THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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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.

Nov.	R. Sun.	s.	Moon.	H.	W
27 Saturday,	7 18	4 42	6 12	11	0
28 Sunday,	7 19	4 41	rises.	11	46
29 Monday,	7 19	4 41	5 10	0	31
30 Tuesday,	7 20	4 40	6 18	1	15
1 Wednesday,	7 21	4 39	7 38	1	58
2 Thursday,	7 22	4 38	8 58	2	48
3 Friday,	7 22	4 38	10 58	3	38

Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 54m. eve.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.-Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.-Director next week: C. C. Stewart, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Mr. G. T. Ray.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: Hon. John Robertson.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

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

P. L. Simmonds,

British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agent.

TAKES leave to inform his friends and the Editors of Newspapers in general, that he has removed his Newspaper Office and Colonial Reading Rooms to No. 340, Strand, London, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. Orders and Advertisements for the English papers, and for foreign Journals attended to. Every Colonial paper filed for reference. *London, July 1, 1841.*

The Subscribers

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced business as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, under the Firm of

Sancton & Crookshank.

and trust their assiduity and attention, joined to their intimate knowledge of business, will merit a share of public patronage.

GEO. P. SANCTON,
May 1, 1841. A. G. CROOKSHANK.

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.

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.

Brown's Compound Boneset Candy,
MEDICATED.

A REMEDY that has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping cough, Phthsic, sore throat, and all diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers; and in consequence of the extensive sale and wonderful efficacy for curing the above complaints, has caused a number of Druggists and Confectioners to counterfeit this valuable Cough remedy. An imitation has just been shewn me with my name stamped on the candy, evidently to deceive the public. For the genuine you will call for "Wm. Brown's Boneset Candy, Medicated," and see that the direction is signed by the proprietor, and the candy stamped—"Wm. Brown."

☞The subscriber has just received a supply of the above genuine article from Boston, which he offers for sale at his store, late *Circulating Library,* Germain street. J. ELLIOTT.
24th september.

Co-Partnership.

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

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

St. John, October 1, 1841.

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

W. P. RANNEY.

Boards and Lathwood.

200,000 feet Merchantable Pine Boards for shipping; 30 Cords Lathwood. For sale at lowest Market prices by
November 5. Joseph Fairweather.

THE CHURCHES OF OUR LAND.

BY MISS ANNE BROWNE.

They lie in valleys buried deep,
They stud the barren hills.
They're mirror'd where proud rivers sweep.
And by the humbler rills;
A blessing on each holy fane,
Wherever they may stand.
With open door, for rich and poor,
The Churches of our Land!

Ye boast of England's palaces,
Her cities are her towers:
Of mansions where her sons at ease
Dwell midst her greenwood bowers;
But a deeper scene of reverence
God's temples should command,
While knee shall bend, and prayer ascend,
In the Churches of our Land.

Oh! pleasant are the pleasant pealing bells,
Heard at the Sabbath time,
Calling to prayer from hills and dells,
With their melodious chime:
And glorious is the sacred song,
Swell'd by a fervent band,
When the organ's note doth proudly float
Through the Churches of our Land.

Talk not of Englands's "wooden walls,"
Her better strength is here;
Here trust around the spirit falls,
Subduing doubt and fear:
Here her brave sons have gather'd power,
Nerving each heart and hand—
Most fearless prove those who best love
The Churches of our Land.

They stand, the guardians of the faith
For which our fathers died:
God keep those temples still from scathe,
Our blessing and our pride!
Our energies, our deeds our prayers,
All these should they command,
That never foe may lay them low,
The Churches of our Land.

Great Fire in the Tower of London.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

Throughout the whole of Yesterday the same species of excitement which has prevailed in the vicinity of the Tower of London since the lamentable catastrophe of Saturday night, continued without the slightest abatement. The same precautionary measures which had been adopted with reference to the admission of strangers previously, was still rigidly enforced by the wardens, acting under the directions of Major Elrington, the Governor, without whose order no one could be permitted to pass.

During the night of Monday the fire still raged with unabated fury within the walls of the Armoury, and several times the engines were called into requisition, and threw powerful streams upon it. Throughout the entire of yesterday morning it kept bursting fourth at intervals to such an alarming extent, that large bodies of troops were called out to relieve each other in working the engines, a labour in which they were occupied the whole day.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Colonel Peel, the Surveyor General, and other members of the Board of Ordnance, arrived at the Tower, and at 12 o'clock an investigation was opened by the Board in the Ordnance Office, on the south side of the White Tower, and several of the workmen employed on Saturday last in and about the Armoury and Bowyer Tower, where the fire first originated, underwent examination, but on the application of the reporter for admission to the inquiry, or for permission to make extracts from the depositions, he received from Colonel Peel an answer that the investigation going on was strictly a private one, and that he could not allow copies of the depositions to be taken. The Board broke up shortly before four o'clock, and in company with Colonel Aden they paid a visit to the ruins of the Jewel Office, &c. About one o'clock Lord Hill, the Commander in Chief, with Sir Berkeley Drummond, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, as also the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, &c., arrived. After viewing the ruins the noble lord had an interview with Major Elrington, and shortly after a company of the Royal Artillery were turned out actively engaged in conveying barrels of gunpowder which had been removed from the store underneath the White Tower, to a place more remote from the building, on Saturday night during the raging of the flames. The removal of the powder was deemed indispensable from the extreme danger at a period on Saturday night of the flames reaching the White Tower. On Major Elrington being informed of this, he gave directions to Lieut. M'Bean, who commanded the detachment of Royal Artillery, to convey the powder to the waterside magazine, situate under the battery facing the Thames. This was effected with great care, and with no little difficulty, damp blankets being thrown over the barrels in order to secure them from burning embers flying about in all directions. 400 barrels of powder, and 200 boxes of grenades and ball cartridges were thus in the first place removed to the Magazine, but as it would not contain the whole, a large quantity was for safety thrown over the battlements into the moat.

During the night of Saturday and the morning of Sunday the provisions of the New Police Act, with regard to public-houses, were entirely set at defiance. Indeed, the doors of many public-houses in the immediate neighbourhood of Tower-hill were broken open by the populace, who in many instances obtained liquor almost by force.

The government authorities will be enabled to ascertain the whole amount of property destroyed with the utmost accuracy. About three weeks since an order was received by the authorities in the Tower from the Board of Ordnance, to take stock. This order was at once complied with, and the task was completed shortly before five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but five hours before the commencement of the fire. The result has been placed in the hands of the Board, and will no doubt greatly facilitate the investigation with which they are proceeding.

As soon as Mr. Swifte, the master of the jewels, was assured that the whole of his valuable charge was safely deposited within the walls of the Governor's house, he lost no time in writing to the Lord Chamberlain, to inform him of the circumstance. The Lord Chamberlain requested Mr. Swifte to prepare a report, in order that he might have the honour of laying it before her Majesty.

The report of the keeper of her Majesty's jewels was forwarded to her Majesty, through the Lord Chamberlain, in the course of the day, and that officer has had the honour to receive the following most gracious reply:—

"17, Upper Grosvenor-street, Nov. 1.

"Sir,—I have had the honour of laying before her Majesty your report of the proceedings with reference to the Regalia at the Tower, during the calamitous fire there on Saturday night, and I am commanded by her Majesty to convey to you her full approbation of your conduct in circumstance of considerable difficulty.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
"Delaware, Lord Chamberlain.

"To E. Swifte, Esq., Jewel House, Tower."

The report in question proceeded to show that, notwithstanding the great heat which pervaded the Jewel-room at the time, Superintendent Pearce, of the H Division, having broken the iron bars in front of the Regalia, succeeded in handing the new Imperial Crown and other portions of the Regalia, to Mr. Swifte, the keeper of the Regalia, by whom they were placed in the custody of the several warders, as follows—Although there was much excitement at the time, Mr. Swifte carefully placed the crown in its case in the same mode as when it is conveyed to the House of Lords on state occasions. This crown was conveyed to the house of Major Elrington, the Fort Major, by Mr. Land, the Yeoman Porter; it is termed the new imperial crown, and made for the coronation of her present Majesty. It is of imperial form, with nearly pointed arches supporting a gorgeous diamond orb, surmounted with a cross of the same precious materials, adorned with three remarkably large pearls. In the front is a large Jerusalem crown, entirely frosted with brilliants. In the centre a magnificent sapphire of the deepest azure, nearly two inches square; it stood within a revolving plate-glass bell.

The celebrated six sceptres and gold walking stick were carried by Mr. Dorrington. These comprised the King's sceptre and cross, which is covered with precious stones, beneath which is a fine amethyst, the pommel similarly ornamented, and the head formed of triple leaves of jewellery; the well-known King's sceptre and dove, the cross, centre, and pommel richly decorated with jewels; the Queen's sceptre and cross, lancifully ornamented with large diamonds—it was made for the coronation of Mary, the Queen of William III., an ancient sceptre, discovered in the Jewel Office, in 1814, and was supposed to have belonged to William III.; it was adorned with several valuable jewels; the ivory sceptre, which belonged to the Queen of James II., mounted in gold, surmounted by a dove composed of white onyx; the elegant simplicity of this ornament has excited general admiration. The staff of Edward the Confessor, formed of pure gold, 4 feet 8 inches in length, and weighing nearly 9lb. The golden model of the White Tower, which is also called the "state salt-cellar," and was used at the coronation of George IV., was given in charge to Mr. Lee. It is fancifully set with jewels, and adorned with cannons and other figures at the base, and its weight, we have been informed, is nearly half a hundred-weight. The two golden tankards, which are richly chased and very massive, and from which his late Majesty William IV. drank at his coronation, were consigned to the care of Mr. Cunningham. The Queen's diadem, entirely composed of pearls and diamonds, made for the consort of William III., the golden chalice and the golden sacramental dishes, on one of which is engraven in fine *alto relievo* "The Last Supper," and on the other the royal arms of England, and which are used at the coronation, were carried by Mr. White. The golden salt cellars, and the rest of the sacramental plate, consisting of golden plates, spoons, &c., were conveyed by Messrs. Matthews, Kinch, Kirby, Blyth, Cunningham, and Dorrington. The ampulla, or golden eagle, from which our sovereigns are anointed at their coronation, and which was brought from Sens Abbey, in France, by Thomas a Becket—it had been there reverenced as the gift of an angel from Heaven—this, with the sword of mercy and some other articles, were given into the hands of Mr. Castle. Mr. Winterbottom took the Prince of Wales's crown, which is of plain gold without any jewels. It is usually placed on a velvet cushion in the House of Lords before the seat of the heir apparent. During the regency of George IV. it used to be placed to the left of the regal crown when he went to parliament. The ancient imperial crown, the arches, flowers, and fillets, covered with large jewels of every colour, inclosing a purple velvet cap, faced with treble rows of ermine: as also the golden orb, six inches in diameter, fringed with matchless pearls and precious stones, (beneath the cross is a remarkably large amethyst, which is placed in the Sovereign's left hand at the coronation), were taken to the governor's by Mr. Manners, Mr. Lund carried the golden baptismal font, a magnificent piece of workmanship, upwards of four feet in height, this is used for the issue of the Royal Family; and also one of the swords of justice, the other, together with the small golden orb, called the Queen's, by Mr. White. Mr. Lee bore the celebrated golden wine fountain, which at coronations and other state banquets throws four beautiful jets of wine in several divisions. It is nearly three feet in height, and a foot in diameter, and was the last article that remained. The ancient golden spoon, which is of equal antiquity with, and receives the oil from the ampulla, when required for the purpose of anointing the bosoms of our monarchs; the golden spurs, which are buckled on the King's heels at a coronation; and the Queen's enamelled bracelets, some salt cellars, several golden spoons, some loose jewels, and many other valuables, Mr. Swifte had previously deposited in his pocket for safety. All the sceptres were carefully inclosed in blankets provided for that purpose, but the ancient crown and larger articles were of necessity, carried openly in front of the parade, while the fire was raging, and had a singularly interesting appearance, caused by the reflection of the flames.

The report further states, that during the operation of breaking down the bars of the Jewel-chamber and in getting them out, the soldiers stationed at the entrance became unable to endure the heat of the flames, and that the Keeper of the Jewels was clamorously pressed to retire and leave the last remaining article (the wine fountain) to its fate, as the destruction of the entire of this building then appeared inevitable.

Mr. Swifte states, that having seen this last article of his charge out of the Jewel-chamber, which had become itself almost like a furnace, he with great difficulty effected his escape, for the flames from the Armoury completely crossed the courtyard from the eastern gable to his dwelling, the doors of which were blistering quite fast. He made the best of his way to the house of the Governor, and having examined the Regalia (particularly her Majesty's crown), he found that not the minutest particle was missing. He considers the conduct of the warders and soldiers most praiseworthy, as also that of Mr. Bowling, the surgeon of the Scotch Fusileer Guards, who checked the names of the warders, and the article each conveyed from the Jewel-chamber to the Governor's residence.

Mr. Swifte states that the intrinsic value of the regalia is at least upwards of a million sterling, which, of course, is far under the amount, looking upon them as relics of antiquity.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Constable, was fully expected to visit the fortress yesterday, in company with Sir Robert Peel, and a detachment of Guards was in readiness to receive them. Several dispatches were received by the Governor in the course of the day, but their contents did not transpire.

It was the intention of the military authorities, at the period when the fire reached the Brick Tower and the eastern wing of the Armourry, not only to blow up entirely, in order to cut off the communication, the latter portion of the burning building, but also the house at the corner of the terrace, tenanted by Mr. Forman, M.P. Preparations were actually making for carrying this scheme into effect, when Mr. Swifte showed that it was impossible to be carried out without effecting the destruction of the Jewel-houses, both old and new, and probably further devastation. The project was ultimately abandoned.

In the course of the afternoon some of the cannon were extricated from the body of the ruins where the fire had subsided, and they presented a very singular appearance. In portions, however, of the building the flames are still raging, and it is with difficulty that they are at times kept under.

One of those curious coincidences which occasionally occur, although in themselves unimportant, is, that the pass word used on the night of the fire was the same as that of Moscow—and for some hours the fearful scene which took place in the capital of Russia had every appearance of being realised in London, for it appears that there were 400 boxes of gunpowder in the magazine attached to the White Tower, and had this part unfortunately caught it would have been one of the most calamitous events that had occurred in the history of our country.

As upon the two previous days his Grace the Duke of Wellington sent several times in the course of yesterday for all the information which could be obtained on the subject, as well as to know whether his presence was required; if so he would come down. At an early hour yesterday morning an inquiry was instituted into the conduct of the serjeant who was upon duty on Saturday night, relative to his not opening the gates to the fire-engines. It appears that after sunset no person or vehicle is admitted into the Tower without the pass-word being used, and if any such a body is brought to the gates, the duty of the serjeant in command is to report the same to the Governor, and this strict military regulation is carried out to the guards which are sent to the Bank of England. Upon the company presenting themselves at the gates in the morning, the information is conveyed to the Governor before they are admitted. Upon the arrival of the Wellclose-square engine, a messenger was dispatched to the Governor, of the engine being there, and as soon as the orders arrived to admit them the gates were thrown open. It was shown upon the inquiry that the utmost exertions were made to convey the information to Major Elrington, as well as his answer, and the result was that every particle of blame was removed from the conduct of the serjeant, he having merely acted up to orders. Another and a still more searching inquiry subsequently took place in the apartments of the Board of Ordnance, respecting the cause of the fire, which is expected to extend over the period of a fortnight.

Much surprise was manifested that the Coroner at the inquest on the body of the unfortunate fireman, Wivell, did not enter into some evidence as to the origin of the fire, through which calamity he came to so premature an end. Crowds of people still were congregated on Tower Hill at a late hour last night, and every post was guarded with double sentries.

(From the Times.)

The following particulars relative to the late calamitous fire at the Tower are furnished by an eyewitness, on the correctness of whose statement every reliance may be placed:—

"On reaching Tower-hill, soon after half-past 11 o'clock, I stood a few minutes to gaze on the awful but magnificient spectacle which presented itself to to the eyes of wondering thousands. The splendid Armoury throughout its vast extent poured forth volumes of flame, the light of which was reflected from surrounding objects through a thick hazy atmosphere with dazzling refulgence. On entering the Tower I proceeded at once to the Parade, in front of the burning pile, where I found the heat so overpowering that it was impossible to stand there: several engines, from which the men had been driven by the heat, stood broiling and scorching while the White Tower, with its contents, was in the most imminent danger. The dwelling-house at the corner of the Parade, forming the east side of the square, had ignited under the intense heat to which it was subject, and I at once perceived, that if the progress of the flames were not arrested in that direction the destruction of the wing must follow, and the fate of the White Tower would be sealed.

"The land engines laboured under such a lamentable deficiency of water, that there seemed little hope of the needful assistance being afforded by them. The powerful floating engine from Southwark Bridge having arrived, however, Mr Braidwood directed the hose to be conveyed to the top of the jeopardised building, which was accomplished as quickly as the distance of the situation from the seat of danger would permit. In opposing the flames in this direction great annoyance resulted from the misdirected zeal of the soldiery, who persisted in removing the various articles of furniture, in so hasty a manner as to occasion the destruction they were so anxious to avert. A handsome pianoforte was thrown down the upper flight of stairs, and becoming jammed at one angle of them, presented for a time an entire obstruction to the passing and repassing of the firemen at the most critical moment of the fire, and it was only removed by the banisters being cut away, when the instrument rattled down the stairs and became a complete wreck. The roof having been completely cooled by the drenching columns of water poured from the floating-engine, worked by 120 auxiliaries, and the fire and the fire about the window frames, &c., having been extinguished by buckets of water applied from within, the flames were effectually stopped in this direction, and the safety of the buildings insured.

"I then proceeded round by the Jewel Office to the rear of the Armoury, when I found the flames descending through the several floors of the easternmost tower—I believe it was called the Brick Tower—down to a level with the roof of the barracks and dwelling-houses, forming what is known as the Mint. Having met with Mr. Braidwood, he accompanied me to the spot, and at once assented to the necessity of meeting the foe at that point. The floating engines having bravely done its work on the Parade, its branch was now shifted to the rear of the Armoury, and brought to bear on the tower in question with the best effect. The threatened danger was averted at that point. I then proceeded along when I found the flames descending in a similar manner through the floors of the Round Tower. Having procured a long ladder I ascended, in company with Mr. Henderson, foreman of the south ern district of the brigade forces of the metropolis, to the window, where the fire was just appearing. On making my way to the window I found a quantity of burning matter had fallen upon the floor, a considerable portion of which was on fire. I directly called for a branch from the nearest engine, which happened to be one of those belonging to the authorities of the Tower: and the hose being passed up to me I directed its jet upon the burning mass with the best effect, at such intervals as water could be obtained. After maintaining my position for nearly five minutes I was overpowered by the heat and smoke, which were now increased by vast quantities of steam, and was forced to retreat. My place was taken by one of the brigade firemen, who remained until the fire was stopped on this floor. A few hours afterwards the upper part of this tower fell with an awful crash, destroying a range of stabling beneath belonging to the officers' quarters, as also a portion of the roof of the Old Mill barracks, facing the King's Head public-house.

"Another powerful floating-engine having arrived from its station at Rotherhithe, was quickly set to work to cool the fallen ruins of the Armoury.

"To the presence of these valuable machines may be ascribed the preservation of the Tower, affording as they did the most efficient aid, when the land engines had been nearly all rendered *hors de combat* by the failure of the water supply. It must be a source of great regret that a building of such extreme importance to the country should have been permitted to labour under such a lamentable deficiency of water. It must be a matter of surprise also to know, that the engines and apparatus for preventing fire in the Tower were in a most wretched condition. Having been requested to set one of the Tower engines to work, I proceeded to do so, and had the choice of four or five engines, and six or seven suction pipes, not one of which would fit any one of the engines! After much rummaging a suction pipe was found to corespond with one of the engines, but, alas! a short pole had been jammed into it, and rendered it useless."

Upwards of 100 officers and constables of the City police force were actively engaged during the fire at the Tower, and we regret to hear that the surgeon reports six of them as incapable of performing duty. Serjeant Patterson dislocated his wrist, two constables were injured in their eyes, and three others were suffering from serious colds.

The following is a correct list of the different casualties and accidents that have occured to the Tower from the period of its erection to the present day:—In the year 1512, the Chapel in the White Tower was burnt to the ground and other appartments injured, but the exertions of the warders fortunately confined the flames to the spot where they originated. In 1622 a similar fire occurred, but it was speedily extinguished. In 1663, one Abraham Goodman, who had been committed to the Devereux Tower for an attempt to murder the Duke of Buckingham, gained possession of a torch, attempted to fire the building, in which he partly succeeded, but the fire did not spread to any serious extent. In 1701 the tide rose to a remarkable height and washed away part of the Tower embankment; whilst in the year 1724 a similar inundation, caused by boisterous northwest winds, took place, and did considerable damage to the out buildings. During the great earthquake at Lisbon several shocks were felt within the Tower of London, and part of the outer gate gave way. From that year till the present the Tower of London had escaped all accidents of a like nature, the recent conflagation being the most destructive that has ever occurred within its walls.

(From the Standard.)

The interest which had been occasioned by the fire is now subsiding, the public having been so fully made acquainted with the particulars connected with the melancholy occurrence. Entrance is still denied to all but those furnished with written orders of admission, which rule will, we understand be strictly enforced until after the standing walls shall be levelled with the ground.

The Ordnance Department have again this morning resumed their investigation, which it is tho't will yet last for several days; but the authorities preserve the strictest silence upon the subject, having received peremptory orders not to allow any portion of the evidence to transpire until the whole report shall have been laid before her Majesty's government, when a full official statement will be published for public information. The general belief is that the conflagration was the result of accident alone.

An ineffectual attempt was made this morning about 10 o'clock to pull down the immense stone coat of arms, so that it might fall inwards upon the ruins; but it being thought that there was not room enough for a sufficient length of rope, which had been affixed around it, this proceeding was abandoned; and at the present moment the men are employed in so adjusting the ropes that this mass may be pulled down in front, which will doubtless be effected in the course of the afternoon.

A large body of smoke is still issuing from the smouldering ashes; but all danger of another outbreak being at an end, the engines have been withdrawn.

The chapel, we are glad to find, has received no injury, except to the leaden roof, which workmen are now busily employed in repairing, in order that there may be no interruption to Divine Service on Sunday next.

The remains of Wyvil will be interred in St. Saviour's burial ground Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, and will be followed by the whole of the men belonging to the Fire Brigade establishment, who will afterwards be addressed by the Rev. W. Curling, the Chaplain of St. Saviour's, on the solemn event. Wyvil was educated at St. Saviour's Grammar School, was a young man of most exemplary character, and whose early loss will be mourned over by a poor widowed mother, to whom the deceased son had for some years regularly made an allowance of 5s. per week from his earnings; but we hope that this pecuniary loss will be made up by some of the generous and affluent who reside in the Borough of Southwark.

Great fear was entertained during the conflagration lest the flames should reach the barracks—which, had this unfortunately been the case, would inevitably have destroyed the whole of those erections, as, from their being composed entirely of wood, no exertion could have prevented their complete demolition.

Although several robberies were perpetrated within the Tower during the confusion, yet it gives us considerable satisfaction to learn that some of the lost property, which had been supposed to have been abstracted by the light-fingered gentry, has since been returned to the owners. Amongst others, Mr. Swifte, the Keeper of her Majesty's Jewels, missed from his dwelling a very valuable gold watch, chain, and seals, which he had left on his writing table; but yesterday he was gratified by their receipt from an intimate friend, who had hastily snatched them up, and deposited them in his own watch-pocket, with the view of ensuring their safety.

When it was feared that the flames would reach the Map Office, the soldiers on duty received orders to take away every article that was moveable; and, amongst other things, was a drawer containing nine sovereigns, which, being missed, was supposed to be stolen; but the soldier, with true English honesty, had immediately placed them in the hands of his superior officer, and by whom the money was yesterday returned to its lawful owner.

Case of Poisoning by Laudanum.—A very interesting case of Poisoning is reported from the Middlesex Hospital in the *Lancet.* A man was admitted a short time since in that hospital about six hours after having taken an ounce of laudanum (containing 28 grains of opium.) At the time of admission he was lifeless; the surface of the body was cold, countenance pale and livid, lips purple, pupils contracted to a mere point, respiration scarcely preceptible, pulse hardly to be felt. The ladanum was removed by the stomach-pump, but in spite of every exertion, the pulse became more unfrequent, and was at times imprecceptible, when recourse was had to electro-magnetism, which was applied by means of a small battery, with coil and contact-breaker. One wire was applied to the neck, and the other to to the region of the heart or epigastrum, and by these a succession of very powerful shocks was given. Its effects were very apparent. The muscles of respiration were set in action, and the diaphragm contracted powerfully; the chest was more fully expanded, respiration was more perfectly carried on, and coresponding improvement was observable in the countenance. The pulse improved and became more powerful, becoming steady when the current was interrupted for a few minutes. This application was continued for several hours, and was finally successful—thus clearly establishing the influence of electro-magnetism under circumstances hitherto considered hopeless.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Solomon once said there was nothing new under the sun; but like many others who have set themselves up as axiom makers for the world, he did not calculate on the discoveries that were to be effected by after ages. A proof of which is to be found in the contemplated introduction of "*Irish intelligence, so peculiarly interesting to Irishmen at this side of the Atlantic,*" which being interpreted, means—Irish party politics—Irish party squabbles—in short, the Irish apple of discord, that has produced all the miseries in that devoted country. This certainly is something new in this community. I have lived long in this country, Mr. Editor, and had fondly hoped that in crossing the vast Atlantic, I had passed a barrier insurmountable to that demon of discord Faction. Happily for this country, up to this period, it has not been cursed with party feuds, and happy will it be if the good sense of the community be strenuously exercised to trample into the dust the hydra-headed monster on its first making its appearance.

These remarks are drawn forth on my reading a Prospectus of a new Paper to be published in this City, and to be called the "Mirror." However the language in that prospectus may be veiled, the fact is notorious, that the paper is to be dedicated not only to Catholicism, but to the whole string of levelling principles that have so long delighted the peasantry of Ireland, and been bellowed forth on all occasions by the Arch-Agitator O'Connell. To the politics and news of Ireland, unpolluted with party spirit, no reasonable man can object; nor would I care how many papers are dedicated to that purpose, but knowing as I do the horrors of party, I cannot contemplate the present undertaking without shuddering.

The prospectus above alluded to, carries an air of insincerity on its face, as well as being rambling and desultory in its detail. On the one hand it holds out threats to the present Ministry, while at the same time it pledges itself to support their measures, (i. e.) the non-equalization of the Timber duties.—The prospectus tells us that the Editor has much experience in the political world, and acknowledged talents as a journalist—truly this is no very splendid specimen of either.

In speaking of the Timber duties, the prospectus anticipates that any alteration made therein would be fraught with danger to the parent state, and that the loyalty of the people of this Province would be thereby shaken:—silly, silly, very silly! If the loyalty of the people of New-Brunswick hung on so slender a thread as that, then indeed would the Colonies be what the levellers in their desire for change of any kind, have so frequently represented them to be—a mere mill-stone about the neck of the British nation. No Sir, I know perfectly well that should an alteration take place, but which I trust never to see, yet am I fully persuaded that the truly loyal and right-minded portion of the colonists would submit to the laws of that land whose fame for justice, liberty and glory, stands unrivalled in the annals of the Universe. If, Sir, single errors could justify defection, then could no government that has existed, does exist, or ever may exist, stand the test of a single day. Tust there do exist political difficulties in Ireland I am ready to admit, so also do they exist in Scotland, and in England, and must exist in all densely peopled countries. That there is one law for Ireland, and another for England, I am equally ready to acknowledge, so also is there one law for Scotland; yet all this does not prove as is stated in the Prospectus, that Ireland is oppressed: but on the contrary, I am prepared to prove that the same class of people, both in Scotland and Ireland, pay less taxes than do the people of England. But a truce with all this, and give the Irish their entire way—say Ireland is oppressed—what have we on this side the Atlantic to do with that. Let those who feel the oppression cross over to England, (and that they can do now for five shillings,) then will they, if their theory be true, enjoy all the benefits incidental to the oppressors. Or let them cross the Atlantic, which they can do for 50 shillings, and if they can only rest from their political labors, they may enjoy the same privileges that are enjoyed by their neighbours, provided they do not themselves by their own indiscretion, produce the very evils in this country which they state were instrumental in driving them from the land of their nativity. That the Irish are a brave, warm-hearted and friendly people, is to their credit proverbial; it is equally true that if left to themselves or in mixed communities they are unexceptionable neighbors; but that they are easily excited by designing demagogues is their misfortune, and it is the more to be lamented that men can be found who will cheerfully pay their money to produce a breach in the happiness of the community.—On a future occasion you may hear again from,

Your's, truly,
An Irishman of no Party.

[*Communication.*]

DR. PUSEY'S ACCOUNT OF HIS "ADORING THE HOST" IN THE ROMISH CHAPELS, DURING HIS LATE TOUR IN IRELAND.

In a letter to a friend he says: "The case, then, was this:—The priest, or sister, who showed me the Chapel, uniformly knelt down on entering it.—I did not like to stand on entering a place consecrated to Almighty God: so when my companion knelt, I knelt too, and prayed: but when, as it happened, my companion knelt a second time at the Altar on approaching it, then there could be no question that the kneeling was an act of adoration to the Host, and then I did not kneel. In the Roman service of the Mass, almost the whole, as you are aware, is ancient and pure: indeed it has been observed that some words in their natural sense go against the doctrine of Transubstantiation: being present there I knelt also: and since those near me bowed their heads low on their chest when the bell was rung for the adoration, I thought I might remain as I was since I did not do what was in them the act of adoration. It would have been something so undevout, and so contrary to every feeling, to have disturbed their devotion while they were worshipping—not the visible substance, which they, according to their persuasion, believe to be there in appearance only, but our present Lord—that it would have been impossible to do it. I remained, therefore, as I was, hoping that my not

joining in their act of adoration was sufficient to prevent my being misunderstood."

Such is Dr. Pusey's own account of this affair.—Dr. Miley, a Romish priest, with whom Dr. Pusey has had a correspondence on this subject, in one of his letters says "I knew, at the time I made the statement, that Dr. Pusey of his own accord, without invitation from any body, had visited a collegiate and a convent chapel, at a time when there was no worship of any kind, when there was no individual present but one, and that, in both chapels, Dr. Pusey acted like a devout catholic, by going down upon his knees and remaining in that posture before the blessed Eucharist. I knew that he had spoken in terms of adhiration to more than one of the benediction of the most holy sacrament, and had assisted at it upon his knees, with most edifying manifestations of recollection and piety: and what left no reason to doubt that the mental intention was conformable to the exterior demeanour was this, that Dr Pusey expressed his regret that he had been on his knees when the name of St. Joseph was invoked in the litanies, lest it should seem that he communicated in that part of the woship. You now deny, Revd. Sir, that you intended to adore, and I cordially believe you: but the fore-mentioned vouchers will, I trust, be deemed sufficient warrant for my statement, that sentiments concerning the holy sacrifice of the Mass are now entertained by the most learned divines of Oxford very different from those displayed by Protestants in the 17th century. My feelings on this subject coincide so perfectly with the views expressed by the Rev. Wm G. Ward, M. A., Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, in a Pamphlet entitled "A few more words in support of No. 90," that I am tempted to insert his words. "Many persons are very painfully affected," he says, "when things are said in favour of the Roman Catholic Churches, without protests being also expressed against their corruptions." Now, on the other hand, several persons who fully believe in the existence of those corruptions, dislike the habit of always mentioning them, and this for three reasons: first, it seems ungracious in a Church, so faulty as our own, to be continually throwing stones at our neighbours, and seems almost to imply that we consider our own Church purer. Second: it tends to make persons forget the true character and claims of the Roman Church, as being a true Church, "built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets," as having held up for imitation, certainly more than any other Church of modern times, patterns of evangelical sanctity, and having been, even in the worst of times, a firm and consistent witness in act and word of orthodox doctrine, whom, in that respect, it rather becomes us to imitate than to criticise. Third: it tends to make persons forget what it is important they should remember—our practical corruptions.

Dr. Pusey, then, the head of the Oxford Tract divines, has at length thrown off the mask and appeared in his true colours: he has been frequenting Romish Chapels, and engaging in their worship. He qualifies a little, it is true: he tries to explain his conduct—to make it look somewhat less exceptionable: but no explanation he has given, or can give will affect the fact that he was present at the celebration of the Mass, and took part in it. The distinctions which seem to exist in the Doctor's mind are too subtle and refined to be intelligible; and it may well be doubted whether some of those have any foundation in truth. Romanists, for instance, look on Dr. Pusey as a heretic, out of the pale of the Church, and the path of salvation. To communicate with him in any religious act of his Church they would consider unlawful and sinful. How then can they reconcile with his avowal of Church principles, his uniting with them in the service of their Church, which, in the judgment of his own Church, is, at the least, schismatical? above all, in that part of their Liturgy, which the Church of England compels her children solemnly to abjure as blasphemous and idolatrous? He might pause at those parts of their service, which he believes to be unlawful, but how could those, that were present, enter into such niceties? How could they dream of his having made such distinctions? The majority of those who saw him kneeling during the Mass could have concluded nothing else, but that he was joining in the whole: while those to whom he did express his views must have set him down, on the most favourable supposition, as one in a course of approximation to themselves, where doubts and scruples are rapidly giving way to the influence of sympathy and imagination. For what can the Romanist conclude, when he sees a Clergyman of the Church of England on his knees during the adoration of the Host, but that he does not believe the doctrine of his own Church, and that he is actually joining in their adoration? To kneel in a Romish Chapel at such a time, not only gives sanction to a doctrine, which is contrary to the plain words of Holy Scripture, but is a distinct and ostensible communication in an act of palpable and gross idolatry. Of course, had Dr. Pusey believed the adoration of the Host in the Romish service to be idolatrous, he would not have thought that to kneel without bowing his head was a sufficient protest against it: especially as it is not easy to see how his precise posture could have been perceived by the congregation whose heads were bowed down low on their chests at the time. But, whatever may be Dr. Pusey's private opinion as to the adoration of the Host, the Church of England believes it to be idolatry, and requires of all her children to abjure it as such.—This, then, it appears, is to be the end of the great search after Catholic antiquity: Dr. Pusey, and his worthy coadjutors have looked for it in vain in the Church of England: the Fathers of the Reformation, Cramner, Latimer, Ridley, &c. do not please, for they are but of yesterday, and know nothing: even the worthies of the old Saxon Church are tho't unworthy of their notice: Rome alone, say they, is the true Catholic Church, for no formularies but hers,—her Breviary, her Mass, her Transubstantiation, her Purgatory, and her prayers for the dead, will answer to the infallible rule, Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus.

Mr. John M'Lardy, Baker,

Germain Street, opposite Trinity Church;

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his customers and the Public, that he has removed to his new stand as above. From the well known character of his Bread being perfectly free from acid, and the special attention paid to cleanliness in its manufacture, he hopes to merit a continuance of Public favour. Dispepsia Loaves, French Rolls, and Twist Bread, made expressly for private Families.—Shopkeepers and Families can be supplied in any part of the City. SAGO ROLLS and TEA CAKES on hand at all times. *Oct. 29.*—3m

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.

Genteel Board & Lodging.

MRS. MOYES begs to inform her friends and the public that she has taken that commodious and pleasantly situated house near Durant's corner, in upper Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Holman, where she would be happy to accommodate about twelve gentlemen with comfortable apartments and board, and pledges herself to do all in her power to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. *10th sept.*

☞NOTICE.

WILLIAM NEEDHAM AKERLY of Fredericton, Merchant, having assigned to the Subscribers all his Real Estate, Goods, Chattels, Debts and Effects, upon and for certain trusts and purposes in the Deeds of Assignment mentioned, require all persons indebted by Book Account or otherwise to the said W. N. Ackerly, to make instant payment to them at the Office of WILLIAM WATTS, Esquire, in Fredericton.

JOHN F. TAYLOR,
WM. A. McLEAN,
W. WATTS.

Nov. 12, 1841.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 26, 1841

Office, in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

The Royal Mail Steam ship Caledonia arrived at Halifax on the 16th instant, in 11½ days from Liverpool. The following is a summary of the news brought by this arrival:

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sir Charles Bagot, the Dean of Norwich, and Colonel McDonald, had interviews with Lord Stanley yesterday at the Colonial Office.

The Styx, steam-frigate, Capt. Vidal, arrived at Spithead, Portsmouth, early on Monday morning. This ship sailed a few days since for Canada, having on board Sir Charles Bagot. The cause of her return is her having carried away her connecting rod, and otherwise damaged her machinery, when coming out of Cork harbour, which anchorage she put into owing to the recent severe westerly gales. Sir Charles Bagot left Portsmouth for London immediately.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, will, it is said, re-embark for Canada, on board the Illustrious.—Her Majesty's Government originally wished that his Excellency should have been conveyed to Halifax in one of Mr. Cunard's steamships, to be there sworn into office, and to have then proceeded by the same conveyance to Quebec. An apprehension, however, that the weather might lay up the vessel in that port for the winter, precluded the carrying out this intention.

The greatest activity is now using at all the naval stations in bringing forward the vessels which the government has determined to arm. In addition to the five fifty-gun frigates already at sea, namely, the Dublin, Southampton, President, Vernon, & Winchester, the Vindictive and Warspite, of the same class, are preparing rapidly. If, unhappily, this country should be involved in a naval war, it is to be hoped that none but fifty-gun frigates will be allowed to act as cruizers, for there are scarcely any frigates carrying a smaller number of guns than fifty in the navies of France, or of the United States.—We have sixteen frigates of that class in our own navy, and all the seventy-four gun ships are likely to be cut down into fifty-gun frigates, in case of actual warfare as the foreign naval powers now build their ships of the line of a much larger size, and we shall be compelled to imitate them, in which case our small line of battle ships can only be used as frigates.—*Liverpool Mail.*

As a matter of some moment to the public, and to which attention cannot be too much called, may be mentioned the appearance in the market here, not of damaged tea, but of a far worse article, a leaf altogether spurious, and of a description that when examined by itself cannot fail to be detected, but which might probably be soon passed off by mixing it with genuine kinds, the use to which no doubt it would be applied. It is made up of berries a coarse kind of leaf, and pieces resembling chopped twigs. This stuff has been imported from Singapore and Calcutta. It is estimated that ten tons of this manufactured commodity were in the sales of to-day, and, although it has more than once been the subject of public comment and public animadversion, it was allowed to command a price, which, though truly low, afforded the opportunity for the dealers, great or small, if they felt so inclined, to possess some of this fragrant concoction, to use according to discretion.—*Times.*

We have good reason to believe that the French Government has resolved immediately to withdraw six sail of the line from the Mediterranean, and to lay them up at Brest.

We cannot doubt that her Majesty's Government will adopt corresponding measures, and will reduce to at least an equal extent the amount of naval force in the Mediterranean.—*Times.*

We can state upon authority, that at an audience given by the Lord Lieutenant, late this afternoon, at the Castle, to Mr. Edward Pennefather, the honour of Lord chief Justice of the Queen's Bench was conferred upon that gentleman in the most complimentary manner. Mr. Bushe sent in his resignation yesterday, but will not finally retire until the second day of Term. Mr. Sergeant Jackson is to be his Solicitor General, and Mr. West, the Sergeant.—*Dublin Mail.*

"An alteration has been made in the months in which the departure of the packets from Liverpool for North America is to be once only in the month, instead of twice, as during the remainder of the year.—In future two mails will be dispatched in November, and only one in March."

The late government had entered into contracts for the conveyance of 1,500 regular and 800 Company's troops to China the transports taken up for the purpose to be ready for sea by the latter end of December. A leading shipowner has just purchased a large vessel, supposed to be for this service, and it is understood that the new government has arranged for the embarkation of the force at a much earlier period. It will be afloat, we hear, in the early part of the ensuing month.—*Morning Post.*

The French journals continue to speculate on our relations with the United States.

The *National* says, but war between the United States and Great Britain is inevitable. It results from the nature of affairs; and if M'Leod and Grogan's affair do not produce it, some other circumstance will arise before long to explode. No one can tell what consequences may result from such a war—it may set the world on fire; but at all events France will of necessity be compelled to take part in it. What, then, is to be thought of our Ministry, who, in the presence of such events and the danger of a maritime war, is disarming our fleet and disbanding our seamen?"

About eleven o'clock on the night of the 30th, the eastern part of the metropolis was thrown into utter consternation by a dreadful fire breaking out in the ancient Tower of London. It is said to have originated in the house of the Paymaster Sergeant.—In spite of the most strenuous exertions, the flames could not be got under. The Armoury, in which were deposited not less than 200,000 stand of arms, and the Clock Tower, were both completely consumed. By dint of almost superhuman exertions, the flames was kept to the above part of the building,—and the Jewel Room, Mint, and Vaults containing some hundred thousand cartridges, were happily preserved. By 4 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the Fire was entirely got under. The loss is estimated at the immense sum of a million of money. Most of the valuable documents, and some of the rarest old relics, were fortunately saved.

The Queen Dowager has been seriously indisposed at Sunbury Hall.

Viscount Campden was married on the 18th inst. to the Lady Jane Hay.

HER MAJESTY.—The following anecdote has been communicated to us respecting our beloved Queen. At the first consul held after the appointment of the present Conservative government, her Majesty carried the Princess Royal in her own arms, into the council chamber, and in the most gracious manner, and with many accompanying circumstances of maternal tenderness shewed the interesting child and heiress presumptive to the new Ministers. Such a fact speaks volumes as to the kindly feelings of the Queen, and the cordiality of the rumoured joy under the recent change. It has been well ascertained in other ways that the baseness of the Whigs in describing the Queen as a partisan of their own, has been altogether without justification, or excuse. Nothing, however, can present a more striking illustration of Whig falsehood in representation, than the anecdote we now communicate of her Majesty's pleasing intercourse with her conservative advisers.—*Northampton Her.*

Sir James Graham had a long interview with Sir Robert Peel this morning, at the right honourable baronet's residence in Whitehall Gardens.—*Standard of Wednesday.*

The Town-hall of Derby, a noble pile, erected in 1828, at a cost of 12,000l. was burned down last Thursday morning. The interior of the building had been lately altered and improved, at 1,000l. cost, and the workmen had just finished their work; the flooring had been washed, and the fire was left in one of the rooms to dry it. It is supposed that some of the embers had fallen upon the boards, and thus produced this deplorable catastrophe. The building was insured for 5,000l. but the policy had been neglected to be renewed. The damages amount to 10,000l. All the town records have been destroyed by the flames, as well as the revising barrister's documents, but the chamberlain's account books are preserved. No loss of life or limb has attended the catastrophe.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The disturbed state of our relations with the United States has not checked the tide of emigration to that country, nor has it stopped the shipment of British manufactured goods. Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the large American line of packet ship St. James, Capt W. S. Sober, was hauled out of the St. Katharine dock "chock full" of both goods and passengers. The emigrants are 215 in number, viz. 170 steerage passengers, 12 chief cabin passengers, and 20 in the second cabin. The steerage passengers are principally from Kent, and consist of small farmers, who intend to settle in the state of New-York. Many are from the neighbourhood of Ashford, and there are 70 from the Parish of Pinckley, in that vicinity. The cabin passengers are of various ranks. Those in the chief cabin, where the accommodation are of a very superior description, pay 25 guineas each for their passage. The vessel is as full as it can hold of all descriptions of English manufactured goods.—*Morning Post.*

The *Semaphore* correspondent in Constantinople mentions that the inhabitants of that capital were dismayed on the night of the 5th by the shock of an earthquake. Some buildings had been destroyed in various villages and lives lost, in addition to serious accidents. There were two shocks, one at two A. M. on the 6th, and another at three A. M., lasting about a minute each.

Constantinople letters of the 8th supply details of Lord Ponsonby's *adieux* to the Ottomans. The Porte had distributed rich presents among the ladies of the diplomatists representing the 15th of July treaty.

We have every reason to believe that the French Government has had the notification of the complete evacuation of St. Jean d'Acre by the British troops, with the additional information that by the next mail the whole of Syria will have been evacuated by the British and Austrian forces, thus honourably completing the condition and promises contained in the treaty of the 15th July.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—The Archbishop of Armagh having recently received an address from the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Derry, praying his Grace's advice respecting the course that should be adopted on the long-disputed system of national education, the primate, in reply, states—"With reference to the subject of national education, and the duty of the clergy with regard to it, I would earnestly recommend that, under the circumstances in which the government of the country is placed, the clergy should not come forward to suggest any scheme for the improvement of national education; but that they should leave it to her Majesty's ministers to consider the present state of popular instruction in Ireland, and to devise such means for the education of the people as they shall deem best fitted to promote that most important object.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Paris papers of Monday, with our usual private correspondence, have reached us. They are, however, destitute of any news of importance. The Brussel plot has been considerably overrated. It appears to have been got up by a few officers of damaged reputation, with the pretended object of once more uniting Belgium and Holland; but no evidence whatever has transpired that the Dutch authorities gave the slightest countenance to the scheme. The trade which Ghent, Bruges, and other portions of Belgium carried on with the Dutch colonies, was, during the union of Holland and Belgium, very extensive, and it is not, therefore surprising that the separation of the two countries, which entirely destroyed those outlets for manufacturing produce, should have created considerable dissatisfaction. The folly of the attempt which has been frustrated, however, could not have been more clearly demonstrated than by the attempt to cast cannon in the very suburbs of the capital.

The trial of Queniset will commence at the end of the present month.

The *Toulonnais* (which is confirmed by our own correspondent) states that the disarmament of the French navy is already in progress. The sailors who have served for four years, three and a half, and even three years, are ordered to be dismissed.

The *Phare de Bayonne* announces that General Rodil is advancing from Vittoria on Navarre, at the head of 10,000 men, and that a contribution of two millions of reals has been levied on the former place. It is said that 18 battalions will be cantoned in the different Basque provinces, and 10 in Navarre. The accounts of the surrender of Pampeluna are confirmed. The arrival of Marshal Saldanha in Madrid has given rise to much speculation. The *Herald* of this morning states that a negociation has been for some time pending between the Moderados and Carlistas. The points of union proposed are—1. That Don Carlos shall formally abdicate his pretensions to the throne, in favour of his son; 2. That the young Prince shall espouse Isabella II. A project is also said to be on foot for incorporating Portugal with Spain; but this, considering the antagonist nature of the two countries, can hardly have any rational foundation.—*Standard.*

MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA.—The 98th Regiment is to proceed to China direct, in lieu of relieving the 80th Regiment at the Mauritius, as formerly arranged, and it is probably the 50th Regiment will also proceed to China from Calcutta.—*Ib.*

There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the appropriation of the ransom of Canton by the modern Admiral Morgan—Captain Elliot. The Chinese dollars are not, we understand, to be applied in discharge of the Opium Scrip given for the contraband drug surrendered from the factory, but in payment of the opium purchased by Elliot from beyond the Bocca Tigris in the outside waters, to make up the quantity demanded by Commissioner Lin.—*Morning Herald.*

It is believed that several new Peers will be created in November. In addition to those before alluded to, it is said that Sir George Murray (Master-General of the Ordinance) will be called to the House of Lords; and that Sir Charles Coote, Sir Francis Burdett, and Sir John Gerard, will also have peerages. Mr. Bushe, Chief justice of Ireland, will probably have a peerage, on his expected resignation; and it is said that Doctor Lefroy, the Irish barrister, will also have a coronet.—*Age.*

POST OFFICE.—An order has been received by the postmaster of this town, from the Postmaster-General, authorising him to refuse to receive and forward any package which apparently contain knives, scissors, or other sharp instruments of a dangerous nature, however they may be packed.—*Sheffield Iris.*

The *Cambridge Advertiser* states that the marriage of the Rev. Professor Whewell to the daughter of ——Marshall, Esq., of Helstead, Cumberland, and sister-in-law of Lord Monteagle, will be celebrated this week. The lady, it is stated, will have a dower of 50,000l.

CAPTAIN HALL, OF THE IRON STEAM-SHIP NEMESIS.—We are glad to hear that Capt. Hall's hand is healed. It is, we believe, a general order in boats that, when a rocket, after being fired, hangs in the tube, the crew should immediately jump overboard, as the only means of saving themselves; therefore, the boats crew of a vessel supplied with rockets should be good swimmers. On the 25th ult., the rocket had been fired, and yet it hung fast in the tube. Capt. Hall, knowing that not a moment was to be lost, with instant quickness and the coolest daring, thrust his hand up the tube, while the rocket was sending out its fire *downward*, and pushed the rocket out. Nothing else but this daring deed could have prevented it exploding on board, and killed all around it. A new administration will have the pleasure and proud satisfaction of promoting this gallant and highly deserving officer to, we hope, post rank.—*Canton Register, June 5.*

THE NEMESIS IRON STEAMER.—The following is an extract of a letter from Canton, dated may, 1841;—"With respect to the Nemesis, I cannot speak too highly in her praise. She does the whole advanced work of the expedition; and what with towing transports, frigates, large junks, carrying cargoes of provisions, troops, sailors, and repeatedly coming in contact with sunken junks, rocks, sand banks, fishing stakes, in those unknown waters, which she has to navigate by night as well as by day, she has had enough to do, and must be the strongest of the strong to bear it. In fact, latterly she has been the only steamer fit for active service, two having gone to India for repairs, and the Atlanta having been on shore, and about to go to Bombay for repairs. As far as fighting goes she has had enough of that, being always in advance; and most justly do the officers and Merchants at Macao say that she is 'worth her weight in gold.' She has sustained very little damage from shot, although many have struck her. One passed through one side of her funnel, and another through both sides of her steam chest, besides a number striking her between wind and water, but without passing through her side. One of them (a large one) left an indentation several feet in length in her side, when it glanced off. She has also suffered a little in her rigging from the same cause."

A very serious examination has been going on for several days past at the Treasury, in consequence of the discovery of forged Exchequer Bills to the amount of at least £300,000. A Mr. E. B. Smith, one of the Head Clerks in the Executive department is imprisoned, but he is considered only as a tool by some extensive parties in the Stock Exchange, and a most rigid scrutiny is taking place—The forgery is not of the Bill itself, but of the Lord or rather Chancellor of the Exchequer's name, Lord Monteagle, alias Mr. Spring Rice, who was too indolent when in office to write his own name—he has been rather roughly handled in his examination.

THE ARMY.

68th—A correspondent informs us that this regiment has been placed under orders to hold itself in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice, and be placed in the Madawaska country, close to the American outpost. We give the report as we have received it, without vouching for its accuracy.—*United Service Gazette.*

RETIREMENTS—The undermentioned officers have retired from the army this week:—Lieutenant and Captain Horton, Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant Cumberlege, 19th; Captain Rolles, 51st; Capt. Walond, 53d; Major Hamilton, 66th; Lieut. Harding, 72d; Capt. Portman, 73d; Capt. Thornhill, 91st; first Lieut. Watson, Rifle Brigade.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.—We are happy to learn that government intends to award some portion of the prize property taken at Nepaulee. At Belgaum, prize rolls have been sent in by the officer commanding her Majesty's 4th regiment of foot.—*Bombay Gazette, Aug. 10.*

WOOLWICH, Oct. 10.—Major-General Sir John May, K.C.B. and K.C.H., has resigned the office of Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department in the arsenal at Woolwich, which he filled with the greatest public satisfaction during the last 9 years, having been appointed to it in 1832. Sir John received two musket balls through the left thigh when charging the French rear guard on the morning after the battle of Salamanca, and a violent contusion at Vittoria.

Colonel R. J. J. Lacy, of the Royal Artillery, a gallant officer, who has seen considerable service, and who, when taken prisoner during the late civil war in Spain narrowly escaped being murdered by the order of Don Carlos, has been appointed to the office of Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department, vacant by the resignation of Sir John May.

A nephew of Judge Torrens has got the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 53d Regt.

The son of the Knight of Kerry has purchased a majority in the 60th Rifles. Lord Hill has ordered the money to be restored to the different officers who graduated in ignorance of death vacancies in the 60th.

Major Markham is ordered from the Depot 60th Rifles to Jamaica. The depot is now at the Pigeon House, commanded by Capt. Grady, son of Henry D. Grady, Esq.

Nearly all the leading officers in the gallant affair in China are natives of the South of Ireland, and among them we are proud to record three freemen of Limerick—Major General Sir Hugh Gough, son of Col. Gough, City Limerick Militia; Capt. Bouchier, R.N., son of the late Gen. Bouchier, of this City; and Major Sargent, 18th, son of the late Jas. Sargent, Esq. all of this City. Captain Herbert, who now commands the Navy in China, was some years ago High Sheriff of the county Kerry.

A court-martial has assembled at Ceylon for the trial of Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, Ceylon Rifle Regt. Col. Power, Royal Artillery, is President, and the members are of the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, 90th and 95th Regts.

It is stated in the Indian papers that the engineer's estimate for fortifying Hong Kong, amounts to the enormous sum of £5000,000.

Captain Webber Smith, 48th Regiment, has been appointed Acting Engineer, by Sir John Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar.

Lieutenant Henry, 48th, has been appointed Superintendant of the Works at Gibraltar.

Government are about laying out an enormous sum in strengthening the fortifications of Gibraltar.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Bowen has been ordered to join the draft of the 48th at Spike Island, preparatory to his going out to the service companies.

About a fortnight since, Serjeant Sampson, 48th Regiment, a very handsome, tall, young man, shot himself, while on guard at the North Front, Gibraltar.

36th—Ensigns Carew and Bruce, who were detched at Cork, under orders to join the service companies in Nova Scotia, are to rejoin the Depot at Cashel, as the Regiment will return to England next year. Major Charles Ashmore commands the Depot.

60th, or King's Royal Rifle Corps, 2nd Battalion—Lieut.-Col. Charles Markham is on leave of absence, but is about to proceed to the service companies. Major the Hon G. A. Spencer is to assume the charge of the Depot. The battalion Serjeant-Major is under orders to embark with the draft (which has been augmented in strength, both as regards officers and men) for Jamaica.

86th.—The service companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Michael Creagh, K.H., will embark at Cove for the Cape of Good Hope about the end of December next.

We have just heard that news has arrived of the death of John Archdall, Esq., 52nd Regiment, son to E. Archdall, Esq., and brother to our county member.—*Erne Packet.*

An opinion prevails in the military circles that General Saunders will get the Regiment vacant by the death of Sir Joseph Fuller.

A presentation of new colours to the 99th Regiment took place yesterday, at about twelve o'clock, on Chatham Lines. Miss Douglas presented them, and her father, Sir Gordon Douglas, who is Col. of the Regiment, made a very effective speech on the occasion. The Regiment has been twelve years in the Mauritius, from whence it returned in 1837; the old flags are in a sadly tattered condition, especially one, the union jack, which has scarcely a foot of silk left on the staff.

It is, we have heard, seriously in contemplation to augment considerably the corps of Royal Marines, as well as the Royal Marine Artillery. At present the demands upon the former corps are much greater than the supply, insufficient hands having been left at more than one of the divisions. Should any rupture arise between this country and America, an increase to the Marines of several thousand men would be rendered indispensable. It is inexplicable to us that, under such circumstances, the retirements now vacant are not filled up. Such is the scarcity of Marine non-commissioned officers at the present moment, that the Woolwich division was compelled, a few days ago, to *borrow serjeant* from the Chatham division to recruit for them at Manchester.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, 11th October, 1841.

MEMORANDUM FOR REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

The General Commanding in Chief directs it to be notified, that the brass chain and ornaments appended, ordered to be supplied for the cap of infantry regiments, under the instructions laid down in the circular memorandum for agents, of the 26th of August of the current year, are intended to last *four* years. It will doubtless occur to commanding officers of the service companies of regiments and of depots, respectively, to take care that the above articles in possession of men about to be transferred or discharged, or who may be, from other circumstances, discontinued on the strength, shall be retained, and appropriated to the use of recruits.—By command of the Right Hon. the General Commanding in Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, October 8, 1841.

The General Commanding in Chief is pleased to approve of General Officers Commanding Districts in Great Britain, granting Leave of Absence to Officers, and Furloughs to Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, under the following Limitations and Restrictions, viz.:—

1. The Leaves of Absence, granted under this Order to Officers, may commence as soon as the Half-yearly Inspection shall have been made. The Furloughs, granted to Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, may commence from the 1st of next Month.

2. These indulgencies are to terminate on the 10th of March next, when, in conformity to her Majesty's Regulations, all Officers and Soldiers are to be present with their respective Regiments.

3. One Field Officer, One Half of the Captains, and One Half of the Subaltern Officers, are always to be present with their Regiments.

4. No Officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his Regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom without having first received her Majesty's special permission.

5. The Officers employed on the Recruiting Service, or upon the Staff of the Army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the Regiment.

6. The applications for leave for Regimental Paymasters, and Medical Officers, are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in pages 71 and 72 of the Regulations and Orders of the Army.

7. In cases of short Leaves of Absence being requested by Adjutants, Riding Masters, Quarter Masters, or Veterinary Surgeons of Regiments, it will be necessary that a special report shall be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence.

8. The proportion of Non-commissioned Officers, Trompeters, Drummers, and Private Men, to whom Furlough may be granted, is not to exceed Ten per Troop or Company.

When Regiments are not stationed in Garrisons, or Military Districts, the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the Indulgence of Leave of Absence, under the foregoing restrictions, to the Officers and Soldiers under their command.

This Order does not apply to the Officers and Soldiers doing duty with the Depot Companies of Regiments on Foreign Service.

His Lordships expects that the General and other Officers who are empowered to grant Leave of Absence under the provisions of this Order, will strictly confine that grant to the proportion of Officers herein specified.

By command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONNELL, Adjutant-General.

The 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, under the command of Colonel Chatterton, K.H., were inspected at Dundalk, on the 12th instant, by Major-General Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.B., when, after minutely going through every department, the Major-General expressed himself in very flattering terms of praise and satisfaction to Colonel Chatterton, at the exalted state of discipline and appearance of this admirable regiment.

THE NAVY.

The *Illustrious*, 72, has had her complement of men increased to 628. She is to receive on board 140 supernumeraries, for distribution among the ships on the station to which she is destined, and is to be got ready for sea with all despatch.

Lieut. Ellicomba, of the *Excellent*, has been sent to Gloucester, to raise landsmen for the ships fitting out.

The complement to be borne by the *Queen*, 110, is fixed to be 900. Of these there are to be 13 boys of the first class, and 18 of the second. She is to bear only one clerk, being a reduction of one.

The *Siren*, 16, Commander W. Smith, was taken out of the Basin, at Woolwich, on Tuesday, and, it is understood, will leave in a few days for China.

The *St. James*, New York packet, arrived at Spithead yesterday in the short space of 27 hours from the London Docks, a distance of 242 miles—one-half the distance in an easterly, and two-thirds in a westerly direction.

The Lords of the Admiralty have rescinded the regulations which prevented pensioners from receiving their pensions when serving in the royal navy; and all pensioners will, in future, if fit for service, be allowed to receive their pensions, in addition to their pay. The Lords Commissioners have directed that in the case of any soldiers who may be temperance men being embarked on board her Majesty's ships, or troop ships, or in transports or freight ships, such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be allowed double rations of sugar, cocoa, and tea, for such rations of spirits stopped.

In consequence of the notice issued by the Lords of the Admiralty, that landsmen, and those accustomed to barges and other river craft, will be admitted into the Royal Navy, provided they are strong and healthy, and not exceeding 25 years of age, and measuring five feet seven inches in height, a great number of fine young men have been entered within the last few days, at the general rendezvous, Queen's Head, Tower Hill, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Sheerness, Chatham, and this Port, to complete the complement of the ships put into commission. Ordinary seamen and stout lads who have been in the merchant service, meet with a ready engagement.

The Lords of the Admiralty, taking into consideration the injustice of the regulation, under which two years' service of the Marines *on shore*, is reckoned only as one for pensions—have rescinded that regulation. Henceforth there will be no distinction between sea and shore service. Their Lordships have also conferred another act of justice, by allowing great coats to this gallant corps, the same as to regiments of the line, &c.; the outlay for which will be about 1,500l. per annum.

The 36th anniversary of the glorious Battle of Trafalgar was celebrated on the 21st inst., by the officers of the *Victory*, who selected that opportunity of entertaining their new Captain, Wilmot Henderson, Esq., C.B., K.H., in testimony of their anxious wish to keep alive the recollection of that memorable day.—Capt. Henderson was a passed midshipman at Trafalgar, in the *Belleisle*, 74; he was afterwards first lieutenant of the *Active* in the splendid battle of Lissa, and recently commanded the *Edinburgh*, 74, at Acre. The officers of the *Victory* were entertained with a return dinner by their gallant captain, on the 22d inst., and on both occasions the evenings were passed in delightful harmony.

Southampton, Oct. 23.—The *Kamtschatka*, Russian steam frigate, upwards of 1,700 tons burthen, arrived in our river on Thursday, for coal and water. She was brought in from the channel by a Southampton pilot. She is bound for Russia from America. The vessel is a perfect model, and has attracted a great deal of attention; she is pierced for forty guns. More than half of her crew is English, the others of all nations.

Final Trial of the Devastation Steam Frigate.—Commander Hastings Reginald Henry and the officers of this fine vessel attended yesterday on board to make a final trial of her capabilities previous to the engines being reported upon to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon Captain the Hon. J. F. De Ros, R.N., and F.R.S.; Captain the Hon. Edward Plunkett, R.N., and several scientific gentlemen: Messrs. Maudslay and Field, engineers; and Mr. Ewart, chief engineer of the Woolwich Dockyard, went on board, and shortly afterwards the vessel was loosed from her moorings, proceeded down the river to Long Reach, to the measured ground, where the speed of steam-vessels is ascertained with the greatest correctness.

On this occasion the Devastation, for the purpose of giving her a fair trial, and testing her powers, had a cargo of 320 tons of coal put on board, and 61 tons of water in casks. Her draught of water was 13 feet 4 inches forward, and 14 feet aft, which afforded her paddle-wheels a depth of water sufficient to propel her with greater velocity than on the former occasion, although the strokes of the engine were only the same number, about 18 to 19 per minute. She accomplished the measured mile against the tide in five minutes and 48 seconds, and with the tide and against the wind in 4 minutes and 42 seconds, being nearly at the rate of 12 and 1-5th statute miles on the average per hour. Mr. Ewart, the chief engineer, whose duty it will be to report as to the efficiency of the engine, and the speed of the vessel, expressed himself in the highest terms relative to the ease and smoothness of her motion, and added, that "he never timed any that could approach her in speed before, and he was of opinion she was decidedly the fastest vessel in her Majesty's navy."

The disconnecting rods were tried during this trip, and in one minute and a quarter one of the powerful paddle-wheels, 25 feet in diameter, was detached from the engines, and the whole of their power applied to the other wheel. In three quarters of a minute the stupendous lever of the wheel was again attached, and the vessel sped through the water with the greatest velocity.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL WITH THE GEYSER STEAM-FRIGATE.

WOOLWICH, Oct. 25.—This elegantly-constructed vessel, of 1,060 tons burden, built at Sheerness this season from a design of Sir William Symonds, and one of five vessels of the same class and mould fitted by Messrs. John and Samuel Seaward and Capel, of Limehouse, arrived opposite Woolwich Dockyard at eleven o'clock this forenoon, when Captain Boyes and Lieutenant Browne, and Mr. Ewart, master engineer of the dockyard, and several gentlemen went on board. The Geyser, not being commissioned, was manned by Lieutenan Lowe and thirty of the crew of the Devastation, and among others the following naval officers and gentlemen accompanied her from Limehouse:—Capts. Price, Jones, Johnson, Otway, Plunket, Sir P. Daniel, Burton, and Stopford; Captain Nortchcotte and Mr. Green the eminent shipowners; Mr. Mason of the Marine Department, East India House; and a number of scientific gentlemen.

On leaving Woolwich the vessel proceeded down the river in fine style, the tide being in her favour; and when opposite the marked ground at Long Reach the full steam-power was applied, and she accomplished on the average ten and a half miles per hour, equal to eleven if she had been coppered. The engines are substantially constructed, and appeared to work with the greatest ease at the rate of twenty and a quarter strokes per minute, and of 140 horse power, each upon the same principle as those introduced in the Gorgon. These engines effect a saving in weight of one-fourth over the ordinary beam-engines, and a third in space. The engine-room is only fifty feet long, within which space she has nine furnaces for her boilers, her engines, and store-room for three hundred tons, or fifteen days' consumption of fuel at her full power. There is accomodation on her troop-deck for three hundred soldiers, with their officers, baggage, equipments, besides complete accommodation for her own officers and crew. When ready for sea her armament will consist of two ten-inch guns for carrying hollow shot of 98lbs. weight, and four eight-inch guns carrying 68-pounder shot.

The Geyser will proceed to Sheerness in a few days, to be coppered and made ready for sea.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWER OF LONDON. In our first page will be found an interesting and detailed account of the late recent conflagration in the Tower of London. It will be seen with regret that a most interesting portion of that vast and venerable pile, of near one thousand years' standing, has been razed with the ground. The destruction of such an edifice will be viewed by the Antiquarian, the Historian, the Connisseur and the Patriot, as no ordinary national loss, associated as it is with ten thousand of the most thrilling facts; nought of which now remain but as matters of history. The actual scene is shifted, and nothing but a heap of smouldering ruins is left to mark the spot where the rebel Nobles, and even Royalty itself have bowed the neck to the stroke of the sanguinary executioner. "How mutable are all things earthly."

ENGLISH NEWS.—In addition to our numerous friends across the Atlantic, we are called upon to acknowledge our gratitude to Mr. CHARLES WILLMER, News Agent, No. 9, St. Vincent Street, Liverpool, for the latest London News by the Cunard Steamer, having received from him, by the *Caledonia*, a copy of the latest edition of the London Standard, published at Seven o'clock on the Evening of the 3rd inst.

MARKET HOUSE.—Ten thousand enquiries are afoot as to whether this gigantic *obstruction* is again to incumber the Market Square. We are unable to solve the question; yet we presume if the voice of the public is worth one straw in the estimation of the Corporate

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BERMUDA, Nov. 2.—The Transport *Cornwall*, with the Head Quarters of the 20th regiment, from Cork, arrived last evening and anchored at the Dock Yard.—The Abercrombie Robinson, with the 2d Batt. of the Rifle Brigade, and the General Palmer, with the left wing of the 20th, had not yet arrived.

To Correspondents.—" D. W." will be inserted in our next.

Married.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Robert J. Hunter, of this city, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. Valentine C. Troop, of Portland Village.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Isaac Thompson, to Miss Cecilia Robinson, both of the Parish of Simonds.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Anderson, to Miss Sarah Ann Allen.—On the same evening, by the same, Mr. John Farrell, to Miss Maria Emmerson.—On the 17th, at St. Luke's Church, by the same, Mr. Edward Lingley, to Miss Mary Kating.—On Thursday evening, at the same place, by the same, Mr. Simon Baizley, to Miss Margaret Walker, all of the Parish of Portland.

for this timely aid, which will call down the blessings of thousands that would otherwise have encountered in its worst forms the inclemencies and destitution of a New-Brunswick winter. His Excellency left town yesterday for Head Quarters.

SHIP BUILDING.—We observe by the American papers of late, that vessels are being built in the United States for the Mexican and other foreign nations. We would suggest the propriety of our builders endeavouring to obtain such contracts. We have abundance of timber and workmen, and can build ships as good and as cheap as any people in the world.

The Common Council on the 16th instant, passed a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, the officers and men of the 36th Regiment, and to Major Locke, the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, also to the Saint John Water Company and the members of the Fire Department, for the valuable services in arresting the progress of the fire on the 13th instant.

We are pleased to learn that the owners of the Royal Mail line of steamers have presented our townsman, Thomas M. Smith, Esq., with a handsome Gold Watch, as a token of their sense of the obliging and useful exertions rendered by him to the steam ship Britannia, while in this port last summer, repairing damages sustained in running ashore near Halifax. The following is the inscription engraved on the case: "Presented by the "owners of the Royal Mail contract steam-ship "Britannia, to Thomas M. Smith, Esq., Port War-"den of St. John, N. B., in testimony of their "sense of the valuable services he rendered on the "occasion of that vessel being taken thither for in-"spection & repairs on the 20th May, 1841."—*Cour.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last the 17th inst., the schooner Forest, Capt. ROBERT KENNEDY, left our Harbour for St. John, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with a strong breeze from the westward, and while nearing L'Etete passage, Capt. Kennedy went forward to set the jib, and after having done so, was standing by the sail of the vessel near the fore chains, when she gave a lurch, and we regret to add, he fell overboard and sunk immediately to rise no more. The vessel was put about at once and every search made for the body but without avail. Thus, in an instant was a wife and child deprived of an affectionate husband and kind parent. Capt. Kennedy was well known in this community as an industrious and trustworthy man, and an excellent packet master, and his loss will be felt by many in this town. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.—*St. Andrew's Standard.*

DEATH OF THE GIRAFFE.—We regret to learn from the Centreville, Wayne County, Record, that the beautiful Giraffe, belonging to the Menagerie of Messrs. Jane, Titus, Angevine & Co., is dead. On the day of the exhibition at Centreville, shortly after it was let out of its cage, it suddenly became unwell—apparently lost the use of its limbs and fell to the ground. All means that human skill could devise were applied to save the life of the interesting animal, but in vain. The next day, on being removed to Richmond, it died. Its death will not only be deplored by the Naturalist, but in a pecuniary point its loss will be very severely felt by the enterprising company to which it belonged. Its loss is estimated at about $20,000. Only about a fortnight since the company lost a splendid Tiger, at Louisville, worth $4,000.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.—It is stated in the Alexandria Gazette, that three hundred tons of heavy armament are now shipping from the arsenal, near Washington, for fortifications at Newport, Rhode Island. Nineteen 32 pounders are also shipped for Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. The work of arming the fortifications has been vigorously prosecuted by the present Administration.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

HALIFAX, Nov. 18.

The Steamship Britannia, arrived this morning at half-past eight o'clock, from Boston—which port she left at half-past two on Tuesday the 16th.

Our files by the Britannia are replete with interesting matter—the most important of which is the discussions going on with respect to the British right of search, the loss of the ship John Taylor, with 175 steerage passengers, and the American opinions on the Boundary dispute.

The Correspondence, of not a very conciliatory character, which passed between Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister to London, and Lord Palmerston, in November 1840, has been upturned from some dusty corner, and made the subject of comment by the newspaper wise ones of the neighbouring Union. The Correspondence was published in the New York Commercial Advertiser about a week since,—and the No. of that paper now before us of the 15th, (the latest,) comments at much length and with considerable judgment upon it.

It is alledged that the British Government claims the right of searching suspicious vessels, to ascertain whether they are engaged in the slave traffic. The United States are disposed to deny the exercise of any such liberty, and the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser expresses his conviction "that the new aspect given to this unsettled question is likely to give both governments more trouble by far THAN THE McLEOD CASE, AND MORE IN FACT THAN CAN THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY ITSELF!"

After stating that the exercise of the right of search by Great Britain was the chief cause of the Americans declaring war against Great Britain in 1814; the Editor of the Advertiser goes on to show, that so soon as England had closed hostilities with the European powers, and was prepared for the United States *single handed*, that nation ingloriously concluded peace, without gaining a *single point* for which the war had been declared.

Every cause for which they had insidiously declared war, when Great Britain was beset by the belligerent power of Europe, was successively waived—not from principle, but because they saw England preparing to bear down upon them with an irresistible force; and then, too, the dispute of the United States about the alleged right of search was abandoned.

Then, the North Eastern Boundary was left unsettled; the right of search dispute was waived by the Commissioners at Ghent; and now, after the lapse of more than a score of years, it is renewed in consequence of the British Parliament having two or three years ago passed an act authorising British armed cruisers, on the coast of Africa, to search the vessels of all nations suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade,—and in consequence of the provisions of that act having been carried out.

The United States Editors declare that the Republic will never acquiesce in the claim thus asserted by Great Britain; and if the Government of the United States is as strong in its opinions as the Press, we shall, no doubt, have another dangerous national question—to be settled only by CONCESSION OR WAR.—*Morning Post.*

Died.

Wednesday morning, Mr. John Bernard Busteed, Sen., after a painful illness which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the divine will, aged 54 years.

Wednesday morning, Capt. John W. Smith, one of our oldest shipmasters, in the 70th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, Daniel, infant son of the late Captain Daniel Robertson, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At St. Andrews, on the 12th inst. Capt. Andrew Gray, aged 46 years, formerly a ship master of this port, leaving a wife and two children to lament their irreparable loss.

On the 8th inst. in Queensbury, York County, Mr. James Guion, aged 72 years, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian resignation.

Of a cancer, at Barrington, Oct. 22d, Mr. James McCoy, sent., in the 77th year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. Arrived, 18th—steamer North America, Mabee, Boston, 2—J. Whitney, merchandize and passengers.

23d—schr. Margaret Traynor, Martin, Boston, 11—Jardine & Co., assorted cargo.

Martha Brae, Robbins, Halifax—John Robertson, sugar.

24th—Victoria, Doane, Halifax, molasses.

James Clark, Beck, Boston.

Ship Bona Dea, Valpey, London, 55—J. Hammond, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Marquis of Abercorn, ———, Cork, timber—R. D. Wilmot; Clarence, Betts, London, oil, deals, &c.—J. Ward & son; Elizabeth, Smythson, Bristol, timber—R. Rankin & Co.

Brig Norna, Young, Greenock, deals—Adam & Davidson.

Schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New York, plaster.

The Great Western at New York, exchanged signals on the 31st Oct. in lat. 50 56, long. 33 40, with the British barque Londonderry; and on the 6th November, lat. 43, long. 64 30, with brig Victoria, of Liverpool—both steering East.

Arrived at Liverpool, Oct. 29th, steamer Acadia, 11 days from Halifax: 1st Nov. ships Elizabeth Bentley, Hunt, and Hebe, Wright, St. John; 3d, Belmont, from Quebec.—At Falmouth, Oct. 28th, Lady Colebrooke, Tobig, from St. John, with loss of bowsprit, having been in contact with the Australia, in the Bay of Fundy.—Bristol, 20th, James & Mary, Sinnott, St. John.—Clyde, 19th, Cashmere, Foy, do.; 26th, Atlantic, Hardenbrook, Quebec.—Hull, 19th, Robin, Gray, St. Andrews; 22d, Accord, Cross, St. John; Jane Christie, St. Andrews; 23d, Sir Edward Hamilton, St. John.—Dublin, 12th, Naiad, Burke, Windsor; Marquis of Wellesley, St. John; 22d, Wanderer, Dixon, do.—Belfast, 21st, Trusty, M'Cartney, do.; Westport, 25th, Carolina, St. John.

Cleared at Liverpool, 3d Nov. ship Edinburgh, Lawson, Mobile.

Sailed from Liverpool, Oct. 26 Themis, Brown, New Orleans; 28th, Leander, Phelan, and Ocean Queen, Wilson, Savannah; 29th, Mary Caroline, Brewer, St. John; 30th, Lady Milton, Sinnott, do.—From Clyde, Oct. 21st, Odessa, Vaughan, New York.

The ship John Taylor from Liverpool to New-York with a cargo of salt, crockery and fine goods, also a hundred and twenty-five steerage passengers, was driven ashore in a gale on the 18th ult. on the South side of Cuba after losing her sails and masts. Of the whole number of passengers only one was lost. The ship was valued at 50,000 and the salt at 20,000 insured.

BALLYSHANNON, Oct. 18.—The Shannon, of St. John, drifted from her moorings during the gale of Thursday, and went on the rocks. She is expected to be got off next tide.

Attention!

MILITIA NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have neglected to Enrol for the Militia, at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 21st July last, and to train on the day appointed by Law directed, are called on to come forward and pay their respective Fines—as after this warning they will be sued indiscriminately.

By Order of the commandant,
THOS. BALDWIN,
November 5. Captain and Enrolling Officer.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to
12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

Almanack for 1842.

JUST Published and for sale by the Gross, Dozen, or otherwise—The Merchant's and Farmer's *ALMANACK* for 1842, containing, besides the usual information, a complete list of the OFFICERS OF THE PROVINCIAL MILITIA; Equation of Time Table; Interest Table; with a MAP of the Province of New-Brunswick, (exclusive of the Disputed Territory.)

November 5. W. L. AVERY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the Courier Office—
The New-Brunswick Almanack,
Faithfully corrected for the year 1842.
Nov. 19.

Mechanics' Institute.

LECTURE TICKETS for 1841-2 may be had at the store of Mr. J. G. Sharp, Treasurer, where Members are requested to call early and take them out. By order,
12th Nov. H. J. CHUBB, *R. Secretary.*

Whale Stock.

8 SHARES of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company's Stock for sale. Apply at the *Chronicle* Office. 12th Nov.

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

100 BBLS. Gibb'd Herrings; 100 Fish Barrels; 10 hogsheads Molasses; 15 do. Bright Sugar; 50 chaldrons Grand Lake Coals; 3000 bushels SALT; 100 barrels Wheat and Rye Flour; 100 barrels Corn Meal; 25 cords Lathwood.
22d Oct. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Mark M'Ninch, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary Campbell, of the same place.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. William P. Harrison, to Miss Barsheba Saraborough.

At Gagetown, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin Coy, Captain George Currier, to Eunice Phebe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. David Currier, all of that place.

At Canning, on the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. John Jones, of the Parish of Woodstock, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hoben, of the former place.

On the 11th inst., at St. Mary's, County of York, by the Rev. Mr. Busby, Mr. Samuel Kidder, to Charity E., daughter of James Harrison, Esq., of that place.

At Miramichi, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. Souter, A. M., John Leslie, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Davidson, Esq, all of the Parish of Nelson.

At Pleasant Valley, Cornwallis, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, John Bath, Esq., of Granville, to Mrs. Ruth Curry, of the former place.

In England, on the 13th ult., Captain Pearson, 43d Light Infantry, only son of Major-General Sir Thomas Pearson, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Armstrong, Esq.,

CARD.—T. CROZIER wishes his numerous friends to accept his thanks for their friendly assistance in enabling him to save his property from the awful Fire of the 15th instant.

T. C. has removed to the store lately occupied by H. Hood, King street. Nov. 26.

M'MILLAN'S

BOOKS and Stationery are removed to the second flat in the PHŒNIX BUILDING, while the shop is being finished.

☞ To Let, in the above Building, a double Shop with three Warerooms, Cellar and Garret.
25th Nov.

☞ REMOVAL.

THE General Agency for *Moffatt's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters* is removed to the store occupied by Mr. D. AYMAR, corner of Princess and Germain streets, one door from its former stand.
25th November.

CARD.—The Proprietor of the *N. B. Courier* feels truly grateful to all those who assisted in removing his property to a place of safety during the fire on Monday night; and would also acknowledge his obligations to Mr Howe for his kind permission to deposit the same in the Post Office.
November 20.

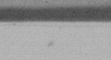
☞ The News Room is for the present in an apartment immediately over the Courier Office, fronting the Market square.

The New-Brunswicker Office

IS removed to the third story of the new Brick building of Edward L. Thorne, Esquire, Prince William street. Nov. 29.

THE following Goods saved from the late Fire and yet unclaimed, may be had on application at this Office, on proof of property and payment of expences:—One large steel Engraving in Gilt Frame; one Landscape in Needlework, also in gilt frame; two Nos. of Miss Morris' "Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia; two Hand Screens; three Eager's views of Halifax, N. S.; and one Canister Black Tea. [Cour. 1w] Nov. 26.

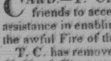
Mail Stage to Fredericton.



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

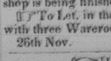
☞ Books will be kept at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and at Mr. Segee's, Fredericton.
JAMES HEWITT,
Nov. 26. JOHN WINTERS.

TO LEASE—For One or More Years:



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

Wanted to Charter,



A Ship of about 500 Tons to take a cargo of Deals to London. Apply to
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
Nov. 26.

Rum! Rum!!

Landing this day ex "Victoria" from Halifax:—
20 PUNCHEONS High Proof Old RUM.
To arrive ex Charlotte from Halifax, 10 Puns. RUM, 75 per cent O. P.
And in Store:—25 Puns. strong RUM; 2 Puns Old Cuba Rum; 20 Puns. Demerara; a few puns. superior old Jamaica.—For sale for Cash or approved paper by
Nov. 26, 1841. W. H. STREET.

Saint John

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Directors of the Mechanics' Institute have the pleasure of announcing to the Members and friends of the Institution the following courses of Lectures for the present season:

Dec. 6.—R. Bayard, Esq., M. D.—Introductory.
10.—Rev. Mr. Wishart—"The Decalogue the best system of morals."
13.—The same—in continuation.
20.—The same—in continuation.
27.—The same—in continuation.
Jan. 3.—Professor Robb, (King's College, Fredericton,)—"The composition of the Atmosphere."
5.—"The mechanical properties of the Atmosphere."
7.—The same—"The temperature of the Atmosphere."
10.—The same—"The Vapour of the Atmosphere."
12.—The same—"The luminous and electrical phenomena of the Atmosphere."
14.—The same—"Climate in general, and particularly that of British North America."
17.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—"The History of Astronomy and its objects."
24.—The same—"The fixed Stars."
31.—The same—"Solar System."
Feb. 7.—The same—"The Solar system continued, including Comets."
11.—Mr. H. Card—"Music."
14.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—"The Moon in connection with Eclipses."
18.—Mr. H. Card—in continuation.
21.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—"The Tides."
25.—Mr. R. K. Addison—"Human Improvement."
28.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—The Atmosphere.
March 4.—Mr. R. K. Addison—in continuation.
7.—Rev. Mr. Macgregor—"Meteors, Meteoric Stones, and other minor celestial phenomena."

Member's Tickets, 15s; Lady's Ticket, 10s.; Apprentice's Ticket, 7s. 6d.; Ticket for single Lecture, 1s. 3d.—to be had at the store of Mr. John G. Sharp, Treasurer. JOHN DUNCAN,
Nov. 26. *President.*

Coal, Coal.

100 CHALDRONS good House COAL, at 25s. per Chaldron, in lots to suit purchasers; for sale by
Nov. 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

NOTICE.

JAMES BOWES having executed an Assignment of all his Property, Real and Personal, to the Subscribers, in trust, for the purposes expressed in the Deed of Assignment—all Creditors of the said James Bowes wishing to derive any benefit under the said Deed of Assignment, are requested to call at the Office of Mr. James J. Kaye, in Saint John, and execute the said Deed within thirty days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Deed of Assignment: and all persons indebted to the said James Bowes, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers, or to the said James S. Kaye, their Attorney,

F. A. WIGGINS, } *Trustees.*
EDMUND KAYE. }
Saint John, 19th November, 1841.

Just Printed,

And for sale at the stores of Messrs G. & F. Sears, and Messrs. Fraser and Avery, Booksellers:

A TRACT
SHEWING THE DANGEROUS CHARACTER OF
THE OXFORD TRACTS,
With Testimonies against them.
Price 3d each, or three for 7½d. Nov. 5.

FALL GOODS.

Received ex Emerald, and Elizabeth Rowell:

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

Also, A few bales CURLED HAIR, which will be sold very low by L. H. DEVEBER.
1st Oct. *Market square.*

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable and Extensive Sale by AUCTION.

On MONDAY next the 29th instant, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely—will be sold by the Subscriber, at the Stores late in the occupation of Messrs. Munro Wallace & Co., a very valuable and extensive assortment of

BRITISH GOODS:

—amongst which are the following—

BROAD CLOTHS, Albert Mixtures; Pilot Cloths; Flushings; Carpetings; Rugs; Fancy Drills; Moleskins: black and coloured MERINOS;
Orleans Cloths; fancy Silk Vestings;
Plaids; Shalloons; Jeans; Lining Cottons;
Brown-Hollands; Cambrics; Sail Cloth;
Osnaburghs; Paddings; Twines; a quantity of Hosiery;
Slops; Cutlery; Umbrellas; Linen Threads;
Men and Youth's Caps; a quantity of choice Artificial Flowers;
Ladies' Capes, Collars, &c. &c., with a great variety of other **Goods.**

By order of the Attorney for the Assignees.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
November 26. Auctioneer.

Terms and conditions of Sale:—Sums under £20, cash; £20 and under £50, three months; £50 and under £100, three and four months: £100 and upwards, 3, 4 and 6 months. By approved endorsed Notes.

CARD.—KNOWLES & THORNE thank those friends who so promptly and efficiently assisted them in saving their Goods from the destructive Fire on Monday night last, and assure them that they will ever retain a grateful remembrance of their kindness.

They will be found at present at the Counting House of W. H. SCOVIL, Esq., North Wharf.
19th November. 2w

MESSRS. JARDINE & CO. beg leave to express their gratitude to their numerous friends who came forward so promptly and efficiently to their assistance at the late fire.

The labourers, and others who require it, will be thankfully rewarded on application. Nov. 19.

☞ JARDINE & CO. have leased Mr. PETERS' Brick building, corner of *Prince William & Church streets,* where their former business will be resumed in a few days. Nov. 19.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office in Peters' Brick Building, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets, nearly opposite Sands' Arcade.
Nov. 19.—6t JAMES J. KAYE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken an Office in Peters' Brick Building, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets.
Nov. 19.—6t GEORGE WHEELER.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office in the building lately erected by T. H. Peters, Esquire, corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets
Nov. 19. G. R. JARVIS.

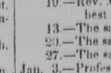
Stopped,

ON the night of the late Fire, a BOX containing Fancy Goods. The owner can have it by applying at the shop of A. D. BLAKSLEE, Painter, King's square, and paying expences. Nov. 19.

Found,

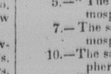
ON Tuesday morning, a POCKET BOOK, containing money. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this Office. Nov. 19.

NEW-BRUNSWICK HOUSE, COFFEE-HOUSE CORNER.

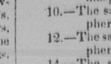


THE unexpired Lease of the above first rate business stand, occupied by James Bowes, is offered for sale. Apply to
WILLIAM MAJOR,
Nov. 19 *Prince Wm. street.*

TO LET,



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



FOR SALE, And immediate Possession given—That well known and *Fire Proof* Brick Building, the Hibernian Hotel, with all the improvements thereunto belonging;—being so well known it needs no further description. Terms will be liberal.
Nov. 19. JAMES NETHERY.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex brig "*Ready Rhino,*" from New York:

50 BARRELS, 30 half barrels New Genessee FLOUR;
10 Kegs No. 1 TOBACCO. For sale by
Nov. 19. JARDINE & CO.

Coals.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale—600 Chaldrons good House **COAL,** in lots to suit Purchasers:

—ALSO—

300,000 feet Bright DEALS;
150,000 do. White Pine Boards;
30 Cords Lathwood: 75M. ft. Refuse Boards.
November 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Grapes, Raisins, Nuts, &c.

25 KEGS GRAPES, 50 Boxes RAISINS, 5 Bags FILBERTS, 2 Boxes LEMONS, Landing, ex North America, For sale by
Nov. 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

100 TONS "Banks' Best" Staffordshire IRON:
200 ditto common English ditto,
10 ditto best Swedish ditto,
10 ditto sheet, hoop, and plate ditto,
10 ditto cast, blister, and German STEEL,
20 ditto HOLLOW WARE,—viz. Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, Boilers, Axle and Block Bushes.
300 Canada STOVES, of various sizes, from 20 to 36 inches, handsome patterns and well fitted;
240 Kegs and Bags Iron Spikes and Nails, all sizes,
3 Tons Composition Spikes,
16 Smiths' Bellows,
24 ditto Anvils; 40 ditto Vices;
300 Kegs Gunpowder, assorted, all qualities;
400 Boxes Window Glass, of various sizes;
10 barrels PUTTY, in bladders;
10 ditto Pipe Clay; 10 tierces Paris Whiting,
4 hogsheads Lamphlack.
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London WHITE LEAD,
600 ditto col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;
Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.
North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

☞ Notice.

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

N. HUBBARD, *Burton.*
L. H. DEVEBER, *St. John.*
Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have been warned for *ROAD WORK, POOR TAX, &c.,* and have neglected to pay the collector of this city, will be sued forthwith.

N. B.—The Property of non-residents will be advertised for sale in a few days, as the Law directs, unless the Agents for such property come forward and pay the Poor Tax, &c
5th November. 3w

October 15th, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has received, per *Emerald,* from Liverpool, and *Arethusa,* from London, a large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising as follows:—
Whitney Rose and Point BLANKETS,
White, Red, Yellow and Blue FLANNELS,
Baizes, Serge, Plaidings, and Drugget,
A large stock of Carpeting, with Rugs to match,
6-4 OIL CLOTH, for covering Furniture,
4-4 Ditto, Ditto, for Halls,
Coloured COUNTERPANES, Cotton SHEETS,
Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Lamb's Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
Woollen HOSIERY of all kinds,
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns,
A large stock of Gentlemen's Stocks and CRAVATS,
Black and col'd SILK VELVETS, with Ribbons to match; Rich satin Vestings, Broad Cloths,
Checquered and Figured CLOAK PATTERNS;
Woollen and Kid Gloves, of all kinds,
Cloak Girdles, and silk Fringes,
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs,
Bombazines, Paramattas, and Crapes,
Black and fig'd. Satins, Sarsnets,
A large stock of RIBBONS,
Orleans Cloths and Merinos, in every shade,
Prints, Furnitures, and Linings,
Ducks, Hollands, Drapers, and Linens,
MUSLINS of every description,
Which together with a large stock of Gentlemen's HATS, will be disposed of at lowest Market prices.
W. G. LAWTON.

5th November, 1841.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & WM. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ships England and Andover:—

20 CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c., consisting of—Carpenter's and Cooper's TOOLS; Guns and Pistols; Percussion CAPS; Skates; Harness Mounting; SAWS—*of all kinds;* German silver, Plated, Britannia Metal, and Iron Tea and Table SPOONS; Avery's Counter Weighing Machines, &c.; Iron, Brass, and Copper Springs; Heel Plates; Horn Signal Lanthorns; patent Enamelled Tea Kettles, and Saucepans; Brass Connecting Screws and Stop Cocks; Patent Solar, Table, Sideboard, and Shop Lamps.

—ALSO—

1 Truss Curled HAIR; 1 case School and Log Slates; 2 Bundles Blister STEEL; 1 Case Nail-or's cast do.; 3 Bales Lines and Herring TWINES.

REMOVAL.

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

—ON HAND AS ABOVE—

100 barrels Mess and Prime Mess PORK,
300 barrels Prime ditto,
100 barrels prime mess, prime and cargo BEEF,
30 Puncheons Treacle; 30 hogsheads Sugar,
50 bbls. Canada Fine Flour; 50 bags ship Bread,
10 Puncheons Havanna high proof RUM,
20 tons Cordage, assorted, from marline, houseline and spunyarn to 7½ inch shrouding;
Chain Cables and Achors of all sizes.
October 22. J. R.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

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

☞ Friends and customers are invited to call and see previous to purchasing elsewhere.
1st *October.* JOHN J. HOGAN.

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Dennefordʼs* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* Solution of Copaibia;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Aniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Maxon's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.

4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hunnay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.

1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.
JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist,*
Corner of North Market Wharf and
June 14. Dock-street.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

THE attention of Gentlemen, Farmers, Farriers and Cartmen, is particularly requested to the valuable stock of Horse and Cattle Medicines on hand, prepared by Messrs. Harris & Co., Veterinary surgeons, London. They are applicable to all diseases to which horses and cattle are liable in this country. For sale by the subscriber.
sept 24. J. ELLIOTT. *Agent.*

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

40 HHDS. best SCHIEDAM, 5 p. c. o. p Landing ex British Queen from London, for sale by
15th Oct. W. H. STREET.

W. H. Street,

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

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

WINTERBON'S ANTI-BILIOUS SOLUTION.

THIS Inva

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent for New-Brunswick, at the store late *Circulating Library*, Germain st.
1st way, 1841.

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

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

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

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

1st July, 1841. DAVID PATERSON

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

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

ALSO—AT CARLETON.

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

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

July 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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.

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.*

Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

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

10 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
50 Cans do. do. from 2 to 5 gal. each;
3 Tons No. 1. London WHITE LEAD;
1 " do. Hull do.
1 " Black Paint
½ " Yellow
1½ " Putty in 7, 14, 21 and 28 lb. bladders,
8,000 faths. short linked proved Chain, for cutting, from ¾ to 1½ inch:
16 Kedge ANCHORS, from 3-4 to 5 cwt.
28 Rolls sheet Lead, from 2½ to 10 lb. pr. foot;
12 Doz. Ships Scrapers; 10 do. do. Mops;
12 " Log Glasses, 14 and 28 seconds;
1 " 1-2 Hour do.; 1 doz. 1 hour do.;
6 " Log Slates; 3 do. Patent Binnacle Lamps;
20 " Ground Paint Brushes, ass'd sizes,
10 " Long Handle Tar Brushes; 6 do. short do.
8 " White Wash Brushes;
12 " Deck and Paint Scrubbers;
5 " Chamber, do.; 5 Bannister, do.;
200 Coils Marline, Housline, Amberline, and Spun Yarn;
3 Dozen Water Laid Deepsea Lines;
10 " " Hand Lines;
15 " Log Lines; 5 do. 15 and 18 thr. st. Peter Cod Lines; 60 db. Seaming & Roping Twine;
25 " Bed Cords; 20 do. Whity Brown Linen

SALT.—4,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.—150 chaldrons of Pemberton Coals.

July 30. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

1 CHAIN,	100 fathoms,	1⅛	inch chain,	
1 do	90	do	1½	do
1 Chain	120	do	1¾	do
1 Ditto	105	do	1⅝	do
1 Ditto	90	do	1½	do
2 Chains,	75	do ea	1½	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 cannister,
20 Bales fine, superfine, and three ply Carpetings,
40 Pieces Tartens, various patterns,
20 Hhds EARTHENWARE,
50 Bbls. ROMAN CEMENT,
100 Bbls. Calcined Plaster, very superior,
2 Chests INDIGO, 50 Boxes PIPES,
30 Pieces BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

Soap and Window Glass.

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

Cordage, Canvas, Maraline, and Spunyarn.

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

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY
JOHN ROBERTSON.

JAMES MALCOLM,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, &c.
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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

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

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

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

St. John, 25th June, 1841.

The Subscriber
Offers his Stock of GOODS cheap for prompt payment:

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

13th *August*. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER

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

August 6. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

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

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

Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.; Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S.; Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S.

Members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and many other highly distinguished members of the medical profession, by whom it is deemed the only Specific for the cure of those diseases to which it is more immediately applicable.

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

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

The most delicate persons may take it with perfect safety.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, London.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

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

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

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

"New-street, April 13, 1835."

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

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

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) "ALEXANDER TWEEDIE."

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

Agent for New Brunswick.
JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist & Druggist.*
St. John, June 18.

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

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

Greatly improved in purity and condensation.

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

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

Your's respectfully, J. T. CONQUEST.
Finsbury-square, July 18, 1839.

"Mr. Dinneford, 172, Bond street."

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

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

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

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

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

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.

JAVA COFFEE.

LANDING ex schr. *James Clarke*, from Boston, 25 Bags Superior Java COFFEE, for sale by

Sept. 24th. JAMES MALCOLM.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,
With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

H. JACKSON.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞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

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
sept 10. *General Agent.*

By Authority of Letters Patent.

INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
BRYANT AND JAMES.

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

"PATENT INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING."

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

☞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.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.
HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!
Phenomenon in Chemistry.—East India Hair Dye.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!

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

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

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

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

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

Liver Complaints.
AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.
DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—
AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.
The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O'LIN.

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

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

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

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

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