canada, the American Government disavowed the acts of those citizens, and stated, that the British authorities might deal with them as they pleased*—(hear, hear)—and that they were persons who were not in any degree entitled to the protection of the United States. But in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the Government, and not to be left upon the responsibility of individuals. *Until, therefore, the British Government disowns those persons, as the American Government disavowed their citizens in the other case, they would have no right to change their ground upon the question.* (hear, hear)

Sir R. Peel wished to ask the Noble Lord the secretary for the Colonies whether there were not officers of her Majesty's army and navy engaged in the affair of the Caroline, and wounded in that service; and further, whether they had received the same pensions as they would have received if they had suffered such wounds in the service to which they regularly belonged?

Lord J. Russell said that he had understood that officers of her majesty's army and navy were employed on that occasion, under the orders of the colonial authorities, and that some of them were wounded in that service; but he had not heard that they had received any pensions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 9.

Mr. McLeod.

Lord Stanley wished to know if the Noble Lord opposite, the secretary for Foreign Affairs, would reconsider his answer of last night, with reference to the correspondence between this Government and that of the United States, relative to the capture of Mr. McLeod. He wished likewise to ask distinctly whether the Noble Lord had taken steps for the protection of Mr. McLeod against the proceedings then going on against him.

Lord Palmerston then stated that a similar case to that of Mr. McLeod were about to happen about a year and a half ago, and instructions applicable to that case were sent to Mr. Fox from the Government but were not required, and Mr. Fox, on the case of Mr. McLeod arising made the remonstrance and representations that he had prepared to make on the former occasion. He would state that a despatch was now ready and would be sent off immediately, containing instructions to Mr. Fox, which the house could not expect him to state.

Lord Stanley wished to know if any instructions had up to the present time, been sent to Mr. Fox on the subject.

Lord Palmerston said that a despatch had been addressed to Mr. Fox similar to that addressed on the former case.

Mr. Hume wished to know if the noble Lord had intimated to the American Government their opinion on the case.

Lord Palmerston said that the opinion of the Government had been communicated to the American Ambassador here, and Mr. Fox had no doubt communicated it to the American Government.

Mr. T. Duncombe inquired if the Government of this country approved or disapproved of the act of the office under the orders of Sir Francis Head with reference to the capture of the Caroline.

Lord Palmerston said *that he considered the capture of the Caroline a perfectly justifiable proceeding warranted by the necessity of defending her Majesty's territory.* Loud cheers.)

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

From the London Morning Post, Feb. 9.

BOMBAY, January 1.

Our latest arrivals from China come down from Chusan in the 27th of Oct. and Macao the 4th of Nov. The Admiral was expected very shortly to arrive at the latter place to proceed with his negotiations. A fearful mortality had broken out amongst the troops, by which hundreds were swept away. Of the Cameronians fifty had died in three weeks. Nearly one-half of the Chusan division were in the hospital. The evils of an unhealthy climate have been fearfully aggravated by the fatal indulgence in intoxicating liquors to which the soldiers have resorted. A miserable laxity of discipline has crept in amongst the troops, and great blame in consequence laid on the Commander-in-Chief. He succeeded on the death of Colonel Oglander, and was never meant to have charge of the expedition. Sir Hugh Gough has just sailed from Madras to supersede him. Censure is loud and universally directed against the whole arrangement of the expedition. The trade for whose sake the fatally temporising system on which the expedition was organized and conducted has dried up of itself.

The Admiral is now much expected in the Princess. No blame is laid on the contractors. The Foreign Secretary has incurred a fearful responsibility if it is by his orders that matters have been placed with us as they are. I was about to have written on the subject much more at large, but have this moment learnt that Lord Jocelyn has arrived at Government house with despatches of importance, of much later date than any hitherto received. I know nothing of the news he brings, nor is there, I believe anything known here. You will, therefore, merely have the gratification of announcing that there is something on the wing which will not be many days in reaching England after this.

Scinde and Caboul are at present quiet. General Brock marched forth to day from Sukkur with an army of 6,000 men, no man knows where.

From the London Times, Feb. 6.

CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT.

With regard to the state of affairs, in China, no progress has yet been made in the negotiations that had been agreed on. The squadron had returned to Chusan from the mouth of the Peiho, and the settlement of all differences was referred to Canton, where the admiral was expected to arrive about the middle of November, to meet the new Imperial commissioner, Keshen, who had superseded commissioner Lin. Admiral Elliot had, it was said, insisted that Keshen should be furnished with full powers for completing the negotiations, but nothing positive was known respecting any of the terms stipulated for. It was the intention of the admiral, who had again hoisted his flag on board the Melville, to take with him all the line of battle ships to Canton, leaving several of the frigates behind. The total British force in the Chinese seas consisted of 19 ships of war and four armed steamers. Everything continued quiet at macao since the affair of the barrie. Captain Anstruther and Mr. Staunton were still detained by the Chinese; they were treated well, but there appeared no prospect of their present release. Great sickness prevailed amongst the troops of Chusan, when the casualties amount to nearly one half the strength of the original land force.

In Scinde another victory had been gained over the Beloochs by the Bombay troops under Lieut. Colonel marshall, who defeated Nusseer Khan on the 1st Dec. with an army of 4,000 men, among the hills near Khotra. Colonel marshall attacked him with a force of about 900 infantry, a handful of horse, and two pieces of artillery. Upwards of 500 beloochs were killed, including several of their principal chiefs. Excepting the loss of one British officer and a few men, our troops suffered little.

From Alexandria we have received the confirmation of the news of the arrival of commodore Napier in the Stromboli, empowered by Admiral Stopford to offer the original treaty for the Pacha's acceptance, which was, of course, immediately agreed to. Two days afterwards the Sentari arrived at Alexandria with mayloum Bey and Admiral Walker on board, who came to claim the fleet, which was formally made over on the 17th ult. and finally sailed for syrmorice on the 21st, leaving only Admiral Walker behind in a frigate. Ibrahim Pacha had quitted Damascus for Gaza, and preparations were being made for embarking his troops for Egypt.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The House of Assembly during the past week have decided that a duty shall be imposed upon all TEA imported into this Province. The Province is already taxed with a duty of 2½ *per cent* upon all British produce, and the greater portion of the Tea admitted into this Province is from Great Britain. This taxing, in the face of petitioning the British Government against equalizing the duties on Colonial and Baltic timber, will make a bad appearance before the British House of Commons. The fact is, New-Brunswick has too much Revenue for a judicious expenditure under the entire control of a provincial Assembly: the Province is not in want of so much money, and instead of new taxation, there ought to be a large reduction made in the duties already imposed on the several articles of consumption. The idea of creating new taxes to keep the Province from sinking deeply into debt, is preposterous, while such lavish and extravagant expenditures are made annually for objects and purposes of no benefit to the country. It is the control of so much money that causes the House of Assembly to act so improvidently in their extravagant grants, whereas, had they less money to sport over, greater economy, and much better legislation for the solid interests of the country would assuredly be practised.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.—We have seen the Inaugural Address of the new President, Harrison, which was delivered by him at Washington on on Thursday the 4th inst. similar to many of its predecessors, it appears like a laboured Essay, made up expressly for the occasion, its contents are of little value to the masses of the Union, and of no interest whatever to British subjects.

STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA.—The Columbia was detained at Boston on Monday the 1st inst. in consequence of some defect in the machinery, which was deemed proper to secure before her departure.—She left Boston on Tuesday afternoon, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning, and sailed on the afternoon of that day for Liverpool.

FIRE.—Between the hours of one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Parish of Portland, at Indian Town, by which, unfortunately the dwelling house of Mr. S. Reynolds was entirely destroyed, and a large new and handsome building adjoining, owned and occupied by Mr. Robert Stevens, greatly injured, and we believe uninsured. The promptitude of the inhabitants, with the assistance of Fire Engines and citizens from St. John, prevented the fire from extending its ravages.

Another alarm was given this morning, the roof of the Victoria house was partially burnt, by fire falling on it from the chimney. By the timely exertions of a few active individuals it was happily subdued. Had it taken place in the night, it is quite probable we should have had a repetition of the late calamity, as no one now in the improved system of extinguishing fires is authorized to form lines.

INQUESTS.—On the 1st instant, an inquest was held before Dr. W. Bayard, Corner, on view of the body of a new-born female infant—Verdict:—"Maliciously put to death, by some person or persons unknown."

On the 2d inst. an inquest was held on view of a new-born male infant—Verdict: "Death by the visitation of God."

On the 3d inst. an inquest was held on view of the body of Louisa Stewart, (a coloured woman,) who was discharged from the work-house on the 2d inst. and was found dead on the morning of the 3d inst.—Verdict: "Death from excessive intoxication, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather."

On the 5th instant, inquests were held upon the bodies of George and James Hannon, twin infants, five months old, whose deaths were caused by an over dose of paregoric mixed with laudanum, which the mother had obtained from an apothecary, and which she, ignorant of the strength of it, had given in the night to her children to procure sleep.—Verdict: "Accidental death, from an over dose of laudanum and paregoric, ignorantly administered."

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The Richmond Whig of Tuesday says:—"We understand that Gen. Harrison makes no secret of his determination to call an extra session of Congress, probably in May, and the necessity for doing so, has urged itself upon his mind for several months past." With a bankrupt Treasury and millions of debt contracted by their predecessors, to pay, the new administration could not keep the wheels of government in motion, without immediate legislative relief.

CANADA.—The Toronto Examiner says that Sir George Arthur has accepted an appointment to the deputy-governorship of Upper Canada, with a salary of £4,000 per annum.

Death of Thomas L. Winthorp.—Thomas L. Winthrop, who filled the office of Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts for many years, died on Monday, at his residence in Boston, full of years and honour.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—The bill reported in the House of Representatives on Monday last, by the Committee on Military Affairs, makes appropriations for fortification of the United States generally, for the year 1841, and for armament of fortifications; also for raising a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and appropriating $500,000 for steam-ships of war. The amount proposed by the bill to be appropriated for fortifications is $1,678,000.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

HALIFAX, March 6.—By the steamship Columbia we received on Thursday, from our attentive correspondents files of the Daily Advertiser, and other Boston Journals to the 2nd, and New-York to the 1st instant. The President had not arrived at New York previous to our last advices thence, so that she had been out at least 13 days, if she left England on the 10th ult.—the day appointed for her sailing. The Columbia takes an immense mail to England. Ten thousand letters and a large number of newspapers and packages, besides despatches from the Canadian Government, have been sent by her from Boston, and from our post office she has taken seven large sacks full of Canadian Correspondence, forwarded hither overland, and 1200 letters and 6000 papers.—*Recorder.*

CORPORATION.—We have not had time to bestow more than a cursory glance at the proposed act for Incorporating the City, consequently shall have to reserve for a future opportunity any remarks on the details and minutiæ of the measure. There are however numerous objections to be urged against the bill in its present form. *The Franchise is altogether too high.* Before any person can be elected to the office of Mayor or Alderman, he must at the title of his election be and for twelve months previous have been possessed of a Dwelling house in his own right, of the yearly rent of £50 or upwards, and must also be possessed of £1000 independent of all his debts. The qualifications for Common Councilmen are the same, substituting £30 in the place of £50, and £500 in the stead of £1000. But the strongest objection to the Bill is the enormous qualifications required by the vote or Burgess. No person (after the first election) will be allowed to vote for any candidate to the several offices, unless he is in actual possession of a separate dwelling of the yearly rent of £20—has been rated or assessed for 12 months—and has duly paid up his rates! The different offices which it will be necessary to create, if the bill passes, form we presume machinery which cannot be dispensed with.—*Ib.*

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL left England on the 1st of February for his new government (Ceylon). Previous to his departure, this distinguished officer was presented to her Majesty, at Court, by whom he was received in a most gracious and kind manner. Sir Colin, with his usual benevolent and charitable feeling, has, we understand, directed a sum of money to be expended for the relief of the poor of this town, during the present inclement season of the year.—*Halifax Journal.*

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The large room in the new hotel was crowded, last night, to overflowing. The Lord Bishop was called to the chair, and the business of the meeting was opened with prayer. His Lordship then addressed the audience on the history of the society, its objects and prospects. He stated some interesting facts respecting the parent societies at home, and remarked upon the gratifying increase in the funds, from £10,000 in 1837, to £41,000 in 1840. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting with appropriate speeches; and, at the close of the meeting, a subscription was taken, amounting, it was supposed to about £35.—*Post.*

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 3d March, 1841.

To be Sheriffs for the ensuing Year.

Edward W. Miller, Esquire, York.
Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Esquire, Queen's.
Asa Davidson, Esquire, King's.
William P. Sayre, Esquire, Westmorland.
LeBaron Drury, Esquire, Kent.
Henry W. Baldwin, Esquire, Gloucester.
John F. W. Winslow, Esquire, Carleton.
John M. Johnson, Esquire, Northumberland.
Thomas Jones, Esquire, Charlotte.
James Paul, Esquire, Restigouche.
John Hazen, Esquire, Sunbury.

The above named Sheriffs are required forthwith to transmit to the Secretary's Office, the Bonds required by the Act of Assembly.

Robert Gordon and James S. Morse, added to the Board of Education for the County of Gloucester.

George M. Porter and James Frink appointed additional Commissioners for Buoys and Beacons for the Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Henry Williams, of Kingston, in the County of King's, to Miss Frances Daley, of the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday evening in Portland, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. James Brokenshire, of New-York, to Miss Augusta M. Kelly, of the former place.

In Portland, on the 31 inst. by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Thomas Valantine, of Westfield, to Miss Jane L. Philips.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Jas. Steel, to Miss Eliza Blair, both of this city.

At Madawaska, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Sedgefield Thomson, A. B., Visiting Missionary, Cook William Hammond, to Caroline, sixth daughter of Leonard R. Combes, Esq., J. P.

At Westport, Nova Scotia, on the 4th ult. by the Rev. W. Jackson, Capt. Charles J. Potter, late of the Brig *Isabella*, to Cynthia, Eliza, daughter of Dr. Thomas White.—On the 11th, by the same, Mr. Edmund Pack to Miss Caroline Payson; also, Mr. William Bayley to Eliza, daughter of Elisha Payson, Esq.

DIED

This morning, at Harding's Point, Westfield, K. C., after a lingering illness, Mr. William Harding, in the 49th year of his age, much respected and sincerely regretted by his family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

On Saturday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Samuel Purdy, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Purdy was one of the loyalists who came to this Province in the year '83 and always sustained the character of an honest and upright man.

At Carleton, on Monday 8th inst. Rachel, wife of Josiah Wetmore, Esq. aged 64 years.

At Lakefield Inn, on the 26th Feb. Robert K., infant son of Mr. John K. Campbell, aged eleven months.

At Woodstock, on the 25th ult., Mr. Jenkins Lovett Beardsley, youngest son of B. C. Beardsley, Esq., in the 18th year of his age, after a short illness (Consumption,) which he bore with a perfect resignation to the Divine Will.

At Andover, after a lingering illness which he bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. William Baird, in the 70th year of his age.

At Amherst, N. S. on Thursday morning last, after a short illness, Borish, wife of Mr. John Stuart, in the 53d year of her age.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 11th Feb., after a short illness, Mrs. Lydia Richan, in the 81 year of her age, much respected by all who knew her.

Fatal Accident.—Michael Friel, native of Ireland, an ordinary seaman belonging to the ship *Ward Chipman*, fell from the side ladder of that vessel on the night of 24th January, at Savannah, and was drowned.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 3d—Ship Frances, Brown, Savannah, 15—S. Wiggins & son, timber.

Am. Schr. Governor Robbins, King, Philadelphia, 5—J. & R. Reed, flour &c.

4th—ship Oromocto, Crook, Savannah—J. Robertson, timber.

CLEARED,

Ship St. Martins, Vaughan, Cork, timber—William Carvill.

Brig Princess Royal, Maloney, Falmouth, (Jam.) lumber—Crookshank & Walker.

Sch'r Margaret Traynor, Martin, Halifax, fish, &c.—Master; Isle Rice, Eastport, ballast—Master.

Capt. Calder, of brig Chaffey, arrived at Campo Bello on the 2d inst. in 27 days from Trinidad, reports at that port on the 4th Feb. brig Granville Lyle, of Halifax, for St. Thomas, in four days; brig Wellington, Larkin, of St. John, for Philadelphia, via Turks' Island, in two days; barque British Queen, of Yarmouth, and brigantine Coquette, of Halifax, discharging.

Arrived at Halifax, 4th—Schr. Beacon, Harvey, London, 30 days—1446 chests of tea.

Halifax, March 6.—Sailed, Royal Mail Steamship Columbia, Judkins, for Liverpool, GB.

Halifax.—The Fanny left at Matanzas, schr. Brilliant, Crosby, to sail next day for St. John, NB.

Brig Herald, Kenny, at Philadelphia, 2d inst. 17 days from Halifax.

Melancholy Wreck.—On Tuesday the 2d inst. the schr. Margaret Ann, Dodge, Master, was capsized between Cape Dore and the Isle Haut, N. S. and melancholy to relate seven persons were drowned, among whom, was the owner of the schooner, Mr. Benjamin Gates.—She was from Wilmot, N. S., bound to this port with a cargo of produce.

A schooner called the mechanic, was lost about the same time at a place called 'Given's harbour,' no lives lost.

India Rubber Shoes.

JUST received—7 cases Men's and Women's Rubber Shoes; 1 ditto Children's, from 4 to 12 years. 1 do. Women's lined and trimmed with fur. For sale cheap for cash.
March 5. S. K. FOSTER.

WANTED—A *HOUSE* in a respectable part of the city, for which a liberal rent will be given. Address W. F., at this Office.
5th March.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received by the ship "Sophia," from London:

AN extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Confectionary, Orange Marmalade, Jellies, Jams, Preserved Meats, do. Grouse, do. Hares, do. Soups, &c. &c.—which will be open for inspection early next week, at his Establishment, in the New Building erected by C. Johnston, Esq., corner of North Market wharf and Dock street.
Jan. 1. JOHN G. SHARP. *Chemist & Apothecary.*

FLOUR.

140 BBLS. Western Superfine FLOUR, just received and for sale low by
Feb. 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Mechanics' Institute.

PERSONS having accounts against the Saint John Mechanics' Institute, are requested to present the same immediately to the Treasurer.
By order of the Board of Directors.
March 12. H. J. CHUBB, R. sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Co-Partnership existing between the subscribers terminates this day. The business in future will be conducted by JAMES WHITNEY.
JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.
St. John, 6th March, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of NELSON, FRASER & CO. was dissolved by mutual agreement, on the 1st day of October, 1840.
V. H. NELSON,
ARCHIBALD FRASER.

THE Business will in future be carried on by the subscriber on his own account, in the new Store, next to Messrs. Holdsworth & Daniel, Market Square, who is duly authorized to receive all debts due, and also to settle all claims against the aforesaid firm in these Provinces.
ARCHIBALD FRASER.
St. John, October 1, 1840.

POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN, 12th March, 1841.

THE Mail to meet the sailing of the steam ship *Britannia* for England, will be closed at this office, on Saturday, 13th instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon.
J. HOWE, Jr., P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated NEW HOUSE, in Peters' street, subject to a Ground Rent of £12 per year, on a lease of twenty-one years, of which two years have expired; at the expiration of which term the improvements are to be paid for, or renewable for a similar term at the same rent.—The House is completely finished outside, and the basement story ready for plastering. It is 32 feet front by 32 in the rear. The Basement is built of brick and stone, and is 9 feet in the clear. The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber, at his shop next north of Trinity Church, in Germain street, or at his residence in Waterloo street.

If not sold at private sale previous to Wednesday the 17th instant, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction. GEORGE LLOYD.
St. John, March 12th, 1841. *Painter.*

King's County

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PERSONS who feel interested in, or wish to become Members of the *King's County Agricultural Society*, are requested to attend a Public Meeting to be held on Tuesday the 30th March, at 2 P. M., at the *Hotel* of Mr. Daniel Shock, at Sussex Vale. A. C. EVANSON,
March 12, 1841. [Obs.] *Acting Sec'y.*

STRAW! STRAW!!

THE Subscriber wants to purchase 40 Tons Rye or Oat STRAW during the season, for which a fair price will be given. Apply to
March 12. N. W. BUSTEED.
[Cour. & News.—4w. No. 16 King street.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND ITS OWN WITNESS.

A PAMPHLET bearing the above title, containing 32 pages, 8vo., is this day published and for sale at the Bookstores of Messrs. Chubb and W. L. Allen, and at the Store of G. & E. Sears price Six[illegible]. This [illegible] editions [illegible] identity [illegible] British at[illegible] ought to [illegible] third of th[illegible] all to do [illegible]

☞Notice.

[illegible] the subscribers, terminates this day. The Business in future will be conducted by JAMES WHITNEY.
JAMES WHITNEY,
CHAS. R. GIBBONS.
March [illegible] 1841.

REMOVAL.

W. [illegible] LAWTON, respectfully announces to his numerous Friends & Customers, that about the middle of March he intends removing his Business to the North-east corner of the Market-square, the Building lately erected by W. O. Smith, Esq., and formerly owned by Thomas Merritt, Esq.
Feb. 24th, 1841.

NOTICE.—Those Persons who are still indebted to the Estate of the late LAWRENCE FOSTER, Esquire, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of May next, to Stephen K. Foster, King street.
SARAH FOSTER, Executrix,
S. K. FOSTER, Executor.
St. John, 5th March, 1841.

NOTICE.—The subscriber notifies all Persons indebted to the late Firm of *L. & S. K. Foster*, to call and settle up their respective Balances on or before the 1st day of April next, and all amounts remaining unpaid at that date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
STEPHEN K. FOSTER,
5th March, 1841. *Surviving Partner.*

NOTICE.—All Persons indebted to the subscriber, up to the first day of March, instant, are respectfully requested to call and settle up their accounts immediately. S. K. FOSTER,
5th March, 1841. *King street.*

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

Maid of the Mist,

WILL commence her regular trips (her usual days) on the 22d March next:—For Digby and Annapolis on Monday, returning on Tuesday: for Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens on Friday, returning on Saturday.

North America,

Will go to Windsor on Tuesday evenings, commencing on the 13th of April next, and proceed to Boston the following Thursday as usual.

Meteor,

Will start for Fredericton as soon as the River opens, leaving Indian Town every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and Fredericton the alternate evenings
5th March. JAMES WHITNEY.

Iron, Paints & Oil, &c.

E. L. JARVIS & CO. have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull:

1000 KEGS Nos. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD; 400 Kegs Green, Yellow, Black, Red, Blue, and Brown PAINTS;
30 Hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
3 Tons PUTTY, in bladders,
30 Casks PIPE CLAY and Paris WHITING,
60 Tons Banks' best and common IRON.
ON HAND:
A very general assortment of IRONMONGERY, and further supplies daily expected.
Brick Store, South Market Wharf,
8th May, 1840.

BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

40 BBLS. Prime BEEF; 40 do. PORK; 50 do. OATMEAL, ground this Fall from new Oats; 40 Sides Sole Leather; 3 Bales of Calcutta HIDES; 20 boxes 10×14 Glass; 20 Hhds. good Porto Rico SUGAR; 200 Firkins & Tubs prime BUTTER; 2 Bales of Pilot Cloths; 1 Bale of FLANNELS; 1 Bale of Plushings; 1 Bale of Damasks.
Jan. 29. CRANE & M'GRATH.

AUCTION SALES.

Sugar, &c., at Auction.

To be sold at the store of the Subscriber, on Monday next, the 15th instant, by T. L. Nicholson, Esq. at 11 o'clock:

30 BARRELS White Brazil SUGAR; 5 do. dark do. do.
And sundry other articles to close consignment.
Terms at sale. *Sale positive.*
March 12. JAS. MALCOLM.

Corporation Property,

TO LET BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, the 15th March next, at noon, in front of the New Market House, in the Market Square, the following sources of Corporation Revenues for ONE YEAR, from the 1st day of April next, viz.:—

The WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE at the Market Wharves and Slip in King's and Queen's Wards.

The SLIPPAGE at Union-street Slip;
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto at Lower Cove Slip;
Ditto at Carleton;
The WEIGHING MACHINE at Union-street.
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto Market House; Sidney Ward;
HAY SCALES in Carleton;
WHARFAGE at the Breakwater;
ANCHORAGE,
WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE, Rodney Wharf, Carleton.

The Purchasers will at the time and place of letting be required to sign Bonds with two sufficient sureties, each, for the due payment of the purchase money, quarterly; in default thereof the source of Revenue bid off will immediately be put up again for sale. Further particulars will be make known at the time and place.

H. PORTER,
JOHN HUMBERT,
THOMAS HARDING,
G. VANHORNE,
ROBERT SALTER,
GEORGE BOND.
March 5th. *Committee.*

Furniture, &c., by Auction.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber at the residence of Mr John Sweeney, Prince Wm. street, sundry articles of

Household Furniture;

Also,—10 Barrels SUGAR; 10 do. best Havana CIGARS, and sundry other articles.
March 12. [Cour.] T. L. NICHOLSON.

Household Furniture

BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the present residence of Mr. V. H. NELSON, Sewell street, (nearly opposite the residence of John Howe, Esq. Postmaster,) an extensive assortment of Household FURNITURE, comprising:—

An elegant set of Drawing Room and Dining Room Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Sofas and PIANO FORTE, Carpets, Rugs, Fenders and Fire Irons; a most splendid assortment of Paintings, Portraits and Engravings, Landscapes, &c. in elegant rich Gilt Frames; scarlet Damask Window Curtains; Cloth Table Covers;—Book Case, and nearly 500 Volumes of BOOKS, comprising all the *best editions* of the standard and classical works in History, Divinity, Arts, Sciences, and Genera[illegible]; two complete Dinner Sets; one Tea Set; Decanters; Breakfast do.; silver Spoons; Knives and Forks; Glassware; Candlesticks, Bedroom Furniture, and Bedding; one elegant Timepiece, 18 days; one do. fancy gilt, in glass case; one double barrel GUN, warranted patent; one single barrel Gun, Implements, &c.; Fishing Rods and Tackle; Stair Carpets, and Brass Rods; Kitchen Utensils and Cooking Stove; Hall Furniture, Lamps, Fur Mats, &c.—For particulars see catalogues.

Terms of Sale—All sums under £15, cash; from £15 to £50, three months; from £50 to £150, three and six months; Approved Endorsed Notes.
G. A. LOCKHART.
12th March, 1841. *Auctioneer.*

The Subscriber intending to remove on 1st April, to the Brick Store heretofore occupied by John Walker, Esq., will on Monday the 29th day of March inst. offer at Public Sale, a part of his extensive and valuable Stock of WINES—as follows:

50 DOZEN Old Bottled PORT; 50 dozen Pale and Brown **Sherry**;
50 Dozen MADEIRA;
12 " Rich and Dry LISBON;
23 " Sparkling HOCK and CHAMPAGNE, Sauterne, Bucellas, Burgundy, and Hermitage;
12 " CLARET.

[The above WINES are of the first character, and to aid the judgement of purchasers the current prices of each Lot offered will be made known at the time of sale.]

100 dozen Marsella, Light Sherry, Teneriffe, &c.
2 Pipes } *Sicily MADEIRA;*
6 Hhds. }
4 Qr. Casks }
2 Hhds. London Direct MADEIRA;
4 Qr. Casks, 2 Butts SHERRY;
2 Hhds. PORT WINE;
50 Hogsheads } French BRANDY;
13 Cases 3 doz. each }
20 Cases Geneva; 20 Pans RUM;
10 Boxes London Soap; 10 do. do. CANDLES;
There will also be offered to arrive in the Westmoreland from London:
1000 Kegs 1 and 2 qrs. London White LEAD,
400 Casks 4 doz. ea. London BROWN STOUT.
12th March. W. H. STREET.

NOTICE.

To Parents, Schoolmasters, and Boards of Education.

JUST PUBLISHED, beautifully printed in 12 mo of 120 pages, and recommended by the Provincial Legislature as superior to any similar work in the Province,

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

SPELLING BOOK,

designed to teach orthography and pronunciation together; containing a series of easy and interesting Reading Lessons, and nearly 1000 words not in any other spelling book, of the names of professions, titles, trades, groceries, medicines, herbs, plants, fruits, diseases, apparel, beasts, birds, fishes, &c. By WILLIAM CORRY.

Printed for the Author, and sold, wholesale and retail, in St. John, at the Stores of Nelson, Fraser & Co., Booksellers, and Mr. James Bowes, King street, Mr. Thomas Crozier and Mr. John Hastings, Prince William street, and at Mrs. Mather's, Nerepis Road. St. John, Feb. 26, 1841.

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;
Dunask and Watered Moreens;
Orris Lace and Fringes;
Combs, Brushes, and WINDSOR SOAP.
5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

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

LONDON

MUSIC Warehouse. Piano Forte and

Prince William Street,

(Opposite Mann's Hotel.)

THE Subscribers have just received, per *British Queen*, another supply of PIANO FORTES, from ALLISON & ALLISON'S Manufactory, London, and respectfully solicit the attention of Professional Gentlemen and Amateurs in general, to their present large importation of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, New Music, &c. &c., which in addition to their former stock, is now ready for inspection, viz:

Patent Piano Fortes, with Check Action—
1 Rosewood GRAND CABINET, 6½ Octaves, Ogee Fall, with Pillars;
1 Ditto COTTAGE, Victoria Fall;
1 Mahogany ditto ditto;
1 Rosewood ditto Ogee Fall;
2 Ditto Microchordons, Vict. Fall;
2 Mahogany GRAND SQUARES.

—ON HAND—

1 Rosewood CABINET,
1 Mahogany COTTAGE,
1 Ditto GRAND SQUARE, } *Metzler & Co's manufactory.*
1 Rosewood SERAPHINE, 5 and a half Octaves, with an Octave of Pedals,

An extensive and choice assortment of New MUSIC and standard Works, viz: Overtures for the Piano Forte; Overtures as Duetts for ditto; Classical Music for ditto; Sacred Music; Waltzes and Quadrilles; Studies; Exercises; Works on the Theory of Music; Instruction Books for all Instruments.

—ALSO—

A superior FRENCH HORN, with 3 Valves, in case;

Tambourreens, Triangles, Clarionets, Violincellos, Flutes, Kent Bugles, Guitars, &c. &c. Cases for Violins and Guitars, Violin Strings, Canterbury's, Music Stools, and a general assortment of almost every article in their branch of Profession.

☞Piano Fortes tuned and lent on hire.
January 22. BEYER & LEITCH.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE subscriber's House in Queen's square. Possession gave 1st of May next. WM. HOWARD.
20th Feb. Cr Ob Ns 6w.

TO LET,

A newly finished three story Double dwelling House, situate in *Carmarthen street*, containing a kitchen, vegetable and wood cellar on the first flat; a parlor and back room on the second flat; two rooms and bedroom on the third flat, and a well finished garret containing two bedrooms to each house. It is well adapted for two genteel families. Rent moderate. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel.*
Jan 29, Cour JAS. NETHERY.

TO RENT—From 1st May next:

THAT Shop and Premises, now occupied by Messrs. Burns and Merritt, in King street: Also, the Cellar Shop in the same building; which will be finished by the first April next. Apply to
January 22. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

TO RENT—A new and pleasantly situated House fronting on Dorchester-st. (in the vicinity of the Stone Church.) will be rented from one to five years. Possession may be had on the first of April or may next, as required. Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
January 1.

A WORKSHOP to rent.—Enquire at the Chronicle Office. Feb. 23.

TO LET,

For one or more years from the 1st of May next, THAT valuable [illegible] present occupied by [illegible] for Business at Horan, in King Street, adjoining [illegible] J. & R. [illegible] Clothing & Fancy Warehouse. [illegible] the Lower [illegible] information please apply to N. W. BUSTEED.
Feb. 19th, 1841. *Cour.*

TO LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—That pleasantly situated and well finished Dwelling House at the lower end of *Union Street.* It contains four rooms prepared for Franklins, six bed rooms, Cellar Kitchen, bake oven and Pantry, a good frost proof cellar and water cellar, with a Garden attached, and well of water; Also, a Stable and fuel house underneath, all in excellent order throughout and very convenient. Apply to
Feb. 12. B. REYNOLDS.

TO LET, and possession to be given 1st May next: The large three story Building at the southern extremity of *German street*, formerly owned by Mr. John Cunningham, together with the Wharf from the rear of the same, comprising a very commodious establishment for any person engaged in the Lumber business.—The Dwelling house being finished in a superior manner, with every convenience for one large or two small families. The Eastern part of the building can be fitted up if required, for a Warehouse, and such further improvements will be made on the property as may be desirable. The wharf may be extended to the line of Main street. Terms moderate. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.
5th February.

STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber's Store on the south Market Wharf, at present occupied by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, will be let from the 1st May next, on reasonable terms.
5th Feb. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

OFFICE TO LET.

THE spacious Office now occupied by Mr. Fenety, printer, over the store of the subscriber, to let for one year from 1st May.—Apply to
Jan. 29. JAS. MALCOLM.

Fashionable Millinery.

Per ship *Thetis*, from London:

MRS. MILLAR respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity to part of her Fall Supply of SILK VELVETS and Satin BONNETS; with VELVETS, SATINS, and RIBBONS to match.

ALSO—A few Boxes of FLOWERS, suitable for the season. *9th October*

CAUTION.

AS RICHARD ABERN, has left my employment, I wish to caution my customers not to pay him any money on my account.
Feb. 12. D. PATERSON.

BUTTER.—Just received ex schr. Nile from Halifax, 100 Firkins Prime BUTTER.
Dec. 11. H. J. & D. MACKAY.

Wanted to Purchase,

IMMEDIATELY, by the subscriber: 200 M Pine BOARDS and PLANK; 40 M. Scantling,

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

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

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

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

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

Jan. 1839. A. R. TRURO.

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 at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, July, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

J. Hutchinson,

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

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

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

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

William Reynolds,

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

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

☞ Books imported to order.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

☞ NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Business,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

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

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

Valuable Building Lots.

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

10th July.

New-Brunswick House.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

Which will be sold low for cash.

☞ *FURS and other Goods daily expected*

18th sept. JAMES ROWES.

Digby Packet.

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

8th Jan. J. WHITNEY & CO.

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

Oct 9. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

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

October 2. W. P. RANNEY.

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

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

Dec 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Lumber.

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

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

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

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

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

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

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

NOTICE.—The business of Mackay, Brothers & Co. will in future be conducted at St. John under the Firm of H. J. & D. MACKAY.

HUGH MACKAY,
JAMES MACKAY,
DANIEL MACKAY.

Oct. 23. 1840.

Whisky, Oakum, Cordage, &c.,

The subscriber is now landing ex ship "Calentia," as follows:—

60 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON; 1000 bars 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch Round Iron; 55 Plowshare MOULDS; 8 tons Russian OAKUM; 10 do. CORDAGE, well assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 6 inches; 40 boxes Belfast White SOAP; 40 ditto CANDLES, (dipt.) 8's and 12's; 20 ditto I. C. TIN; 15 puncheons *very strong* and well flavoured WHISKY.

Dec. 11. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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

UNION MAIL COACH.

FOUR HORSE TEAMS.

THE Subscribers, thankful for the patronage they have received for many years past while driving Public Hacks in this City, and Coaches between St. John and Fredericton, would now respectfully acquaint their friends and the public in general, that they have this day entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of running (as soon as the navigation of the River is closed,) a regular Four-Horse Mail Coach to and from Fredericton, three times a week, on the Nerepis Road, leaving St. John every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday* mornings at Six o'clock, precisely—returning every *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday* mornings at the same hour; and for the better accomodation of passengers the Coach will stop at MRS. MATHER'S for breakfast and at D. GILLOS's for dinner, going up; and at KENOX'S for breakfast and at MRS. MATHER'S for dinner, coming down. The fare taken at MRS. MATHER'S each way. From their experience as drivers and attention to passengers, the Subscribers hope to gain a share of that patronage they have and will ever try to merit.

☞ Stage Books kept at the Commercial Hotel, head of King-street, St. John, and at Segee's, in Fredericton, where persons wishing to travel by this line of Stage, will please enter their names.

*** All Baggage at the risk of the Owners.

N. B.—As soon as the River Saint John is safe to travel, the Subscribers will run a Daily Stage, leaving St John and Fredericton every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Six o'clock, precisely.

JAMES HEWITT,
THOMAS CORRIGAN,
JAMES LEICH,
JOHN WINTERS.

St. John, 12th Nov. 1840.

MAIL STAGE,
Between St. John and Fredericton.

THE Subscribers beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they will (when the navigation closes,) commence running a Stage between this City and Fredericton, *via the Nerepis Road*, leaving Saint John on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at six o'clock; and Fredericton, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at the same hour,—Books will be kept at the Saint John Hotel, Saint John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, at either of which places persons will be furnished with any further information.

☞ *All Baggage at the risk of the owners.*

JAMES BRADLEY,
St. John, Nov. 13. JAMES GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS HOTEL.

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

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

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

LAWRENCE HALL.

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1840.

400 CASES fine flavored GENEVA, in bond or duty paid, for sale very low by ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

Oct 16. *Sands' Arcade.*

Lead Pumps, Anchors & Chain

ONE pair of Lead Pumps complete; one ANCHOR about 25 cwt.; part of 1¼ in. Chain; suitable for a vessel of 500 or 550 tons. Apply to

October 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Ex British America—London:

46 PUNS. and Hhds. best Cognac Brandy; 36 baskets and cases Champagne and Sparkling Hock. W. H. STREET.

Oct 23.

PAPER.

The subscribers have received per brig *Fleurs* from Greenock:

1000 REAMS Brown Wrapping, assorted sizes; 500 ditto Tea Paper, ass'd sizes; 200 ditto assorted Letter Paper; 200 ditto Foolscap and Pot ditto; 10 gross Cottage Ink; 5 do. Ink Powders; 2 cases assorted School Books; a lot of Glasgow Journals.

Nov. 13. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

BLACK and GREEN TEAS.—A few chests and half chests Hyson, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, on hand *ex Clifton.*

E. I. Company's CONGO hourly expected.

Nov 13. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

DEMERARY RUM.—Ex schr. *Emily* just arrived.—30 Puncheons DEMERARY RUM, *(strong and well flavoured;)* for sale cheap from the wharf, by

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

IRON,
STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c.

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

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted; 75 ditto Refined ditto; 10 tons Round ditto, from ½ to ¾ inch; 3 do. Cast STEEL, assorted sizes; 3 do. Blister do. ditto; 20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto; 4 tons short link CHAINS, 5 16, ⅜, and ½; 4 Chain Cables, ⅝ in.; 1 do. ¾ do.; 2 do. do. 11 inch, second hand; 1 ANCHOR, 12 Cwt.; 2 tons Ploughshare Moulds; 20 bundles Iron WIRE, 1 to 15; 40 cwt. Metal WRENCHES, 56 lb. each; 20 do. ditto, 1 to 28 lb.; 5 do. Sheet BRASS; 100