THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. V. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1841. No. 39.

The Chronicle,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

MAY.	R. SUN. S.	MOON	H. W.
29 Saturday,	4 40 7 20	1 13	7 23
30 Sunday,	4 39 7 21	1 34	8 34
31 Monday,	4 39 7 21	1 57	9 21
1 Tuesday,	4 38 7 22	2 21	10 12
2 Wednesday,	4 38 7 22	2 52	10 51
3 Thursday,	4 37 7 23	Rises	11 30
4 Friday,	4 37 7 23	8 42	0 8

Full Moon 3d, 10h. 3m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: W. O. Smith, Esq.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having closed his Retail Grocery and Spirit Establishment at No. 12 King street, the same being now occupied by Mr. John Sears—all those indebted to the firm of J. & J. Alexander or the Subscriber, by note or book account, are requested to liquidate the same before the 1st day of May next, otherwise such notes and accounts will be handed over to an Attorney for collection at the expiration of that time.—Office, over No. 12, King street, in the same building.

Still on hand.—A choice selection of Bottled and Draught Wine, which will be sold *very low* to close.

March 26. JOHN ALEXANDER.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE term of Co-Partnership existing between the subscribers terminates this day. The business in future will be conducted by JAMES WHITNEY.

JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 6th March, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

V. H. NELSON.
ARCHIBALD FRASER.

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

ARCHIBALD FRASER.

St. John, October 1, 1840.

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

5th March, 1841. *King street.*

New-York, January, 1841.

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

J. WINCHESTER. *Publisher.*

23, *Ann street.*

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

JOHN G. SHARP.

Jan. 1. *Chemist & Apothecary.*

DEFERED ARTICLES.

[The following Petition on the subject of the Timber Duties, was forwarded from this City by the last Mail to England.]

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition of the Magistrates, Merchants, Ship Owners, Mill Owners, and other Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

Your Petitioners have learnt with deep concern, from a reply recently made by His Excellency the Governor General to a Deputation of Canadian Merchants, that the long since settled question of a revision of the Wood Duties, would, in all probability be again introduced by Your Majesty's Government to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

The announcement of so unexpected and astounding a measure has filled Your Petitioners, in common with all Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in this Province, with great alarm, consternation and distnay, more particularly when no information had reached this Province from any other source that a project so vitally affecting its deepest interests, was to be at all agitated during the present Session of Parliament, and when, if rumour be correct, it is to be brought forward almost immediately after the Easter recess.

The withdrawal of the measure in 1835, caused, as Your Petitioners hoped and believed, by the strong representations then made by all classes of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in these Provinces, as well as by the Petitions from Ship Owners and others residing in the United Kingdom, as to the disastrous consequences that must inevitably arise from it, impressed Your Majesty's faithful North American Subjects with the firmest conviction that a Trade got up and fostered by British encouragement, at a time too when supplies of so necessary and indispensable an article could not be obtained from any other quarter of the world, would continue to receive that efficient protection, without which the immense amount of capital invested in Ships and Establishments absolutely necessary for its vigorous prosecution, would become almost entirely lost, and the numerous parties interested involved in irretrievable ruin.

Since 1835, under such confident expectation, and lulled into security by the events of each succeeding year, the Capital invested in this Province alone has been greatly increased, the amount of Exports has much augmented, and the importations from Britain, during the last year, amounted to upwards of One Million Sterling.

Your Petitioners refer to the following Statistical details, furnished the Legislature of the Province in 1840, as to the extent of investments in this important branch of Trade:

Mills 574—capable of manufacturing 160,000,000 superficial Feet Lumber annually. Cost of the said Mills, £1,480,000, besides advances, &c. to Lumbermen and Labourers in the necessary routine of the Trade, amounting to £160,000, and exclusively of the cost of transport and other charges of manufacturing.

Saint John—the Commercial Emporium of this Province—alone owns 450 Vessels, admeasuring about 93,000 Tons, nearly all of which are employed in the Timber and Deal Trade; and about £250,000 have been laid out in preparing the necessary establishments and conveniences for carrying it on.

While Your Petitioners readily ascribe the rapid growth and increasing prosperity of Your Majesty's North American Provinces to the protection afforded them by the discriminating duties so wisely imposed on Foreign Wood, when compared with that on British Colonial, they could enter at length into the benefits and advantages which have accrued to the United Kingdom by the course of policy so long in force with regard to this Trade, by adverting to the facilities which it affords to Emigration of a part of the surplus population of the United Kingdom, the number and tonnage of British ships employed in it—the great (and next to the Coal Trade) nursery for British Seamen,—consumption, arising from it, of British manufactures,—and in fact a Trade purely and exclusively *British* in every particular, and on which Your Petitioners venture to assert forms no small part of employment for a Commercial British Marine, contributing in no indifferent degree to place Great Britain in that enviable position, the greatest Maritime and Commercial Nation of the Earth.

These have all been brought under the notice of Your Majesty's Government by former addresses on this subject from the Legislature and Commercial Bodies in the Provinces, to which Your Petitioners beg reference.

That the interests of so large, so numerous, so influential, and so loyal a portion of Your Majesty's faithful subjects, should be abandoned in the Councils of the Nation, and that, by one sweeping measure, and without any previous notice, themselves and, their families are to be prostrated, cannot and will not be believed by Your Petitioners; on the contrary, they have the fullest reliance on the wisdom and good faith of Her Majesty's Government, and on the Imperial Parliament, to whom this Province has hitherto never appealed in vain.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly and earnestly pray that, should such a measure be introduced to disturb the existing state of things with reference to the Wood duties, Your Majesty will graciously interpose Your Royal authority to avert from them the evils which they have described, and which, they assure Your Majesty, must inevitably ensue.

And as in duty bound, Your Petitioners will ever pray.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

FRIDAY, 14th May, 1841.

It was unanimously, carried that an Address to Her Majesty should be prepared and presented, praying that no alteration may be made in the existing scale of duties on Colonial Timber. A Copy of which should be sent to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, and a copy to the Provincial Agent, for the purpose of being laid before the Imperial Parliament.

His Worship the Mayor then stated to the board, that on the Wednesday previous, he was called upon by some of the Citizens and informed that a tumultuous assemblage of operatives had taken place in Portland, and that it was expected they meditated an attack on the buildings in the city recently erected by the Americans. That he had been requested by Mr. Peter Boisnard to furnish two Constables for the purpose of apprehending the ringleaders, he was also strongly urged by the applicants, to call out the Military in aid of the civil authorities, a request which, His Worship eventually complied with, that shortly after finding the precaution unnecessary, the troops were remanded. That Mr. Wm. Robertson had been so much alarmed that he procured the services of Constable Kelly, and armed him with sword and pistol to guard his (Robertson's) store thro' the night. That during the night several shots were fired, some of which entered the store of James Kirk, Esq., that Mr. Robertson suspecting the shots were fired by Kelly, took the arms from him and dismissed him. That a partial hearing having taken place before some of the Magistrates, they had recommended that Kelly should be dismissed from office. The question then being before the board, Alderman Porter and Assistant M'Lauchlan were for going with the recommendation of the Magistrates. Alderman Peters said if His Worship was fully satisfied that the conduct of Kelly was such as did not become a public officer, he would go for his immediate dismissal. His Worship not appearing to press the question, Alderman Bond said he thought it only fair that the man should have a trial, it was a maxim of the British Constitution that no man should be condemned unheard. In which opinion Assistants Ray and Greenwood fully concurred. Alderman Sandall then proposed that a Committee to examine into the merits of the case should be appointed. Whereupon His Worship nominated Alderman Peters and Sandall, and Assistant Greenwood.

A petition from —— Emery for a renewal of a lease of Corporation land, the lease being about to expire, which petition was referred to the land Committee.

A demand being handed in for rent due to Gilbert Ray, Esq. for an Engine-house, Alderman Peters opposed it upon the grounds that it should come in with the ordinary accounts of the year, and he regularly reported on. Alderman Porter urged that it was a debt that required no reporting on, the fact of its being for an Engine-house was known to every member of the Board.

Alderman Peters contended that it was part of the ordinary expenses of the past year, and should come up as such. Alderman Porter said if he was Mr. Ray he would not wait for his money, but would distrain and sell the Engines to pay the rent. Alderman Peters said Ald. Porter was the cause of the delay as he was on the committee and should have reported on the accounts long since. After some more animadversion on both sides, the account was ordered to be paid.

A petition was then presented from Richard Keane, praying leave to lay a drain in Drury Lane The novel style of the petition, added to a knowledge of the parties named in it, raised the risible faculties of the board, and after several well directed puns had been shot off from various quarters of the board, it was determined that Alderman Porter and Assistant M'Lauchlan should be a Committee to grant the relief prayed for.

A petition was then read from Mr. Spears, praying to be restored as a branch pilot, he having been dismissed for improper conduct, which underwent considerable discussion, when at the earnest solicitations of Alderman Harding and Sandall, and Assistant Hagerty and Olive, the prayer of his petition was granted.

Read a petition from Messrs. Longmaid and Woodhill, praying that a deduction might be made in the rent of their butcher's stalls in the City Market, as it appeared that two stalls had been set up after they had taken theirs, contrary to an implied understanding. Alderman Peters said if that was the case they were entitled to a deduction. Alderman Porter said the petition did not state facts, in which he was joined by Assistant M'Lauchlan, when after some further discussion the question for reducing the rent was put, and it appearing that there were 6 for and 6 against. His Worship decided it in the negative.

A petition from Walker Tisdale was then presented, praying that the labourers who were in the habit of lounging in front of his store, might be removed by the city authorities; Mr. Tisdale stated in his petition that those people were a perpetual nuisance to him and his business, and that they were a gang of insolent and ungrateful emigrants, and not to be borne with, by a Loyal man of '98—he prayed further that a place might be appointed by the Common Council for those troublesome people to stand.

Assistant M'Lauchlan then proposed that a Bridge be thrown across the head of the Market Slip, in which carts as well as men could take their stand, as he thought it would be a great relief to the petitioner, as well as an accommodation to the city. Some discussion then arose as to the precise cite and the mode of construction, whereupon it was referred to a Committee.

Alderman Sandall then asked for an order to pass for the paying of Messrs. Barlow & Co. £450, on account of a Steam Engine now building by that Firm for a second Steam Ferry Boat, when it appeared on investigation that they were in accordance with the contract made for that purpose, entitled to more than that amount. It was then decided that an order do pass that the Chamberlain pay Messrs Barlow & Co. the said sum of £450.

Assistant Hagerty then asked leave to be allowed to clean out the Well in Queen's Square, he stated that it was of vast importance to that neighborhood, and that from its filthy state, it was at this time perfectly useless. Alderman Harding fully concurred in the sentiments expressed by Assistant Hagerty, and also stated that the sum it would cost would be nothing in comparison to the advantage it would be to that section of the city.—Leave granted.

Alderman Peters said he observed that grants were making as usual, and he feared much that if that system was pursued they would fall into the old track, he would therefore again urge the necessity of making as little demands as possible on the Chamberlain, until the state of the City's funds and liabilities were fully ascertained.

A petition was then presented from Dr. Gesner, praying the Common Council to rent him the Long Room in the New Market House, in which he might fit up a Museum. This question admitted of two opinions, a part of the body were for encouraging the Doctor in the resurrection of dry bones, and the stuffing of bats and butterflies, which the other part tho't all a hum. The body being divided on the question, it was decided that it should go to a Committee.

Mr. Coram of Carleton sent in a petition to the CommonCouncil requesting to be appointed a looker after Corporation Properties; in which he set forth, that a great deal of the wealth of that Body was on the verge of going out of their hands, for want of a person to look after and inform the Body of the particulars. This question also went to a Committee.

The Sexton of Trinity Church represented by Petition the swampy state of the Burying Ground, and also set forth the want of room for the numerous bodies now to be interred. This also went to a Committee to report thereon. A petition was then read from Mr. Jordan praying remuneration for his services as an assessor of taxes.—Referred to a Committee.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,

17th May, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct the Staff Adjutant of Militia, assisted by the usual number of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Line, to Drill the undermentioned Battalions at the times and places specified; at which Drills, all persons liable to serve in the Militia are required to attend with the Company to which they belong on one of the appointed drill days; and Commanding Officers of Battalions are desired to give their Adjutants the requisite orders to furnish the Staff Adjutant with a correct field State of each Company, signed by the Captain or Officer commanding it, which are to be delivered to Major Priestly, previous to the Drill being dismissed, in order that he may be enabled to prepare a general State, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency confidently relies upon the presence of one of the Field Officers at each day's Drill. Adjutants and Sergeant Majors are required to attend for the whole period appointed for their Battalions respectively.

Those Battalions not mentioned to be visited by the Staff Adjutant, will be drilled and inspected by their respective Commanding Officers at their usual places of rendezvous, at such periods as they may consider best adapted for general convenience.

The 3d Battalion County of Carleton Militia to be Drilled in two Divisions.

1st Division at the Chapel, (Madawaska,) on the 15th and 16th days of June. 2d Division near Grand River, on the 17th and 18th June.

2d Battalion Carleton, (in two Divisions.)

1st Division at Tibbets', (Tobique,) on the 21st and 22d June. 2d Division at White Marsh, on the 24th and 25th June.

1st Battalion Carleton, (in four Divisions.)

1st Division at Victoria, on the 28th and 29th June. 2d ditto at the Court House, on the 30th June and 1st July. 3d ditto at Richmond Corner, on the 2d and 3d July. 4th ditto near Beardsley's on the 5th and 6th July.

2d Battalion York, (in four Divisions.)

1st Division at Nackawickack, on the 7th and 8th July. 2d ditto at Daniel Parent's, on the 9th and 10th July. 3d ditto at Crock's Point, on the 12th and 13th July. 4th ditto at ditto on the 14th and 15th July.

3d Battalion York, (Light Infantry,) in three Divisions.

1st Division at the Parish of Saint Mary, on the 16th and 17th July. 2d ditto at Stanley, on the 19th and 20th July. 3d ditto at Miller's, (Nashwaak,) on the 21st and 22d July.

Sunbury, (in three Divisions.)

1st Division at Oromocto, on the 23d and 24th July. 2d ditto near Bailey's, (Oromocto,) on the 26th and 27th July. 3d ditto at Sheffield, on the 28th and 29th July.

1st Battalion St. John County, (in three Divisions.)

1st Division on the Sands, on the 30th and 31st July. 2d ditto at Musquash, on the 2d and 3d August. 3d ditto at Manawagonish, on the 4th and 5th August.

City Rifle Battalion, (in two Divisions.)

1st Division at Saint John, on the 6th and 7th August. 2d ditto at ditto on the 9th and 10th August. General Inspection of the Battalion on the Sands, on the 11th August.

1st Battalion Saint John City, (in two Divisions.)

1st Division at Saint John, on the 12th and 13th August. 2d ditto at ditto on the 14th and 16th August. General Inspection of the Battalion on the 17th August.

3d Battalion Charlotte, (in two Divisions.)

At such times and places between the 19th and 29th days of August, as shall be hereafter notified in Regimental Orders by the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Battalion.

4th Battalion Charlotte, (in three Divisions.

1st Division at Saint Stephen's, on the 1st and 2d days of September. 2d ditto at Saint James', on the 3d and 4th September. 3d ditto at Connick's, on the 6th and 7th September.

2d Battalion Charlotte, (in two Divisions.)

1st Division at Magaguadavic, on the 10th and 11th September. 2d ditto at Digdeguash, on the 13th and 14th September.

3d Battalion King's (in two Divisions.)

1st Division near Titus', (Hammond River,) on the 17th and 18th September. 2d ditto at Gillis', (Springfield.) on the 20th and 21st September.

1st Battalion King's, (in three Divisions.)

1st Division at Oak Point, on the 22d and 23d September. 2d ditto at Lyon's Point, on the 24th and 25th September. 3d ditto at Gondola Point, on the 27th and 28th September.

2d Battalion King's, (in two Divisions.)

1st Division at Sussex Vale, on the 29th and 30th September. 2d ditto at ditto on the 1st and 2d October.

1st Battalion Westmorland, (in three Divisions.)

1st Division near Dixon's, on the 5th and 6th of October. 2d ditto at the Bend, on the 7th and 8th October. 3d ditto at Shediac, on the 9th October.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

THE LAW OF DEODAND.

Persons who have attended trials for homicide will have observed that the indictment, in setting forth the manner of the death, alleges it to have been occasioned by a blow from a certain weapon, &c., "of the value of ——," &c. This allegation of the value of the thing which caused the death, arises from the law of *deodand*. It is provided in the Mosaical law (Exod. xxi. 28), that "if an ox gore a man that he die, the ox shall be stoned, and his flesh shall not be eaten." So by the law of Athens, whatever was the cause of a man's death, by falling upon him, was destroyed or cast out of the territory of the republic. This, says Mr. Christian, in his notes upon Blackstone's Commentaries, was one of Draco's laws; and, perhaps, we may think the judgment that a statue should be thrown into the sea for having fallen upon a man less absurd, when we reflect that there is sound policy in teaching the mind to contemplate with horror the deprivation of human life, and that familiarity, even with an insensible object which has been the occasion of death, may lessen that sentiment. This reflection, suggested by Mr. Christian in reference to the Athenian law, does not seem to be the motive of the rule of the common law of this country, that whatever chattle causes the death of a person shall be forfeited.

In an ancient doctrine, mentioned by Bracton, and its origin is attributed to the notion, that where a man was suddenly cut off in his sins, expiation ought to be made for the benefit of his soul; and, accordingly, the chattle which occasioned his death should be forfeited to the King, to be devoted by him to pious uses. The statute of 4th Edward I. sec. 2, relating to Coroners, provides that "horses, boats, carts, mills, &c., whereby they are slain, that property are called *deodands*, shall be valued and delivered into the towns," which thereupon became answerable to the King for their value, in whose behalf the sheriff might levy the amount upon the inhabitants of the town. Accordingly, in all indictments for homicides in this country, the grand jury specify the instrument that immediately caused the death, and its value, that the King may claim the *deodand*, for it is no *deodand* unless it is so found by a jury. Though these forfeitures were originally incurred to the King, yet he might grant them away to the lord of the manor or territory upon which the death happened, as he was accustomed to grant the right of waifs and wrecks. The *deodands* have been generally so granted, and these grants may probably be the reason that this ancient singularity has so long remained a part of the English law; for the right to the forfeiture has thus become a subject of private property, and so not liable to be impaired by the legislature without compensation to the parties interested.

The old books contain a good deal of quaint and curious law on this subject. It will be observed, that no distinction is made whether the death is felonious, excusable, justifiable, or purely accidental, or whether the instrument by which it was occasioned belongs to the person committing the homicide or to another, "for," says the Doctor and Student, "if a man kills another with my sword, still the sword is forfeited; but if a person be killed by falling from a thing standing still, as a cart, it is not forfeited; if, on the contrary, a horse, ox, or other animal kill a person by his own motion, by running over him or otherwise, it is a *deodand*. It is said, however, that if the instrument of death is standing still, only the part which immediately occasioned the death is forfeited; as, if one attempts to climb up the wheel of a cart that is standing still, and falls, and is thereby killed, only the wheel is forfeited; but if it be in motion, the entire cart is a *deodand*. Only chattles are forfeited; any thing attached to the freehold, as the wheel of a mill, or a bell hanging in a steeple, is not so; and no deodand occurs unless the death happens within a year and a day after the accident. A sale of the article does not exempt it from forfeiture; as if a horse strike a man, and is afterwards sold, and the man dies within a year and a day, the horse is forfeited." It is not surprising that so whimsical a law should be very negligently attended to; the jurors are very apt to mitigate the forfeitures by finding that only some trivial thing, or only some part of an entire thing, was the occasion of the death; and the Court has generally refused to interfere in behalf of the lord of the franchise, to assist him in enforcing the claim of the whole article. There are no *deodands* on the high seas, though it has been said that, if a man fall overboard from a vessel in a fresh water river, and is drowned, the vessel and cargo are strictly a *deodand*; and the statute of Edward I. mentions boats as one species of *deodand*. But in this case the jury would probably find the death to have been occasioned by the winds or the waters, and would have a precedent sufficiently analogous; for the books maintain that if a man, riding over a river, is thrown off his horse by the violence of the water, and drowned, the horse is not a *deodand*, for the death was occasioned by the current.

SONG OF THE BEGGARS.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Through the hamlet, the city, and province we roam:
Every country is ours, every spot is our home,
We ask pity from all, and our claim is allowed,
With fair words from the poor and contempt from the proud.
The boy has his satchel—the pedlar his pack,
But we have no burden for heart or for back;
While nations are struggling for right or for wrong,
The beggar, in freedom, goes whistling along.

The earth may be parch'd 'neath a shadowless sky,
We've no grain in the soil that may wither and die:
Let the lightning sheets flash out as strong as they like,
We've no ship for the tempest-roused waters to strike,
Let the gold-spreading rays of wide commerce depart,
'Tis no matter to us—we've no place in the mart.
Let the waves of the world ebb and flow as they will,
The beggar, unchanged, is the merriest still.

The rich man is fed till the dainties but pall—
He is sated with banquets, and thankless for all;
And the scrap that he turns from is relished with zest
By the stroller, whose pittance is short as his rest.
Hunger fathoms our wallet, and up and away,
At the board that is empty the guests never stay.
Those with supper secured o'er their dinner may sit,
But the beggar's next meal must be won by his wit.

The wooer that's wealthy is certain to meet
The caresses of lips that are smilingly sweet;
And he pledges the girl that he reckons most fair
In his claret so bright and his burgundy rare.
Yet the name of a false one may sully the brim—
She may cling to his broad lands more fondly than him:
But if any love us, 'tis the love that will hold,
For the beggar will never be wed for his gold,

The gentleman's form is all stiffly bedight,
His cheek must be smooth and his hands must be white;
And though fashion may war with his will or his ease,
'Tis the world he must heed—'tis the world he must please.
But free are the limbs that our motley garbs wrap,
Though the cold wind may pierce and the tatters may flap:
And Liberty's self, if her garment were made
Of the beggar's, wild rags, would be fitly arrayed.

All wearied with pleasure the lord may recline,
Where the feathers are soft and the drapery fine;
He may lull amid luxury's trappings, but we
On our pillowless couch sleep as soundly as he
Though the blanket and strawheap be all that are spread
'Neath some comfortless hovel or desolate shed,
From robber or cut-throat our rest is secure,
The beggar is safe—for he's known to be poor.

The children of earth, who have fortune or fame,
Must endure the fierce arrows of envy and blame
Those who sit in high places with crosier or crown
Only waken a spirit for hurling them down.
But no rivalry enters in poverty's state—
We have nothing for others to covet or hate;
And the blasting of calumny's withering power
Cannot injure the beggar in name or in dower.

As the atom may fall from the mountain of sand,
So we in our littleness pass from the land.
None pray for the pauper—none think of his soul
No dirge will they sing, and no bell will they toll;
But they *must* dig the deep hole and lay us below,
And the worms they *will* feed and the grass it *will* grow.
'Tis enough—for the sod o'er the beggar's grey bones
Is as hallowed as all your rich epitaph stones.

WEEPING.—Young women are full of tears; they all weep as bitterly for the loss of a new dress as for the loss of an old lover. They will weep for any thing, or for nothing. They will scold you to death for accidentally tearing a new gown, and weep for spite that they cannot be revenged on you. They will play the coquette in your presence, and weep when you are absent. They will weep when they cannot go to a ball or to a tea-party, or because their parents will not permit them to run away with a scamp; they will weep because they cannot have everything their own way. Married women weep to conquer; tears are the most potent arms of matrimonial warfare. If a gruff husband has abused his wife, she weeps, and he relents, and promises better behaviour. How many men have gone to bed in wrath and risen in the morning quite subdued by tears and a curtain-lecture? Women weep to get at their husband's secrets, and they also weep when their own secrets have been revealed. They weep through pride, through vanity, through folly, through cunning, through weakness. They will weep for a husband's misfortune, while they scold himself. A woman will weep over the dead body of her husband, while her vanity will ask her neighbours how she is fitted with her mournings. She weeps for one husband that she may get another. The "Widow of Ephesus" bedewed the grave of her spouse with one eye, while she squinted love with a young soldier with the other. Drunkards are much given to weeping. They will shed tears of repentance this moment, and sin the next. It is no uncommon thing to hear them cursing the effect of intemperance, while they are poising the cup of indulgence, and gasping to gulp down its contents. The beggar and the player weep for a livelihood; they can join their tears, and make them pass for the current money of the realm. The one weeps you into a charitable humour, and the other makes you pay for being forced to weep along with him. Sympathy bids us to relieve the one, and curiosity prompts us to support the other. We relieve the beggar when he prefers his claim, and we pay the tragedian beforehand. The one weeps whether he will or not, but the other weeps only when he is well paid for it.—Poets are a weeping tribe; they are social in their tears; they would have the whole world to weep along with them. Their sensibility is so exquisite, and their imagination so fantastic, that they make even the material world to sympathize with their sorrows. The dew on the lilly is compared to tears on the cheek of a disconsolate maiden; when it glitters on the herbage at twilight, it is called the tears of the evening; and when the sun rises and exhales the dewdrops from the flowers, it is said to wipe away the tears of the morning. Thus we have a weeping day and a weeping night. We have weeping rocks, weeping waterfalls, weeping willows, weeping grottoes, weeping skies, weeping climates; and if any signal calamity has befallen a great many, we have, to finish the climax, a weeping world.—*Howitt's Book of the Seasons.*

THE DISHONEST MAN.—Perhaps he flourishes for a while like the green bay tree. Wealth and honor flow in on every hand. By the most lowlived means, by petty intrigues and deceptions, he piles up the glittering dust. Thus he may go on in his dishonesty and baseness with so much disguise and cunning as to avoid the civil law and the censure of good society. He associates with the good and great; lives in luxury and magnificence, and is seemingly possessed of all the heart could wish. He is called a happy man. But is he happy? Just enter his stately mansion when all nature is wrapt in the mantle of night. His abode may be ornamented with the finest trappings and glitter with the costliness of the workmanship, all may bespeak richness but he is not at ease. Approach the bed of down on which he reposes. Does he sleep calmly and undisturbed? do angels of peace seem to guard round his pillow? No. He does not sleep, for the avenger of God is in his breast—he is like the troubled sea—horror and dismay brood over his soul—there is a fell-worm gnawing within his bosom, which pierces the very heart core. He may slumber for a moment, but such visions of darkness flit across his mind, that he starts and wakes to more fearful forebodings. He feels conscious of self abasement; and something tells him with the authority of heaven—*that with what mete he has measured it shall be measured to him again.*

SETTLING UP ACCOUNTS.—The first of January is the time for settling up accounts. No man should neglect to settle his accounts with every one at this season. One year is long enough for accounts to run without settlement, and by adjusting them at the commencement of a new year, instead of letting them run out, a great deal of trouble will often be saved.

When accounts remain for a long time, some things may be neglected or forgotten, or indistinctly remembered by one of the parties, while the other has the thing full in his view and is confident that he is correct; so that it is impossible to come to a settlement that will be satisfactory to both parties. The consequence is hard feelings between friends and neighbours, and often between men who with short accounts, would find it advantageous to continue their trade with each other.

Besides the reason which we have named for settling accounts, every man should look around himself and see how he stands. See whether he is pursuing any business which is unprofitable, and requires improvement in its management, or should be abandoned as not susceptible of any change for the better. Persons in trade should see whether they are making too much profit and getting rich too fast. If this be the cause the remedy is easy; sell lower, customers will not complain, and though others in the same business turn against you, all good people in the community will be on your side. In this way you will find in your account of loss and gain, much less in the item of wear and tear of conscience.—*Yankee Farmer.*

IRISH MUSIC.—Two Irishmen, travelling through a wood, by chance found a gun, which was loaded, when one addressed the other with,

"Larry, what's that?"

"Wisha! the devil a what do I know what it is; but it's for all the world like Tom Sullivan's kay bugle."

"Arrah, then, we'll have a small bit of a tune, if you'll blow in the muzzle, and I'll play with the key."

"Faith I will so, and that nately, too."

And he put his mouth to the muzzle of the gun, while the other pulled the trigger. The gun went off, and he fell, when the other letting the gun go, exclaimed—

"Arrah! Larry, my honey—give over, your skamin'—for faith the music hasn't enchanted you!"

AN EXCUSE.—Miravaux was one day accosted by a sturdy beggar, who asked alms of him. "How is this," inquired Miravaux, "that a lusty fellow like you are unemployed?" "Ah!" replied the beggar, looking very piteously at him, "if you did but know how lazy I am!" The reply was so ludicrous and unexpected, that Miravaux gave the varlet a piece of silver.

HOW TO INSTRUCT.—Pour in knowledge gently. Plato observed, that the minds of children were like bottles with very narrow mouths; if you attempted to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge was wasted, and little received; whereas, with a small stream, they were easily filled. Those who would make young children prodigies, act as wisely as they who would pour a pail of water into a pint measure.

It is a common fault never to be satisfied with our fortune, nor dissatisfied with our understanding.

A good conscience is the finest opiate.

A war is to states what exercise is to individuals: a proper proportion may contribute to health and vigor, but too much emaciates and wears out a constitution.

British News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 30.

CORN-LAWS—THE MINISTRY.

Lord John Russell rose amidst the most profound silence. The noble lord said:—My object in rising is to give notice that, on Monday, the 21st of May, I shall move that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the acts relating to the trade in corn.

This announcement called forth the most deafening cheers we never recollect to have heard; and as soon as one ebullition of feeling subsided, another or and another followed, each, if possible, more animated. Indeed, we never witnessed such a scene of animation in the House of Commons. During the noise that prevailed several remarks were made, but it was utterly impossible to hear the voice of the speaker.

In answer to an observation by Mr. Duncombe,

Lord J. Russell said he found the day that he had named for considering the corn-laws fell in the Whitsuntide holidays. He should therefore bring forward his resolution on the first day after the house re-assembled.

Lord. J. Russell asked if Lord Stanley intended to proceed with his Irish registration bill on Wednesday next?

Lord Stanley rose and approached the table, but what the noble lord said it was impossible to collect. The noise occasioned by the cheering on both sides of the house was so great, as to baffle all attempts at description.

Several notices of motion were given, but from the same cause they were not heard in the gallery.

Mr. Ewart presented a petition signed by 53,000 of the inhabitants of Liverpool and its neighborhood to the same effect, but more especially praying for the repeal of the corn laws.

Lord Francis Egerton expressed his astonishment not that the corn-laws were about to be repealed by a ministry whose chief had but lately declared such a step to be insanity, for he had lived too long in parliament to be surprised at such things—but that so momentous a matter should be postponed for five mortal weeks, instead of being brought on, as it ought to have been, at five o'clock next Monday.—He could conceive reasons for this delay, but they were too disgraceful to the government to be stated as he apprehended them.

Lord John Russell excused the delay on the ground that other important measures already before the house, especially the poor law committee, must not be impeded.

Lord Sandon demanded some immediate explanation of the nature of the proposed change in the corn-laws.

Lord J. Russell said that the proposition would embody the principle of a moderate fixed duty, and the question would be brought forward by the government as one upon which the cabinet was united

Sir R. Peel condemned the wanton and unnecessary suspense occasioned by the delay of Lord John's motion, and by the ambiguity as to whether it was expected to raise a revenue of £400,000 or £1,600,000 from corn. Unless Lord John consented to submit his motion at once he might be compelled, for the house would not make itself an instrument for agitation. With professions of retrenchment on entering office, and a surplus revenue, ministers would be left at the end of the present year with an accumulated deficit of £7,500,000, in the face of a rising revenue. If the opposition had voted for the estimates it could not share the responsibility of that state of the finances, for it might object to the *policy* which had rendered the estimates necessary. Mr. Baring's propositions might be very wise in themselves, but the immediate question was that of revenue; and how would the country be extricated from her difficulties if his expectations of increased production were disappointed?

Lord John Russell accounted for the large expenditure, partly by the necessity of making good the great deficiency of naval stores which ministers found on entering office; and the army expenditure had never been large enough for the requirements of the opposition, while they had sanctioned the policy which rendered an increase necessary in Canada and China. Lord John did not think that the moderate proposal of a fixed duty on corn would create such agitation as was apprehended.

LONDON, May 3.

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY UNDER THE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.—The great battle of the Whigs and Conservatives has at length been fought, and the Conservatives have carried the victory. Up to the time at which we are writing, the universal question is, what will be the ultimate result of this great success of the conservative cause; will it be such as to transfer to them the reins of government, and, in the event of the full and entire resignation of Lord Melbourn, will the conservatives be enabled to form such a government as may be effective and durable? If the ministers should not dissolve parliament, will it not be necessary for the conservatives to resort to this expedient? At the present moment the political wind is so wavering and so changing from one quarter to the other, that it becomes almost impossible to form any opinion upon what point it will rest. All that can be done under circumstances and incidents varying with every hour, is, therefore, alternately to assume the two main points of the question, and examine what may be the expected result under each of the possible events now expected.

The first question is, whether the ministers will resign either with or without a dissolution, and if they should not resign, what will be their course in order to elude their present difficulties, and get through the present session of parliament. The second question is, supposing that the ministers should give in their full and entire resignation, what will be the course of the conservative leaders; first, as to accepting the administration and eluding the known difficulties which exist at the Palace, and secondly, in carrying on the government with the present House of Commons?

As to the first of these questions, premising, as we must do, that affairs may change even during the time at which we write, the general opinion at present is, that the defeat must at all events be fatal to the ministry. It will be seen in the columns which report the debate of Thursday last, that the subject of discussion was the second clause of the Irish bill, which was moved by Lord Morpeth. After re-urging all the former arguments for defining the franchise, and thus putting an end to the discontent and agitation under which Ireland is suffering, he called upon the house, with more than usual earnestness, to consent to the £8 qualification which was now proposed. He had now proved, he said, on a former evening that a test of profit, beyond rent and charges, would leave scarcely any constituency at all. The joint test proposed by Lord Howick would be equally objectionable; it would exclude all voters rated at £8 and upwards who had not a clear profit of £5 beyond all charges. The only course, then, for the government was to adopt the principle worked out in the present bill. They had changed their minds, indeed, and raised the qualification from £5 to £8; but such changes had been frequent with the most eminent statesmen; and this particular change was well warranted by documentary information, and by the desire of many to whom deference is due. The present proposal had this advantage—that it would enable a party having the right of an elector to obtain his franchise easily, and to keep it safely.

He was followed by Lord Stanley, who declared the resolute purpose of himself and brother conservatives, not to consent to a clause, the effect of which would be to make such a perilous augmentation of the radical constituency of Ireland. The conservatives were willing to take the rating as the test of value; but not to give the franchise on the gross value, without deduction of the outgoings and encumbrances. With respect to the question of losses, his own opinion was, that a leaseholder in arrear was more dependent on his landlord than an occupier of equal amount without a lease. But he would not argue that point; he would oppose the clause upon its general principle, &c. for the purpose of defeating the bill.

Lord Stanley was followed by Mr. O'Connell. He said, in substance, that he foresaw that the ministers would be defeated in the division, but he hoped that they would manfully bear up against such a discomfiture, as it would greatly strengthen them in Ireland. Ireland would never be peaceable, and the law would never have its proper authority there, until the government should consent to grant it a complete equality with England. Lord Stanley, beyond all other men of his age, was undoubtedly possessed of a double portion of talent; he was at once useful to his friends by his resolute and inflexible purpose of proceeding to any extremity, and he was still more useful to his adversaries by his personal imprudence and exaggeration, which had the effect of destroying all confidence in his arguments and statements. If Lord Stanley should continue resolved to vote against the interests of Ireland in all cases, he hoped he would also continue equally resolved to speak against them.

The house now became so clamorous for a division that it immediately took place, when the numbers were—for the clause, two hundred and eighty-nine; against it, three hundred; being a majority of eleven against the government.

Lord John Russell, who obviously had expected this result, followed the announcement of the majority by declaring his purpose to withdraw the bill. But his opinion would still remain immoveable, that no future bill would be useful without a definition of the franchise. The bill, however, if there was to be a bill, must now pass into other hands, and they must follow their own course. It would certainly afford him some satisfaction to know what were the specific views of the conservatives, for he must confess he did not understand what they wanted or desired. Sir Robert Peel replied, that in answer to this question, what the conservatives desired to be done, they had declared that it was not for them, but only for the ministers themselves, to originate a measure on such a subject. He paid no regard to intimations intended to raise dissension among his own friends, in whose ranks the most perfect union prevailed, and he would not retort on them, so much did he feel for the painful situation of that noble lord, deserted as he was by his own partisans.

It is generally reported, and we believe with perfect truth, that every three or four hours of the last two or three days has been followed by successive conferences between her Majesty and her ministers, and we presume that it may be added without any indelicacy or disrespect to Her Majesty, that the current belief is that she has expressed her fullest confidence in Lords Melbourne and John Russell; that it continues unimpaired by anything which has occurred; and that nothing which is lawful and constitutional shall be wanting on her part to carry them through the difficulties which now surround them. It would be a foolish prudery to deny or conceal, that this state of things at the palace amounts in substance to the expression of the royal will, that her ministers shall endeavour to retain the administration, so long, at least, as they can have any hope of carrying on the common routine of government.

In the present uncertainty of ministerial proceedings we cannot carry further our answer to the first question—what will be the ultimate decision of Lords Melbourne and John Russell? This difficulty is indeed further increased by another circumstance in their present position, which renders it necessary for them to hold out a menace of dissolving the parliament, or even giving in their own resignation, without any fixed purpose of acting up to it. In the recent majority, as well as in their own minority, are a number of men very properly called waverers, whose votes are given or withheld more according to their own personal views, than in pursuit of any fixed public principle. All these gentlemen are naturally anxious to retain their seats in parliament and would therefore give their votes so as to prevent a dissolution. The menace of a dissolution would therefore have the effect of bringing back these men, and may be employed with this purpose only.—So difficult is it, even from known and strong facts, to arrive at any certain conclusion as to the real purpose of ministers.

As to the second question, what will be the course of the conservative leaders, if the ministers should announce their purpose to resign without any mention of a dissolution of parliament, the leaning of our own opinion is, that Sir R. Peel will endeavour to go on with the present House of Commons, and that he will have a majority sufficient to carry him through the session; a small majority indeed, but such as will be sufficient to carry on the routine of public business.—But here again another very serious difficulty occurs. The Poor-law Amendment Bill is not passed, and in this case it must be carried through by the new ministers. Now, the late proceedings at Nottingham have proved that this measure is exceedingly unpopular in all the populous boroughs in the kingdom, and that the advocates of it in parliament will have very little chance of carrying their respective elections in the manufacturing towns and districts. In the event, therefore, of a general election following upon a dissolution of parliament, and immediately subsequent to the passing of this bill, the conservative party, who would have to pass it, would lose much of their present popularity, and would come before the people with much disadvantage. There is another way of escaping from this difficulty, but rather suffering the bill to go over, or continuing the parliament for another two years. In the first case the kingdom would be without poor-law; in the latter, the conservatives would have to carry on the government with a whig parliament. This is one of the most embarrassing circumstances in the present position of the conservatives, and it is very difficult to conceive how they can elude it. We think the experiment will be made to carry the bill, and to take the chance of going on with the present parliament.

Another difficulty in the way of the conservatives is the old question of the Queen's household. How will Sir R. Peel encounter the resolute purpose of the Queen? One or the other of the two parties must give way. Such are the difficulties and embarrassments which surround this question. A few hours, perhaps, may disperse some of the clouds. One thing only is certain; that the conservatives are all united as a man, and that there will be no intrigues amongst themselves to throw difficulties in the way of their leaders. The health of the Duke of Wellington, it is apprehended, is, indeed, such as to indispose him to accept the place of head of the administration, but his advice and influence are at the call of her Majesty, and in the event of the resignation of ministers he will probably be summoned to nominate the cabinet. Lord Lyndhurst will take the seals, Mr. Herries will be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir R. Peel will be first minister.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. EDITOR,—When a great public calamity is about to befall a community, nothing is more natural to the enquiring mind, than to endeavour to discover its cause. That a very serious calamity is about to happen us in the contemplated alteration in the Timber Duties, I think there can be no second opinion. A measure, sir, fraught with evils of no ordinary magnitude:—a measure in its consequences to this Province, destructive of its very existence as a Commercial people:—a measure that will cause this now flourishing country, at no very distant period, to return again to its primitive desolation. These, sir, are melancholy reflections for the loyal portion of the community; while to that portion who luxuriate in the idea of Republican Institutions, a consolation may be afforded that the stripes and stars may soon supply the place of the Cross of St. George. I can only say, may God avert that evil. A great deal of anxiety is now felt by mercantile men, as well as by the Representatives of the people, and corresponding exertions are making to prevent, if possible, the pending evil.—Deeply as we may regret the step contemplated by the parent state, is it not well to inquire if we have not in some measure, by our own impolicy, contributed to produce what we now so much dread.

It is notorious to every man of observation, that the British Government have with more than maternal indulgence met every capricious wish of the Colonial Government, until nothing has been left to ask for. They have given the prerogatives of the Crown into the hands of men who have prostituted power to the very satiety of avarice:—men who have libelled the generosity of the donors:—men who have seditiously insulted the dignity of the Crown and the person of Royalty:—men who have set public opinion at naught, and wallowed in peculation in the face of open day:—men who have insulted by the most foul slanders *the appointments of the Crown, for the mere purpose of having them displaced, in order to make room for their own partisans;*—men, in short, who have sacked the Treasury with as much *nonchalance* and less compunction than did the lawless troops of Napoleon the churches of Spain. Their abuse of Poulett Thomson—their sanction of the treason of Papineau—their indignities offered to the Hero of Burmah—their insulting delegations to England—their rebellious Resolutions in the Legislature—their taxing British goods at the very moment they were asking a boon from that Government—their emptying an overflowing Public Chest in four years and plunging the country one hundred thousand pounds in debt, and imposing fresh taxes to meet their cupidity—all speak so loudly of misrule, and smack so much of disaffection, that it is little wonder the British Government should suspect our loyalty, and as a natural consequence, withdraw their protection from us.—If, sir, the guilty parties only were to suffer in the punishment about to be inflicted, then indeed would it be a just retribution. But I am *sorry* to say that the innocent will be equally punished with the guilty. But my opinion would still remain immoveable, that no future bill would be useful without a definition of the franchise. The bill, however, if there was to be a bill, must now pass into other hands, and they must follow their own course. It would certainly afford him some satisfaction to know what were the specific views of the conservatives, for he must confess he did not understand what they wanted or desired. Sir Robert Peel replied, that in answer to this question, what the conservatives desired to be done, they had declared that it was not for them, but only for the ministers themselves, to originate a measure on such a subject. He paid no regard to intimations intended to raise dissension among his own friends, in whose ranks the most perfect union prevailed, and he would not retort on them, so much did he feel for the painful situation of that noble lord, deserted as he was by his own partisans.

It is generally reported, and we believe with perfect truth, that every three or four hours of the last two or three days has been followed by successive conferences between her Majesty and her ministers, and we presume that it may be added without any indelicacy or disrespect to Her Majesty, that the current belief is that she has expressed her fullest confidence in Lords Melbourne and John Russell; that it continues unimpaired by anything which has occurred; and that nothing which is lawful and constitutional shall be wanting on her part to carry them through the difficulties which now surround them. It would be a foolish prudery to deny or conceal, that this state of things at the palace amounts in substance to the expression of the royal will, that her ministers shall endeavour to retain the administration, so long, at least, as they can have any hope of carrying on the common routine of government.

In the present uncertainty of ministerial proceedings we cannot carry further our answer to the first question—what will be the ultimate decision of Lords Melbourne and John Russell? This difficulty is indeed further increased by another circumstance in their present position, which renders it necessary for them to hold out a menace of dissolving the parliament, or even giving in their own resignation, without any fixed purpose of acting up to it. In the recent majority, as well as in their own minority, are a number of men very properly called waverers, whose votes are given or withheld more according to their own personal views, than in pursuit of any fixed public principle. All these gentlemen are naturally anxious to retain their seats in parliament and would therefore give their votes so as to prevent a dissolution. The menace of a dissolution would therefore have the effect of bringing back these men, and may be employed with this purpose only.—So difficult is it, even from known and strong facts, to arrive at any certain conclusion as to the real purpose of ministers.

As to the second question, what will be the course of the conservative leaders, if the ministers should announce their purpose to resign without any mention of a dissolution of parliament, the leaning of our own opinion is, that Sir R. Peel will endeavour to go on with the present House of Commons, and that he will have a majority sufficient to carry him through the session; a small majority indeed, but such as will be sufficient to carry on the routine of public business.—But here again another very serious difficulty occurs. The Poor-law Amendment Bill is not passed, and in this case it must be carried through by the new ministers. Now, the late proceedings at Nottingham have proved that this measure is exceedingly unpopular in all the populous boroughs in the kingdom, and that the advocates of it in parliament will have very little chance of carrying their respective elections in the manufacturing towns and districts. In the event, therefore, of a general election following upon a dissolution of parliament, and immediately subsequent to the passing of this bill, the conservative party, who would have to pass it, would lose much of their present popularity, and would come before the people with much disadvantage. There is another way of escaping from this difficulty, but rather suffering the bill to go over, or continuing the parliament for another two years. In the first case the kingdom would be without poor-law; in the latter, the conservatives would have to carry on the government with a whig parliament. This is one of the most embarrassing circumstances in the present position of the conservatives, and it is very difficult to conceive how they can elude it. We think the experiment will be made to carry the bill, and to take the chance of going on with the present parliament.

Another difficulty in the way of the conservatives is the old question of the Queen's household. How will Sir R. Peel encounter the resolute purpose of the Queen? One or the other of the two parties must give way. Such are the difficulties and embarrassments which surround this question. A few hours, perhaps, may disperse some of the clouds. One thing only is certain; that the conservatives are all united as a man, and that there will be no intrigues amongst themselves to throw difficulties in the way of their leaders. The health of the Duke of Wellington, it is apprehended, is, indeed, such as to indispose him to accept the place of head of the administration, but his advice and influence are at the call of her Majesty, and in the event of the resignation of ministers he will probably be summoned to nominate the cabinet. Lord Lyndhurst will take the seals, Mr. Herries will be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir R. Peel will be first minister.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 28, 1841.

FREE TRADE.—The numerous advocates of Free Trade are busily engaged throughout England and Scotland, in holding public meetings for the purpose of petitioning the Imperial Parliament for a revision of the Import Duties, and to do away with the present restrictive system. The arrival of the next mail from England is looked for with great anxiety, as by it is expected a solution of the intentions of the British Government with regard to a revision of our whole commercial tariffs.

Whatever may be the result, and however disadvantageous to the best interests of New-Brunswick, we cannot but think that the recent arguments set forth to the commercial world by the Chamber of Commerce of this City, are strongly in favour of the theoretical schemes now advanced by the parties so strenuously opposing the restrictive system for the protection of Colonial interests; and the report so set forth, will be used as an argument against the Petitions from this country.

STEAMER BRITANNIA.—This fine vessel received her repairs at Thompson's Yard on monday last, but owing to the dense fog which has enveloped our harbour for several days, was not able to proceed for Halifax until Wednesday morning when she started though thickly beset with fog.

CONCERT.—The Saint John Sacred Music Society gave a Concert in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on monday evening last, in honor of Her Majesty's birth day.—The room was well filled with a respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, who appeared delighted with the entertainments of the evening.—The principal performers were Mrs. Busteed, Messrs. Foster, (Conductor of the Society,) M'Leod, Bustin and Melick, with Mr. Weisbecker at the Piano Forte.—At the conclusion "God save the Queen" was sung in fine style, and received marked applause.

The community are much indebted to the members of the Sacred Music Society for the musical treats occasionally afforded—they exert themselves to give satisfaction, and are at much individual expense therefor; but we do not think their endeavours are so universally appreciated as they should be by the inhabitants, for although on the above occasion the Hall was nearly filled, still we understand that barely sufficient tickets were sold to pay the expenses.

ST. JOHN EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a requisition of His Worship the Mayor for a Public Meeting to be held at the Exchang on Saturday last, to take into consideration a communication from the Provincial Secretary, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the manifest advantages of establishing Emigration Societies for the various important objects suggested in the Royal Gazette of the 19th inst.—The Meeting took place accordingly, and was most respectably attended, His Worship the Mayor in the chair.—The Secretary, Mr. Wedderburn, was then called upon to read the above communications—which being done, the following spirited and gratifying Resolutions were adopted.

Moved by John R. Partelow, Esquire, and seconded by the Hon. Hugh Johnston:

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting cordially respond to the call of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor upon the several Counties in this Province, as to the great advantages that will be derived in forming Emigrant Societies, for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of the numerous Emigrants arrived and expected to arrive during the year.

Resolved unanimously, That in accordance with the foregoing resolution, an Association be forthwith formed whose object shall be to devise the best means of affording early employment to such Emigrants on their arrival; to assist in forwarding them to other parts of the Province where labour may be obtained, and by every means in its power to ensure their settlement within it.

Resolved unanimously, That a subscription list be immediately opened, and that so soon as the sum required by the Act of Assembly shall be subscribed, that application be made for the Provincial Grant of the last Session towards this important object.

After which a subscription list was most liberally opened, and is now in course of signature. The Officers and Committee of the Institution being—

Hon. Wm. Black, (Mayor,) President,
Hon. Charles Simonds, } Vice Presidents,
Hon. Hugh Johnston, }
A. Wedderburn, Esq., Secretary,
John V. Thurgar, Esq., Treasurer,

who, with the following Gentlemen, constitute the directory,—John R. Partelow, Wm. Wright, P. Besnard, Isaac Woodward, A. Gesner, Robert Payne, George Younger, Robert Bayard, M. D.

The Committee will meet at the Exchange every morning, at half-past nine o'clock, for the transaction of business relative to the objects of the Society, and the interests of Immigrants in the Province by application or otherwise.

WILLIAM BLACK, President.
A. WEDDERBURN, Secretary.

HALIFAX, may 22.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY, will, we understand, accept of the government of Newfoundland.—*Post.*

INQUEST.—A Coroner's Inquest was held upon the body of Serjeant Caldwell of the 64th Regiment, on Thursday last, on the shore above the Magazine. He had been missed for several days previous. No evidence being addduced to show in what manner he met his untimely end, the Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."—*Recorder.*

The Bishop of Charleston, S. C. Right Rev. Dr. England, will preach in Saint Mary's Church tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M. His Lordship engaged his passage to Europe in the Britannia and is awaiting her return from St. John, N. B.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—*Death of Master Hughes.*—It is our painful duty to record the death by drowning, of this gifted youth, the oldest of the brothers of whom we have before spoken of as the infant Welsh minstrels. His death was occasioned by the upsetting of a small boat on the North River, opposite Newburg, on Wednesday afternoon last. In the boat were his father, two brothers, and one or two other persons, the whole of whom, himself excepted, were picked up by the ferry and other boats, and conveyed to Newburgh in an exhausted state.

Apart from his talents as a musician, he was a youth of estimable qualities, his frank and generous disposition, and mild but manly bearing endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Though conscious of the possession of superior talents, and excited by an ardent desire to excel, he had enough of the simplicity and bashfulness of youth to prevent him from assuming that superiority which too often accompany like qualities in others.

To his parents his loss will be a severe affliction, and although *they* will feel it the most acutely, it will be largely shared by his younger brothers, who were most affectionately attached to him to whom they looked as the leader in the profession in which they so much delight.—*N. Y. Emigrant.*

The investigation we spoke of in our last relative to the rumour of Capt. Bowman's having seen the hull of a vessel which he supposed to be the *President*, took place on Tuesday afternoon before the British Consul, but nothing was elicited beyond the fact that the Captain saw, or thought he saw the hull of a large vessel, but none of his crew saw it.—He was acquitted of any charge of blame for not attempting to bear down to the supposed wreck, on the ground that from the position of the two vessels it was not practicable. A report has been circulated, on the authority of a letter received from Southampton by a gentleman at Baltimore, that Mrs. Power had received a letter announcing that a vessel had arrived at some port in England, from Madeira, and that the people on board saw the President entering that port just as they were coming out. This letter was dated the 19th of April, and represented Mrs. Power as being then at Southampton, a thing not at all likely, as London would be the place she would have the best chance of getting news from other parts of the kingdom. A similar report was circulated in London five or six days previous. Another report was that she had put into Barbadoes, but this also remains unconfirmed. The avidity with which every rumour is received, and the earnestness with which their probability is discussed, prove that the interest felt for the fate of the President is not in the least abated.—The arrival of the Caledonia will perhaps clear up the mystery—and we hope satisfactorily.—*New-York Emigrant.*

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

It is our painful task to report a most awful disaster which took place yesterday, between eleven o'clock and noon, and occasioned the destruction of no less than eight houses in Champlain street, opposite to the Custom House, with a frightful loss of human life, the extent of which has not yet been fully ascertained. A large portion of the cliff, from near the foot of the Citadel at Cape Diamond, to the extent of about 250 feet, gave way and fell, into Champlain street, entirely overwhelmed the houses beneath and their numerous inmates, under the ponderous masses of rock and rubbish, that suddenly fell, so silently and without previous intimation of danger, that none of the unfortunate sufferers had time to escape. The sentry on duty at the gate of the Queen's stores perceived the side of the precipice in motion, and ere he could utter a cry of alarm, which would indeed have been unavailing, the whole had descended into the street, prostrating the buildings beneath, carrying with it their fragments, and covering the road completely to the walls of the Custom House. So great is the quantity of rock, and so large the masses which have thus been displaced, that the progress of clearing them away can be but slowly effected. The stones composing the wall of the fortification, on the crest of the rock, to the extent we have above stated, appeared thinly scattered on the surface of the debris, in comparatively small fragments and in one direction only, did they reach the base of the rock. The Military of the Garrison were promptly on the spot, and the Mayor and some others of the city authorities repaired thither without loss of time, and operations were immediately commenced to rescue from beneath the *Avalanche*, if so it may be called, the victims of this awful catastrophe, and by 4 o'clock, five living beings, all seriously injured, one in a hopeless state, were rescued and thirteen dead bodies were extricated from the ruins. The work proceeded till night put a stop to any effectual attempt at labour, and was renewed again at day break this morning.

Several similar accidents, though to a comparatively smaller extent, have occasionally occurred, but, whilst they created alarm at the time, they have not had the effect of deterring persons from continuing to build in so perilous a situation, but one so convenient for the dealers in Marine Stores, and the keepers of those lodging and boarding receptacles which receive sailors, raftsmen, and the poorer classes of emigrants during the season of navigation. The cause of these disasters, the present included, appears to arise from the numerous springs flowing through the crevices of the rock; these falling into clefts expand by frost during the winter, increase the fissures, and loosen large masses of rock, which subsequent natural operations entirely detach, till whole bodies are removed from their positions, occasioning such devastation and ruin as was yesterday, unhappily, witnessed. It was apparent to the most superficial observer that the slight work which crowned the precipice could have had no share in precipitating the rock at its base from the position it had so long occupied. It will, however, require much labour and no inconsiderable expense to rebuild the curtain, scarp the face of the rock, and to replace the part of the fortification destroyed, in a safe and sufficient condition.

The following are the names of some of the sufferers copied from the old Quebec Gazette of last night:—

I Mr. Williams, rigger, (a daughter and son with the father, who were absent—saved)
2 A store next to Williams'.
3 do. next to Blackston.
4 Mrs. widow Birch, occupied by Mrs. Conners.
5 Mr. Gaulin and store occupied by himself, Mrs. Gaulin taken to hospital.
6 Mr. J. Young, house occupied by himself.
7 Mr. Lemons, house occupied by Vital Roy, (himself and family saved)
8 House occupied by Mr. Lewis.

Messrs. Gaulin, Cote, Chartier, and Robert M'Kibbon, Policeman, have been recognised among the dead. Mr. Young's eldest daughter is also one of the dead.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The religious ladies of the Hotel Dieu, with their characteristic benevolence, have received seven of the injured persons into that establishment, altho' there were no vacant beds in the regular wards at the time of the calamity. It is almost unnecessary to say that every care, skill and attention is shown to the unfortunates on the part of the medical attendants as well as the Nuns, and that the whole of these cases promises to do well. Their names are Peter Considine, aged about 12 years, injury of head, face and ancle; Michael Considine, aged 3 years, much bruised and burnt about the head and neck; Madame Golin injury of left thigh and ancle. Mary Ryall, injury of head and foot, aged 30 years, cousin to the Considines; Angelique Guilmet, injury of the hip; Ann Sullivan, 15 years, injury of the spine; Mary Considine, aged 18 months, injury of the head and arms, and fractured thigh. Mrs. Considine chanced to be absent from home when the disaster occurred, and is the only member of this family unimpaired.

This morning, the bodies of Mr. Golin and Jones, a tailor, in mrs. Birch's house, occupied by mrs Conners and family were removed from the ruins by a party under the direction of mr. Well's, whose zeal in the cause of humanity is so well known to the inhabitants of this city, and by whom about one half the bodies found yesterday were disinterred and removed. They are now following up the labours in search of the bodies of Lionnais and Chartier, who were in Golin's house, and have arrived at traces of blood. One most extraordinary case of escape is that of Vital Roy and family, his house was hurled into the street and partly buried beneath the ruins, together with their beds, &c. himself, his wife, a servant maid and an apprentice boy, escaped entirely unhurt, and his infant was extracted from the ruins of the fallen chimney a short time after the affair, almost unscathed.

The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of the following persons previous to one o'clock this day, and four or five more bodies have been since disinterred:—

Robt. m'Kibbon, Mary Conners, Margaret Connors, Dominique Greeley, Patrick Doherty, Mary Gallagher, Jane Crawford, John Considine, John Fisher, Patrick Hayes, Mary Williams, Emmanuel Williams, Rose Ann Williams, Ellen Hall, wife of Robt. Reed, Margaret Young, Henri Cote, Joseph Golin, Julie Golin and Marie Golin.

Denis Fitzpatrick, George Jones, Madeline Jones his wife, Madeline Jones, an infant, Leon Leonais, Lacie St. Laurent, Francois Chartier.

Half past 3 o'clock, P. M.

They are now removing the bodies of Chartier and Lionnais—which makes six to day. Two young women from Point Levy who had gone to the scene of distress to visit some friends immediately before the accident, are still missing.

It has been confidently stated to us on the report of several persons some of which were received by our informant before the accident occurred, that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in various quarters from Diamond Harbour to the Upper Town of Quebec, at between one and two o'clock during the preceeding night.

[*From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.*]

SUPREME COURT.

Before Chief Justice Nelson, and Judges Cowan and Bronson.

THE CASE OF ALEXANDER MCLEOD.—At 10 o'clock the Judges took their seats, and upon the Court being opened, Mr. M'Leod, attended by the Sheriff of Niagara County, came in and took a seat within the bar. Mr. Hall, Attorney General, Mr. Wood, District Attorney for Niagara County, appeared on the part of the prosecution, and Messrs. Spencer and Bradley, in behalf of the defendant.

A discussion took place as to which side had the right to open the argument. The Attorney General contending that having interposed in demurrer, the right to commence was on his side.

The Court said, it was not a vital question who should have the last word, and directed the counsel for the prisoner to proceed.

Mr. Bradley then read the return of the Sheriff to the writ, stating that McLeod was in his custody under the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in March term, 1841, under an arraignment on an indictment for murder; also, by a writ of *capias ad spondendum* on the part of the people, for trespass and an order for commitment, for entering upon, damaging, and destroying the steamboat Caroline, laying the damages at $50,000, and ordering him to be held to bail in the sum of $7,000.

The affidavit of McLeod was then read by Mr. Spencer. It sets forth the occupation of Navy Island by a large body of men in arms against the authorities of Great Britain in Upper Canada, which, it says, was composed in part of citizens of the United States; that their object was to effect a revolution in the province; that a British force of some two thousand five hundred men were assembled at Chippowa, on the British side to oppose the insurgents; that the force was commanded by Colonel McNab, who was duly authorized to that end by the provincial government; that the steamboat Caroline was employed in conveying stores, ammunition cannon, &c. to the force assembled on Navy Island; that by order of Col. McNab an expedition for the destruction or capture of that boat was got up and carried into effect; that in the capture and destruction of the boat Amos Durfee, for whom affidavit the prisoner is indicted, was killed, and not at any other time or in any other manner; that the act of taking and destroying the boat was subsequently approved and adopted by the British Government; that the Government of the United States had opened a diplomatic correspondence with the British Government in relation to that act, in which reparation and redress therefor were demanded, and which correspondence is not yet closed; and finally that he, the prisoner, was not present at or engaged in the said attack upon the Caroline, or in the capture and destruction thereof.

Annexed to the affidavit is a certified copy of the credentials of Mr. Fox, as Minister of Great Britain, near the Government of the United States, and a certified extract from a note of Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster, dated the 12th of March, 1841, of which more hereafter.

The affidavit refers to, and adopts as parts thereof, a mass of published documents communicated in different messages by the President of the United States to Congress, in relation to the "patriot" outbreak, which were read by Mr. Bradley.

Among which were the following:—

Letter from Mr. Scott to Mr. Fillmore, dated December 13, 1837.

From the Mayor of Buffalo to the President of the United States, dated Dec. 14, 1837.

From Mr. Barker, the collector, to Mr. Benthune, the U. S. District Attorney, Dec. 5.

From mr. Benthune to the President, Dec. 23.

mr. Benton to mr. Forsyth, Dec. 26.

mr. Garrow, the marshall, to mr. Benthune, December 21.

mr. Garrow to the President, Dec. 28.

mr. Fox to mr. Forsyth, Jan. 4, 1838.

mr. Forsyth to mr. Fox, Jan. 5, 1838.

mr. Fox to mr. Forsyth, Feb. 6th, 1838.

mr. Stevenson to mr. Forsyth, dated London, May 24th, 1838.

mr. Fox to mr. Forsyth, Dec. 13, 1840.

mr. Forsyth's reply.

mr. Fox to mr. Webster, march 12, 1841, which was as follows:—

"Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the subject of the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, on a pretended charge of arson and murder, and I am directed to make known to the Government of the United States, that the British Government entirely approved of the course pursued by him. I am instructed toden and formally, and in the name of the British Government, the immediate release of Alexander McLeod, for the reason that the transaction was one of a public character, planned and executed by persons duly authorized by the Colonial Government, to take such measures as may be necessary for protecting the property and lives of her majesty's subjects, and being therefore an act of public duty, they cannot be held responsible to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country."

The letters preceding in order that of mr. Fox of Jan. 4, 1838, contains accounts of the excitement on the frontier, the various proceedings at Buffalo and other places, the organization of armed bodies, the seizure of cannon and other weapons in the arsenals, &c., the occupation of Navy Island, &c., with which and in fact with all which follow our readers are already familiar. The reading of these documents concluded, mr. Wood read a demurrer, which the counsel for the prosecution interposed in behalf of the people.

The Demurrer derives five points of law, viz:

1. Because it appears by the return of the sheriff that the prisoner is detained on an indictment for murder, to which he has pleaded not guilty, and this Court cannot investigate the truth of such indictment or of the plea thereto.

2. Because the allegations of the prisoner do not apply to the question of his liability to arrest, but exclusively to the question of his guilt or innocence, which is now before the Court.

3. Because the attack on the Caroline—a boat owned by a citizen of the United states, unconnected with the insurgents, navigating with a license, from the Government of the United states, and engaged in lawful business, was made while she was moored at Schlosser, in the state of New York, and without the jurisdiction of Upper Canada or the authorities thereat.

4. Because neither the Governor of Upper Canada nor Col. McNabb had any authority to send men into this state, and all acting under their orders are individually responsible.

5. Because Amos Durfee, for whose murder the prisoner is indicted, was a peaceable citizen, and had not offended against the laws of the United states, or of this state; and was killed on the main land, after he had left the boat, was flying for his life and making no resistance; so that his killing was not essential to the safety of the province, or the fulfillment of the object aimed at by the expedition.

After the reading of the demurrer mr. Hall, Attorney General, rose and suggested to the Court his desire to confine the argument to the single question of law, whether the Court could or could not, in this stage of the case, undertake to examine and decide upon the whole merits of the case. He wished only to go into the authority of the Court—what might be called the preliminary question, as raised by the first point of the demurrer.

A long discussion ensued, Mr. Spencer claiming to go into all the questions that might arise, and especially the great national question on which the case must eventually turn, and mr. Hall objecting.

The Court objected to a succession of hearings and wished the whole matter to be argued at once.

mr. Hall said it might become necessary to produce depositions in answer to the alleged facts set forth by the prisoner—and it might become a serious question whether the testimony produced before the grand jury *could* be produced and thus made public.

The court told him that he must act upon his own discretion and responsibility as to that.

mr. Hall said that the matter had now assumed a different aspect from what he at first anticipated, and that it would be necessary for him to have some time to consult his associate counsel, before going into the argument. The court granted an extension till 12 o'clock this morning, and to that hour the case was adjourned over.

Among the presentations that took place at a Drawing Room held by Her Majesty on the 22d April, we observe that of Lady Colebrooke, on her departure for New Brunswick.

Montreal, May 6, 1841.

Before mr. Justice Gale, and a special Jury, W. H. Harris, Esquire, mr. E. E. Bowen, Esqr.—actions of Trespass, Damages at £10,000.

The Plaintiff, Captain in the 24th Regiment, Defendant, late a Barrister-at-Law, and major of the montreal Cavalry. The trial excited the greatest interest, and throughout the day the Court was crowded. mr. Smith opened the case in one of the most affecting and eloquent speeches we have ever heard, and when reading the letter from the unfortunate wife of the Plaintiff to the bereaved husband on the night of her elopement, was so affected that the learned gentleman was hardly able to proceed. The case was most fully made out and the concealment of the intercourse from the husband clearly proved, and although the Solicitor General endeavoured by a most able and ingenious defence to mitigate the amount of damages, the Jury (charged at some length by the Honorable Judge and after an absence of about fifteen minutes) returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, assessing the damages at £7,500 currency.

Counsel for Plaintiff—messrs. Fisher and Smith, L. H. Lafontaine, Esq. and A. P. Hart, Esq.

Counsel for Defendant—The Solicitor General, W. Badgley, Esq. and T. J. Judah, Esq.—*Herald.*

The Hon. John Robertson, Lady, and three children, came passengers in the steam packet Caledonia to Halifax, and arrived in this City on Wednesday morning in the steamer from Windsor.

Passengers in the Rebecca from London:—Mrs

the reading of the demurrer Mr. Hall. Ac-
General, rose and suggested to the Court his
confine the argument to the single question
whether the Court could or could not, in
e of the case, undertake to examine and de-
n the whole merits of the case. He wished
go into the authority of the Court—what
called the preliminary question, as raised
rst point of the demurrer.
g discussion ensued, Mr. Spencer claiming
o all the questions that might arise, and es-
the great national question on which the
st eventually turn, and Mr. Hall objecting.
Court objected to a succession of hearings
bed the whole matter to be argued at once.
all said it might become necessary to pro-
positions in answer to the alleged facts set
the prisoner—and it might become a serious
whether the testimony produced before the
ry *could* be produced and thus made public.
ourt told him that he must act upon his own
n and responsibility as to that.
all said that the matter had now assumed a
aspect from what he at first anticipated,
it would be necessary for him to have some
consult his associate counsel, before going
argument. The court granted an extension
clock this morning, and to that hour the case
urned over.

g the presentations that took place at a
g Room held by Her Majesty on the 22d
ve observe that of Lady Colebrooke, on her
re for New Brunswick.

Montreal, May 6, 1841.

e Mr. Justice Gale, and a special Jury, W.
ris, Esquire, vs. E. E. David, Esqrs.—ac-
Crim. Con. Damages at £10,000.
Plaintiff, Captain in the 24th Regiment,
nt, late a Barrister-at-Law, and major of the
l Cavalry. The trial excited the greatest
and throughout the day the Court was
d. Mr. Smith opened the case in one of the
eeting and eloquent speeches we have ever
nd when reading the letter left by the unfor-
wife of the Plaintiff to the bereaved husband
night of her elopement, was so affected that
ned gentleman was hardly able to proceed.
e was most fully made out and the conceal-
the intercourse from the husband clearly
and although the Solicitor General endea-
by a most able and ingenious defence to mi-
e amount of damages, the Jury (charged at
ngth by the Honorable Judge and after an
of about fifteen minutes) returned a verdict
Plaintiff, assessing the damages at £7,500
y.
sel for Plaintiff—messrs. Fisher and Smith,
afontaine, Esq. and A. P. Hart, Esq.
sel for Defendant—The Solicitor General,
igley, Esq. and T. J. Judah, Esq.—*Herald.*

Hon. John Robertson, Lady, and three chil-
me passengers in the steam packet Caledo-
ax, and arrived in this City on Wednesday
g in the steamer from Windsor.
ngers in the Rebecca from London :— Mrs.
rake, Captain Ruel, Mr. Dann.

orrespondents.—"Pro Bono Publico," from
te County, should have paid the postage of
munication to insure its insertion.

Married.

Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison,
eph G. Johnstone, to Miss Janet Armstrong,
the Parish of Portland.
Fredericton, on Tuesday the 18th instant, by
. F. W. Miles, Mr. Samuel F. Jones, for-
f St. John, to Miss Priscilla M. Green, eldest
r of Mr. Thomas Green, of Fredericton.

Died.

Sunday evening, after a short but severe ill-
lexander, son of Mr. John Burns, aged one
d ten months.
urton, County of Sunbury, on the 14th inst.
es Blain, aged 42 years, a native of Ayrshire,
d.
chibucto, on the 7th inst. Robert masterton,
, Surgeon, in the 43d year of his age.
. Andrews on the 18th inst. Mr. Robert Mc-
native of the County Down, (Ireland,) aged
rs.—At St. Stephen, on the 13th inst. Mr.
monson, aged 30 years.—At Waweig, on
h, Mr. Stephen merrell, aged 54 years.
Fredericton, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, af-
ort but severe illness, in the 37th year of her
ey Anne Elizabeth, consort of Daniel Lud-
binson, Esq. and daughter of the late Henry
Esquire.
igby, N. S. on the 15th instant, Eliza Ann,
ughter of Mr. Isaac G. Hatfield, aged five

SHIPPING LIST.

F SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 20th—ship Avon,
ers, Liverpool, 46—J. Ward & sons, coals,
—Prudence, Bridger, Londonderry, 34—R.
in & Co. 65 passengers.—Brig Globe, Par-
Belfast, 39—R. Rankin & Co. 77 passen-
—Bell, Alpine, New York, 13—R. Rankin
& flour, &c.—Schr. Free Trade, Jones, Phi-
phia, (via New York,) 23—to order, wheat
flour.
hip Lady Flora Hastings, Sampson, Liver-
48—Munro, Wallace & Co., merchandise.
n the 1st May, lat. 38 36, long. 40 15, passed
ssel bottom up, sheathed, (not coppered,) ap-
ed not long over—supposed to be about 250
, May 3d, lat. 39 23, long. 44 16, spoke brig
, of and from Bantry, for St. John, with pas-
ers; May 16th, lat. 43 8, long. 58 5, spoke
na Bee, from St. John for Liverpool.—Lon-
Bannerman, Liverpool, 30—Eaton, Burn-
and Co. coal, salt, &c.—Ben Nevis, Bryson,
rpool, 47—John Walker, salt and coal.—
erick, Leighton, Norfolk, 10—S. Wiggins,
on, timber and staves.—Brig Wasp, Leavitt,
York, 6—G. L. Lovett, assorted cargo.—
, Purveyor, Treworgy, Philadelphia, 17—
C. Perkins, flour, wheat, &c.—Sea Flower,
ns, Prince Edward Island, oats.—Royal mail
m Packet Britannia, Captain Cleland, 3
s from Halifax.
hip Sophia, Peock, London, 52—J. Robert-
merchandize.—Hebe, Wright, Liverpool,
E. Barlow & sons, merchandize.—Rebecca,
x, London, 63—mlby & Thomas, merchan-
—Voluna, Foy, Greenock, 50—Alexander
arry, merchandize.—Brothers, Daniel, New
43—W. Carvill, goods and passengers.—H.
rig Racer, Com. Harvey, from a cruise in the

steamer North America, Isaac, Boston, 40
s—J. Whitney, assorted cargo.—ship Eng-
, Johnson, Liverpool, 55—E. Barlow & sons,
and coal,
British Queen, Dudne, London, 40—Wm.
mond, merchandize.—Spoke off Cape Sa-
Brig Westmorland from London, for this port
masted underjury masts.—Brig Clam, Young,
avill, N. S.—A. B. Thorne, cordwood.
Brig Addington, Bustin, St. Thomas, 13—J.
r & Co. sugar.—Sister Ann, ———, Gree-
, 45—H. J. & D. McKay, assorted cargo.—
Louisa, ———, Cork, 55—to order, passen-
gers.—Brig Norna, Whitburn, Newport, 52—
s and iron.—Brilliant, Parker, New York, 9
Rankin & Co. flour and corn.—Sch. James
k, Beck, Boston.—Brig Daley, Sterrit, Ban-
49—Lewis Barns, passengers.
Brig St. Lawrence, Wheaton, Newcastle, 40
als, glass, &c.
nt 12 sail of vessels, in addition to the above
the offing, not reported, among which is the
oorland from London.

CLEARED.

p Hillsborough, Lamb, Lancaster, timber and
—James Kirk; Sarah, Grandeil, Liverpool,
, &c.—H. Hood; meteor, Brown, Hull, tim-
R. Rankin & Co.
y Kathleen, mills, Sydney, (C. B.) salt—W.
mon; minerva, Bingay, St. Kitts, boards &c.
ookshank & Walker.
r. Gem, Pick, Eastport, ballast; xelville,
Lubec, ballast; Tenzer, Greenlaw, Eastport,
r, &c.—Thomas & Sandall; Governor Fran-
aw, Eastport, plaster—Charles M'Lauchlan;

Banner, Lingley, Boston, passengers—J. & T. Robinson; Fame, Kenny, Halifax; Britannia do.

The Addington left at St. Thomas, 4th inst. schr. Charlotte, Abanet, for Tobago. Lat 28, 28, long. 67, 10, spoke brig Columbus, of New London from Pernambuco, with 650 bbls sperm oil, ten months out, all well; also brig Denmark, of Bath, for Havana, 16 days out.

Ship Robert Bruce, Morgan, 53 days from Liverpool for New York, with 226 passengers, put into Halifax on the 17th instant, short of provisions, and with loss of sails, and masts sprung.

Barque Ayrshire, Pitt, of this port, arrived at Sydney (C. B.) on the 10th inst. from Savannah.

Cleared at Mobile, 6th may, ship Britannia, Atchison, Liverpool, with 2165 bales cotton.—At Savannah, 6th, ship John Bentley, Disbrow, Liverpool.—Sailed from Charleston, 6th may, ship Thetis, Vaughan, Liverpool.

Loading at Liverpool, 3d may, Ellen Bryson, Dixon, St. John.

Cork, April 21.—The Clifton, for St. John, in moving from the dock last evening, took the ground listed over, and is half full of water.

Beerhaven, April 26.—The Kangaroo, from Cork to St. John, with passengers, has put back, after being in long. 11.

Kilrush, April 28.—The schr. Emerald, of and from Kinsale, for St. John, out eight days, with 50 passengers, has put in here, having carried away both masts, and received other damage, eighty miles off the land.

Longhope, Orkney, April 21.—Put in, the Glasgow, Douglas, from New Orleans, for Hull—experienced very heavy gales for the last 14 days.

Clifton, Galway, April 20.—A brig, about 200 tons, timber laden and abandoned, supposed to be the Eugenia, of St. John, N. B. was driven on shore near Slime Head, 18th inst. and went to pieces, part of the cargo saved.—[The Eugenia was dismasted and water logged on her passage to Dublin, on the 27th Nov. last, being then in lat. 47 30, and long. 47 30—the crew were taken off the wreck on the 23d Dec. by the American packet ship Garrick, from Liverpool to New York, which was subsequently stranded on the New Jersey shore, near her port of destination.]

Brig Diana, Wilkie, from Leith, at Halifax, 19th inst.—Part of Cargo for St. John.

Brig Susannah, of Exeter, from Teignmouth, out 42 days, for this port, passed Halifax harbour on 19th inst.

Ship Jane Augusta, Bogart, of this port, from Liverpool, with 300 passengers, arrived at New York on the 19th inst.

ship Isabella, Meredith, from London for Quebec, was struck by an iceberg, on 9th may, in lat. 42 2, lon. 48 45. The iceberg broke through the bows, and caused the ship to fill with water so fast, that the crew had barely time to take to the boats, without water, provision or clothing; the ship immediately went down or disappeared in the fog. The crew continued in the boat, at the mercy of the waves, until the afternoon of the 11th, when they were picked up by the Kingston, of Hull, bound to Picton, and kindly treated. They arrived at Picton on Thursday last. One man (George moore) died in the boat.

A ship (name unknown) Capt. morrison, from England for Quebec, with an assorted cargo, went ashore near Cape Saint Esprit, Arichat, about 12th inst.—no further particulars.

☞NOTICE.

THE term of Co-Partnership of LEWIS W. DURANT & Co., as Proprietors of the *Chronicle*, Newspaper, expired on the first day of May, 1841,—all persons having demands against the establishment will please present them for adjustment, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to LEWIS W. DURANT, who is duly authorized to receive the same. The Establishment will still be re-conducted as heretofore under the firm of Lewis W. Durant & Co.

Chronicle Office, Water Street, May 14, 1841.

☞ Our Subscribers in the Country are informed that their Accounts will be forwarded at an early day; and we have particularly to request that they will pay the amount of their respective accounts immediately, into the hands of the nearest Agent.

Subscription Assemblies.

THE Fifth Assembly will be held at the Saint John Hotel this evening. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

Gentlemen whose names are upon the Assembly list, and who have not already subscribed, are informed that tickets for this evening may be obtained at the St. John Hotel.

By order of the Managers
EDWARD B. PETERS.
May 28. *Secretary.*

A **Meeting** of the *Chamber of Trades*, will take place on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in Bragg's Building, regular night.

By order of the President.
May 28. J. HOOPER, Secretary.

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from his late stand the Albion House, to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Brookes, in Church street, known as the City Hotel, would be pleased to accommodate the Public as usual.

N. B.—Private Rooms when required.
May 28. WM. NETHERY.

TURNING, CARVING, &c.

THE subscriber having engaged an experienced Workman, is prepared to execute all kinds of *Turning & Carving*, at the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand *Mahogany* in Logs, *Scantling, Plank, Boards and Veneers*; which, with a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, Hair Mattrasses, &c. he offers for sale on favourable terms, for approved payment.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.
May 28. *King-street.*

FOR SALE,

THAT new and handsome COTTAGE, with the Lot it stands on, occupied by Mr. Trueo; it contains nine Rooms, completely finished—has a large frost-proof Cellar, with an excellent Well of Water—a large Garret—a good Kitchen, with oven, &c. complete—a Pantry—a good Yard and Wood House in the rear—with a pretty spot for a Garden in front; is situated in Mecklenberg street, and is an eligible residence for a respectable family.—Terms reasonable, and possession given on the first day of July next. If not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 8th of June, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction, on the premises. For further particulars, apply to T. L. Nicholson, Esq., Johnston's Wharf, or to Mr. Trueo, at the Circulating Library.

May 28.

LONDON CLOTHING, AND Fancy Warehouse,

No. 16, King street, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber has received per *British Queen* and *Sophia* from London, his Spring supply of the best London and Parisian CLOTHING, to which the attention of the Gentlemen of Saint John is particularly requested.

☞ *No Liverpool Slops imported.*

25th may. Cr. 3m. N. W. BUSTEED.

☞Notice.

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

St. John, May 5, 1841.

GROCERIES.

Per *Sister Ann*, from Glasgow:

BOXES Pale Yellow & White SOAP,
do. Best quality Starch, do. Confectionary,
Casks Thumb BLUE,
Bags Common & Pearl BARLEY,
Bales Wrapping PAPER,
Casks Split Pease, &c. &c. &c.

per *British Queen*, from London:

Drums best Turkey FIGS,
do. Valtania Raisins, Boxes Mould Candles,

To arrive per brig *Westmorland*, from London.

Sperm & Mould CANDLES.

For sale by JAS. MALCOLM.
may 28, 1841.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—A further supply of the above now landing.
may 28. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

London Warehouse,

In SANDS' Brick Building, Prince William Street.

The Subscriber has just received per ships *British Queen* from London, *Emerald* from Liverpool, and *Perthshire* from Glasgow, his Spring supply of British and French Goods, consisting of:

BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Vestings; Tuscan, Dunstable and straw Bonnets, the latest fashion; Parisian Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas of the most elegant patterns; silks, satins, Challies, Muslin de Laines; Saxonys, plain and figured; Orleans Cloth, Tartans; Printed Cottons, the newest patterns; Grey and White shirtings and sheetings, Trimmings of every kind; best blue & white Warp, Manchester brand; Worsted, silk and cotton Table Covers; Hosiery, silk Mitts, Gloves, Suspenders, Laces, Ribbons, Muslins, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved payment.

Retailers supplied as usual.

Also landing per *Sophia*, from London—13 cases London HATS, all prices;
4 Cases Ladies Boots and Shoes, do. ditto.
28th May. N. W. BUSTED.

☞ Expected daily by the first arrival from Dublin—2 bales of Irish manufactured Cloth, various colours. [*Courier 3m.*]

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

New Goods.

The subscriber has received ex the ships Emerald and Pelsia, part of his Spring supply of British GOODS, viz:

BLACK, blue, brown and assorted colours fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, plain and ribbed DOESKINS, TWEEDS, Orleans Cloths for Gent's. summer wear; grey and white Shirtings; twilled striped Shirtings, printed Saxonies, printed Cottons, Bed Ticks, Osnaburghs, Linens and Linen Shirtings; STAYS; SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety; Hosiery, Prunella Boots and Shoes; Carpeting with Rugs to match; Beaver and Gossamer HATS; Small wares, &c.: Bonnets and Bonnet Shapes.

Ex the Tuxer from New York:

2 cases of assorted Looking Glasses—which, with his former stock of Fancy Goods, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

It being the intention of the subscriber to sell for Cash, *and Cash only*, he will, for the future, be enabled to sell much cheaper than heretofore; as a natural consequence, Goods purchased for Cash will always be much cheaper than those purchased on credit. JAMES BOWES.

P. S.—The subscriber would remind those persons whose accounts are now standing over one year, that unless they are settled before the first week in June next, they will then be handed over to an Attorney for collection. J. B.

King-street, May 28, 1841.

May 28th, 1841.

Just received ex "Sophia"—

AN assortment of common and superfine Writing PAPERS: Pot, Foolscap, Letter, and Folio—plain; do. do. Ruled for Merchant's Account Books; Copying Paper, Blotting Cases, Parchment, Steel PENS—Mordan's Gillott's, Gillott's and others; Pen Holders, Lead Pencils—drawing and common; India Rubber, Sealing Wax; Permanent Marking Inks, Writing Desk, &c. &c.

Also—Goldsmith's Histories of England and Rome; Murray's First Book, Spelling Book, Introduction and Reader; Dilworth's, and Universal Spelling Books; Hincks' Geography; Tutor's Arithmetic; Wilcolke's and Fryer's Mental Arithmetic; Springer's Hymns, Memorandum Books, &c.

☞ Further supply daily expected per *Sister Ann* and *Alcona*. D. M'MILLAN,

Prince Wm. street, first door south of the Market square.

Per Sophia, from London:

24 HHDS. Pale Hollands; 10 Tons best London OAKUM; 12 casks Worming; Casks of London Boiled OIL; casks of Raw ditto; London LEAD in kegs of 28 & 56 lbs. each.
May 28. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Consignment, *ex Sophia, from London*—

400 DOZEN London Brown Stout and 200 do. do. Pure. 240 Kegs London White Lead; 4 cases Ironmongery; 100 cases Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA. And for sale by
28th May. W. P. RANNEY.

Bar and Pig Iron, CASTINGS, WHISKY, &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex "Brothers," as under:

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch Pig IRON; 50 tons *Banks'* best IRON, well assorted; 100 do. common IRON, all sizes; 12 puncheons very strong Grain Whisky; 3 do. Malt do.; 10 tons Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Bake Pans, Spiders, Griddles, &c.; 100 bags Spike Nails, ass'd; 50 brls. Coal Tar; 100 kegs Fine Canada Nails; 50 bundles Iron Wire, assorted; 50 doz. Ballast Spades; 50 doz. Gardeners' ditto; 100 doz. Shovels; 60 boxes Dipt Candles; 80 ditto Belfast White Soap; 1 cask Kettles, ass'd. 1 to 4; 20 pairs Forge Bellows; 20 warranted Anvils; 50 boxes Tin Plates; 100 Plough share Moulds; 100 bundles Plough plate Iron; 3000 Fire Brick; 3 tons CHAIN, 5-16, 3-8 and 1-2 inch; 1 cask Block TIN; 400 bundles refined round IRON, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16 and 1-2 inch; 200 bars COPPER, 5-8, 3-4 and 7-8 inch; 30 boxes Pipes; 60 Barrels Irish PORK; 30 bales Irish Bacon, 1 hogshead HAMS; 20 kegs Lard; 2 cases Sewing Thread; 80 tons Scotch COAL.

Ex "Avon":—250 bars Swedish IRON, ass'd.

Ex "Wallace":—600 boxes Liverpool Soap; 200 bags Spike Nails, assorted; 200 bags Canada Fine Nails, 6d'y. to 30d'y.

In Store—50 handsome Register Grates; 50 do half do. do.; 50 do. Franklins; 8 tons Sheet Iron—18 to 26; 20 cwt. best Germain Steel, assorted; 60 do. Cast do. do.; 40 do. Blister do. do.; 20 Metal Boilers—30 to 50 gallons; 10 cwt. Sheet *BRASS*.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for good payments.

May 28, 4i. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Pale Geneva.

NOW LANDING from the *Sophia*, Peok, master, from London:—25 Hhds. Fine Pale Rotterdam Geneva; and for sale by
May 28. W. P. RANNEY.

Paints, oil, and Sheet Lead,

Per "Sophia," from London:

180 Kegs best London WHITE LEAD,
5 Casks Double Boiled Linseed OIL,
5 " Raw do.
2 Rolls Sheet Lead.—Which with their previous stock of Paints, in all colours, will be sold cheap by
May 28. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

1 CHAIN, 100 fathoms, 1¾ inch chain,
1 do 90 do 1¾ do
1 Chain 120 do 1¾ do
1 Ditto 105 do 1¾ do
1 Ditto 90 do 1¼ do
2 Chains, 75 do ea 1¼ do
2 Ditto 75 do 1 1-16 do
4 Ditto 90 & 75 do 1 do
2 Ditto 75 do 15-16 do
3 Ditto 60 & 75 do ¾ do
3 Ditto 60 & 75 do 13-16 do
3 Ditto 50 & 60 do ¾ do
6 Ditto 45 & 60 do 11-16 do
4 Ditto 45 & 60 do ⅝ do } short link.
3 Ditto 45 & 60 do 9-16 do
4 Ditto 45 & 60 do ½ do
4 Ditto 45 & 60 do 7-16 do
20 Chains assorted ⅝ and ½ inches in lengths to suit purchasers.
Anchors, from 1 cwt. by 25 cwt.
Kedge Anchors 1¼ to 4½ cwt.
1 Doz. Grappling IRONS.

Stationery, Carpetings, Gunpowder, Earthenware, &c.

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

Soap and Window Glass.

200 Boxes 20 and 60 lbs., Boxes best Irish SOAP,
300 Boxes Window Glass, 50 & 25 feet each, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x17,
For sale low if applied for immediately.

Cordage, Canvas, Maraline, and Spunyarn.

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

Bar & Bolt Iron, Copper, Castings.

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

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY
JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received the following shipments, which they offer at reasonable rates:

Ex "Voluna" from Greenock:

50 Tons Gourouck CORDAGE, in every size, from 6 th. to 8¾ inch, including Spunyarn, Marline, Bolt Rope, &c.
40 Hawsers, 3 to 7 inch, 60 to 70 fathoms each,
400 Bolts Gourock and other CANVAS,
200 Rods Patent Metal, ¼, ⅜, ½, 1 1-8 and 1¼ inch,
150 do. Copper, 5-8 to 1¼ inch,
30 Hhds. Treacle, 20 do. Bastard Sugar,
20 do. Loaf Refined Sugar,
200 Kegs White, Black, Green and Red Paints,
515 Cast Iron Pots, 100 Camp Ovens and covers,
5 Chain Cables, 1 1-16 to 1¼ inch,
5 ANCHORS to match,
23 Doz. "Thomson's" Screw Augurs, ½ to 1 3-8 inch,
24 Bales and casks containing 560 Reams Wrapping and other PAPERS,
4 Cases containing 200 pieces PRINTS,
4 Bales " 200 " Shirtings and other COTTONS,
6 Bales contg. 100 pieces Osnaburghs & Ducks,
1 do. " 20 do. Linen Ticks,
3 do. " 50 do. Cloths & Buckskins,
1 do. " 20 do. Tartans,
2 do. " 154 do. Unbleached Cottons,
4 do. " Hosiery & Haberdashery.

per "Rebecca" from London:

6 Cases containing an excellent assortment of London SLOPS,
15 Hhds. "Martell's" BRANDY,
2 Cases Ships Bunting, 80 Bundles OAKUM,
10 Hhds: Boiled and Raw OIL,
80 Kegs best London White Lead.

per "Lady Flora Hastings" from Liverpool:

20 Bales, 50 bundles each White Cotton Warp,
10 do. 50 do. Blue do. do.
200 Bags assorted NAILS, 10dy. to 24dy.
200 do. do. SPIKES, 4 to 9 inch,
35 Doz. "Griffin's" SCYTHES,
5 Packages CUTLERY, 5 do. ship Chandlery,
4 Stud Chain Cables, ¾ to 1 inch,
40 ANCHORS, 2 to 12 cwt.
33 Brls. Coal TAR, 3 tons OAKUM,
200 Boxes SOAP, 56lbs. each,
100 do. Candles—Moulds and Dips,
10 Tons ass'd. flat refined IRON.

Ex "Westmorland" from London:

35 Chests East India Company's Congou TEA,
3 do. Madras INDIGO.

Ex "Norna" from Newport:

105 Tons ass'd. round common IRON, ½ to 1¼ in.
150 do. COAL.

ADAM & DAVIDSON.
May 28.—2m. *Nelson-street.*

FOR SALE.

The subscribers have received by the late Arrivals:

100 BOXES Mould CANDLES; Cases and Bales DRY GOODS, consisting of Mousline de Laine *DRESSES*, Regatta Stripes, Prints, &c. &c.

50 half kegs Richmond TOBACCO, 16 hands to the lb. Which they offer for sale at their store in Water street.

Also—*in Bond*—

72 Tierces and 152 Bbls. Hamburgh BEEF.
May 28. Sancton & Crookshank.

Refined Sugar & Pepper.

Landing ex ship "*Voluna*," from Greenock:

14 HHDS. Double Refined *SUGAR*; 4 do. finest Crushed ditto,
20 Cwt. Black PEPPER, for sale by
May 28. JAS. MALCOLM.

The subscribers have received on Consignment, ex Woodstock from Liverpool:

10 BALES best bleached CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 7. —ALSO—
18 Barrels, containing 54 dozen "Barclay & Perkin's" B. B. Stout PORTER.
May 28. H. J. & D. MACKAY.

PINE APPLES, HONEY, AND FRENCH PLUMS,

per steamer *North America* from Boston.

100 SUPERIOR Pine Apples,
1 cask soft French Plums,
One case Northern HONEY, in the Comb.
For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS have removed their business for a few days to the building on the East side of Prince William street, formerly the Commercial Bank. *May 7.*

AUCTION SALES.

On MONDAY next, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, the subscribers will sell by Auction, in the Market square:

A SPLENDID new 9 Passenger STAGE; 6 Buffalo Skins; 1 Coach Top and Apparatus belonging thereto; a sett of Leading Bars; a four horse Whip; also an 8 passenger Sleigh Top.

Terms of payment made known at the time of sale.

May 28. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

To be sold by Auction, (At Carleton,) on MONDAY the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, by Thomas L. Nicholson, Esq.

A number of New PEWS in St. George's Church, Carleton.

Terms at Sale. JOSIAH WETMORE,
SAMUEL STRANGE.
May 28. *Church Wardens.*

English Cheese, Mustard, &c.

Landing, this day, ex ship *London*, Bannerman, from Liverpool:

25 HAMPERS Cheshire double Gloster and Cheddar *CHEESE*; 20 kegs D. S. F. MUSTARD, Cases Confectionary, &c.

Ex schooner Purveyor, from Philadelphia:

100 barrels and kegs assorted Sugar, Soda, Wine, and Water CRACKERS.

For sale by the subscriber at his new store, Prince William street, and at his old establishment, York Point. JAMES MALCOLM.
May 28.

INDIGO.—3 Cases received per *Sophia*, from London, and for sale cheap.
May 28. Ratchford & Brothers.

Chain Cables and Anchors.

Per brig "St. Lawrence," from North Shields:

3 CHAIN CABLES 60 fathoms each, 5-8 in.
3 do. do. 60 do. 11-16,
3 do. do. 60 do. 3-4,
3 do. do. 75 do. 7-8

Which together with their previous extensive Stock of Chains and Anchors, and a further supply daily expected, will form a complete assortment—for sale on reasonable terms by
May 28. Ratchford & Brothers.

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.

COALS! COALS!

THE subscriber having made arrangements for importing from the Sydney Mines, their best quality of Screened COALS, (newly mined,) expects his first Cargo in two or three weeks, and will take orders from families, who may wish to furnish themselves with this description of COAL.

He will keep also in his Yard a constant supply of the best House, Furnace, and Smith COAL.

All sales of Coal under £10, will be made for prompt payment; over that amount a credit of Three Months will be given, on approved Notes.

T. L. NICHOLSON.
May, 14.—3m.

NOTICE.

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

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

Deals for sale.

500,000 Superficial feet Spruce Deals, ready for shipment. Also, 20 casks Scale FISH, in good order. For sale by
May 21. *SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.*

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that large and well built House in Queen-street, with the freehold estate, being 40 feet on the south side of said street, and running back, the same width 100 feet; lately the property of Mr. Joseph Scammell. Half the purchase money may remain for a term of years, secured by bond and mortgage, and the remaining half in payments of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 months, by good endorsed notes, with interest.

May 21.—6w. T. L. NICHOLSON.

New Establishment.

Register and General Intelligence Office.

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

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

May 21. A. GILLESPIE.

PORK and BEEF.

Landing this day from on board the schooner *Perseverance*, at the North Market Wharf:

50 BRLS. Prime PORK; 10 do. BEEF; for sale by
May 21. CRANE & M'GRATH.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Are now receiving by the "Emerald" and other late arrivals from England—

50 TONS Banks' best IRON, ass't. sizes,
70 ditto Common ditto ditto,
100 kegs best WHITE LEAD,
200 ditto X ditto ditto,
150 ditto coloured PAINTS, assorted—Green, Yellow, Blue, Red, Brown and Black,
20 casks raw and boiled Linseed OIL,
2 tons PUTTY, in bladders,
200 kegs GUNPOWDER, 15 smiths' bellows,
24 smiths' ANVILS, 24 ditto Vices,
60 casks NAILS ass'd. sizes and kinds,
54 packages of IRONMONGERY, of various kinds, put up expressly for this market.
10,000 feet Window Glass, ass'd. sizes.
North Market Wharf, May 14, 1841.

On Consignment;

Crown Window Glass, Patent ROPE, *For Shrouds and Backstays:*

110 CASES, 6250 feet 9x7; 90 Cases 3025 feet 10x8;

50 Cases	2,000	Feet	11x9,
80 "	3,125	"	12x10,
25 "	1,000	"	14x10,
10 "	375	"	14x11,
20 "	750	"	15x11,
20 "	750	"	16x12,
20 "	750	"	17x12,

8 Coils Patent SHROUDING, STAYS & BACKSTAYS, of 6¾, 7, and 7¾ inches.

Which the subscriber offers for sale at the Warehouse on reasonable terms.

May 14. W. P. RANNEY.

WANTED immediately, An experienced head Waiter and a Chamber Maid, for a Public Hotel. Apply at the Circulating Library, St. John, or at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. The highest wages will be given. *May 7.*

May 21, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON.

Has just received per Pekin, *from London:*

41 CASES HATS, containing an assortment of every quality from the lowest to the very best.

17 Cases of BOOTS & SHOES, assorted;
30 Cases of Fancy GOODS, *comprising*,
Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Netts, Laces, Blonds, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Saxonies, Orleans, Mousseline de Laines, Fancy Dresses, Challies.
Crape, Thibet and Indiana HANDKERCHIEFS and Shawls;
Gents. Stocks, in great variety; Rich Satin Vestings, Braces, India Handkerchiefs, Muslin Trimmings; Brussels CARPETTING with Rugs to match; A lot of Floor Cloths for Halls in 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4;

Also—per Emerald from Liverpool:

A large stock of CARPETS, in Kidderminster, Yorkshire, Venetian, Scotch and Brussels, with handsome Rugs to match;
A variety of patterns of Stair Carpeting;
Fancy Printed Druggets, in great variety;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Checked Homespun Ginghams;
Regattas and Twilled Shirtings;
Figured and plain Orleans Cloths;
Plain and printed Saxonies;
Plain and printed Mousseline de Laines;
Plaid Camlets, Lastings and Shallooms;
Moleskins and Trouser Stuffs;
Canvas, Osnaburgs, LINENS and Dispers;
Red, Yellow and White Flannels;
Baize, Padding and Ticks;
A large lot of printed Patteens for Children;
Jaconet, Book, Mull and checked Muslins;
Handkerchiefs of all kinds;
Fancy Buttons and Trimmings;
Vestings, Stocks, Braces, &c. &c.

Which, together with a large stock of Goods on hand, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he still continues to purchase old Silver at 4s. per oz.; old Copper at 6d. per lb.; Brass at 4d. per lb.; old Lead at 1½d.; and old Iron at ½d per lb.—He further states that he will not purchase from any person or persons under the age of maturity, and that they must identify that they are legally entitled to dispose of the same, and give in their names and places of abode.

☞ Constantly on hand,—Cloths, Ready-made new and second hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

JOHN G. LEESON.
Saint John, 7th May, 1841.

Building Lots for Sale.

TWO very eligible Building LOTS, Nos. 1297 and 1298, each 40 by 100 feet, fronting on Main street, will be sold either together or separately—Apply to
May 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

SPRING GOODS,

By the "Emerald" from Liverpool.

THE subscribers have received part of their Liverpool and Manchester GOODS by the ship Emerald, which will be opened early in the next week. The remainder with their London Goods daily expected.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.
May 14. *Old Stand, North Wharf.*

JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber, via Liverpool, and now Landing from the "Emerald":

12 PUNS. of Irish WHISKEY, to which the attention of Dealers in the article, as well as private consumers are particularly requested:

Also received by the "Alexander Edmond" from Liverpool:

Boxes of SOAP; do. Candles; Kegs of Blasting Powder; Casks of Tumblers and Glas

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

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

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

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

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

Jan. 1839. A. R. TRURO.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

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

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

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to Insure every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms.

This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of Justice.

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, July, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

J. Hutchinson,

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

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

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

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

William Reynolds,

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

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

☞Books imported to order.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27. 1838. R. PENGILLY.

Essence of Smoke,

or the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Public, that the Essence of Smoke has been extensively used throughout the Province during the past season, and that all those who have given it a fair trial, recommend it as decidedly preferable to the old mode of smoking fish and meat.

House-keepers, Provision-dealers, and others can smoke any quantity of meat or fish, without the least inconvenience or loss of time, by attending to the following plain directions:—While the ham, &c. is moist from the pickle, wipe it with a dry towel, then wash it over twice or three times with the Essence of smoke, allowing six hours to elapse between each washing; hang it up, to dry slowly; it will then keep for years, and in any climate.

No fly or insect will touch any thing preserved with the Essence of Smoke.

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

Meat or Fish that has become tainted will be restored to a wholesome state in a few hours by being washed once or twice with the Essence of smoke.

For its uses in the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammations, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, and many other complaints, and also for its beneficial effects in the removal of diseases, and accidents to which horses and cattle are liable, as Inflammatory sprains, spavin, heaves, &c. see handbills.

A liberal commission allowed to merchants and traders wishing to become agents.

Sold by Thos. Walker & son, J. Alexander, Peters & Tilley, G. Chadwick and G. M. Burns, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; Robert Boyle, Portland; B. Travis, Indian Town; J. F. Gale, Fredericton; G. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; J. Baird, Woodstock; Thos. Sime, St. Andrews; Seymour Picket, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle; Hugh Mc Monagle, Sussex; Alex. Wright, Peticodiac; and by the subscriber, Hampton.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 27th Jan, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

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

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

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

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

Lumber.

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

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

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

Valuable Building Lots.

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

10th July.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

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.*

SUGAR AND RUM.

20 HHDS. best bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 20 Puncheons high proof Jam. RUM. For sale by

April 23. W. H. STREET.

Foster's Shoe Store.

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

Seventy Eight Trunks and Cases

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

April 23. S. K. FOSTER.

corner of King and Germain streets

BEEF, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received by the subscribers from Halifax:

50 BBLS. fresh ground OATMEAL; 50 Barrels Prime BEEF; 30 bbls. Prime PORK. CRANE & M'GRATH.

16th April.

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

Feb. 26. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

LIFE PRESERVER!

Dalley's Magical Pain Extracting Burn Ointment.

Composed from 30 compounds, containing, in the highest forms, the six paramount, besides many minor virtues, most important to soothing, healing, and perfect cure—

Is the only certain, soothing, prompt Burn Specific in the world—

Also rapidly cures ambignous, long-standing and inactive sores, swellings, deep bruises and inflammation, felon, fever sore, white swelling, cut, frosted part, sore eyes, mumps, chafe, tender feet, chapsore throat, broken breast prevented and healed, bile, gun-shot wound, chilblain, cutaneous disease, erysipelas: indeed all kind of sores incident to man, and invaluable to dress blisters; soothe, draws, and heals, and it in a few days removes the red appearance ever produced so long by blistering.

Whoever prefers *life to death, ease to agony, beauty to deformity, prompt cure to lingering sore*, though naturally ever so doubting, will, after one trial, ever keep it at hand.

One box is enough to save life, and always pain from 50 common burns.

Loss of life never has occurred where used, nor scar known after even the deepest injury.

All eminent physicians (who have tried its wonderful powers) agree that there is not so important a cure in the world. Prejudice extinct—every family will possess it.

Thousands of certificates of unmatched cures can be produced; all will testify that *life, agony, and scar* can always be saved by it, if present.

Miss Clark, superintendent of Albany Orphan Asylum, says for burns, scalds, inflammations, swellings, sore eyes, mumps, and general injuries, it has no equal, and leaves no scar.

Mr. Swartz says his child was burnt much and deeply, and himself cut badly; both cured in a few days without scar.

Mr. Carson's foot with melted iron burnt to the bone, useless and in torture nine months; healed, unscarred, in few days.

Mr. Doneghan's child scalded in both arms and hand; cured in eight days without scar.

Mr. Bray's child badly frozen, and two years in agony; cured in few days.

Miss Marvin's foot scalded, and was eight days and nights in agony, until this was used; cured in few days.

Mr. Hamlin cut with 1¼ inch chisel 2 inches deep his leg, by it lost but four days work, had many serious burns and cuts; healed without pain and scar.

A child's face burnt all over, and wounded three distinct times to bleed while healing; cured without pain or scar in nine days. Man frozen, and three weeks in agony; entirely healed in few days. A leg and foot scalded, and three years in distress; cured soon. Another blown up and burnt much with combustibles; cured, extracted the powder without scar. A child covered with sore and inflammation, given up by two of the faculty, saved at once and cured. A thumb beat flat by a sledge, six weeks under surgical skill, when to be taken off; cured as complete as ever. An eyeball burnt much by smith's cinder, and for months hopeless; cured complete.

It is commonly stated 5$ would be given for a box, rather than be without it; many would give $10. Still $1 will buy it.

☞ *The above medicine for sale at the Circulating Library, Germain street.* 1st April, 1841.

Sharp's Improved Seidlitz Powders,

Made on a new, convenient, and economical principle,

All the Ingredients being mixed in one Bottle.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Prepared and Sold, wholesale and Retail, by

JOHN G. SHARP,

Chemist and Apothecary,

Corner of North Market Wharf and Dock Street.

Saint John, April 23d, 1841.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST received 49 chests E. I. Company's Congo TEA.

—ON HAND.—

"*Clifton's*" HYSON and GUNPOWDER in chest and Half Chests.

April 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BREAD & CRACKERS.—33 Bbls. NAVY BREAD; 50 Kegs Water and Butter CRACKERS.—Just received and for sale by the subscribers. CRANE & M'GRATH.

April 30, 1841.

SOUCHONG TEA!

Landing ex Schr. Britannia, from Halifax.

25 CHESTS superior Souchong TEA.

April 2. JAS. MALCOLM.

Prince William-street.

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

Agents; the Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal