THE Weekly Chronicle.

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THE CHRONICLE,

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Weekly Almanack.

FEB.		R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	H.	W.
12	Saturday,	6 49	5 11	7 48	0	36
13	Sunday,	6 47	5 13	8 23	1	6
14	Monday,	6 46	5 14	9 46	1	37
15	Tuesday,	6 45	5 15	10 51	2	10
16	Wednesday,	6 44	5 16	Morn	2	45
17	Thursday,	6 43	5 17	0 2	3	23
18	Friday,	6 41	5 19	1 14	4	9

First Quarter, 18th, 11h. 44m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Barns, 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: D. J. M'Laughlin.

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

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

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

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

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

Winterbon's

ANTI-BILIOUS SOLUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.

November 5th.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor at 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71, Maiden Lane, New-York, and every Druggist in New-Brunswick. *Dec. 25, 1841.*

Raisins, Onions, &c.

Landing ex schr. Margaret Trayner, from Boston;

40 DOZEN CORN BROOMS, 20 dozen Painted Pails; 10 do. Hickory Axe Handles, 10 do Manilla Clothes Lines,

100 Boxes (halves and quarters) Bunch Raisins;
30 Barrels ONIONS;
5 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Boxes Chocolate; 1 case Cinnamon,

Ex Martha Brae, from Halifax:

10 Casks Pale SEAL OIL,
20 Boxes London Sperm Candles.

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

JARDINE & CO.

Corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets

Dec. 3.

☞ **Notice.**

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

St. John, May 5, 1841. W. H. SCOVIL.

CHURCH SOCIETY,

Saint Andrews.

A Meeting of the Saint Andrews Local Committee of the Church Society of New-Brunswick, was held in All Saint's Church, St. Andrews, on Wednesday, the 19th ult. The Rev. the Rector in the Chair.

The Meeting being opened with prayer, and G. D. Street chosen Secretary, the following Address was read by the Rector:

ADDRESS.

My Christian Brethren and friends—

According to usual custom, I feel much pleasure in addressing you on the subject of our present Meeting, a subject, which, I am convinced, will at all times excite a lively interest in the minds of every Churchman.

Not with us, but to God's holy name is all the praise due, for the prosperous advancement of our infant Society, which, I now with the most sincere gratification have to report, well knowing that the hearts of you all are with our work, and your sympathies easily enlisted, in favour of any cause connected with our venerable and Apostolic church.

The report of the last year, has been placed in your hands, and by it you are informed of the state of the Society's funds, and, of its disposal of the same. The appropriations, I have no doubt, will meet with your approbation, particularly those, in favour of this county, which have been liberal; and I anxiously hope, that the parish of Saint Andrews, will not, in proportion to its means, be inferior to others in the Province, in endeavours to forward the interests, and promote the objects and views of a Society, which is so closely connected with the interests and advancement of our deservedly beloved Church, and unaiding the benevolent exertions of that venerable society, which, has been the means under God, of establishing that Church in this our adopted country.

When we reflect upon the gigantic efforts which have been already made, and are still, with encreased energy making in our parent state, for supplying the destitute with spiritual sustenance, for disseminating that word of truth which has been bestowed on man, by his all merciful God, to make him wise unto salvation, for sending forth ministers of his holy word, and sacraments, and in distributing with an unsparing hand, the writings of the learned and the pious, to assist the prayerful and anxious enquirer after religious truth—when we consider, that our Church has been most wonderfully protected by Almighty power, from the period of her emerging from darkness in all her beauty, even to the present day, defying, under the protection of her great and divine head, the powers of this world, or the malice of devils—when we see thousands and tens of thousands of pounds expended in this holy work, arising, not only, from the contributions of the opulent, but the offering of the poor man's mite.—every pious and good man amongst us, will be stirred up to correspondent and proportionate exertion, and even the drowsy christian, will be awakened from his stupor of indifference, and at the call of religion, will arouse himself, and zealously join that christian band, which has laboured before him in the Lord's field—all contributing from their worldly means, towards the promotion of so great a cause—and all uniting in humble, and hearty prayer to God, that Divine grace may accompany their endeavours, in advancing the kingdom of God, and, that all may be excited to a more diligent use of the means and instruments of religion, such as prayer, reading, and hearing God's holy word, and receiving the blessed sacrament—all which are instruments which God hath appointed, for the begetting & increasing holiness amongst us.

Such being the views of our Church Society, she surely cannot fail, in enlisting the aid and co-operation of every churchman, who has at heart the advancement of sound religion, and, who, after securing his own happiness, by doing his duty, is desirous of consulting the edification and salvation of others; and views, with anxious care, the thousands of souls who live without any one, whom they acknowledge as their appointed Minister, and are earnestly desirous of worshipping God, according to the faith professed by the united church of England and Ireland.

Scarcely ever do we enter into conversation on the progress of the Church in this Diocese, without hearing complaints respecting the lamentable deficiency of her ministrations in many places, and of the great anxiety exhibited, by thousands I may say, too poor to contribute much pecuniary aid for a house of prayer, where they can worship the God of their Fathers. It has not hitherto, by many I fear, been considered, to what a lamentable extent, religious destitution extends in this country; but now, when our population is yearly encreasing, it is surely high time to be up and doing, and unite with our fellow subjects, in forwarding the organized plan of our Provincial Church Society, (adopted in strict accordance with the two great Societies "for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts," and that for "promoting Christian Knowledge,") to supply such destitution.

No person amongst us, can entertain the smallest doubt, of the readiness of our unwearied and venerable Bishop, to aid us in every endeavour we make. But, we ought always to bear in mind, that it has pleased the Lord and head of the Church to make him an overseer of a still enormous Diocese, and that from every quarter he receives complaints of spiritual wants, and continual entreaties to be furnished with ministers of God's holy word, and Sacraments. Great exertions are making by him, and his desires on the subject, are not only made known to the two Societies already alluded to, but they have also, excited a correspondent anxiety, on the part of those Societies, to supply such wants. It behoves us then, cheerfully to unite with every systematic plan, in aid of objects of such great importance, and interest, and cast into the Treasury of the Lord, such funds as may be raised by a system of contribution, regular, tho' small, and thus shew our attachment to that church, and of which, we profess ourselves to be members. Let us, then, not loiter on the road, lest, while we do so, the glory and happiness of enlarging the kingdom of God, and of his Christ, be taken from us, and given to others, who place a greater value on it; and, while with our lips, we thank God for the blessings which he has vouchsafed, and continues to bestow upon us, let us shew our gratitude, by action, and exhibit our sense of God's bounty, by a correspondent endeavour on our part, to assist those who are in need.

Before I conclude this address, it gives me much pleasure to report, a donation of twenty pounds from the Church Society, towards the erection of the intended Chapel of Ease at Chamcook, and also a grant of seventy five pounds sterling, for the same purpose, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

Finally, Brethren—May the blessing of God rest upon you—may he "prevent you in all your doings, with his most gracious favour, and further you with his continual help—that, in all your works, begun, continued and ended in him, you may glorify his holy name, and finally attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour." amen.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D., *Rector.*

St. Andrews, Jan. 19, 1842.

After which, the following Resolutions were passed—

Moved by Thomas Jones, Esq., and seconded by Thomas B. Wilson, Esquire—

Resolved, That the Church Society of New-Brunswick, still most deservedly claims the regard and cordial support of every member of the church.

Moved by Wm. Garnett, Esq., seconded by Jas. W. Street, Esquire—

Resolved. That our respectful thanks are due to the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, for his unwearied exertions in favour of the Church in these Provinces, and for his anxiety, and endeavours to procure an additional number of Clergymen to serve in the different parishes, and as travelling missionaries.

Moved by Charles V. Forster, Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas Turner—

Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt thanks are due to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, for its paternal and unremitted care of the church in these colonies—and also, to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, for its liberality in supplying bibles, testaments, prayer books and tracts, to this Society, as well as to different places in the Province.

Moved by Capt. Peter Smith, and seconded by G. D. Street, Esquire—

Resolved, That this Committee views with deep interest, the exertions made by the people in the Mother country, towards the wide spread of true religion in these colonies.

Moved by Thomas B. Wilson, and seconded by Charles V. Forster, Esquire—

Resolved, That our most respectful thanks are due, to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, for its liberal grant of seventy five pounds sterling, towards the erection of the Chapel of ease at Chamcook in this parish.

Moved by Mr. John Jarvis, and seconded by Wm. Garnett, Esquire—

Resolved, That George D Street, and Thos. B. Wilson, Esqrs. be lay Deputies from this Parish at the ensuing annual meeting of the Church Society at Fredericton.

Moved by Dr. Gove, and seconded by James W. Street, Esquire—

Resolved, That while this committee notice with thanks, the grant already made by the Church Society of twenty pounds to the church at Chamcook, it be recommended that a further grant of twenty pounds be made to the same—and that a supply of testaments, prayer books, tracts, and lending library books be made to this parish, and also to Campobello and West Isles.

Moved by James W. Street, and seconded by Dr. Gove—

That the Secretary request the Editors of the St Andrews Standard, Royal Gazette, and St John Chronicle, to insert the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers, and that the same be forwarded to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

GEORGE D. STREET,
St. Andrews, 19th Jan. 1842. *Secretary.*

From the Richmond Compiler.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF BISHOP MOORE. [*Concluded.*]

Never was there a man more happily constituted for the peculiar work assigned him by the Divine Head of the Church, than was Bishop Moore for the trying duties of Diocesan for Virginia, at the period when he entered upon that sacred office.—The Episcopal Church, in this State, then laboured under accumulated difficulties. The evils which grew out of the colonial system of ecclesiastical affairs were still felt. The want of Episcopal supervision, of the administration of the Episcopal functions, and of the restraining influence and discipline of Executive control, had greatly retarded the prosperity of the infant Church. She had not the benefit of her own ecclesiastical Government, and was too far removed from her distant mother to be much benefited by the connection which was still maintained, or much restrained by a ruling power so far distant, and consequently so inefficiently exercised. Without an Executive head, there was no sufficient restraint laid upon her ministers. Orthodoxy in doctrine, and piety and morality of life among those who were the spiritual guides and examples of the people, could only be enforced, when needed, by an impeachment on the other side of the ocean, before the Bishop of London, who was the ecclesiastical head of the colonial Churches. This, owing to the invidiousness of the office of accuser, the distance of the tribunal, the expense of the voyage, and the delay of justice, was rarely done. The colonies, in consequence, became the last resort of some of those bad men, who, in all ages and Churches, will intrude into the holy office, and who feared the discipline of the Church at home. Others, who from inefficiency, could not find desirable cures in the mother country, easily obtained situations, in a rapidly growing community, where ministers were greatly needed. From the operation of these causes, the colonial Church in Virginia long laboured under the infliction of the inefficiency, immorality, and want of piety of some of her ministry. The disastrous influences of this great evil were widely felt. The confidence and attachment of the people were, in a great degree, weaned from their spiritual guides. The efforts of the good and zealous were much thwarted by the counteracting influence of evils which there was no power in the defective system of Church government to eradicate. At this critical juncture came on the American Revolution. The strong prejudices which were excited by this great event against a Church which was then connected with the oppressive government of England—the jealousy which was aroused in the dissenting denominations in consequence of the possession by the Church of valuable glebe lands—the dispersion of most of her ministers—and the zealous efforts of her enemies in the use of all these means of injuring her, when added to the sore evils under which she had before groaned—constituted a burden too heavy for her strength, and she sunk to the dust. An extended population being thus deprived in a great degree of their religious teachers and of moral restraints, and exposed during many years to all the distracting and demoralizing influences of war, presented, after the protracted troubles were over, an inviting field for that subtle system of infidelity which was introduced from France, and was zealously and too successfully disseminated by men of high standing and talent. Added to the baleful influence of their demoralizing system, those who undertook, under God, the arduous task of reviving the Church in Virginia, had to operate on the minds of a high-minded people, long unaccustomed to the restraints of religion. Thus infidelity, immorality, repugnance to restraint, and inveterate prejudices against the Episcopal Church, produced fearful difficulties in the way of a revival of this Church. The great work, however, was begun by a little band of faithful men, who trusted in God's promise, that "the gates of hell should not prevail against his Church." Still, at the time of Bishop Moore's arrival, the evils above mentioned were widely prevalent. He seemed to have been raised up by Divine Providence to guide the Church successfully through these difficulties. He entered upon the arduous task at fifty-two years of age, though with all the vigor, animation, and zeal of youth. His evangelical system of doctrine, his pure and beautiful style of preaching, the tenderness and pathos of his appeals, the gracefulness and eloquence of his delivery, aided by a venerable form, a countenance beaming with benevolence, and a heart glowing with love, rendered him to all an acceptable preacher.

In his visitations through his new diocese, crowds every where assembled to hear him, and charmed by the man, many went away disarmed of their prejudices against his office and his Church. His gentle and conciliating manner of pleading the claims of the Church of their fathers, soon awakened in many families an attachment which had slumbered but had never become extinct. The mild, forbearing and paternal manner in which he exercised the power of his office, won the hearts of his ministry. His widely spread reputation for piety and zeal, soon drew to his diocese a large accession of efficient clergy. His faithful inculcation of true religion elevated the tone of piety in the Church, and secured the confidence of the community. In his private and social intercourse with the families of the Church, their bishop won all hearts. To the courteous and graceful manners of a well bred gentleman, he added a singularly pleasing amenity. He was kind to all, for he loved all. His benevolence overflowed towards all mankind. His venerable appearance and countenance, beaming with love, disarmed enmity; his sprightly and entertaining conversation, attracted old and young to his society. He presented religion to view in all her most pleasing and attracting graces—More austerity of manners would have failed to win back hearts long alienated from the Church. Greater sternness in the exercise of his authority, would have strengthened and perpetuated the prejudices entertained towards his office. But he seemed to have been happily endowed with the very qualities as a man, a Christian and a bishop, which peculiarly fitted him for the exigencies of the Church, when he entered upon the duties of her Chief Shepherd. Having guided the Church committed by the Great Shepherd to his care, safely through her early difficulties, having witnessed the rebuilding of her fallen churches, the extensive revival of true religion through all her borders, the return of her formerly alienated children to her bosom, a rapidly increasing attachment to her excellencies, a fast growing esteem, and respect even among those without her communion, he well deserves for her sake, as well as for his own virtues, the love and reverence of all who love the Church of God. Truly, God has blest his labors and those of the godly man who has sided him of late years in the Episcopal office. When he came to the Episcopate of Virginia, there were in the Diocese only 4 or 5 actively laboring ministers; now there are about 25, most of whom minister zealously at the sacred altar. Never probably was there a bishop more universally popular, and more ardently loved by his ministers, and all the members of the Church under his Episcopal charge.

But it is in his parochial character as rector of the Monumental Church congregation that he is best known and most beloved in Richmond. His pastoral labors here for 27 years have exceedingly endeared him to his congregation. Gentle, amiable, kind and courteous, with a heart full to overflowing with benevolence, with a charity which included in the wide circle of his affection all the lost world for whom the Redeemer died—always under the influence of the most kindly feeling for all men, and the tenderest sympathy for the afflicted, he associated with the people as their spiritual father and guide. He delighted in the Gospel; CHRIST crucified was his constant theme, and he loved especially to dwell in his preaching on the bright and cheering topics of Christianity. The mercy of God, the tender and kind invitations of the Saviour, the soothing consolations of religion, and its glorious hopes, constituted the burthen of his preaching; and when set forth with great animation, the most moving pathos, in an eloquent style of composition, aided by a delightful voice and fine manner, gave to his preaching a peculiar charm which all appreciated. He dearly loved the Liturgy of the Church, and as in its eloquent and holy strains he presented to God the prayers and praises of his people, he often wept. Love to God and love to man dwelt in his bosom and pervaded his conversation and sermons. He could seldom speak of the dying love of CHRIST without tears; and, like the beloved Apostle, whom JESUS most loved, and whom he greatly resembled in character, the prevailing sentiment of this aged minister of CHRIST during his latter years was, "little children, love one another." O! that his bereaved people may remember and obey this godly admonition! They all love him, and well they may; for there are few of the younger part of them whom he did not receive in those arms now cold and stiff in death, and at the baptismal font dedicate them to God's service and admit them into the Church of CHRIST, and make them heirs of all the precious promises of the Christian Covenant. O! that they may never forget the obligations then assumed for them, and that they may not, by failure to comply with the conditions of salvation, forfeit that rich inheritance, the title to which was then bestowed upon them! Most of those of his flock who now mourn his loss, also had their earthly happiness cemented by him in holy matrimony. The large body of communicants now worshipping in the Monumental Church, were all, with very few exceptions, admitted to that sacred means of grace by the imposition of his hands in the Apostolic and beautiful rite of confirmation. Often have they assembled around that chancel before which his venerated remains so lately lay cold in the embrace of death, and seen that much loved form, instinct with life, within their kneeling circle, and heard that gentle and dear voice, now silent forever, invite them in the most affectionate tones to the spiritual feast of the LORD, and receive from his hands the emblems of the crucified body and shed blood of their dying Redeemer. Brethren, let the memory of these consecrated scenes of the communion of Saints never fade from your minds, and never forget the faithful teaching of this godly old man. Few among you, who so lately followed this beloved pastor to his last resting place on earth, have not been led by him to that city of the dead where his dust will lie, until summoned on the resurrection morn by the Archangel's trump, to a new and eternal life, and have there seen him commit your loved ones to the grave in the solemn service of your Church, and with the trembling accents of the deepest sympathy and tenderest love. Remember, also, these solemn scenes, and O, prepare to follow them to the tomb and him to the bliss of heaven! He loved social and friendly intercourse with his people, and all have enjoyed his sprightly and cheerful conversations, and heard his fatherly advice and spiritual encouragement around their firesides.

Never did the writer, whose opportunities of observation have been constant, during the last five years, know a minister who equalled Bishop Moore in the kindness, frequency, and efficacy of his attentions to the sick and afflicted. The gentleness and kindness of his manner, the depth of his sympathy, the soothing character of his conversation, his happy and tender mode of presenting the consolations of the Gospel, all accompanied by prayers of the most appropriate character, and of remarkable fervor, rendered this department of his parochial duties eminently pleasing and useful. Truly did he love his dear people, as he was wont to call them; he was the friend of them all. How often has the writer heard him mourn over those of them who are impenitent, seen him weep for them, and heard his ejaculatory prayers ascend to God on their behalf! How often has he seen him bear the communicants of his flock in his heart, and on his lips to the throne of grace, and pray God to strengthen their faith, and confirm them in all Christian graces, and in all good works.

Who can withhold the tribute of admiration for such a character? Who would desire a more enviable lot than his? Enjoying for fifty-four years the high privilege of declaring the glad tidings of the Gospel to ransomed sinners—beloved by all, eminently successful both in his ministry and in his Episcopate, without enemies, his death has been like his life, gentle, calm, full of love and hope, and peace! Let it be repeated, he had no enemies, for he was just and upright in all his dealings, he had a tender regard for the reputation and feelings of all, and never spoke evil of any; and who could cherish aught but love and reverence for one so full of love to all! The citizens of Richmond loved to see his venerable form and benevolent face as he walked the streets. His best eulogium is the love and veneration of the whole population of Richmond—the tears of the immense assemblage that thronged the church at his funeral; yes, of all, old men, and matrons, young men and maidens and children. Who can forget the sobs which were heard throughout the vast crowd? Who was not impressed by the unparalleled multitudes which swelled his far lengthened funeral procession?

To crown so lovely a life, God awarded him a death such as is granted to but few of his ministers. He enjoyed all the real blessings of life to the last, with unusual physical strength, and mental faculties but little impaired, except his memory. He continued his duties even to the end. Two days only before the last visitation on which he died, he officiated and preached at a funeral. His address was extempore, and such was his energy, animation, and fervor, and such the influence of his exhortation, that an old Christian of another Christian society, said, "Surely this must be his last message to Richmond." It was so; two days after, he obeyed the call of duty, and commenced, in his 80th year, a journey of 150 miles to Lynchburg, to perform Episcopal functions. He arrived in Lynchburg on Thursday, 5th of November. On Friday, he attended divine service in the forenoon—in the afternoon he met at the Rector's house the candidates for confirmation, and made them a very admirable address on the qualifications for that holy rite—in the evening he attended divine service again, and after a sermon by one of his presbyters, he made an address, which is represented to have been characterized by pathos, animation and energy in the highest degree. Eyes that seldom wept were suffused with tears, and some of the most hardened in impenitency were softened, when the old and venerable servant of God, in tenderest accents, and with outstretched and trembling hands, and fervent love, beseeched for the last time the good tidings of the Gospel and entreated them in CHRIST's stead, to be reconciled to God. That night, after a day spent so usefully in his sacred office, and only about three hours after his voice had proclaimed in the Temple of God the gracious invitations of his beloved Saviour, the fatal shaft pierced him which no skill could extract. Feeling unwell a little after midnight, he arose to call for help, but his strength failing him, he fell on the floor, and lay there helpless for some time before his returning strength enabled him to make himself heard. When raised and placed on his bed, he was found to be labouring under a violent attack of pneumonia. He lived for five days, suffering but very little pain, and during most of the time none. Generally he was in a profound stupor, but occasionally he roused up, and his eyes and countenance would for a little while resume their usual intelligent and benevolent expression. When thus himself, he was resigned, calm, full of peace and hope, and free from all fear. When asked whether there was nothing to be done in reference to his temporal affairs, he said no, that every thing had been attended to—that nothing remained but to bid the Rev. Mr. Atkinson to bear his love to his dear children. When told (by Mr. Atkinson, at whose house he died, and who, with his wife, were son and daughter to him in the absence of his own children,) that death was at hand, he said, "It is well—I trust I am prepared either for this world or the next." On Thursday, at about half past 1, A. M., after hours of entire freedom from pain, and in the gentlest and most peaceful manner, without a struggle or a groan, this good man fell asleep in Jesus, and now, we believe, is in the society of the Patriarchs and Apostles, in a world of blessedness.

Laboring to the last, in the midst of his duties, and zealously doing his Master's work, this old and faithful soldier of CHRIST fell with his armor on, and brightly burnished with recent use. Well may the Apostle's language be applied to him: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

The circumstances attending Bishop Moore's death render the following lines of Montgomery remarkably appropriate:

"Servant of God! well done;
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.
The voice at midnight came;
He started up to hear;
A mortal arrow pierced his frame;
He fell—but felt no fear.
Tranquil amidst alarms,
It found him in the field,
A veteran, slumbering on his arms,
Beneath his red cross shield:
His sword was in his hand,
Still warm with recent fight;
Ready that moment, at command,
Through rock and steel to smite.
Soldier of CHRIST: well done;
Praise be thy new employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Saviour's joy."

A MODEL SCHOOL MASTER.—CUPAR PRESBYTERY.—This Presbytery met on Tuesday, the Rev. Mr. Brodie of Monimail, Moderator, in the chair.—After the minutes, and other preliminaries, the relevancy of the libel drawn up at last meeting against Mr. Reid, schoolmaster at Logie, generally charging him with neglect of duty, immoral conduct, and improper treatment of the children, and especially absenting himself for three or four days, and having the school to the management of boys—keeping corn, potatoes, and other artificial stores in the school room—keeping a wright's bench within the school room, and allowing a joiner to work at the same during the hours of teaching—working at houses which were in the course of erection for him during school hours—cultivating his land, about a mile and a half distance, to the great detriment of the scholars—engaging in occupations entirely foreign to his profession, whereby he had contracted debts for which he had been imprisoned, and had latterly been imprisoned on a charge of forgery—also for being several times grossly intoxicated, and conducting himself inconsistently with his profession, was sustained; and the Presbytery agreed to take up the libel at the next ordinary meeting on the first Tuesday of October, on which occasion witnesses were to be summoned to appear.

LONDON POLICE.—ODD CHARACTERS.—MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Most promenaders in Piccadilly, within the last quarter of a century at least, can hardly fail to have noticed, in full bustle about the coach rank, opposite the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, a stalwart piece of antiquity, whose replendent brass badge, indicative of the dignity of "head waterman" is only outshone by the rubicund visage in which a perfect picture of joint extravasation of gin and good nature is conspicuously presented. This important public functionary, time out of mind, has been known as "Thirsty Joe," the Piccadilly waterman, and from his perfect knowledge of the rules of the road, he having, as he proudly boasts, "Vonce kept his own pair oss drag ven stocks vere up," was frequently referred to as an indisputable authority by the Magistrates of this court. In all those squabbles about the "rights of the stand" which used to occur between litigious drivers before "absolute wisdom" stepped in to regulate the ranks, "Thirsty Joe" was invariably called upon to clear up the knotty point, and his decisions were received as precedents, which frequently guided the representative of Majesty to its decisions in subsequent cases. For full forty years has "Thirsty Joe" presided with undisputed sway over the pump, and to dispute his right to the sole exercise of the handle would undoubtedly have been deemed as presumptuous as to question the right of the Noble Duke, opposite to Devonshire-house. But as this "monopoly" in this "free trade" age could not be expected to remain undisturbed, "Thirsty Joe," for standing up in defence of what he called his "natural privilege" against an innovating cab man, found himself summarily introduced to the notice of Mr. Hardwick, the sitting Magistrate.

The complainant, a cabman with two odd legs, set forth that he was set upon by the defendant, as he was resting himself on the pump, and *vi et armis*, driven from the spot.

Mr. Hardwick—Did the watermen strike you?

Cabman: Can't say as how the waterman exactly hit me a vop, but he backed on to me vith his behind, and sent me a yard away every time.

First and foremost (said Thirsty Joe, pulling out a well-thumbed memorandum-book) read that ere book, your honourable yership.

Mr. Hardwick—What's the book about, Joe?

Joe—Vy, it hidentically proves my natteral right to the pump.

Mr. Hardwick—Well, you can tell me how that is as well as the book?

Joe—Vy, I paid 11 pun 10 like a man for it to the Humane Society of Hanimals.

Mr. Hardwick—Then you claim the pump as your property?—Joe—Sartainly. If every von has his own rights, vy the pump's mine. You see, yer honourable yership, in old times, ve vere hobblegated to draw our vorter from the main, vich ony coms in twice a veek. Now, vether its summer or vether its vinter, osses is osses, and they must have their vorter. Ony spose, as a oss come in off a long job, vy, in course, vether its night or day, its my duty to vosh out his mouth and hang on the nose-bag, cos its the werry natur of osses, ven—

Mr. Hardwick—Let us hear how you make out the pump to be yours.

Joe—This here new pump, vos put up by some of them ere humanity gentlefolks vot belong to the Suppression of the Society for Cruelty to Hanimals, and after they'd done it they sends in their bill to us vatermen, and ve agrees to pay it off by extolments, as this here book will prove.

Mr. Hardwick—And I suppose you repay yourself by charging so much for the water to each cabman?—Only a-halfpenny, said "Thirsty Joe," with a melancholy shake; "it vos a penny a pail-full in the pair oss cesh time; but now cabs is come in, times with us is wery much haltered for the wusser.

Mr. Hardwick—Do the cabmen pay regularly?—"No, they dosen't said Joe, indignantly; "they owes and owes me, veek after veek, and ven I axes for the tin, all as I gets is a cut with the vhip. This here chap has summoned me in a regular bilk; he comes to my pump with as much impertance as if he'd put it up, draws my own vorter in my own pail, and never drops no copper."

Mr. Hardwick—You ought not to have assaulted him.

Joe—Never had a hand on him. He was a lotting atop of the pump as I could't get to the vorter, so I backed him avay.

A witness who saw the transaction corroborated this statement.

Cabman—Yer Vership, only jist hear what lawvidge the veterman used.

Mr. Hardwick—I've heard enough. The case is dismissed.

"Thirsty Joe" made his best bow, and with great expedition made his way to a favourite gin-shop to receive the congratulations of his friends.

STEAMING POTATOES.—The secret of "steaming" potatoes is very little understood, and rarely carried into full effect, although it is indispensible to the nutritious development of the vegetable. The whole mystery consists in suffering the steam to escape, and at the same time keeping the potatoes hot. When the cook throws off the water, under the jurisdiction of the cookery-book, what is she to do next? The steam rushes out, and she places the vessel opposite the fire; but, fearful that the potatoes may cool in the meanwhile, she puts on the cover.—Thus she undoes one process by the other, for the steam no sooner escapes from the potatoes than, being confined by the lid, it condenses rapidly, and falls back in water upon the vegetable. And thus through the ignorance and obstinacy of our cooks, we are perpetually served with what are familiarly called wet potatoes, a sort of vague excuse which helps to throw the fault against the season or the gardener, or anything or anybody rather than the real culprit. The Irish peasant woman, wholly ignorant of science, but with instructive sagacity, gets rid of the difficulty by the simplest process imaginable. Placing the vessel without the cover in a slanting direction opposite the fire, so as to hasten the process of steaming by the external heat, she throws a napkin over the potatoes, which receives and retains so much of the steam as does not effect its escape, while it performs the equally essential office of preserving the heat to the vegetable below.

SAGACITY OF A CAT.—It was only a few evenings ago that one of our worthy neighbours, who keeps a shop in Little Underbank, was much surprised at the conduct of his cat. He was standing in his shop when pussey put a paw on his trowsers and endeavoured to pull him towards the cellar leading out of the shop. He took no notice at first, but this she repeated three times; and in order to see what could be the cause of her thus troubling him, he took her in his arms and carried her into the cellar, where he kept a large quantity of leather. Pussey immediately sprang from him, and jumped upon a piece of leather, began to look underneath it, as if in search of something. Her master raised the leather, and he there found a boy of twelve or fifteen years of age concealed under it. On bringing the young rascal from his hiding place, he naturally asked him what he was doing there? The reply was, that he had no money to pay for a lodging, and thought he might stay there, till morning. The worthy shopkeeper made him remember that a feather bed was preferable to a leather one, by inflicting summary punishment on the offender. Thus the sagacity of this cat most probably saved the premises from being robbed, and its master perhaps from being murdered.—*Stockport paper.*

INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

[*From the Times.*]

The steamer Berenice, which conveyed the mail, left Bombay, Nov. 1st, and arrived at Suez on the 20th ult.

The intelligence which we have received by this mail is not of a striking character. There had been no arrival at Bombay from China since that of the Atalanta steamer with news to the 24th of August, which was taken by the mail of last month.

Sickness has prevailed among some of the regiments quartered at Bombay; of the 17th Regiment a portion was sent to sea for a trip in consequence of the fever prevalent in the unhealty barracks at Colabah.

(*From the Overland Bombay Courier, Nov. 1. 1841.*)

We have received no intelligence from China during the last month of later date than that contained in the *Overland Courier* of the 1st of Oct. The sailing of the squadron from Hongkong to the northward has removed the scene of hostilities to a greater distance from Bombay. Our communications with the force will therefore be both less frequent and less rapid than formerly. There is but little probability of any news of importance connected with the exhibition reaching Bombay until nearly the end of November.

The topic of greatest interest at the present moment is the prospect of a war with Burmah. The dates of our latest intelligence from that country are Moulmein the 22d, and Rangoon the 25th of Sept. The King (Tharawaddie) was on the latter day within seventy miles from Rangoon, where it was expected he would arrive in less than a fortnight. Great preparations were being made for his reception. His Majesty has with him almost the whole of his army, amounting, it is said, to nearly fifty thousand fighting men, besides a large number of followers, as also women and children. The number of boats in which they descended the river from Ava is estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000. The Princes of Prome and Pekhan command the advance and rear guards, the former being one day's journey in front, and the latter the same distance behind the Royal camp. The deposed Monarch of Ava, together with every member of the Royal family, whether male or female, young or old, is present with the Court. This has been done as a precaution against rebellion. One old chief of high rank has been left in charge of Ava, but with his wife and son remain with the King as hostages for their relative's fidelity. The natives of Rangoon were very quiet, but the European merchants were greatly alarmed, and were seeking an opportunity of proceeding to Moulmein. The intentions of Tharawaddie are doubtful, but it is generally considered that he meditates hostile operations against the British with the view of recovering the Tenasserim provinces, which are at present in a defenceless state.

The Governor-General evidently thinks the danger imminent. Immediately the above intelligence reached Calcutta orders were issued for the despatch of troops to Moulmein. Transports have been taken up a merchant steamer hired for the occasion. Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, with a corps of native infantry and a detachment of European artillery, amounting to about 1,000 men, have accordingly proceeded to the scene of action. A portion of them were conveyed by her Majesty's ship Calliope, which was refited for the purpose with all posible celecrity. Various small detachments have also been sent to reinforce the outpost on the Arracan frontier. The Forbes steamer has been sent from calcutta to Singapore to intercept two iron steamers, the Ariadne and Medusa, which were on their passage from Bombay to join the squadron in China, and direct them to proceed without delay to Rangoon. The hon. Company's Bengal steamer Enterprise, which arrived at Bombay during the last month with a freight of treasure, has been commissioned at this port by an officer of the indian navy, and has proceeded to the Irrawaddy. Two Government schooners have also been fitted at Calcutta as gunboats, and are destined for service in the same river. Orders have likewise been given for all officers belonging to the regiments of the Madras Presidency stationed at Moulmein, who hold staff appointments, to join their respective corps without delay.

Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, together with the 21st Native Infantry, have been ordered to proceed to Candahar. Altogether there appears reason to suppose that Affganistan will soon be tranquilized, and that the refractory chieftains being convinced of the futility of opposition will cheerfully submit to influences of their legitimate monarch.

(*From the Bombay Times, Nov. 1.*)

A better time for reading King Tharawaddie a lesson, not to be forgotten, could not have occured. We shall not be able to show him that, notwithstanding the extent of our engagements in Affghanistan and China, the castigation of such small deer as he is merely a morning's exercise to the government of India with steamers to help them. Our forces in the Burmese provinces before the present movement began, amounted to about 2,500 men, with 20 pieces of artillery; and the present reinforcement when completed will nearly double this. For the present expedition to Burmah—for this second Burmese war as it may turn out—we are indebted to Capt. C. Elliot and his employers. The belief everywhere prevalent in the Eastern seas that we have been foiled in China, led, and very naturally led, the Goleen-footed Monarch to seize the opportunity he considered most suitable for attack.

To the Editor of the London Standard.

Oxford, Friday evening.

Sir—The ordination of the Lord Bishop of Oxford will take place on Sunday. His Lordship has just followed the example of the Bishop of Winchester, who last week rejected Mr. Keble's Curate for Priest's Orders for the second time, by postponing the Ordination of a gentleman of Oriel College, whose examination contained objectionable matter. The Bishop of Oxford is known as a *High* churchman, and this circumstance will, it is conceived, remove the suspicion entertained in some quarters, still, that the danger to which the Church is exposed, has been magnified by those who are *called Low* churchmen. Z

(*From the Cork Constitution.*)

The Radical Papers are not reconciled to Sir Robert Peel. His *reserve* does not please them. Rarely remarkable for moderation or for meekness, their temper is not improved by the trial to which he puts it. They have not philosophy enough for the provoking perseverance of the Premier. He is not as *squeezable* as Lord John Russell. He can neither be forced nor frightened. Their elaborate lectures are unheeded;—not a hint will he give them of his projects or his purposes, and they must make up their minds for another six weeks endurance. It is intolerable, to be sure, to gentlemen who had it all their own way with his predecessors; but there is no option—they must *wait*, and they may as well wait with patience. Sir Robert is not cast in the meagre mould of Lord John Russell.—His measures will be his own, and he will not propound before he has matured them. Holding office by a different tenure, and standing on a broader basis, he will not be obliged to keep continually moving in order to maintain himself on his feet. Of sudden and startling strokes of policy there will be no need. He is the Minister of a Nation, not the puppet of a party, and he cannot be pulled back or pushed forward as Peer or populace may please.—Its censures and its strictures the Press may therefore spare.

As to the obstreperous outcry about the time at which Parliament is to assemble, what would these gentry have? Legislation is not so *impromptu* a matter as they seem to think, and the rain which their masters wrought it will require no small wisdom to retrieve. The interests of an Empire cannot be lightly tampered with. They are no subjects for adventurous experiment. They have suffered sufficiently from the incaution of the past, and well is it that we have now a Minister from whose steadiness the nation can hope for rest. The Press may amuse itself with speculations; but until Sir Robert unfolds in Parliament the plans he has prepared, these speculations will be little worth.—Indeed, an impression of this kind seems to prevail among the speculators themselves, for projects which they approve to-day they discharge to-morrow, and thus Emigration and the Continental Corn Inquiry have been alternately lauded and condemned. As to Emigration, we know not whether Sir Robert has or has not anything in view on that subject, but if we were to offer an opinion, we should incline to say no. For distress of any duration or extent, emigration is always an indequate relief.—The expense, too, is enormous—*too* enormous to allow it to be thought of on any but a very limited scale. What, if there be truth in the representations of the existing distress in England, for to that county we confine ourselves—what relief would be afforded by the removal of—say 20,000 of the sufferers? And yet, at £25 a-head their removal would cost a Half a Million Sterling, and their places, according to what is set down as the average increase of the population (1,000 a-day), would be filled in three weeks. Taking this as an illustration, how can we rationally look to emigration as a means of providing for any considerable portion of our poor? We suspect Sir Robert Peel is not thinking of anything so apparently unsuited to the end. However, it will answer the purpose of our Contemporaries to *say* that he is, and to abuse him if he were.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I have seen a petition going the rounds for signature to be sent to His Excellency for the removal from office of the Hon. Wm. Black, as chief magistrate of this city. Such a document, while it would and has met with the execration of nine tenths of the citizens, is an unwarrantable attack upon the character of a gentleman whose standing both as a commercial man and a public functionary, after upwards of forty years experience, stands unimpeached and unimpeachable.—The document in question, while it misrepresents the feelings and wishes of the citizens generally, is also an interference with the prerogative of the Crown, as well as an insult offered to the judgment of Sir William Colebrooke. Mr. Black is at least known to be a person possessing loyal and proper feelings both towards the Crown and subjects of Great Britain.—If any portion of the community have a shadow of right to complain of the Mayor, it is the Mechanics of this city, inasmuch as he did not put a stop to the intrusion of American artizans; but when they consider the undue influence exercised over his Worship by those who professed to give legal opinions on the question, as well as the body of merchants who petitioned him to permit the innovations on the rights of citizens, they can and do fully acquit him of dereliction of his duty.—I observe that those very persons who petitioned him to permit an infringement of the Charter, are now repaying him by using their endeavour to have him removed from office. It is satisfactory, however, to learn, that there is scarcely a mechanic in the city but views the attack upon his worship with horror, and will not either by word or deed, lend themselves to so base a transaction.

A MECHANIC.

Provincial Legislature.

[*From Ward's Reports.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, January 31.

Mr. Wilmot brought in a Bill, for altering the Charter of King's College.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot gave notice that on Wednesday next, he would move an humble Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to lay before the House copies of any opinions which may have been given, by any of the Law Officers of the Crown in this Province, on the subject of the amendment of the Charter of King's College.

Mr. Wilmot gave notice that he would on Thursday next move an humble Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying his Excellency to lay before the house, copies of any opinions which may have been given by any of the Law Officers of the Crown in this Province, on the subject of the power of the Lieut. Governor & Council, to compound or cancel any claims had by the Crown, against any individuals for or on account of any transactions or agreements for crown lands or timber.

The learned gentleman explained, that he was induced to move the above Resolutions, in consequence of opinions on the subjects to which they referred, which he understood had been given by the Law Officers of the crown, and which if correct, would require the immediate action of the Legislature.

The House resolved itself into a Committee for granting Supplies to her Majesty.—Mr. Hayward in the chair.

Mr. Brown said, that it had been customary to proceed with the ordinary services on the opening of that Committee without comment or remark; but the views which some hon. members seemed to entertain—the new recommendations which had come from the Executive on the subject of finance, and the cry of an overwhelming public debt which had been sounded through the land, must be his apology for making a few remarks. The doings of that committee were of the greatest importance. There all the monies for defraying the public services of the Province were voted. Whatever burdens were laid upon the people at large, altho' they ultimately appeared in the Revenue Bill through the committee of ways and means, in the shape of taxes, were really laid on by the Committee of Supply. Then was the time to consider the several branches of the public service, and to set apart a portion of the revenue for each of them. It would be well in the outset, to ascertain the probable resources of the current year, and to regulate the appropriations accordingly. It was not possible at that early period of the session, in the absence of all official information, to ascertain the precise state of the finances; but it would not be unreasonable to suppose, that from the present commercial embarrassments, the revenue of the current year would not exceed £80,000. Then deducting the amount of the civil list, would leave about £66,000. Therefore the appropriation of £66,000 would leave the finances next year at this time, in the same state as the present. After providing for the ordinary services, the balance of the £66,000 should be applied for the encouragement of education, agriculture and the internal improvement of the country. He hoped that hon. members would act a consistent and prudent part, and shew to the world that there was no necessity for giving up to the crown, the important right which they and their predecesors had always exercised—he meant the right of originating all grants of the public money. He hoped the committee would exercise strict economy, in order to save as much as possible for the improvement of the country. He did not wish to take up the time of the committee unnecessarily, but before he sat down he would beg to refer to some errors of the previous sessions, with a view, if possible, to avoid them this year. It could not be expected that individual members would reject applications from their own counties, but other members could easily judge of the propriety of such applications, and act accordingly. That committee, more than any other, required at all times a full attendance. It often happened that hon. members were absent, and so by their absence did virtually give a passive assent to many grants, which they afterwards spoke of in terms of disapprobation. This he considered unfair; and if any hon. member really intended to guard against imprudent expenditure, it was his bounden duty to give constant attendance in the committee of supply. There was other hon. members who, after getting all they could in supply, would utterly refuse in the committee of ways and means, to grant one farthing of additional duties, to meet the charges which they themselves had assisted in creating. Such hon. members sometimes were looked upon as rigid economists—frugal of the public money, and enemies to all taxation: whereas, in the Committee of supply, where debts are really contracted, and where taxes really originate, it was nothing uncommon to find those very members grasping after grants of money with a rapacity truly astonishing. It must be in the recollection of hon. members how the case was last year. The learned member for Kent, who brought the financial state of the Province so clearly before the committee of ways and means, shewed that the amount granted in supply would far exceed the income of the current year. He therefore proposed to the committee, either to reduce the whole of the appropriations then made by a certain rate per cent. to make them agree with the income, or else raise the duties so that the income would be equal to the expenditure. The first of these propositions was almost unanimously rejected, and those hon. members who after its rejection advocated an increase of duty for the sole purpose of keeping clear of debt, were ill spoken of throughout the country. For his own part, he Mr. B. would then give notice, that he should advocate no additional duties, but in order to keep clear of debt should make every possible effort in the committee of supply, to limit the appropriations to the probable income of the current year.

Mr. End was glad to hear those expressions from the hon. member of the county of Charlotte he trusted he would not only preach but practice, and they would then do well. With reference to the system which it was proposed to introduce, he should never allude to the subject unless it were mentioned by others. It was one thing to question a sentry with reference to his duty, and another to throw the gates open to the enemy. He did not think the government would manage the revenues of the country better than the House; and he rose to state his solemn conviction that nothing would be more base, and there could not be a greater prostration, than would follow the adoption of such a method as had been proposed. It was one thing to reciprocate with each other, and another to vote as called upon by the members of government. And before he would consent to give up the originating money grants, he would rot down where he stood; as with that privilege their liberties would be gone. It was true the Province might at present have a government in which it confided; but it might be changed, and there had been others on which equal reliance could not be placed. Besides the members of the Assembly were better acquainted with the local wants of their constituents; and were they to be told that they did not know the country. There was scarce one of them who had not been repeatedly returned; and was that to be taken as evidence that they had not done their duty; and like drunkards their privileges were to be taken into the hands of select men; he should consider himself drunk or mad whenever he agreed to yield up the originating of money grants. There was abundance of cause for improvement, but it should originate with themselves; and he should object to transferring their power to another. He trusted they would hear no more upon the subject, and regretted the delay that had taken place before going into the committee of supply. What had been done hitherto by the House he said was satisfactory to the Province at large. Let any gentleman take up the appropriations since the Assembly had an existence, and see if any other body could have done less harm. It was amazing to see how few items of expenditure were reckless or extravagant. In fact they had done wonders.

Mr. Barbarie considered the discussion as premature, there being no resolution before the House. It was sufficient to say good morning to a friend or an enemy when one met him.—But they had not met either. It was true they had heard rumours as to estimates being sent down, but really they were fighting shadows.—As the motion had been made to take up the ordinary appropriations, he repeated the debate was irregular.

Hon. Speaker said the debate was premature. Whenever the House should go into the consideration of the subject, the dispatch would be read, and the question would be taken up broadly and fairly; and the House would decide whether the practice should be changed or not. He would on that occasion be prepared to state his opinion.

Mr. Street said the only question in his mind was, whether the subject should not have been disposed of before the House resolved itself into a committee of supply. He was a little astonished that the discussion should have originated with the hon. member for Charlotte, and on entering the House supposed they were in debate on his Excellency's Speech, but on enquiry found they were in supply. It would appear as if hon. gentlemen were sounding the minds of members; but the only way to meet the question, was to go into committee on the despatch; and determine fairly. That should have been done in the first instance, and it was therefore premature to go into the committee of supply at present. He would throw out whether it would not be better to adjourn the committee, as if under present circumstances they proceeded with the supply, it might have the effect of giving the go-by to a question which should be met openly.

Hon. Mr. Johnston was surprised that the learned member for Gloucester should complain of delay, when the order of the day had been adjourned over from Friday, on account of the absence of himself and one or two other hon. members. With regard to the discussion which had taken place, he considered it premature; when it came properly before the House, he should attend to the arguments that might be adduced against the measure proposed, and trusted he should be able to answer some of them at least satisfactorily.

Mr. Wilmot said that whenever the question came fairly up, he should be prepared to show that the system which had been propounded was a good one; and he would be prepared to shew that the learned member for Gloucester when making the broad assertions he had advanced, shewed that he did not understand the subject in all its bearings. He should not at present go at large into the question; but he would ask was there any member could say what amount they would grant or what would be the revenue which they would have to expend; and yet these were questions of great moment. They should therefore first ascertain what was the revenue of last year, and what would be the probable deficiency of the present; and shape their expenditure according to their means. If members were prepared to say they would go on this way voting in the dark, let them say so, and not complain of the result. But were they so prepared? He believed there was an opinion abroad opposed to such a practice. And he should like to hear any gentleman point out any fixed principle, by which they had been governed in the expenditure of public monies. Whenever the House went into the consideration of the subject referred to, he should be prepared to show that they would not be giving up any power, but rather be cooperating with the government in the exercise of a constitutional power, in a manner which would produce the most beneficial results. Would not the House still have the power of rejecting votes of which it disapproved? But he would not go farther at present.

Mr. Brown said what he had stated was with reference to the Committee of Supply; as he considered they were going on in the usual way. If the discussion that followed was premature, his observations certainly were not. His learned friend in making the statements he had just done evinced a better acquaintance with the subject than he possessed. Still he would be ready to meet him in debate.

Mr. Partelow then moved the first ordinary vote, and the committee proceeded as usual.

Mr. Hill objected to the vote of £300 to the Clerk of the Treasurer, and Mr. Partelow explained that in addition he acted as Deputy Treasurer.

When the usual vote of £7,000 for Parish schools came up, members were surprised to learn that the sum annually expended under the law was double that amount; and this was given as a reason among others why the House should have estimates of the sums required to be expended. The blank was ultimately filled up for £15,000.

In voting the salaries of Keepers of Light Houses an attempt was made to reduce that of the keeper on Ganet Rock to £165, an additional £35 having been passed last year; but no reduction took place. The keeper of Quaco light received last year £150, it having formerly stood at £100. The additional £50 was struck off. Mr. Jordan endeavoured to have the vote reconsidered, but did not succeed.—The appointment of two sets of commissioners when one would answer, was generally condemned, and also the appointment of a Superintendant at a salary of £250; and Capt. Owen promised to bring in a law for doing away with one of the boards.

The Treasurer's salary of £750 having been passed early in debate, Mr. Hill moved that it be reconsidered in order that it might be reduced to £600 at which it formerly stood. But the opinion of members being that the consolidation of the customs and treasurer's departments, would do away with the situation after the present year, he withdrew the motion.

Various other votes were passed which elicited little or no remark, and the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Brown gave notice that on Thursday he should move that the Message of His Excellency be taken up, in order that the House might decide upon the proposal to initiate money votes elsewhere. It was therefore made the order of the day.

House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The House was occupied for several hours in consideration of a Bill, introduced by Mr. End, for preventing vexatious and frivolous suits. The object of the learned gentleman, was to compel a person on taking out a capias, to swear to no larger sum than was actually due; and to assimilate the law in this respect to that which prevails in England. The effect of passing the Bill would be, to throw the costs of suit on the Plaintiff, where the sum upon which the capias was issued, exceeded the amount afterwards found by the Jury.

Mr. Fisher introduced a proviso, granting a discretionary power to the Judge who tried the cause, to allow costs where he thought there was just cause This was ultimately passed, requiring however, that the certificate should be given immediately after the trial, and be founded upon what came out in evidence; and not upon subsequent affidavit.

The Bill is evidently a humane and just one; and if it should pass into a law, will do away with hardships that were very properly complained of.

The House resolved itself into a committee for the further consideration of the Bill altering the duration of the Assembly.—Mr. Jordan in the chair.

The Bill having been read, Mr. Palmer observ'd that it was not necessary for him to say much in support of it, having expressed himself fully last session. It was stated at that time that the measure was not called for by the country; and it was therefore urged that a change was not wanted, as the people were satisfied and all was quiet. Others observed that the measures involved a change of the constitution, and therefore time should be allowed to consider the subject. The first of these objections had been answered by the petitions that had been addressed to His Excellency, praying for the dissolution of the present Assembly, and the expression of the country generally. The other objection he had readily assented to, as he thought a measure so important should have every consideration; and that time should be allowed before an alteration took place. Hon. members must now be prepared to decide upon the question; and he therefore moved that the Bill be read section by section.

Mr. Hanington considered it a late hour to commence the discussion of so important a measure, but he would say at commencement that he gave it his most hearty support, as it was one for which he had always entertained the most favourable opinion It has been stated that there was no petitions in favor of the Bill, but it was not usual to prefer petitions upon so general a subject. The circumstance of the duration of the Assemblies in the neighbouring colonies having been limited to four years, was a substantial reason why the same course should be pursued in this: and against which he saw no objection. It had been said by the present term, six years were given to sinning, and one was devoted to repentance; and if the period were shortened, the same time for repentance would remain. The increased intelligence of the age he said called for the measure, and the bulk of the people were sufficiently informed through the medium of the Journals and the public press, to entitle them to the concession. If the Bill should pass but little inconvenience would be felt, and the members generally would be returned. He had always approved of the proposal to shorten the duration of the Assembly, and he gave the bill his unqualified support.

Mr. Barbarie thought members were exceedingly backward in coming forward; and had expected to hear others possessing more experience than himself address the committee. But as that was not the case, he should offer a few observations of his own. He took it for granted however that the Bill would pass, and did not expect to offer any effectual opposition. He did not agree with the hon. member for Westmorland who had just sat down. He did not think the people were anxious for the adoption of the measure, or that the example of the surrounding colonies or the intelligence of the country called for the passing of the bill. How was he to understand the general silence upon the subject; and it was singular nothing had been heard by petition upon the subject. They were therefore legislating in the dark. For his own part he was perfectly indifferent as to the fate of the Bill, but he did not think it was called for. He was no advocate for changes, because they had taken place in the neighbouring colonies. There were particular reasons why one set of measures would apply to one colony and another set to another. And if they would not apply to this Province, why resort to change. If he conceived for a moment, that the proposed alteration would be beneficial, he would go with it; but until better informed upon the subject, he should vote against it.

Hon. Speaker saw no reason why members should not express their opinions fully upon the subject; for his own part he felt no difficulty. He had represented his constituency and the people of the Province for 21 years, and had always been of opinion that seven years were too long for the duration of the Assembly; he was even in favour of a shorter period than four years, and would have been glad if the Bill had gone further, and made the Assembly triennial, as he thought that would have been better. But as in other colonies the Assembly were quadrennial, he would adopt the same principle. The measure would not be attended with inconvenience, altho' he admitted there would be a necessity for altering the existing election law. In this Province His Honor said there was an improved system of registry, which would do away with any difficulty in that respect. It was his opinion, that if members acted faithfully, they would meet with no opposition to their return at a subsequent election: and if they did not act faithfully, four years was long enough to hold a seat. If the bill were to pass now, the majority of the present house, he felt satisfied would be returned, as he did not think a better House could be found. He was no flatterer, and he must say that he considered the constituency of the Province as well represented. Still he was desirous that the Bill should pass, as the measure had been adopted in the neighbouring colonies: and it would not look well if it did not pass. He paid little attention to the petitions which had been addressed to His Excellency, which were the work of dissatisfied and factious persons, who had created an excitement by false and exaggerated statements; and which were not deserving of attention. But he believed the people had since reflected, and were desirous that the present Bill should pass. It had his hearty concurrence; and he repeated, that had it been for one year less, he should have liked it better.

Mr. Brown said he believed it would be recollected, that when the subject came up last year, he expressed himself friendly to the measure, as he had always considered four years long enough for the duration of the Assembly; and the only reason why he withheld his consent was, because he was not advised as to the sentiments of his constituents, and did not know whether they were favourable to the measure or not. He had since taken pains to ascertain what was the prevailing opinion in the county which he represented, and he believed it was the general wish that the Bill should pass, limiting the existence of the Assembly to four years; he therefore in accordance with his own inclination, and in conformity with the wishes of those by whom he was sent, should cheerfully give it his support.

Mr. Beardsley viewed the proposed measure as one of great importance, and as one upon which he could not give a silent vote. He was in favour of the Bill, because he considered seven years as too long a period for a member to represent his constituency without giving an account of his stewardship; and consequently would not be enabled to do more mischief than if he held his for a shorter period. He thought four years were too long, and agreed with his Honour the Speaker as to the advantages attending trienial Parliaments. But as the former period had been adopted in 1791 in the Canadas, and recently by the Union Act, and as it was that which prevailed in the other colonies, this Province should not form an exception to a general rule. The Bill he presumed would have the effect of dissolving the House at once; it should have an immediate operation. Altogether he thought the Bill should have an immediate operation, yet whether the conduct of the House met with the approbation, of the constituency or not, he believed it would make little difference in case of a new election; and that members generally would meet with little opposition, because the people proceeded in a singular manner; and although they may express themselves violently against members before hand yet at an election, either from fear, favour, affection or hope of reward, they will come forward and vote in their favour; and the man who acted dishonestly would fare as well as the honest man. He had reason to apprehend from what he heard, that this would be the result at the next election. The learned gentleman concluded by repeating that he had always considered seven years too long, and if the Bill could be altered to make the period three years instead of four he would be better satisfied; but as it stood, it should have his support.

Mr. Hill called the attention of the Committee to the first section, which repealed the 31 of Geo III. appointing the period of seven years; and of course if the present Bill should become a law, the duration of the present House must end with the present session.

Mr. Wilmot said there was no doubt of it. He had expected however to see some show of opposition at least. The learned member for Carleton had just told the committee, that rogues had been sent back to the House as well as honest men, and he was fearful it would be the case again. He Mr. W. was satisfied he did not intend any reflection upon the House; and would merely observe that last year, he was unacquainted with the sentiments of the constituency of the county of York. Since that time he had an opportunity of informing himself, and found they were desirous the present Bill should pass into a law; and he therefore should vote for it. There was at present so little opposition, that the question almost lost its interest.—He should like to hear from the hon. member for Kent.

Hon. Mr. Weldon was formerly satisfied by the arguments which were used that the proposed alteration was then unnecessary. Now His Honour the Speaker instead of having the period four years would make it three. At the same time he says the present House is so good a one, that it is almost a pity the country should be put to the expence of a new election. The fact was these repeated elections would entail a serious expence upon the Province. The learned member for Carleton was afraid the honest men would be kept at home, and that the rogues would be returned again. These three reasons—the expence, the goodness of the House, and the probability that rogues might be returned, were reasons certainly why the Bill should not pass. But there was one fact which operated upon his mind why it should. During the present session great and important measures had been for the first time brought before the country. Had that been the case last year, he would have been satisfied they should have gone back to their constituents to ascertain their sentiments. His constituents he said, thought the Bill wholly unnecessary, at all events that it would make but little difference. But as new measures are about to be introduced, and as upon several of them the House might not come to a conclusion during the present session, he thought it but right to pass the Bill; so that the people might return members who would carry them out if they were deemed proper and necessary. It was this he said which had influenced him. And if that were not the case he should not have voted for the Bill, because he considered the Parent Country should first set the example. He would not follow that of other colonies; but preferred being guided by the usages and practices of the mother country. As the same reasons do not exist as did last year, he would support the Bill, and hoped it would pass into a law.

Mr. Wilson did not think the reasons that had just been urged as at all satisfactory. If the measures to be introduced were so important, the appeal should be made in another and a more constitutional way; and not by the passing of a bill which was to have effect hereafter. He considered the reasons that had been adduced in favour of the measure as very absurd; and hoped members would act independently.—It would appear, he said, from the apathy of those gentlemen on the other side, that they were not sincere. When a paltry law Bill was under consideration he found them making speeches, and that much heat was elicited; but when a measure of importance came forward, they could scarcely find an argument in its favour. The hon. gentleman said he hoped he might be wrong in his estimate of human nature, but he really thought the supporters of the bill were afraid it would pass. What good reason he would ask had been adduced in support of the measure—what feeling had the discussion of last year aroused? Was there any petition before the House on the subject?—Not one; even his hon. colleague who brought in the bill, had not introduced one. He believed he was as well acquainted with the county which he Mr. W. represented, as any member of the House; and he had no hesitation in saying, that the respectable portion of its inhabitants were not in favour of the measure then under consideration; and being confirmed in his own opinion by others for whom he entertained a great respect, he could not vote for it. When he was elected there was not a word said about four years, and a contract was made with the people to represent them during the usual period of seven. Therefore without the sanction of the people he could not break that contract or substitute another condition. Other arguments had been advanced in favour of the bill, but they were so absurd that he had forgotten them. It had been said by His Honor the Speaker, and he felt the propriety of the remark, that the constituency could not send back a better House. And if there was to be no improvement in this respect, why excite all the bad feelings, the angry passions, and expence attendant upon an election. He therefore attached a good deal of importance to what had been said by the Speaker, and thought he was right; because otherwise petitions would have been got up. What had been the case last year, when an outcry was raised with reference to the grant to Sir John Harvey, and which he felt no hesitation in condemning; but which was got up by those who were opposed to his government, and who had a better opportunity of misrepresenting, in consequence of the gallery having been cleared by the learned member for the county of York. He hoped the standing order would not again be moved, and it was to be regretted that it was done on that occasion, as it prevented those reasons which were adduced for the vote from going abroad, which would have been satisfactory to the Province. Now after all this; either the people must be inattentive to their own affairs, or they must be satisfied with their representatives. The hon. gentleman said he should not occupy the time of the committee much longer; in his opinion the proposed measure was uncalled for, and it was a breach of constitutional law. He was not disposed to copy from the neighboring colonies; the example of Nova Scotia had been urged, but he looked upon what had taken place there as the result of agitation; and it had been yielded as a sort of salve for the destruction of political rights. He was impressed with the opinion, that the bill was unnecessary, and that the effects of quadrennial Parliaments would be to render elections necessary every two or three years. He found the average of elections was about once in four years; consequently they had the proposed system in operation under the present mode. It was therefore unnecessary to put the country to the expence, which frequent elections would introduce, and for which the people were not anxious themselves. But whatever might be the consequences, he should vote against the measure.

Capt. Owen expressed his hearty concurrence in the measure.

Mr. Boyd had heard a great deal said about apathy; but the silence that had been observed, arose from the conviction that the Bill would pass. From motives of courtesy he had given place to older members than himself. He was in favour of the measure, and thought four years was a sufficient period for the duration of the Assembly, even if members discharged their duty as they ought.

Mr. McLeod was opposed to the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said it was now five o'clock, and thought the Committee had better rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. Before doing so, he would submit to the hon. mover of the Bill, the propriety of deciding upon the new election law which was before the House; as the passing of that bill would materially affect his vote. He should reserve any expression of his sentiments however until the Bill again came under the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Partelow took the same view of the subject; and Col. Allen although he was satisfied the Bill would pass, said he should to preserve consistency vote against it, as he conceived the objections were stronger at present than formerly, although he was aware a majority of his constituents were in favour of the measure.

The committee rose, and after several messages from the Lieut. Governor were read, the House adjourned.

[From the Journals.]

House of Assembly, January 28.

The address to Her majesty the Queen, congratulating Her majesty upon the Birth of an Heir Apparent to the British Throne; as also the address to His Royal highness Prince Albert, of like congratulation—were severally read as engrossed, and are as follow:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble and Dutiful Address of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Representatives of Your Majesty's faithful and Loyal Subjects, the people of this Province, with renewed assurances of devotion and attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government, beg leave most respectfully to avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to offer to Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the Birth of an Heir Apparent to the British Throne, an event which in no part of Your Majesty's widely extended Dominions, can afford more sincere gratification than to the inhabitants of New Brunswick; and we beg to assure Your Majesty of our earnest prayers that your distinguished son may live to emulate the virtues of His Illustrious mother, and that Your Majesty may be as happy in your offspring as the Nation is in its Queen.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

The Respectful Address of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

We, the Commons of New Brunswick, beg leave most cordially to offer our congratulations to Your Royal highness on the Birth of your Son, the Heir Apparent to the British Throne, and on the happy recovery of her Majesty the Queen, your Royal and Illustrious Consort, events which have afforded the highest satisfaction to the people of this Province, and must prove an additional source of happiness, both to Your Royal Highness and to the Nation at large.

On motion of Mr. Street,—*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with these addresses, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

House of Assembly, January 31.

Read a second time—A bill further to facilitate the means of supplying the city of Saint John with Water, by transferring the Water Works of the Saint John Water Company to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

A bill to establish the line of Road from Oak Bay, in the county of Charlotte, to the mouth of Eel River, in the county of York, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John, praying that a grant may pass in aid thereof: which he read. Ordered that the said petition be received, and referred to a select committee to report thereon; and further ordered, that Messrs. Partelow, End and Hannington do compose the said committee.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Waterhouse and Troop, of the city of Saint John, Merchants, praying for return of Duties on Goods destroyed at the Great Fire at that place in November last; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table; and on motion of Mr. Partelow,—Resolved, that a select committee be appointed, to take the said Petition into consideration, as well as all others which may be presented to the house praying for a like return of Duties on articles destroyed by fire. Ordered that Messrs. Woodward, Hayward and Rankin, do compose the said committee.

Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented Petitions from Thomas Leavitt & company, Jardine & company, and G. and J. Salter, of the city of Saint John, Merchants, praying for return Duties on Goods destroyed by fire at Saint John in November last; which he severally read. Ordered that the said Petitions be received, and referred to the committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer into consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Otis Small, the Honorable John Robertson, Leveret H. Deveber, and John Walker, of the city of Saint John, praying a return of Duties on Bricks imported from the United States, which he read. Ordered that the said Petitions be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rev. J. E. Bill, and 65 others, Ministers and Messengers of the Baptist Churches in New Brunswick, convened in Annual Association in Hillsborough, in the county of Westmorland, in the year 1841, praying that an annual grant may be made to the committee of the Baptist Education Society, in support of the Seminary at Fredericton; which he read. Ordered that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. End, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Rankine, and 15 others, Bakers, in the city of Saint John, praying that a Duty may be imposed upon the importation of Foreign Bread; which he read. Ordered that the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of Trade.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William Jarvis, Charles Ward, Timothy Collins and 21 others, proprietors of Property destroyed by the Great Fire at Saint John in November last, praying the Act of 1839, to enable the other Burnt District to be rebuilt with fire proof Edifices, may be extended to the District first named; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave presented a Petition from Angus M'Affee, of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, setting forth, that his House was pulled down by direction of the Magistrates and Firewards, at the time of the Great Fire at that place in August last to prevent its further extending, and that the Fire did not subsequently reach the ground upon which his premises were erected, and praying Legislative aid in consequences of the loss sustained; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave presented a Petition from Nehemiah Merrit, Noah Disbrow, F. A. Wiggins, W. H. Street, John Wishart, and 121 others, freeholders and inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the widening of Saint John or Water Street, so called, in the said City; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

2d February, 1842.

Read a second time, a Bill to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Comonalty of the City of Saint John, to widen Saint John or Water street, (so called) in the said city.

Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend William Smithson, Wesley C. Beals, and 93 others, Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Congregations, and other Inhapitants in Saint Stephen's and Saint David's Circuits, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass to the Trustees of the Weslyan Academy, recently erected at Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, in aid of that Establishment; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committe of supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas M'Avity and company, of the city of Saint John, Merchants, to be reinbruised Duties paid on Goods destroyed at the Great Fire in the said city in November last; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer into consideration, to report thereon.

Steam Crackers.

Landing ex brig "Wellington" from Philadelphia:

152 PACKAGES assorted Soda, Sugar, Wine and Butter Crackers, and Pilot Bread—for sale at the *Tea Warehouse*, by

21st Dec. JAMES MALCOLM.

☞ The Chronicle Office is in the Brick Bu
at the corner of Prince William and Church s
near the Market Square.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEB. 11, 184

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a ver
and compact volume of the Journals of the
of Assembly for 1841, from John Simpson,
Her Majesty's Printer, and to return him o
cere thanks for the boon. The volume will
be an invaluable acquisition as a text boo
guide, as affording certain data for our futu
marks on public expenditure, &c.

In referring to that prolific fund of rema
Expenditure of the public revenues for 184
find it amounted to £143,000, while the ne
nue for the same period was £99,871 9s 8d.,
by shewing an over expenditure, or debt in
of £43,128 10s. 4d. in one year, which added
previous debt, make in round numbers £10
How much it will be increased at the close
session is yet unknown; we suppose about
000, making the snug round sum of £150,0
three years. We are truly in a hopeful con
with the commerce of the country at its lowes
sible ebb, and consequently a decreased an
creasing revenue, a general bankruptcy of co
cial men, utter ruin by recent conflagrations
men of landed and leasehold property—the C
rate Body in a state of worse than insolvency
the lower and middling classes in a condition
short of starvation. With all these accum
miseries on the back of the country, and with
gleam of hope of remedy, we find by our late
nals of the House that our reckless Represent
contemplate involving the country still deep
debt, and establishing a permanent Prov
Debt, by forming a Consolidated Fund, sim
the National Debt of England. Why this s
be, with an annual revenue of £100,000, a
more than sufficient for the ordinary and nec
expences of this young country, we confes
selves totally at a loss to discover. It has bee
bounden, but at the same time our painful du
warn our Representatives that ruin must f
wilful and wasteful expenditure of public m
and that the time is not far distant when the
be severely brought to book for their incor
derelictions. Such has been the corruption
House, so deaf are they to the public voice, a
flagrant has been their conduct, that people, (
the right minded, and well wishing portion of
sincerely wish there was no House of Repre
tives, and that the country was governed by
vernor and Council only. In this class we in
ourselves, and when we contemplate the amo
vexation it would save the country, as well a
saving it would effect in "Salaries," "Conti
cies" and "other services," we think we are
warranted in our opinions. Could our rotte
sembly, which is now tottering to its fall, be
swept away from the Province, a saving
amount of full one half of the Annual Rev
would be effected and could be applied to the
timate uses of the country, as the following c
in last year's expenditure will fully make appe
First then there is £9,000 to pay members a
pences of Legislature, £1,800 for printing Jo
&c., and £24,000 for "*other purposes*";
those other purposes are *wisely* kept a my
from vulgar eyes. The three foregoing items,
sundry other small sums, equally useless in
expenditure, would absorb about £50,000 ann
In reference to the "*other charges*" we wou
fully understood that it forms no part of the
mate expenditure of the country, such as Sa
Education, Roads, Legislature, Public Bui
Return Duties, Light Houses, and Cha
purposes.

With this deplorable state of things befor
eyes, the people are called upon to take the bu
of the country into their own hands, as it is a
antly evident that we have nothing to hope
our Legislators. The method of doing which,
call public meetings, and honestly and fearles
pose the conduct of members and the real st
the Province. It is a deplorable fact, that thou
who read the statements made from time to ti
the public prints, and who feel every hope
a ne ONE will stir in the business, and effect
dy, sit down under that hope and think they
done their part towards producing a reform.
so;—no ONE can produce the desired renovati
public affairs; it must be the many, the mul
—they must throw off all slavish fear and ma
simultaneous movement or the province is lost

That our members for the City and County
proved themselves "*notoriously incompetent*
fact that admits of no doubt; and if a new C
tution be not had for the country, dispensing
the Legislature, we at least hope that the pe
whose money has been so shamefully squand
and whose opinions and wishes have been
naught by their Representatives, will arise in
might and displace without discrimination ever
of the present incumbants. Try an entire new
—worse we cannot get—better we may reaso
hope to obtain.

Daniel Toy, another of Mr. Craig's appren
wounded by the bursting of the boiler of the S
boat Experiment, died on the 5th inst. An In
was held before Dr. W. Bayard, on view of th
dy,—Verdict "Accidentally killed by the bu
of the boiler in the steamboat Experiment."

Breach of Privilege.—A brutal attack w
cently made in Fredericton on Wm. End,
member for Gloucester, by a youth of the na
Beverly Robinson, for words spoken by Mr.
his place in the House of Assembly. The Sp
issued a warrant for the apprehension of the c
but he has not yet been taken. Such attacks s
be promptly punished, as they savor too mu
'lynch' law.

Signs of the times.—John Quincey Adams
of the best, and perhaps the most honest State
of the United States, recently presented a pe
in Congress for a dissolution of the Union,
conviction that such an incongruous fabric as
constitution could not possibly answer two cou
so diametrically opposite in climate, commerce
character as the people of the Northern and S
ern States. For doing which the Congress
denounced him a traitor, and handed him ov
the scorn of the "Enlightened Citizens," in
words to be "lynched", tarred and feathered.

☞ We learn from Fredericton that the Go
ment measure for originating Money Grant
been lost in the House of Assembly, by a ma
of seven.

We regret to state that Mr. John Wood
Branch Pilot of this port, has been missing f
veral days past, and it is feared he has met w
watery grave. Mr. W. took out the ship *Mec*
and it appears accompanied her a considerabl
tance down the bay, when he left her in a
boat, intending to return. He was last se
Beaver Harbour Ledges, on the afternoon o
Monday week, the wind at the time was bl
very fresh, and in the evening increased. W
cerely hope that he may yet be heard from, a
turn to gladden the hearts of his afflicted fam
New-Brunswicker.

Melancholy Accident.—On Tuesday mo
the body of a man named James Russell, was
opposite the residence of Mr. John Forsyt
Brussel-street. As the body was laying belo
precipice, it is supposed the unfortunate ma
sed his way on returning home from the ho
Mr. Forsyth, where he had been on the pre
evening, and walked over the steep, when h
no doubt instantly killed.—*Ib.*

Concert at the Mechanics' Institute.—We u
stand that it is the intention of the Directors
Mechanics' Institute, with the assistance o
Band of the 36th Regiment, which has been
permitted to attend for that purpose, and of t
veral professional gentlemen of the City to g
Concert of secular music on a grand scale.
of the funds of the Institution, on or about the
instant. A joint Committee of Directors and
bers of the Institute has been appointed for
ing into effect the above intention.—*Courier*

should to preserve consist-
he conceived the objections
than formerly, although he
f his constituents were in

and after several messages
r were read, the House ad-

e Journals.]

ASSEMBLY, January 28.
ajesty the Queen, congra-
pon the Birth of an Heir
Throne; as also the address
Prince Albert, of like con-
ally read as engrossed, and

ST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
Address of the House of As-
nce of New Brunswick.
MAJESTY,
ves of Your Majesty's faith-
the people of this Province,
es of devotion and attach-
Person and Government,
ally to avail ourselves of the
offer to Your Majesty our
s on the Birth of an Heir
Throne, an event which in
y's widely extended Domi-
sincere gratification than to
Brunswick; and we beg to
f our earnest prayers that
may live to emulate the vir-
mother, and that Your Ma-
in your offspring as the Na-

HNESS PRINCE ALBERT.
of the House of Assembly of
f New Brunswick.
ROYAL HIGHNESS,
f New Brunswick, beg leave
our congratulations to Your
Birth of your Son, the Heir
Throne, and on the happy
ty the Queen, your Royal
, events which have afford-
ion to the people of this Pro-
an additional source of ha-
Royal Highness and to the

reet,—Resolved, That a com-
wait upon His Excellency
nor with these addresses, and
lency will be pleased to trans-
d at the foot of the Throne.
OF ASSEMBLY, January 31.
—A bill further to facilitate
g the city of Saint John with
g the Water Works of the
mpany to the Mayor, Alder-
of the City of Saint John.
e line of Road from Oak Bay,
otte, to the mouth of Eel Ri-
f York, as one of the Great
tion in this Province.
eave, presented a Petition from
ectors of the Mechanics' In-
praying that a grant may pass
he read. Ordered that the
ved, and referred to a select
hereon; and further ordered,
End and Hannington do
mittee.
ave, presented a Petition from
p, of the city of Saint John,
or return of Duties on Goods
t Fire at that place in Novem-
ead.—Ordered, That the said
and lie on the Table; and on
low.—Resolved, that a select
ted, to take the said Petition
well as all others which may
ouse praying for a like return
destroyed by fire. Ordered
rd, Hayward and Rankin, do
mittee.
by leave, presented Petitions
& company, Jardine & com-
alter, of the city of Saint John,
or return Duties on Goods
t John in November last
ad. Ordered that the said Pe-
nd referred to the committee
of a like prayer into considera-
n.
eave, presented a Petition from
orable John Robertson, Leve-
John Walker, of the city of
a return of Duties on Bricks
nited States, which he read.
Petitions be received, and re-
ee of supply.
by leave, presented a Petition
Bill, and 65 others, Ministers
he Baptist Churches in New
ed in Annual Association in
county of Westmorland, in
ng that an annual grant may be
ee of the Baptist Education So-
he Seminary at Fredericton;
dered that the said Petition be
d to the committee of supply.
leave, presented a Petition from
d 15 others, Bakers, in the ci-
aying that a Duty may be im-
portation of Foreign Bread;
dered that the said Petition be
ed to the committee of Trade.
leave, presented a Petition
, Charles Ward, Timothy Col-
roprietors of Property destroy-
e at Saint John in November
t of 1839, to enable the other
rebuilt with fire proof Edifices,
the District first named; which

e said Petition be received, and

leave presented a Petition from
the Parish of Portland, in the
n, setting forth, that his House
y direction of the Magistrates
e time of the Great Fire at that
t to prevent its further exten-
e did not subsequently reach
ich his premises were erected,
tive aid in consequences of the
h he read.
e said Petition be received, and

leave presented a Petition from
Josh Disbrow, F. A. Wiggins,
Wishart, and 121 others, free-
nts of the City of Saint John,
may pass to authorize the widen-
Water Street, so called, in the
read.
e said Petition be received, and

2d February, 1842.

e, a Bill to authorize the Mayor,
onalty of the City of Saint John,
or Water street, (so called) in

e, presented a Petition from the
Smithson, Wesley C. Beals, and
and Members of the Wesleyan
other Inhabitants in Saint
David's Circuit, in the Coun-
aying that a grant may pass to
e Weslyan Academy, recently
, in the County of Westmor-
stablishment; which he read.—
said Petition be received, and
mitte of supply.
leave, presented a Petition
rity and company, of the city of
ants, to be reimbursed Duties
royed at the Great Fire in the
er last; which he read.—Order-
etition be received, and referred
r taking Petitions of a like pray-
n, to report thereon.

n Crackers.

Wellington" from Philadelphia:
KAGES assorted Soda Sugar,
ine and Butter Crackers, and
le at the *Tea Warehouse*, by
JAMES MALCOLM.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEB. 11, 1842.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a very neat and compact volume of the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1841, from John Simpson, Esq., Her Majesty's Printer, and to return him our sincere thanks for the boon. The volume will to us be an invaluable acquisition as a text book and guide, as affording certain data for our future remarks on public expenditure, &c.

In referring to that prolific fund of remark the Expenditure of the public revenues for 1841 we find it amounted to £143,000, while the net revenue for the same period was £99,871 9s 8d., thereby shewing an over expenditure, or debt incurred of £43,128 10s. 4d. in one year, which added to the previous debt, make in round numbers £100,000. How much it will be increased at the close of the session is yet unknown: we suppose about £50,000, making the snug round sum of £150,000 in three years. We are truly in a hopeful condition, with the commerce of the country at its lowest possible ebb, and consequently a decreased and decreasing revenue, a general bankruptcy of commercial men, utter ruin by recent conflagrations of the men of landed and leasehold property—the Corporate Body in a state of worse than insolvency, and the lower and middling classes in a condition little short of starvation. With all these accumulated miseries on the back of the country, and without a gleam of hope of remedy, we find by our late Journals of the House that our reckless Representatives, contemplate involving the country still deeper in debt, and establishing a permanent PROVINCIAL DEBT, by forming a Consolidated Fund, similar to the National Debt of England. Why this should be, with an annual revenue of £100,000, a sum more than sufficient for the ordinary and necessary expences of this young country, we confess ourselves totally at a loss to discover. It has been our bounden, but at the same time our painful duty to warn our Representatives that ruin must follow wilful and wasteful expenditure of public monies, and that the time is not far distant when they will be severely brought to book for their incorrigible derelictions. Such has been the corruption of the House, so deaf are they to the public voice, and so flagrant has been their conduct, that people, (that is the right minded, and well wishing portion of them) sincerely wish there was no House of Representatives, and that the country was governed by a Governor and Council only. In this class we include ourselves, and when we contemplate the amount of vexation it would save the country, as well as the saving it would effect in "Salaries," "Contingencies" and "*other services*," we think we are fully warranted in our opinions. Could our rotten Assembly, which is now tottering to its fall, be thus swept away from the Province, a saving to the amount of full one half of the Annual Revenue would be effected and could be applied to the legitimate uses of the country, as the following charges in last year's expenditure will fully make appear.—First then there is £9,000 to pay members and expences of Legislature, £1,800 for printing Journals &c., and £24,000 for "*other purposes*"; what those other purposes are is *wisely* kept a mystery from vulgar eyes. The three foregoing items, with sundry other small sums, equally useless in their expenditure, would absorb about £50,000 annually. In reference to the "*other charges*" we would be fully understood that it forms no part of the legitimate expenditure of the country, such as Salaries, Education, Roads, Legislature, Public Building, Return Duties, Light Houses, and Charitable purposes.

With this deplorable state of things before our eyes, the people are called upon to take the business of the country into their own hands, as it is abundantly evident that we have nothing to hope from our Legislators. The method of doing which, is to call public meetings, and honestly and fearlessly expose the conduct of members and the real state of the Province. It is a deplorable fact, that thousands who read the statements made from time to time in the public prints, and who feel every hope that a new one will stir in the business, and effect a remedy, sit down under that hope and think they have done their part towards producing a reform. Not so:—no one can produce the desired renovation in public affairs; it must be the many, the multitude—they must throw off all slavish fear and make a simultaneous movement or the province is lost.

That our members for the City and County have proved themselves "*notoriously incompetent*" is a fact that admits of no doubt; and if a new Constitution be not had for the country, dispensing with the Legislature, we at least hope that the people, whose money has been so shamefully squandered, and whose opinions and wishes have been set at naught by their Representatives, will arise in their might and displace without discrimination every one of the present incumbants. Try an entire new batch—worse we cannot get—better we may reasonably hope to obtain.

Daniel Toy, another of Mr. Craig's apprentices, wounded by the bursting of the boiler of the Steamboat Experiment, died on the 5th inst. An Inquest was held before Dr. W. Bayard, on view of the body,—Verdict "Accidentally killed by the bursting of the boiler in the steamboat Experiment."

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—A brutal attack was recently made in Fredericton on Wm. End, Esq., member for Gloucester, by a youth of the name of Beverly Robinson, for words spoken by Mr. E. in his place in the House of Assembly. The Speaker issued a warrant for the apprehension of the culprit, but he has not yet been taken. Such attacks should be promptly punished, as they savor too much of 'lynch' law.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—John Quincey Adams, one of the best, and perhaps the most honest Statesman of the United States, recently presented a petition in Congress for a dissolution of the Union, on a conviction that such an incongruous fabric as their constitution could not possibly answer two countries so diametrically opposite in climate, commerce, and character as the people of the Northern and Southern States. For doing which the Congress have denounced him a traitor, and handed him over to the scorn of the "Enlightened Citizens," in other words to be "lynched", tarred and feathered.

☞ We learn from Fredericton that the Government measure for originating Money Grants has been lost in the House of Assembly, by a majority of seven.

We regret to state that Mr. John Woodley, a Branch Pilot of this port, has been missing for several days past, and it is feared he has met with a watery grave. Mr. W. took out the ship *Mechanic*, and it appears accompanied her a considerable distance down the bay, when he left her in a small boat, intending to return. He was last seen off Beaver Harbour Ledges, on the afternoon of last Monday week, the wind at the time was blowing very fresh, and in the evening increased. We sincerely hope that he may yet be heard from, and return to gladden the hearts of his afflicted family.—*New-Brunswicker.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning the body of a man named James Russell, was found opposite the residence of Mr. John Forsyth, in Brussel-street. As the body was laying below the precipice, it is supposed the unfortunate man missed his way on returning home from the house of Mr. Forsyth, where he had been on the previous evening, and walked over the steep, when he was no doubt instantly killed.—*Ib.*

Concert at the Mechanics' Institute.—We understand that it is the intention of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, with the assistance of the Band of the 36th Regiment, which has been kindly permitted to attend for that purpose, and of the several professional gentlemen of the City to give a Concert of secular music on a grand scale, in aid of the funds of the Institution, on or about the 17th instant. A joint Committee of Directors and members of the Institute has been appointed for carrying into effect the above intention.—*Courier.*

Seventeen Days Later from China.

By the politeness of Gentleman of this City, we have been furnished with New York dates to the 3d inst. containing the following important intelligence from China.

By the ship Probus, from Macao and Hongkong, we have the Hongkong Gazette and Canton Press to 2d October.

Intelligence of the capture of Amoy on the 26th August was received, after brief resistance and little loss.

By an arrival at Hongkong on the 1st October, accounts from Amoy to the 27th september report all quiet, provisions cheap, and the inhabitants returning to their residences.

The Canton Press of the 2d October says—"We are sorry to hear bad accounts of the healthiness of Kong Kong: such is the sickness among the troops that the commander has ordered them all on board the transports." Canton remained undisturbed—the Chinese repairing the fortifications.

Mr. Coolidge, of Boston, still remained at Canton; he having been accused by rumour of furnishing arms, &c. to the Chinese. It was positively denied in the Hong Kong Gazette.

CIRCULAR

To Her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

Her majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to H. M.'s subjects, and others who feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun boats and war junks (the whole mounting upwards of five hundred pieces of cannon,) was taken possession of on the 26th instant, after a short but animated defence on the part of the Chinese, by her majesty's naval and land forces, under the command of their Excellency's Rear Admiral sir Wm. Parker, K C. B. and major gen. sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.

This brilliant achievment has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and, in addition to the works, all of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the guns spiked and broken, immense magazines full of munitions of war have been either removed or rendered useless.

Arrangements are now in progress for leaving a detachment of troops on the small island of Koolangsu, (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a channel of deep water,) and some of H. M.'s ships will likewise remain at this port, whilst the great body advances to the northward, so that 'British ships, or other ships that may touch here during the ensuing season, will find ample protection, and be secure from any risk of molestation.

Her majesty's Plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese government vainly imagined they had rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived, in presence of the viceroy of the Provinces of Chekeang and Fokein, (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attack from the heights above the town,) in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun; and had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed showed that the result must have been the same.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1841, on board her majesty's ship Blenheim, in Amoy harbor

HENRY POTTINGER,
H. Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

MACAO, sept. 28.—Several merchants have returned to Canton. The new Teas are now coming down. The hoppo grants true chops for Tea to come to Macao, duty about 4 taels.

KESHEN. A candidate at the literary examination at Pekin writes to his family that the Emperor has conferred the principal order of the 4th degree of rank on Keshen, and restored to him half of his confiscated family property. Of this class are the *seuntaeou* or *taou-tae* of all the provinces; a blue button is their distinguishing badge.

Keshen's safety insures, we think, that of the comprador, *Paouping*.

CANTON, 23d September.—A letter received at Macao, 13th instant, from sir Henry Pottinger, announces the capture of Amoy on the 26th August, with very little fighting and little loss. It was intended to leave a few ships and troops at Amoy, while the main body of the expedition was to proceed further Northward, probably to Ningpo and Chusan, which place would, no doubt, be easily taken. We have no later accounts from Pekin, and nothing to shew that the Emperor is more inclined to yield than before.

Trade here is in a state of extreme depression, so far as concerns imports. There is no demand for cotton and woollen manufactures, cotton or cotton yarn, although prices are lower than they have been for a long time. The prospect of an improvement depends altogether upon the chance of the difficulties between the British and the Chinese being arranged.

Teas are almost nominal, for the market is now almost entirely cleared of most, and nearly so of all descriptions of last season's teas. A few chops of new congo have arrived, but prices have not been settled for any of them, and it will be some months before the new green kinds are ready for shipping.

October 1st. Since the above, the Venico has come in from Sydney and Manilla.

We have no further intelligence from the British expedition. Affairs in this quarter remain in a quiet state, but letters from Macao mention that the obstructions placed in the river by the Chinese, between this and Whampoa, are likely to be looked upon by sir H. Pottinger as a violation of the truce, and that a communication from him on that subject may be expected.

October 4. No change has taken place in the position of affairs on the river. Capt. Mas having, it is supposed, sent the steamer Madagascar to Sir H. Pottinger, for orders as to the course to be pursued in consequence of the infractions of the treaty by the Chinese. Bombay cotton, 8s 8d to 9s 4d, for the new crop.

The market in Canton is said to be almost bare of Teas, and price have advanced one or two taels. The Hong merchants say the new Teas will be a great deal later in coming to market than usual, and that the black teas especially will be much diminished by the alarm and derangment of trade caused by the movement of the English expedition.

QUEBEC, January 31.—We learn that yesterday a canoe, bottom up, was found in the ice between here and Point Levi, and that the persons who first saw it likewise perceived at a short distance the body of a man between two peices of drift ice, apparently dead and in a recumbent position. Before he could procure assistance, however, the body had disappeared. The canoe has been hauled up and examined, and it is stated that she belonged to one Pajaeu, and that nine individuals were on board, none of whom have since been heard of.

☞ The communication of "Lysnasked," would require to be transcribed before publication, and to do which we have not leisure.

Married.

On Saturday 5th instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Henry Anthoney, to Miss Margaret Lloyd, both of this Parish.

On the same day, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. William Ruddock, of the Parish of St. Martin's, to Miss Abigail Kirk, of the Parish of Portland.

Died.

Tuesday afternoon, after a short illness, Mary, wife of Mr. Daniel Aymar, and second daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Drake, aged 40 years.

On the 30th ult. Jane, only daughter of Mr. H. Mahany, aged 3 years, and 3 months.

On Friday morning, Mrs. Ann Swan, aged 58 years, a native of Cove of Cork, Ireland.

In Millican's settlement, Parish of St. Martins, on the 30th January, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. William Millican, after a short illness of eight days.

At Hampton, K. C. on the 27th ult. Mr. Joseph Dixon aged 92 years.—Mr. D. came to this country among its first settlers, and has left a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss.

At Fredericton, on Thursday morning, Mr. John J. Munro, merchant, aged 22 years.

At the same place, of scarlet fever, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., in the 4th year of his age, Morris Robinson.—On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., in his 7th year, Ludlow Robinson.—And on Thursday, the 3d inst. in his 13th year, John Robinson, the three only sons of Daniel Ludlow Robinson, Esq.

On Monday, the 20th December, Rachel A. in the 7th year of her age.—On the 22nd of the same month, Samuel, in the 5th year of his age.—On the 7th of January, Lydia O. in the 3d year of her age, Children of Mr. Daniel D. Chute, of Fredericton.

At Grand Lake, on the 1st inst. Leander Asa White, in the 23d year of his age.

Lately, at Handley Mountain, Wilmot, N. S., in the 19th year of his age, Henry Elliott.

At Annapolis, N. S., on the 11th Dec. last, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. Zara Kent.

On the 15th January, at his father's residence in Granville, N. S., in the 25th year of his age, Mr. Jacob Bath, son of John Bath, Esq.

At Windsor, of consumption, on the 28th January, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Dewolf Fraser, Esq. M. D.

SHIPPING LIST.

No Arrivals this week.

CLEARED.

Jan. 31st—Brig Sylph, Hobson, Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, deals and boards—Crane and M'Grath.

Charleston, Jan. 28.—Arrived, Br. barque Geo. Canning, from Portsmouth, England. In the Offing.—Br. ship Fanny, from Liverpool. Cleared, Br. barque Elizabeth Grimmer, for Liverpool.

26th—Arrived, ship Helen Mar, Melville, from Liverpool.

Brig Augusta, of and from Savannah, was lost in Planting Garden River Harbour, Jam. Crew saved.

Savannah, Jan. 25.—Arrived, ship John Bentley, Disbrow, from Liverpool. Cleared, ship Sarah, Fletcher, Liverpool.

Mobile, Jan. 20.—Cleared barque Lanark, Bainbridge, Liverpool.

New Orleans, Jan. 18.—Arrived, ship Belmont, Brown, Liverpool. Cleared, 19th, Pallas, Morris, Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, Jan. 22d, barque Odessa, Vaughan, of this port, for Hull; 25th, brigantine Wasp, Leavitt, of do., for Sierra Leone.

Arrived at Mobile, 17th Jan. ship Samuel, Flemming, of this port, from Belfast.

New--Brunswick Marine Assurance Stock.

50 SHARES of the above mentioned STOCK for sale by
CRANE & M'GRATH.
February 11.

Mechanic's Institute.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting, for February, will be held at the Hall, on Monday evening, 14th instant, immediately after the Lecture.
Feb. 11. H. J. CHUBB, Rec. secretary.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

FRANCIS & SAMUEL SMITH, ship builders, having this day assigned to me, in trust, all their Stock in Trade, Books, Accounts, Furniture, Lands, Buildings, &c. &c., for the general benefit of their Creditors; I hereby give Notice to the creditors of said F. & S. Smith, to call at my Office on or before the tenth day of March next, with a statement of their accounts, and to sign a Deed of release to the said F. & S. Smith, otherwise they will be excluded from any share of the funds to be realized from said Estate, that being the day limited by said assignment for the several creditors to become parties thereto. And all persons indebted unto the said F. & S. Smith, are requested to call immediately and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same.
3d Feb. 1842. JAMES MALCOLM.

Coals.

THE subscriber offers for Sale—Sidney, Hull, Pemberton and Grand Lake COALS, in any quantity from a Bushel to One Hundred chaldrons.
Feb 4 JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give Notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Twenty four Shillings sterling per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the colonies on and after the 7th of March, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 7th day of March, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will close preparatory to the Dividend on the 19th day of February, between which time and the 7th day of March, no transfers of shares can take place.

By order of the court.
G. DEB. ATTWOOD, *Secretary.*
London, January 3d, 1842.

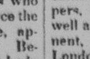
Caution.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner upon the Property of the subscriber situated near the Falls, in the Parish of Portland, from high to low water mark.
January 28. JAMES MURPHY.

Molasses.

JUST landing, ex schooner *Enterprise*, from Halifax—12 hogsheads Bright Porto Rico retailing Molasses. For sale on their usual terms.
Jan 28. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Ship Wanted.



WANTED to Purchase a SHIP of from 500 to 700 tons Register. Apply to
W. CARVILL.
January 28.

English Newspapers, Magazines, Books, and Prints.

CHARLES WILLMER, of Liverpool, supplies the American Public with British Newspapers, Magazines, Books and Prints, on the most advantageous terms: he forwards the very latest editions of all the London and Provincial Newspapers, Shipping Lists, Price Currents, &c. &c. as well as those from all parts of the European Continent, by the steamers and liners from Liverpool, London and Bristol, and the Magazines, Books and Prints, as soon as published.

His charge for a London daily paper is £7: 3.; or a Weekly one published at Fivepence, £1 3 10 or sixpence, £1 8 2d per annum: all the Magazines, Books, or Prints, he supplies at the same price as they are charged by the publishers in London. All orders should, to prevent disappointment be addressed "Charles" in full, and none will be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment, three months in advance, on some Liverpool or London house.

P. S.—News Letters, comprising an epitome of everything interesting to American or Canadian readers, furnished on reasonable terms.
Liverpool, December, 1841.

Porto Rico SUGAR.

LANDING ex "*Martha Brae*" from Halifax: 10 Hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—For sale by SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
21st January, 1842.

Glass and Porter.

NOW LANDING—700 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, 6x4, 6½x4½, 7x5, 7½x6½, 8x6, 7½x8½, 9x7, 9½x8½, 10x8, 11x12, 12x10, 10x8.
30 casks London Bottled PORTER, for sale by
Jan. 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

LANDING from the *Mary Caroline*, 200 Chest best CONGO TEA;
And *Orbit*, from London—300 Kegs LONDON WHITE LEAD; 100 do. black, yellow and red PAINT. For sale by
Dec. 10. W. H. STREET.

For Sale, or to Let

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

THAT eligible Property in Princess Street, at present occupied by CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esq. and opposite the residence of James Cudlip, Esq. The house is neatly finished and well adapted for either one or two families. There is also a large garden attached to the premises. For further particulars enquire of
Feb. 11. SAMUEL BUSTIN.

To Let.

THE upper flat of the subscriber's HOUSE in Prince William Street, Apply to
Feb. 11. WM. MAJOR.

To Let,

THAT pleasantly situated House in Carleton street, near the stone Church, at present occupied by Mr. Doane. It contains 6 rooms with fire places, a frost proof cellar, pantries bedrooms, and a neatly finished garret, with sufficient yard room, Out Houses, &c.
Apply to
Feb. 11. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

TO LET,

From 1st May next:

THE House in Horsefield street, at present occupied by Mrs. Thomas: and the apartments in rear thereof, recently occupied by Mr. Watson as a School—also a flat of the adjoining house. Apply to
February 11. W. MACDOUGALL.

Stock and Farm for sale.

A VALUABLE FARM situated about 40 miles from the city, containing 700 acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty acres of which is cleared and under cultivation, cuts annually from forty to fifty tons of Hay, and might be divided into two convenient Farms, the main road from Shepody to St. John passing through the centre, together with twelve head horned Cattle.

—ALSO—

Sheep, Pigs, Farming utensils, &c., £250 of the purchase money, only would be required the remainder might lay from six to eight years as might be agreed upon, being secured by bond and mortgage, interest paid semi-annually. A plan of the land accompanying the grant with other information may be obtained on application to the Hibernian Hotel to
Feb. 11.—3m. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

FROM 1st May next—That handsomely fitted up STORE, and two flats above, fronting on Prince William street, presently occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, being part of the brick and stone fire proof building occupied by the subscriber. W. H. STREET.
4th February.

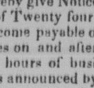
TO LET,

AND possession given 1st May next—The eligibly situated STORE and Dwelling House in Prince William street, now in the occupation of THOMPSON & WALLACE. For particulars apply to
4th Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

TO LET,

AND possession given 1st of May next—The whole or a part of that three story House in Water street, now occupied by Mr. William Bacon and Mr. James Finn, as liquor stores and Dwelling apartments. There are three Rooms on each flat, with back room and half of cellar to each tenement. Its vicinity to the steam boat landing, together with being so long established in the above line, makes it a desirable stand for business. Enquire at the *Hibernian Hotel.*
4th Feb. (cour.) JAMES NETHERY.

To Rent—For One Year or more,



THAT neat COTTAGE, with Ten Acres of Land, situated in King's County, opposite Hampton Church: a certain part of the land is laid down to grass, and a snug Orchard on the same, a Barn, good Fences, &c. eligibly situated, and arranged for a decent family. The whole would be rented at a low rate to a good tenant.
Apply to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
St. John, Feb. 4 1842.

TO LET.—For One Year from the 1st May next:—The Dwelling House and Store, on the south side of King street, now occupied by David J. Merritt, and others. For further particulars apply to
Jan 28. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

To Let,

From 1st May next—

THAT well known and centrally situated Dwelling House, in Princess street, and now in the occupation of G. A. Garrison, Esq. ALSO, A capacious BAKE HOUSE in the rear of the above, at present in the occupation of Mr. JOHN M'LARDY. ALSO, A BARN in Dorchester street. For particulars enquire of the subscriber. W. R. M. BURTIS.
21st January.

To Let,

And possession given 1st May next:

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

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

For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.
21st January. Cour.

To Let,

Those well known PREMISES at Reed's Point—now occupied by Mr. Comerford. Apply to THOMAS REED.
January 21.

TO LET,

NEW BRICK BUILDING, 23x28 feet, four stories, with a Cellar underneath, fronting on Nelson street. Possession can be given immediately, apply to
Nov. 19. JOHN ROBERTSON.

OFFICE TO LET.—An Office in the Brick Building corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets. Apply to
Dec. 17. JARDINE & CO.

Farm For Sale.

A Valuable FARM containing 350 Acres more or less, part under cultivation, with Buildings and other improvements, situated at the upper end of the first Lake Lomond, at present occupied by Thomas Dolan, a Tenannt at will.
—Apply to SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
December 17, 1841.

TO LEASE—For One or More Years:

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

For Sale,

AT THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

A POWERFUL Low PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, nearly, finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to
THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

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

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

PHŒNIX

Book & Stationery Warehouse,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

A. M'MILLAN offers for sale at the lowest prices, an assortment of School Books, Mercantile Account Books; Writing Papers; Copying, Fluid, Japan, Office, Cabinet, and Red Writing Inks and Ink Powders; Printing Ink; Almanacks; Steel Pens, and General Stationery.

Stubb's *New Brunswick Manual*, a Vade Mecum of Legal and Mercantile Forms; a few copies of Goldsmith's *Rising Village*, in silk, gilt edges, at 2s. 6d. each, &c. &c.

Phœnix Building, South shop,
21st January, 1842.

Superfine Flour.

125 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, (*in Bond.*) just received and for sale by the subscriber for CASH.
Jan. 21. W. CARVILL.

Essence of Smoke,

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

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

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

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

And by the subscriber at Mr. D. Aymar's store, corner of Germain and Princess streets.
Dec. 17. J. ELLIOTT.

MR. JACKSON,

OF JACKSON'S Hotel, Fredericton, wishing to prevent any false reports which might be made, respecting his establishment, in consequence of the late fire on the premises, (20th December,) begs to acquaint his friends, in and about Miramichi, St. Andrews, and round that neighbourhood, as well as his friends in and about Saint John, that his establishment is ready for their reception, and that arrangements have been made at his own expense to make the house warmer than heretofore, and has excellent Stabling for Horses and Harness, and a good Shed for Sleighs. Proper Groom and other Servants, to make every thing go a-head.
Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, Dec. 27, 1841.

Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &c.

[Landing ex Margaret Trynor, from Halifax:]

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

Ex 'Rambler,' from Boston:

10 Tierces NEW RICE.
7 M. best Havana CIGARS;
2 Barrels Chestnuts, 3 do. Hickory, ditto,
2 Casks Beans, 5 Brls. Dried Apples,
10 Bags Java COFFEE, 1 Bale Mocha, do.
5 Kegs Grapes, 5 frails Almonds,
2 Boxes Jordan Almonds, 2 casks Saleratus,
2 Boxes Lemons, 5 Cartoons Prunes,
6 Drums FIGS,—For sale by
JARDINE & CO.,
Corner of Prince William and Church streets.
December 24.

W. H. STREET'S

WINE Establishment,

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

1st January, 1842.

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

WINES IN BOTTLE—

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

WINES IN WOOD—

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

SPIRITS IN WOOD AND BOTTLE—

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

BEER—

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

In Bond and on Consignment—

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

—ALSO ON HAND—

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

CITY GROCERY.

Market Square—St. John, N. B.

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

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

J. McF. flatters himself that from his experience in that line, and from his determination to restrict himself to the *Cash system*, he will merit a share of public patronage.
JAMES MACFARLANE.
St. John, Dec. 17, 1841.

Mail Stage to Fredericton.

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

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

Flour, Grocery, and Provision

WAREHOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JARDINE & CO.

[*Late TILTON.*]

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

—THEIR STOCK COMPRISES—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With all other articles usually kept in the trade. An assortment of Goods for Country Trade always kept on hand.
St. John, December 24, 1841.

October 15th, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

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

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

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

Cigars, Java Coffee, Fruit, &c

Landing, ex schooner *Lighter*, from Boston:

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

IN STORE.

10 chests souchong, congo, hyson, and Twankay TEA; 10 hogsheads very bright Porto Rico Sugar, 15 hogsheads Refined ditto; 75 boxes mould and dip Candles; 10 do. sperm ditto; 15 bags of Cuba Coffee; 2 bales Mocha Coffee; 20 bags black Pepper; 1 cask Nutmegs; 2 tons English Cheese; 100 Whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins; 10 gross Pickles and Sauces, assorted; 50 boxes best White and Yellow Soap; 2 tons Pearl Barley; 40 Barrels Mill Flour; 3 Firkins Saleratus; 25,000 Cuba and other Cigars; 50 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 300 reams Wrapping Paper.

On Consignment:—50 chests souchong TEA.

The above, with a complete assortment of genuine and fresh GROCERIES, are offered for sale at reduced prices for *Cash* only, at the Tea Warehouse, Prince William street, by
JAMES MALCOLM.

☞ The best Ground Coffee in the Province always for sale as above. *January 14.*

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

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

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

Salt Rheum, &c.

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

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

☞ REMOVAL.

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

THE LIFE MEDICINES.

GENERAL REMARKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21st January, 1842.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

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

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.

March 26, 1841.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st October. JOHN J. HOGAN.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

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

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liver Complaints,

AND ALL K[illegible] AND DISEASES.

[illegible]'S

TEMPERANC[illegible] LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O'LIN.

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

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

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

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 22, 1841.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals:

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

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

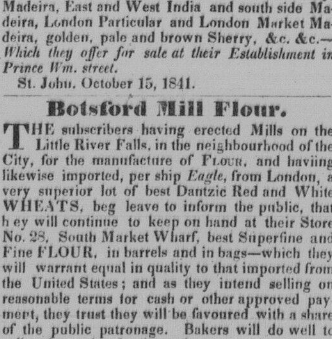
With an extensive stock of CHOICE BOTTLED WINES, comprising,—Sparkling Burgundy, Hock, Moselle, Sanperay, Revisattes, and Champagne; Still Hock, Hermitage, Burgundy, Barsac and Moselle; Sauterne, Bucellas, Calcavellos, Lisbon, Vidonia, Marsalla, Claret, Malmsey, Madeira, East and West India and south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

St. John, October 15, 1841.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.



S. K. FOSTER, has just received per late arrivals from Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, a very extensive Fall supply of New and Fashionable PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS;—the whole of which has been selected by himself from the best Factories in the above named places, and for variety, style and price, surpasses any which has ever been offered for sale in this city. Those persons who wish to make a good selection, will please give an early call. *8th Oct.*

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to

12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
sept 10. *General Agent.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Just received, per ANDOVER—

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

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

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

On Consignment,

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

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

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

St John, October 22, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—ON HAND AS ABOVE—

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

October 22. J. R.

Pork and Beef.

Now landing, and for sale by the subscribers—

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

3d Dec. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts:—

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

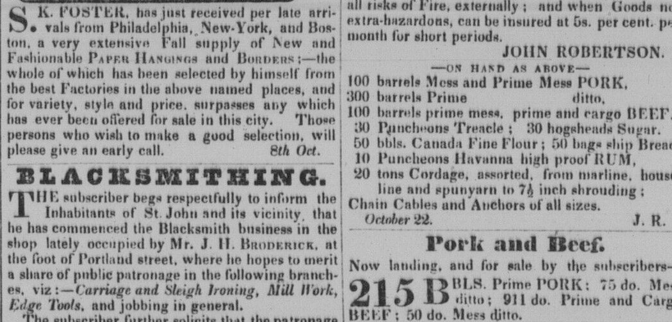
☞ Toys at Wholesale and Retail.

Dec. 17, 1841.

BONNETS, &c.

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

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



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

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

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

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

1st July, 1841. DAVID PATERSON

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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

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

1st may, 1841.

We[...]

Terms—15 shillings per an[...]

VOL. VI.

THE CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by D[...] & Co., at their office in the brick building c[...] of Prince William and Church street.

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

Papers sent out of the City must be paid f[...] ADVANCE.

Any person forwarding the names of six re[...] sible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gra[...]

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain an[...] namental.) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing g[...] ally, neatly executed.

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

Weekly Almanack.

FEB.		R. Sun. s.	MOON.
19 Saturday,	- -	6 40 5 20	2 24
20 Sunday,	-	6 39 5 21	3 27
21 Monday,	-	6 37 5 23	4 19
22 Tuesday,	-	6 36 5 24	5 10
23 Wednesday,	- -	6 34 5 26	5 46
24 Thursday,	-	6 33 5 27	6 7
25 Friday,	-	6 32 5 28	Rises

Full Moon, 24th, 11h. 19m. even.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, [...] President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Fr[...] Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for [...] count must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock [...] the days immediately preceding the Discount [...] Director next week: Dr. Boyd.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, Esq., P[...] dent.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Frida[...] Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Not[...] Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on [...] days preceding the Discount days.—Director [...] week: G. T. Ray.

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

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

SAVING'S BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, P[...] dent.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on T[...] day's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. [...] committee of Underwriters meet every mornin[...] 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—James K[...] Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sun[...] excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞All applicat[...] for Insurance to be made in writing.

Miscellany.

PARALLEL BETWEEN BONAPARTE A[...] WELLINGTON.

[BY AN AMERICAN.[...]

In running a parallel between Bonaparte [...] Wellington, it will be only as military capta[...] and their characters in the profession of arms; [...] not in the rank sustained by them, as Empero[...] the French, and the Duke of Wellington, a sub[...] of the Sovereign of Great Britain.

In their early choice and fondness of military [...] there was a resemblance in them. They early ch[...] arms as a profession. Thus Bonaparte, whil[...] lad, said to the youth who had rescued him fro[...] watery grave, 'I am not now in a situation to [...] ward you; but my *sword* may earn me the me[...] of doing it at some future period.' Wellingto[...] school-boy, turned his attention to military studi[...] and arrived at manhood, chose the army as his [...] partment for life. Being offered a seat in Pa[...] ment he accepted it only on condition of returni[...] to his profession of arms when he chose, and [...] portunity presented. They both rose regul[...] through the grades of distinction in the army, f[...] the lowest to the highest.

Bonaparte was distinguished for his rapid mo[...] ments. He prided himself much on surprising [...] enemy, and taking him unprepared. Indeed [...] was a leading trait in his military character; [...] places him in this respect above all other lead[...] ancient or modern. As he generally engaged in [...] fensive wars, making conquests and subjugat[...] kings and emperors to his control, the choice [...] time and manner in making his attacks was w[...] him. He made his preparations with celerity [...] little noise; without exciting the suspicion, and [...] ten without the knowledge, of his opponent. [...] had the address to make his enemies believe that [...] was for peace, or at any rate without intention [...] immediate hostilities; and thus lull them into a f[...] security. Such was his adroitness in this part [...] military tactics, that it was difficult and almost [...] possible for those watching his movements to c[...] jecture in what direction he would begin his mar[...] or where would fall the first blow. In this way [...] often foiled the plans of the most skilful leaders, [...] secured great advantages to himself. The ma[...] of his armies was so sudden and rapid, and the f[...] onset so impetuous, that consternation and con[...] sion were produced in the ranks of the enemy [...] fore they were aware of the cause. This was [...] favorite policy through life, and was pursued [...] him in his very last campaign. The short time [...] spent in Paris after his escape from Elba was [...] gently though quietly improved in collecting [...] equipping, to use the words of Marshal Ney, '[...] of the best-appointed armies in the world.' T[...] army was marched with incredible celerity into [...] heart of Belgium: and before the Allied forces w[...] concentrated, Blucher was attacked with great [...] rit and defeated: and the van-guard of the Engl[...] army driven back. So sudden and silent was [...] advance, and so unguarded against this his us[...] stratagem were his enemies, that many of the E[...] lish officers were at a ball in Brussels when the [...] port of a cannon announced his arrival in the v[...] nity.

Wellington was distinguished for cool, determ[...] ed, unyielding, resistance. In this very import[...] qualification in a general he was perhaps unrivall[...] It is indeed true that his great antagonist was [...] so often called to the exercise of this military [...] dowment. Opportunities however of displaying [...] could not be wanting to him in the great variety [...] circumstances in which his military career plac[...] him. Nor is it said that he was deficient, but t[...] he was not so distinguished as Wellington. T[...] latter was cautious and wary before risking batt[...] but having engaged in it, it seemed to be his fix[...] purpose to keep his ground. Thus in Portugal [...] disputed the ground inch by inch, so to speak, w[...] Massena. The greatest firmness and perseveran[...] marked his conduct in that celebrated campaig[...] and indeed throughout the war of the Penins[...] These countries had been nominally conquered, [...] not subdued and won over in cordial reconciliati[...] to the terms of the conqueror. Its strong-ho[...] were occupied by the invader's troops; but the p[...]