Rec'd 23 Aug

THE

Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. VI. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1842. No. 35.

THE CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNLOP & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church street.

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

MAY.		H. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.	
28 Saturday,	- -	4 41	7 19	11 9	1 41
29 Sunday,	-	4 40	7 20	11 36	2 19
30 Monday,	-	4 39	7 21	Morn	2 51
31 Tuesday,	-	4 39	7 21	5 20	3 30
1 Wednesday,	- -	4 38	7 22	0 41	4 21
2 Thursday,	- -	4 38	7 22	1 0	5 8
3 Friday,	- -	4 37	7 23	1 21	6 4

Last Quarter, 1st July 1h. 55m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

BANK OF COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: D. J. M'Laughlin.

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

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

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

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

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscribers having this day entered into Co Partnership, the business heretofore carried on by L. H. Deveber will in future be conducted under the Firm of

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

L. H. DEVEBER,
RICHARD SANDS DEVEBER.

St John, 7th May, 1842.

THE Subscriber having admitted Mr. JOSEPH T. HAMM, as a Partner in his business, it will in future be conducted under the firm of T. L. NICHOLSON & Co.—Counting House in Mr. Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

T. L. NICHOLSON.

The Subscribers, with reference to the above Notice beg to tender their services as *Auctioneers* and *Commission Merchants* to their friends and the public, and to assure them that their strictest attention shall be given to any business they may be entrusted with.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
JOSEPH T. HAMM.

St. John, 30th April, 1842.—4ins.

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their place of business from *Water street*, to the new Fire proof store, lately erected by them at the foot of *Union street*, on the property belonging to R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

April 29, 1842.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER have removed their Counting House to the same building.

April 29.

REMOVAL.

THE General Agency for Moffatt's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters is removed to the store on King's Square, adjoining Mr. Fellows' Commercial Hotel.

J. ELLIOTT.

6th may.

Winterbon's
ANTI-BILIOUS SOLUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOT.

November . h.

Miscellany.

[*From the London Saturday Journal 1840.*]

MACHINERY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

NO II.

The Foreign Office—Suggestion for its improvement.

[*Concluded.*]

Our Foreign Office, like our Treasury, is extremely deficient in the strength which it ought to possess for the ready despatch of all the business that devolves upon it. The quantity of copying that often presses upon the clerks employed there is very severe—so much so as to break down the health of some of them. There is another defect in the constitution of this office, which ought to be remedied without delay. Our merchants, in the course of their trade with foreign nations, frequently sustain injuries to a very material extent. Their ships are captured under the pretext of their violating quarantine or revenue regulations, or of attempting to break blockades. Those ships are sometimes only detained, sometimes they are confiscated together with their cargoes. For these or other injuries the merchant has no means of obtaining redress, unless through the secretary of state for foreign affairs. He goes with the statement of his case, and the protests of his captains and supercargoes, and whatever other evidence he can procure, to the foreign office; he presents them to the under-secretary, who lays them before his chief, who desires them to be sent to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, who is much employed in his own professional career, and consequently has but little time to devote to any other affairs. The papers sleep of necessity month after month, upon his table; they are probably drawn up and arranged with little skill; many points necessary to guide his judgment are left out, and he is obliged to send them back for additional information. The process, which may be said to be the first stage of the suit, takes in many cases a full year.

The aggrieved party then sets about obtaining the fresh information called for. He procures it with difficulty, and at great expense, and amends his case, which is returned to the foreign office. There it slumbers again for a while, and unless frequent remonstrances be made, it is ten to one but another and another year slips over before any decision is obtained; so much is the principal secretary, and indeed every individual in the office, taken up with political affairs. And to this, that from the chief down to the most subordinate rank in the office, there is not an individual to be found, who has not an absolute distaste for all matters of a merely legal or commercial character; a distaste not at all to be wondered at, for their pursuits are of a different nature.

It happens in many cases, that from the very outset the view taken of the matter by the merchant is really erroneous. His servants may, very probably from ignorance, or over desire of gain, have violated the law of the country of whose acts he complains, and then of course he must submit to the consequences. But suppose the matter to be otherwise, and that his claims are founded upon justice, and after two or more years they are admitted to be so by the law authorities at home, we have next to follow the train of negotiation between our secretary of state and the government of the offending power. It is utterly impossible to say when a proceeding of this kind is to come to an end, when once it assumes a controversial shape between the two governments. I have known of cases of this description which have remained undecided for thirty years; and of several which have been continued during periods varying from three to twenty years.

Let it not be understood, however, that far such delays as these the minister at home is wholly answerable. The foreign government naturally enough, though with little justice, takes as much time as it can for consideration. It has a great reluctance to pay money sometimes it has not the money to pay. It is not worth while to go to war even for millions. In the mean time the merchant has become a bankrupt; his family is plunged from a state of wealth and happiness into poverty and wretchedness. "Hope deferred hath made the heart sick;" death sweeps onward in its career, and at the end of thirty years comes some scanty indemnity to a new generation! This is no ideal picture I have known it in reality in many an instance, where it was perfectly practicable, if proper "machinery" had been in operation, to have had the whole matter satisfactorily arranged within three or four months.

The "machinery" which I would apply ought to be something of this description. A commission consisting of three individuals sufficiently skilled in commercial, navigation, and international law, should be attached permanently to the foreign office, the queen's advocate of course to be the chief commissioner. To this tribunal should be addressed all complaints of our merchants against the injurious acts of the authorities of foreign countries. The parties making the complaint should be forthwith summoned before this commission; all the parts of their case, and of the evidence by which it is supported, should be thoroughly sifted, and when the whole of the evidence is obtained and fully considered, judgment should be passed. If the judgment be in favour of the claim, it should be transmitted to the secretary of state, and by him forwarded without delay to the government responsible for the injury. A certain reasonable period, previously defined by common consent between the two governments, should be allowed for the investigation of the claim abroad; if that period should pass over without a complete defence having been made on the other side, judgment to go by default. If defence be made within the time, then, unless it be admitted to be an adequate one by our commission, an umpire selected from among the foreign ambassadors at either court—an individual not merely eminent for integrity and impartiality, but also for his knowledge of international law—should be called upon to decide in the last resort. In either case,—that of judgment by default, or of judgment by the umpire, the amount of indemnity settled by the commission or the umpire to be advanced out of our treasury, in order that the merchant should be kept no longer out of his capital. For it is not merely the loss of interest upon that capital which he sustains, but the privation of the profits which he might have acquired had he not been interrupted in the progress of his lawful trade. The amount of the claim so advanced, it would be the business of the secretary of state to recover from the government convicted of having done the wrong. If any difficulty should occur on that point, if, for example, as Spain has been for some time situated, there was a disposition in the Spanish Government to pay, but no funds in their treasury, it might be expedient to let the claim stand over for a while. But that expediency being a question of national concern, it ought not to be committed at the expense of the merchant, who should not be taxed beyond any other private individual for matters of national concern. A commission of the kind I have described has been for some years established in the foreign office at Paris, and has been found to work with great advantage to the department, and to the country.

Nothing can be more objectionable than the "machinery" now in use for the settlement of claims such as those which have been above mentioned. After all the delays that arise from the course of preliminary investigation according to the mode at present established, the question still remains to be solved—What is the amount of the injured party's claim, assuming it to be admitted by both governments that he has a right to an indemnity to some amount? This question is sometimes submitted for adjudication to a mixed commission; that is, a commission consisting of two or more commissioners, one half British, the other subjects of the country which has done the wrong. It is very seldom that any good results from a tribunal of this nature. It is a fact which has come within my own knowledge, that a mixed Spanish and British commission sat in London for five years, and that although upwards of three hundred claims were entered upon their register, only one award was made by the commissioners during that period. The reason of this indecision is obvious enough. The Spanish members were for refusing every claim, or at least throwing every obstacle in the way of adjudication, and they were remarkably successful. The commissioners, moreover, considered the claims according to principles derived from different laws—one judging by Spanish, the other by English rules of law or equity, some of the commissioners being very superficially, if at all, versed in jurisprudence either foreign or domestic.

The selection of commissioners for duties of this description is an affair of mere patronage. Persons utterly ignorant even of the most common principles of municipal or international law have been thrust into places in which they are called upon to deal with the rights of parties—those rights being often dependent upon very nice constructions of articles of treaties, or principles of commercial law. I have known commissioners absolutely ignorant of the existence of treaties, by which the rights of claimants were nevertheless to be adjudged. Cases are within my experience to which foreign laws were applied, which have had nothing whatever to do with the facts that gave rise to the claim. These are matters requiring to be forthwith reformed.

Under the department for foreign affairs is placed the whole of our consulate establishment. Consuls-general, consuls, or vice-consuls, are stationed in the capitals and principal ports of almost all foreign countries with which we carry on mercantile intercourse to any considerable extent. The consuls-general have been of late years reduced in number, and are now rather political than commercial officers. In most of the states of South America, in Egypt, Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, we have no envoys of a higher rank than that of consul-general. It is generally the business of mere consuls and vice-consuls to protect the interests of our merchants trading to the ports or places where they are stationed. They have all salaries, varying according to the ordinary extent of duties which they have to perform.

The "London Gazette" establishment is considered, for what reason I do not know, as under the authority of the foreign department. Probably in its origin it was intended chiefly to publish despatches which arrived from abroad, and with which it was of importance that the country should become officially acquainted. It is now chiefly occupied with advertisements relating to railways and bankruptcies, and other notices particularly required by acts of parliament to be inserted in it. If profits be derived from this journal, I am ignorant of the fund to which they are paid.

To the foreign, and indeed to all the higher departments of state, a certain amount of "secret service" money is voted annually by parliament. The minister who uses any portion of this money is not bound to explain the mode in which it is applied. He generally discloses it to the prime minister; but the account is passed upon his oath that the sum which he has drawn has been by him faithfully dedicated to purposes connected with the public service. The sums drawn from this fund of late years have been very inconsiderable as compared with the years of war. While we are engaged in hostilities with foreign countries, it was necessary that we should employ hosts of secret agents; during peace England has very little state "machinery" of a secret nature. Russia is known to have a regular establishment of agents who are dispersed all over Europe and Asia: some are employed to write in the public journals, with a view to cover, under plausible appearances, the deep policy of that ambitious empire; others watch the progress of public opinion, and collect statistics of the public wealth, and report them to headquarters.

The machinery of the home office is admitted upon all hands to be excellent. The under secretary is an accomplished lawyer; and as his office has to transact a great deal of business connected with the magistracy and administration of justice in every part of the country, it is fortunate that he is a person perfectly competent to all the duties of his situation. The police department, and that for the administration of the poor laws, has been vested for some time in separate commissions; with what degree of success it is scarcely necessary to say. Our police is most admirably organised, and whatever complaint may be made of the poor laws, the conduct of the commissioners appears free from just reproach.

NO. III.

The Privy Council—the Foreign Office—Suggestion for its improvement—the Colonial Office—the Board of Control—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—the Mint—the Board of Trade—the Secretary at War and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces—the Board of Admiralty—the Ordnance.

The machinery of the Colonial Office has been for a long time in a most dilapidated state. The genius of indolence presided with absolute power through all its departments until very lately. Much of its inefficiency was undoubtedly attributable to a most injudicious economy, which reduced the number of clerks just about the period when the population of our North American and antipodean colonies began to "increase and multiply." The reader must excuse this phrase "antipodean." I mean by it Van Diemen's Land and Australia, to which New Zealand may now be added. The mismanagement of that office drove the Canadas into rebellion, and created in our West India islands a great deal of needless discontent. As to our settlements upon the coast of Africa, they were consigned to entire neglect. A better spirit, however, has at length found its way into that important portion of the machinery of our government. A commission has been appointed for the regulation of the distribution of all the crown lands in the colonies.—To this commission, no doubt, will be referred complicated questions of every kind emanating from our dependencies, and rules will eventually be established for their administration upon a wise and salutary system. The idea of despatching an exhibition up the Niger, with a view to cut off the trade in slaves at its very source, is a most admirable one; and we trust it will be carried into practice in such an efficient way as to *prevent* its being a failure, so far as our government can. It is, indeed, not new, for it was long ago suggested, but in vain pressed upon the colonial department, until Lord John Russell's accession to the presidency of that office. Measures are now in active progress, the object of which is to teach the natives that a species of commerce much more lucrative than that to which they have been hitherto accustomed may be cultivated amongst them. Orders have been given for the construction of iron steam-boats, which, as boats of that description are known to require but a slight depth of water even when fully laden, will be peculiarly suitable to the navigation of rivers abounding in rocks and sand-banks and cataracts. Thus are we at length (and let us praise the Omnipotent for it!) proceeding to fulfil the mission appointed to our nation; a mission so clearly described in a work published five years ago, and now on my table, that I hope the reader will excuse an extract from it upon this important subject.

"He must tread to little purpose the earth upon which we are placed, who does not read in letters of light, the ordinance of the GREAT GOD, whereby He has announced it to be his will, that from this island should be dispersed the knowledge of his Law, and of the happiness with which it overflows, amongst all the families of men still immersed in mental darkness and misery. All our important acts upon the theatre of the world, our impregnable positions on the sea, which gives us access to every tribe under the sun, the power we at this moment exercise from the point where that sun rises, to the point whence it is to rise again, are palpable tokens of a divine mission, for the due execution of which, we who live in discussion and action, and our children's children, will be held responsible.

"The whole continent of Africa is waiting to bear testimony to our character in this respect. We are the only European nation that holds any portion of that territory, from which light can eventually be shed on the sable multitudes in the occupy its central and southern districts. The incursions of the barbarians who swarm on our frontiers in the south will compel us ultimately to extend those frontiers until they touch the Nile. Men actuated by extraordinary impulses have gone forth from amongst us at the hazard and almost uniformly at the forfeiture of their lives to explore the rivers and lakes and mountains and plains, and to become acquainted with the tribes of those magnificent though as yet unhealthy regions. They have already felt our power in the south and in the west, and know that it is irresistible. They warred with each other in order that they might make captives, and sell them to less populous climes. We have nearly put an end to that unhallowed trade, have extinguished their motives for perpetual hostilities amongst themselves, and have attempted to show them that there are other kinds of commerce, which can only be fostered by peace, extended by industry, protected by laws, blessed by religion, and capable of forming a bond, which shall connect them by the ties of interest and affection with all their brethren of the human race,—a bond never to be broken. The last shout of our people, speaking the living voice of our God, was—'Break the chains of the negroes!' *It is done.* The last must be—'Baptize them!' IT WILL BE DONE."

The Board of Control consists of the president and eight commissioners; of these six are Ministers already mentioned, and two are gentlemen not very different in their official character from the Lords of the Treasury—that is to say, they have very little to do. I forget who it was—I believe Mr. Creevey—who described his occupation in that office, as being confined to his attendance there whenever he found it pleasant to go into a large room furnished very handsomely, and well supplied with fire and newspapers. The president and secretary are, however, efficient persons, and generally very fully employed.

The office itself is a most anomalous one. A body of London merchant-adventurers, tempted by the reports which they had heard of the abundance of gold, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies—of ivory, spices, cloths of gold and silver, and other produce and manufactures of the most precious description to be found in India, formed in the reign of Elizabeth plans for opening a trade with that country. Their first enterprises were attended with many failures, which it is not here necessary to enumerate. Gradually, as their views expanded, their numbers were augmented. In the year 1600 they constituted an association, designated the "Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies," and obtained a charter from the crown, by which they were invested with very extensive privileges. The court even then exhibited a disposition to interfere with their operations, by naming a commander of one of their expeditions. The company resisted, saying in the blunt homely language of John Bull that they were resolved not to employ "gentlemen," but "to sort their business with men of their own quality." Expeditions followed expedition with increasing prosperity. Small factories were established on the coast of Coromandel. The island of Bombay having been in 1662 ceded to England by the Portuguese as part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine on the occasion of her marriage with Charles II. was subsequently transferred to the company. Thus they became sovereigns of a small portion of the Indian territory; they have since extended that small dominion into an empire, which now may be said to reach from the borders of China on one side to those of Persia on the other, and from the ocean in the south to the magnificent range of the Himalas in the north, including the highest mountains in the world.

Thus, a little band of merchant-adventurers, whose officers were in fact in their early expeditions little, if at all, better than a set of buccaneers—for with or without provocation they made no scruple of capturing every well-laden vessel they met in the course of their voyage—eventually have become a most formidable power, having at its disposal numerous and well-appointed armies on land, and at sea a considerable fleet lately rendered all-powerful by the employment of war-steamers. Late events in India have proved that their legions are organised in the most admirable manner, and that their military leaders are men of consummate skill and dauntless gallantry. It is indeed to be regretted that their civil departments of government are as yet in a very imperfect condition. But it must, at the same time, be admitted that the establishment of legal order in an empire containing at the least 100 millions of inhabitants is an affair of no ordinary magnitude, and which must require many years for its due establishment.

From time to time, as the power of this company was enlarged, the ministers of the crown, jealous of its imperial character, sought to exercise an ascendancy over it. Undoubtedly the crown may at any time revoke its charter; or whenever the charter expires, it being granted only for limited periods, may refuse to renew it. But many difficulties would stand in the way of either of these proceedings. Some of these difficulties arise from the debt contracted by the company, which the government would of course be unwilling to take upon itself. Then there must be compensations to officers of the company, compensations for its corporate property, and a variety of other inconveniences which are altogether so numerous as to weigh down the balance in favour of the continued existence of the corporation.

The next expedient was to create a system of superintendancy, by which the proceedings of these imperial merchants should be brought within the cognizance, and to a great extent within the jurisdiction, of the crown: hence our present Board of Control. It is a question not yet satisfactorily settled, notwithstanding the many legislative regulations made for that purpose, how far the board does possess authority to control the decrees of the court of directors. Nothing can be done by the board without the concurrence of the court, with the exception, I believe, of the appointment of one member of the legislative council in India. The court has, it is understood, more than once refused to sanction despatches which were materially altered by the board, and to agree in the nomination of governors-general recommended by the crown.—However this may be, the board, as part of our state "machinery," is indeed a most important institution, and the minister at the head of it ought to be a thorough statesman. He is, nevertheless, seldom heard of in parliament. The affairs of India,—even the late brilliant actions of our armies there, the most distinguished perhaps ever executed within so brief a period of time, and with such certain effect—have attracted scarcely any attention in this country. Whenever the president has any measure to propose or any communication to make in parliament, he most commonly has to address himself to empty benches! Such is our apathy as to the welfare of one hundred millions of our fellow-creatures, the great majority of whom are immersed in the most deplorable ignorance and idolatry!

The office of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is a part of our state "machinery" which may be described in a few words. Counties Palatine are so called from the Latin word *palatio*, "palace," the owners thereof having been privileged to exercise all regal prerogatives as fully as the king was in his palace. The principal reason of such an argumentation seems to have been this: that the counties enjoying those privileges—Chester and Durham, for instance—were contiguous to countries long hostile to England, viz., Wales and Scotland, and it was desirable that the inhabitants should have justice administered at home, in order that they should not seek it at any distance, and thereby leave the border territories exposed to the incursions of the enemy. The counties palatine just mentioned were such by prescription or immemorial usage; Lancaster was created a county palatine by Edward III. in favour of Henry Plantagenet, first earl, and then duke of Lancaster. It had its own courts of justice, and among the rest a court of chancery. In process of time all the rights and privileges granted to this county became vested in the crown, and many modifications have been made in its laws themselves. But still the dignity exists, and the court of the duchy chamber, which is held before the chancellor of the ducy or his deputy, has jurisdiction in all matters of equity relating to lands held of the king in his right as duke of Lancaster. These lands were formerly very extensive, and embraced a large district surrounded by the city of Westminster. I rather think that William IV. surrendered to the public the whole of his revenue arising from this source; but the jurisdiction of the court still remains, though the equity side of the court of exchequer, and the high court of chancery, have a concurrent jurisdiction with it, and may take cognizance of the same causes.

The Mint is an extensive establishment situated near the Tower, where the coinage of gold, silver, and copper is carried on under the royal authority. The gold and silver bullion necessary for this purpose is usually supplied by the Bank of England; but it is competent to any individual to send in gold bullion to the Mint and have it converted into sovereigns. Individuals, however, who receive bullion from abroad, whether in gold or silver bars, find it most advantageous to dispose of their treasure to the Bank than to manage the coinage of it through the Mint for themselves, as they thus get rid of all the trouble, and also of some trifling expenses which they must otherwise incur.

The Board of Trade is a committee of the Privy Council, to which all matters relating to the commerce of the country are referred. The duties appertaining to this board have never been strictly defined. It has for many years had a president and vice-president, two secretaries, and a large establishment of clerks, the public derived little benefit from this office until lately. Ample materials were upon the shelves of the office for furnishing many statistical tables relating to our trade in every part of the world. It was only within these last six or seven years that such tables have been drawn up with any degree of regularity. They are collected in a volume and published annually. New functions have been committed to the board by several recent acts of parliament: one of these is the examination of projects for the establishment of joint-stock banking companies, which solicit the crown for charters of incorporation. The board takes cognizance also of all private bills passing through parliament—a duty the strict performance of which would be extremely useful to the public. It must, however, be confessed, that it is very practicable to render this establishment much more beneficial to the interests of our trade in general than it ever yet has been.

It is very difficult to distinguish between the proper functions of the Secretary-at-war, and of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. The latter seems to have all the patronage, and the former all the constitutional responsibility for the right exercise of that patonage. All orders for the management of the army emanate from the office of the secretary at war, and are sent direct to the commander-in-chief, who is bound to execute them. But the power of promotion is claimed exclusively by the commander-in-chief.

Undoubtedly the Commissioners of the Admiralty, or, in point of fact, the First Lord—or rather, indeed, the political, as distinguished from the permanent secretary,—exercises much of the patronage of that office; and although the chief is usually a member of the cabinet, he only acts, as to the distribution of the navy, under orders signified to him by the secretaries of state for foreign affairs or the colonies. The mere regulation of the navy,—such as the sending out squadrons for exercise, or supplying the usual stations, or altering the destinations of vessels from one station to another, or directing the construction of new ships—belongs wholly to the Board of Admiralty; but the secretary-at-war and the commander-in-chief exercise their functions upon a different plan altogether. Perhaps the true constitutional course would be to combine the officers of both into one board, and that upon the president all the responsibility should be devolved.

It is the business of the Ordnance to regulate all matters relating to the artillery.

We have thus gone through a considerable portion of the "machinery" of the state, so far as its executive departments are concerned, but undoubtedly Parliament is the great "machine," the vast steam engine, by which the whole is set in motion. We will say something about it in future papers.

"Coin's Steam Voyage down the Danube, vol. ii., p. 47, 49.

THE BLACK BIRD'S GRAVE.—This is a celebrated point on the Missouri, and a sort of telegraphic place, which all the travellers in these realms, both red and white, are in the habit of visiting the ever to pay respect to the bones of one of their distinguished leaders, and the others to indulge their eyes on the lovely landscape that spreads out to almost an illimitable extent in every direction about it. This elevated bluff, which may be distinguished for several leagues distant, has received the name of the "Black Bird's Grave," from the fact that a famous chief of the O-mas-hows, by the name of the Black Bird, was buried on its top, by his own peculiar request; over whose grave a cedar post was erected by his tribe some thirty years ago, which is still standing. The O-mas-haw village was about sixty miles above this place, and this very noted chief, who had been on a visit to Washington city, in company with an Indian agent, died of the small pox, near this spot, on his return home; and whilst dying enjoined on his warriors who were about him this singular request, which was literally complied with. He requested them to take his body down the river to this his favourite haunt, and on the pinacle of this towering bluff, to bury him on the back of his favourite war-horse, which was to be buried alive under him, from whence he could see, as he said, the "Frenchmen passing up and down the river in their boats." He owned, amongst many horses, a noble white steed, that was led to the top of the grass-covered hill; and with great pomp and ceremony, in presence of the whole nation and several of the fur traders and Indian agent, he was placed astride of his horse's back, with his bow in his hand, and his shield and his quiver slung—with his pipe and his *medicine bag*—with his supply of dried meat, and his tobacco-pouch replenished to last him through his journey to the "beautiful hunting grounds of the shades of his fathers"—with his flint and his steel, and his tinder to light his pipe by the way. The scalps that he had taken from his enemies' heads could be trophies for no one else, and were hung to the bridle of his horse—he was in full dress and fully equipped, and on his head waved to the last moment, his beautiful head-dress of the war-eagle's plumes. In this plight and the last funeral honors having been performed by the *medicine-men*, every warrior of his band painted the palm and fingers of his right hand with vermilion, which was stamped and perfectly impressed on the milk white sides of his devoted horse. This all done, turfs were brought and pieced around the feet and legs of the horse, and gradually laid up to its sides, and at last over the back and head of the unsuspecting animal, and last of all, over the head and even the eagle plumes of its valiant rider, where all together have smouldered and remain undisturbed to the present day. This mound, which is covered with a green turf, and spotted with wild flowers, with its cedar post in its centre, can easily be seen at the distance of fifteen miles by the voyageur, and forms for him a familiar and useful land mark.—*Catlin's Letters, &c.*

MY SISTER'S GRAVE.—By a LADY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

I had a little sister once,
And she was wondrous fair;
Like twined links of yellow gold,
Was the waving of her hair.

Her face was like a day in June,
When all is sweet and still,
And the shadows of the summer clouds
Crept softly o'er the hill.

O, my sister's voice—I hear it yet,
It comes upon mine ear,
Like the singing of a joyous bird,
When the summer-months are near.

Sometimes the notes would rise at eve
So fairy-like and wild,
My mother thought a spirit sang,
And not the gentle child.

But when we heard the little feet
Come dancing to the door,
And met the gaze of brighter eyes
Than ever spirit wore;

And she would enter full of glee,
Her long fair tresses bound
With a garland of the simple flowers,
By mountain streamlets found.

She never bore the garden's pride,
The rose, upon her breast,
Our own sweet wild flower ever loved
The other wild flowers test.

Like them she seemed to cause no toil,
To give no pain or care,
But to bask and bloom on a lonely spot
In the warm and sunny air.

And oh! like them as they come in spring,
And with summer's fate decay,
She passed with the sun's last parting smile
From life's rough path away.

And when she died—neath an old oak tree
My sister's grave was made;
For, when on earth, she used to love
Its dark and pensive shade.

And every spring, in that old tree
The song birds build their nests,
And wild flowers bloom on the soft green turf
Where my dead sister rests:

And the children of our village say,
That on my sister's tomb
The wild flowers are the last that fade,
And the first that ever bloom.

There is no stone raised there to tell
My sister's name and age;
For that dear name on every heart
Is carved on memory's page.

We miss her in the hour of joy,
For when all hearts are light,
There was no step so gay as her's,
No eyes so glad and bright.

We miss her in the hour of woe,
For then she tried to cheer,
And the soothing words of the pious child
Could dry the mourner's tear.

Even when she erred we couldnot chide,
For though the fault was small,
She always mourned so much, and sued
For pardon from us all.

She was too pure for earthly love—
Strength to our hearts was given,
And we yielded her in her childhood's light,
To a brighter home in heaven.

DIALOGUE.—"Sir, can you tell me where I can find Mr Delaluze?"—"Yes, do you see the building before you?"—"Yes."—"Then exactly the quadrangle, and take the diameter of the plot beyond it; enter the opening before you, and ascend the fignecen grades; then turn to your left, and you will find him either perpatonating in his crucible, deliberating in his lecinary, or perseveponating through his fenestra." "And pray, sir, what is a fenestra?" "It is an orifice in an edifice, to admit luminous particles." "Oh, thank you."

INSTINCT OF SPIDERS.—It has been observed that some spiders with an instinctive sagacity, select, as the greatest security from disturbance, the lids of the poet's boxes in churches.

POOR COPY

THE USE OF THE FATHERS.

Communication to the Editor of an English Periodical.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the singular incorrectness of a statement which occurs in the *Record* of Monday, April 4.

You there say, speaking of an article in the *Quarterly Review*, "It well refutes the only Tractarian error maintained by Mr. G. Stanley Faber."

What in this clause you very justly call *a Tractarian error*, is the spurious principle of appeal to alleged antiquity which the gentlemen of the Traser school have adopted from Popery: but, why you should describe *me* as "maintaining it," when I have always most prominently opposed it, I do not understand.

Instead of simply and exclusively appealing to the Church from the beginning as the WITNESS OF THE SENSE OF SCRIPTURE whereof she is likewise the keeper (Art. xx.), the Tractarians appeal to the pretended antiquity of the comparatively modern apostatic fourth and fifth centuries as an AUTHORITY for the adoption and inculation of sundry doctrines and practices which are not in Scripture.

Now, so far from my *maintaining* this Tractarian *error*, I actually *reprobate* it, not merely after a loose and generalising fashion, but even on the specially high ground of its being the very fountain and origin of the evil.

If you can produce a single passage from any one of my writings, wherein I advocate the Tractarian appeal to the fourth and fifth centuries for the purpose of AUTHORITATIVELY establishing a mass of wretched UNSCRIPTURALITIES and EXTRASCRIPTURALITIES; your statement will then be correct, and you will be justified in having made it: but if not: then, conversely, not.

As for the principle *really* adopted by myself, which is an utter abomination both to Tractarianism and to Popery, because, in truth, it is fatal alike to each of those two kindred systems; *that* principle is the precise principle of Cranmer and Ridley and Jewell and Hooker and Beveridge and Bull and Waterland: or, to sum up all in a single comprehensive clause, of the Protestant Church of England from the time of King Edward.

Note. I pray you, the curiously exact language of our own strong headed and hon-hearted Elizabeth, in her letter to the impertinently intermeddling Popish sovereigns, as preserved by Camden:

"England embraceth not any NEW OR STRANGE religion; but that which Christ commanded, which the FIRST and Catholic Church cultivated, and which, with ONE voice and mind, the MOST ANCIENT Fathers verified."

Anglia non *novam* aut *alienam* amplectitur religionem: sed eam, quam *Christus* jussit, *prima* et catholica Ecclesia coluit, et *vetustissimi* Patres *una* voce et mente comprobarunt.—Camden Annal. regnant Elizab., par. 1., A. D. 1559, p. 28.

Here observe the *primæ* and the *vetustissimi* and the *una* and the *Christus*.

The Queen's Highness refers us, not to the *later* corrupt church of the fourth and fifth centuries; but to the FIRST or strictly primitive Church: not to Fathers who came some three or four hundred years too late; but to the OLDEST Fathers: not to what this or that *even oldest* Father may have singly said; but to what, with ONE voice and mind, they approved or verified or evidentially established—not to the mere *human* invention of matters unscriptural or extrascriptural, strangely dignified by the Tractarians with the tripping title of *Church Doctrines*, and yet more strangely attempted to be carried up to the beginning by the machinery of Mr. Newman's Reciprocation or Bucket System; but to what Christ, either immediately from himself, or mediately through his inspired Apostles, commanded.

This, sir, is *my* principle; and this is the declared principle of the Reformed Church of England. If, for maintaining it, you pronounce me Tractarian, you must pronounce the Church of England and all our best Divines the same: an implied compliment perhaps not very wisely paid to the ringleaders and pupils of the very mischievous school which has unhappily sprung up within the precincts of my old *Alma Mater Oxoniensis*. I may add that this very same principle, from which I have never swerved, was put forth and worked upon by myself, before Tractarianism had, in the latter part of the year 1833, even so much as started into existence.—Would that the Tractarians had come to me! Most assuredly I never went to them.

As for the matter between us, the truth I believe to be this.

In your zealous opposition to the theological pestilence of Tractarianism—for which you are to be praised—you would run (no uncommon case) into the opposite vicious extreme of rejecting the sound Anglican principle of *historical testimony to the sense of doctrinal Scripture*, purely because the principle has been abused and perverted for the establishment of *matters not in Scripture*, both by Papists and by imitative Tractarians; for which you are not to be praised.

If we are to adopt the plan of rejecting altogether good principle and sound doctrine: because they may have been abused and perverted: we shall verily make short work even with Christianity itself.

On such a plan, we must reject the sound doctrine of Forensic Justification, as attested by the Roman Clement, and as revived by Luther, and as adopted, without a single exception, by all the Reformed Churches; because it has been perverted to Antinomianism.

We must reject the attendant doctrine of Sanctification, because, in despite of the luminousness of Hooker, being identified with Justification, it has been perverted to the alleged meritoriousness of infused and therefore inherent righteousness.

We must reject the doctrine of Christ's divinity, because it has been perverted to the unipersonalistic heresy of Sabellianism or Patripassianism.

We must reject the doctrine of his perfect humanity, because it has been perverted to the opposite heresy of Cerinthus and Ebion and Theodotus and Paul of Samosata.

In all such cases, which might be multiplied almost to infinity (for I suppose there is scarcely a christian doctrine which has not been abused and perverted), my own judgment is, that the error be corrected and the truth retained, not that the truth itself be rejected because it has been perverted to error.

While on the subject of Tractarianism as it is *now* developing itself, I really must say that nothing can be more utterly disgusting and contemptible than that mawkish puling and whining and groaning and hankering after Rome, or as it is now called *distinctively* and *per excellence* THE CHURCH, which characterizes the sickly sentimentalists of a sickly school. If we may judge from their everlasting complaints, Mr. Newman's celebrated nostrum of Tract 90, albeit carefully elaborated from the unexceptionable medicine-chest of Franciscus a Sancta Clara, does not quite satisfy the consciences of these interminable complainers of imaginary fetters and unreal shackle-bolts; imaginary, at least, and unreal, to all save their discontented selves. Still they whine on within the dubious precincts of our anathematized Protestant Church; and because, choosing rather to remain where she is, she will not indulge them with an adoption of the unscripturalities of a notoriously apostate period, and will not anxiously court an union with what Tractarians call *the Saviour's holy home*, but what she somewhat unceremoniously calls the *Babylonical harlot*, and *the idolatrous Church*, and *the great strumpet of all strumpets*; they plain most dolefully about stammering lips and terrific dungeons and a dramatic *diablerie*, which a German novelist might envy; assuring us stiff-backed old Protestants the while, that, would we be as we ought to be, we must recede more and more from the principles of the English Reformation. For Mr. Sibthorp I can feel a sort of respect, whatever I may think of his wisdom; but for these morbid *addolorati*, surpassed only by my Lord of Shrewsbury's *addolorata*, within a Church which they vilify, though they leave it not, I entertain exactly the same respect as I do for the morality of the Ninetieth Tract, which, in teaching them the most approved method of *symbolizing with Trent and subscribing with Lambeth* by the use of the magical formula *Catholic sense*, was avowedly concocted for their special accommodation and convenience.

With respect to the point more immediately between us, the first ten of my Provincial Letters, which for more than a year have been in a course of successive publication in the *Churchman*, are on the eve of appearing in a small volume—them-selves, to be followed by another small volume comprising the remaining ten. Your readers, therefore, if they think fit, may easily satisfy themselves, as to the correctness or incorrectness of your statement: that, while I must be honorably acquitted of all other Tractarian errors, I must nevertheless be brought in guilty of maintaining one only error of the school, that of claiming to establish unscripturalities on the authority of the fourth and fifth centuries.

I shall release you from this long diatribe with the words of our trusty old homilist:

"The primitive Church is specially to be followed, as most incorrupt and pure. It is declared by God's word, the sentences of the doctors, and the judgment of the primitive church, which was most pure and sincere."

If *this* be Tractarianism, then am I a Tractarian. The passage at once expresses and sanctions my own sentiments. Not a footstep do I go beyond it; but not an inch will I budge from it.

G. S. FABER.

Sherburn House, April 8, 1842.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 27, 1842.

The English Mail with dates to 4th May, arrived in this city on Saturday morning; extracts from the papers will be found below; though but little of interest had transpired since the dates brought by previous arrivals.

The Corn Bill has received the Royal Assent, and the Income Tax Bill was expected to be carried by a large majority. The new Tariff Bill was in progress; and a deputation of merchants engaged in the timber trade had, unsuccessfully, solicited a further protection on Colonial timber, a difficulty being apprehended by Ministers of carrying thro' Parliament even as great a protective duty as that contemplated in the new scale. A memorial has also been forwarded to government, from Liverpool, praying that the change in the timber duties should be allowed to come into immediate operation.

At Liverpool there was some improvement visible in the demand for Pine Timber, and Quebec of good quality sold at 15d. to 16d. per foot. Saint John Pine for board logs was much enquired after, and commanded higher prices.

Spruce deals at London, per hundred 3 in. 12 ft. 9 ins. £19 to 20. Red Pine timber per load £4 17s 6d to £5. Yellow Pine £3 10s to £3 15s;—Birch £3 10s to £4 4.

Returns have been ordered by the Lords of the Treasury of the salaries paid to every officer connected with the Post-office department. It is intended to increase the income of every postmaster, assistant, letter receiver, and postman, which will swallow up considerably more than the present net Post-office revenue; and then it is the intention of the present Government to insist upon a trifling increase of the postage on letters, to enable the Post office department to pay the expense of its management.—*Globe.*

PROVISIONS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.—A circumstance quite unprecedented has just occured among the provision merchants and coopers in this city. What is called the "slaughtering season" terminated in January last, since which the purchase of cattle for the completion of the government provision contract ceased, and the trade has been at a stand. But on Thursday last an official communication was received from London, announcing that the Admiralty required a large supply of India beef (of course for the victualling of ships taking out troops) and in consequence a great impulse has been given to the market for all coarse strong beef, which has risen in price, or rather recovered from the recent depression resulting from the decline of the demand in the English manufacturing districts. At the last market-day at Smithfield, while prime cattle, fit for the home or Liverpool market, were in little request the coarser descriptions were eagerly sought for.—This novel state of things—the re-opening of the yards of the provision-coopers in the month of April—has produced satisfaction as well as surprise amongst the trade here.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

MILITARY PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, April 25.—Scots' Fusilier Guards—Field Marshal his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, K. G., G. C. B., K. St. P., from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel vice General Earl Ludlow, deceased.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. General Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, K.C.B., from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, appointed to the Scots' Fusilier Guards.

17th regiment of Light Dragoons—Colonel his Royal Highness Prince George William Frederick Charles of Cambridge, K. G., from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Sir Arthur B. Clifton, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons.

20th regiment of Foot—Lieut. General Sir Jas. Stevenson Barns, K.C.B., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Colonel, vice General Sir Wm. Houston, dec.

40th Foot—Lieut. General Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Colonel, vice Lieut. General Sir Lionel Smith, deceased.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. General Sir Dugald Little Gilmour, K.C.B., to be colonel commandant of a Battalion, vice Sir James S. Barns, appointed to the 20th Regt of Foot.

THE HINDOSTAN STEAMER.—This magnificent steamer, of 1,800 tons burden, to be called the Hindostan, will be launched from the building yard of Messrs. Wilson, of Liverpool, this morning. She is built for the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and is intended to ply between Suez and Calcutta direct, calling at Aden and Point de Galle, in Ceylon. It is hoped that when the Hindostan gets fairly at work, the whole distance from England to calcutta will be performed in 30 days; and if she equals the Oriental and Great Liverpool in swiftness and strength, the hope will be realized. Tho' larger than the Oriental, the Hindostan is on precisely the same plan; and another steamer, of the same size and construction, to be called the Bentinck, also intended for the line from Suez to calcutta, is likewise in progress.—Liverpool Times.

THE BEULAH TROOP SHIP.—This unfortunate vessel, which it will be recollected ran on shore in the Eastbay, near Dungeness, on the morning of Thursday week last, with the first division of the 29th Regt. on board, ordered for cabool, was got off on Saturday night last, and has since proceeded to Portsmouth, to repair the extensive damage she received by beating on the sand. Up to 12 o'clock on Saturday little hopes were entertained of her being got off, but the weather subsequently become extremely favourable, the exertions were renewed with increased vigour to lighten her, and about 9 o'clock she rose out of the sands, and was towed off by the copeland steam tug. The troops are quartered at Hythe barracks, and will remain there until another vessel is got ready for their reception.

The Countess of Dalhousie has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn, as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; and Lord Byron has succeeded Viscount Sydney, as the Lord in Waiting on her Majesty.

The China and Ninian sailed out of the river on Thursday, with a fair wind for Quebec. In the former vessel are 100 cottier tenants of the Marquess of Clanricarde, from his Lordship's estate in Galway; also Miss Smith, a cabin passenger, from Portumna. Several of the tenantry of Col. Wyndham, from his estate in Clare, have emigrated by the same vessels.

The Energy of this port, clears out for Quebec on Wednesday next, with 220 passengers, to settle in Canada.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

STATE OF TRADE IN BIRMINGHAM.—All branches of trade in this town continue greatly depressed, and by many experienced manufacturers it is feared that this unpleasant state of things has not arrived at its worst. Commercial travellers on their respective journies throughout the kingdom report that few or no orders are to be obtained. In one instance, indeed, the representative of one of the oldest and most respectable factors houses in Birmingham travelled throughout the entire of the northern midland counties without being honoured with receiving a single demand for any description of Birminghan wares. It is, however, but right to state that this deplorable condition of Birmingham manufactures is attributed in a great degree to the unsettled state of Sir Robert Peel's new Parliamentary measures. It is generally thought that immediately the tariff is passed in its amended form there will be a general revival of trade. The extended debates which have taken place upon the Government measures for the modification of the corn laws and the adoption of an income-tax, dissatisfy all parties, and should the same course be adopted with regard to the tariff, immense injury will be inflicted upon all classes of the trading community. This is the prevailing opinion in this part of the country.—*Times.*

The emigrants from this port to Quebec, in the Jane Black, have, it is moderately calculated, taken with them an aggregate capital of 10,000*l.* in cash alone. The Palatine's, a respectable class of people, who form half the number on board, are known to be in comfortable circumstances, and one of them who had a farm in Pallas Kenry, of twenty acres, at a low rent, sold his interest therein for 450*l.* The words of this man were, "When the corn bill is passed, the value of ground here will be lowered; whatever I may get for my farm now, I would not expect half that next year. I have a growing family, and while I am able, I'll do something for them in America. The Palatines who have emigrated from this country, were located on the estates of Lords Charleville, Dunraven, and Southwell, Rev. Wm. Waller, and George M. Mannsell, Esq. These emigrants are mostly from the Baronies of Coshma and Kenry.—*Constitution.*

We received last night, two letters of importance from our correspondent at Constantinople, dated the 23d and 27th of March. We learn by these letters that Admiral Walker had returned the sword presented to him by the Sultan as being of inferior value to those presented to other officers. Syria is in a state of insurrection, and the Turks appear to be sadly deficient in the art of governing their turbulent provinces. They have organised a band of Albanians, who are to be let loose upon the malcontents, and probably much more blood remains to be shed. Mehemet Ali was still at Damanhour, and was expected to remain there some days longer. There is still much squabbling with the officers and authorities of the Porte, and Sir Stratford Canning had demanded satisfaction for some insults which they had paid to an English Dragoman at Damascus. Letters from Tripoli state that slaves are the staple article of commerce there, and that the trade had received every encouragement from the authorities.

Our correspondent says that a report was prevalent in Alexandria that Captain Basil Hall and his family had been upset into the Nile, but that no lives were lost.

M. Humann, the Minister of Finance, died, on Monday, at noon, of an attack of apoplexy. The French funds were at first depressed on the event being announced, but they recovered towards the close of business.

The Courrier Francais states that the Government are about to despatch the steam-frigate Gomer from Rochefort for the West Indies, being the first of the French trans-Atlantic steamers which are to compete with the English company.

LETTER FROM INDIA.

We (*Belfast Vindicator*) have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, written by Sergeant Brown, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, being a portion of General Sale's brigade, shut up in Jellalabad, at the date of the last accounts. The letter is addressed to his sister at Taudragee.

Jellalabad, Jan. 14, 1842.

"Dear Sister—We marched from Cabul on the 11th of October last, and were engaged on the 12th forcing a mountain-pass, and had to fight our way from cabul here. I may say we were engaged, day and night, from the 12th of October until the 1st of December. We arrived here on the 12th November: and I assure you that I thought the whole world was after us. After taking possession of this town, the enemy surrounded it in thousands; but on the 14th, two days after we came in, we sallied out, and drove them off the plains, killing great numbers. Still they annoyed us very much, until the 1st of December, when we dashed out, swept them before us, and drove hundreds into a large river, where they were drowned, leaving the plains covered with bodies. We suffered severely on our way from cabul to this place, as the roads are thro' high mountains, and our men had to drive the enemy off the sides of the hill before any baggage or main body of the column could proceed on the road but still the Affghans shot all our camels; so that at length, we were obliged to burn almost every thing we possessed, tents and all; and when we came in here, we had nothing whatever with us but three days provisions. We are fortifying the town of Jellalabad, and doing our best against the enemy; but we are short of ammunition. We could hold out a long time, if we had plenty of that; but, if we dont soon get relief, God knows what the consequence will be."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Mr. P. M. STEWART wished to know, first whether it was true that there was in the colonies a great demand for labour, and that high remunerating wages were given; and whether there was an intention on the part of the Government to afford any facilities in the means of transport to persons desirous of emigrating from this country to our colonies?

Lord STANLEY would, in replying to the question of the hon. gentleman, leave out of consideration our West Indin colonies, and confine his remarks to our Australian and North American colonies. For the last few years the rule had been to apply very considerable portions of the sums derived from the sale of land in the colonies to the encouragement of emigration. In some cases these sums were applied under the direction of the Government at home, and in other cases under the direction of the local Governments of the colonies, tickets being issued to ship owners for the conveyance of emigrants, on whose arrival in the colonies a stipulated sum was granted. He had been informed by his noble friend who preceded him in the Colonial Office (Lord J. Russell) that there were outstanding bounty orders for the conveyance of emigrants to the colony of New South Wales available for two years from November, 1840, applying to from 40,000 to 50,000 emigrants, and involving an expense—supposing they were all acted upon—of from £800,000 to £900,000. He had felt it his duty to adopt stringent regulations for checking this system. He had received a communication from the Governor of New South Wales, stating, that in consequence of the great number of emigrants introduced, a heavy amount of debt had been entailed upon the colony, and entreating that steps might be taken to prevent an enormous influx of immigrans, which might be productive of most serious results. During the last year the number of emigrants to New South Wales was 22,750. When communications were received from the governor, 12,750 of those emigrants had arrived in the colony, and 10,000 were on their passage. This influx of immigrants would involve the colony in debt to the amount of £111,000. The governor stated that, even before the 10,000 emigrants had arrived in the colony, there was no demand for labour, but on the contrary, there was a difficulty in obtaining employment. He (Lord Stanley) thought it right to make this statement publicly, that the labouring classes might be aware of the true state of the case; for if capital did not emigrate in proportion to labour, those who sought employment in the colonies might involve themselves in more calamitous distress than that which they suffered here. He believed the state of things to which he had referred as existing in New South Wales was not permanent; it was probably only temporary. It arose from the almost entire cessation of the land sales within a short time back, which had produced embarrassment in the colony; and he believed that emigration to that country might be very efficiently conducted, if its amount was duly regulated. The governor had stated that he considered that the colony—the population of which was 130,000—was capable of receiving annually from 8,000 to 10,000 immigrants with great advantage. During last year, however, as he (Lord Stanley) had stated the number of immigrants into that colony was nearly 23,000, more than double the number which the governor considered ought to be introduced.—He could not, therefore, on the part of government—even if they had funds at their disposal, which they had not—recommend the encouragement of extensive emigration on the part of the labouring classes. Emigration to Van Dieman's Land was now conducted to a considerable extent; and during the last year about 1,500 immigrants had entered that colony. The colony of Western Australia possessed very limited capacity for receiving immigrants, though he believed it was in a prosperous state. The demand for labour was to the amount of 150 to 200 emigrants; and preparations were already made for sending out that number. He need scarcely say, that South Australia had during the last year been in a very disastrous condition; the land sales had ceased, and the financial affairs of the colony were in a deplorable state. The population was 14,000 or 15,000; and owing to the abandonment of government works, and the enormous expenditure which had been indulged for some time, and had given a false appearance of prosperity having ceased, 1,200 persons in that colony were actually living as paupers, maintained at the public expense. He could not speak with confidence of the colony of New Zealand. He believed that if a sum of £10,000 or £12,000 was available for the transport of emigrants, New Zealand offered a better prospect than any of our colonies in that quarter of the globe of affording employment to the labouring classes; but he spoke only of present appearances, and gave no opinion as to its permanent prosperity. He abstained from expressing any opinion as to those settlements in New Zealand which were under the management of the New Zealand company. The case of the North American colonies differed entirely from that of those to which he had been alluding. In the North American colonies the Government had not any funds, nor means of raising funds, which could be applied to the purposes of emigration. The proceeds of the land sales were paid over to the local Legislature, and it rested with the local Legislatures alone to decide whether any portion of those proceeds should be devoted to the purposes of emigration. He believed, that at this time those colonies exhibited a very favourable prospect of affording emigrants. The result of experience proves that the least extent of hardship and difficulty was sustained by emigrants who went out to those colonies early in the year, and who had thus an opportunity of obtaining employment during the summer, and of establishing themselves in the colonies. He would recommend emigrants to apply for advice and assistance to the government emigration agent at the port at which they arrived, for though the agent could not afford them any pecuniary aid, he would be enabled to give them information as to the best means of obtaining employment, and on other subjects, which might prove extremely useful, especially as emigrants of the labouring class, who arrived late in the summer or autumn, were frequently quite unprepared to encounter the severity of a Canadian winter, and consequently suffered great distress.

THE BISHOP OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND IN JERUSALEM.

We are happy in being able to state that there is no foundation for the reports concerning Bishop Alexander's ill reception at Jerusalem. Letters have been received from the Bishop and members of the mission, dated from Feb. 14th to March 9th, which speak in warm terms of the kindness of the Turkish authorities, and mention not a syllable of disturbance. In one letter it is said,

"The Pasha has received directions from Constantinople to afford us every facility; and I have just heard, that it was this morning proclaimed in all the mosques, that he who touches the Anglican Bishop will be regarded as touching the apple of the Pasha's eye."

All the evil reports which have reached England appear to have come through the agents of the Roman Propaganda; and every thing upon this subject which appears in the French and German papers should be received with the greatest distrust.

The following extract from a letter of the Rev. J. Nicolayson will show how the bishop has been received by the Greeks and Armenians. It is dated Jan. 24:—

"With these extracts I must close, refraining at present from all further remark, except just to mention the truly gratifying and happy impression which the Bishop's presence has made upon me, and I doubt not upon us all. I feel greatly encouraged. I must yet give you a brief and hasty account of our visits yesterday to the Greek and Armenian convents.

"His lordship and the Consul-General preceded by a train of Janissaries, both consular and government, and attended by Mr. Williams and myself as his lordship's chaplains, proceeded first to the Greek convent, to pay their visits to the bishops there, as the representatives of the original Gentile Christian Church of this country. The reception here was very pleasing, and some very appropriate remarks on the arrival of a bishop from the ends of the earth in this centre of the world and cradle of Christianity were made, and some very appropriate quotations from Scripture also, such as, 'Out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem.' 'By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another.' They seemed much pleased and interested with the letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; though for want of time it could not be read on the occasion, but copies were left there both in ancient and modern Greek. Thence we proceeded to the Armenian convent, to wait on the Patriarch, the representative, like our Bishop, of a sister Church, participating with the Greeks in the privilege of a footing in the Holy City, but not seeking to usurp the rights of others. Our reception here was, on the whole, as favourable and friendly as I had anticipated it would be, though a little marred by an unseemly expression of anxiety on the part of the Patriarch, lest his flock should be in any way meddled with, accompanied by a warm expression of his wish that Jews and Moslems might flock to our standard.

"An Arabic copy of His Grace's letter was left with them, as sufficiently explaining the object of his lordship's mission."—*Ecclesiastical Gazette.*

LONDON, May 2.

DINNER TO SIR ALLAN MCNAB.—On Wednesday evening, a public entertainment was given by the Colonial Secretary to Sir A. M'Nab, in the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's street, as a proof of the feelings entertained towards him by gentlemen connected with Canada, and the British public in general, in respect to his late exertions in the loyal cause in Upper Canada. The Earl of Mountcashel took the chair, and Dr. Rolphe, of Canada, acted as Vice President.

The usual loyal toasts were given from the chair, and responded to with the utmost enthusiasm.

The noble Chairman, in rising to propose the health of their gallant and worthy guest, said,—At the time of the outbreak in Canada, Sir A. M'Nab filled the high situation of Speaker to the House of Assembly. He came forward on that occasion, when no other man could be found to adopt so bold a course; he rallied round him 1600 men, all volunteers, in a few days, and aided by them, without a single regular soldier in the province, he boldly went forward and put down the rebellion himself. During part of this time he was placed in a most responsible situation. He particularly alluded to the case of the Caroline, in the matter of which he ran very great risk in taking upon himself the responsibility which he did. He however, undertook that responsibility, and the consequence was, that he destroyed that piratical vessel. (Cheers.) He was sure, from the cheers which he heard uttered around him, that in doing so—that in destroying the Caroline—he only did his duty; and he trusted, that when the people of the United States came to a sober state, when they reflected on the matter in a cool and deliberate manner, perhaps they themselves, though somewhat of the latest, would do justice to the conduct and merits of Sir A. M'Nab. (Cheers.) He begged to propose, with all the honours, "The Health of Sir A. M'Nab, their distinguished guest." (Loud cheering.)

Sir A. M'Nab said, that he felt himself quite unable to express in adequate terms his feelings on the present occasion. As a Canadian, he had ever felt it to be his proudest boast that he was a British subject. But, although he was a canadian by birth, he never could forget that he was the son of a British soldier. He had been for many years a member of the local legislature of Canada, and he could refer to every vote which he had given, as an earnest of that affection and that pride which he felt for, and in the British Country, constitution, and people. (cheers.) He did not consider the present a fitting time for him to enter into the politics of the country in question, but he could with some degree of propriety refer to some of the events which had occurred before the period of 1837, and afterwards. On the occasion of the outbreaking of those disturbances he had great satisfaction in uniting with his neighbours in the districts of Gore, and proceeded to Toronto, accompanied by a deputation of upwards of 1000 freeholders, with a resolution, in the shape of an address, to his Excellency the then Lieutenant Governor, assuring him that they were determined to maintain with their services, their property and their lives, the connection with the parent country. In 1837, at the period when the loyal party were in a most fearful condition, when the Upper Province was left without a single soldier to protect it, when thousands of armed sympathisers were hovering on the frontiers, Mackenzie came forward with a letter in one hand, and a dagger in the other, and proclaimed to the people that the period had arrived for throwing off the hateful domination of the mother country. Fortunately the government of the country was then intrusted to a man who, knowing the difficulties of the state, the left without a single soldier, nobly resolved to throw himself upon the protection of the loyal men of Upper Canada; and he trusted that their conduct had convinced the people of England that they were determined, at the risk of their lives, to maintain the connexion with this country. He would not detain them with an account of what had occurred during the insurrection. It was fresh in the minds of almost all present. But he merely wished to impress upon them that Canada was a most important part of the British empire. Its national debt did not amount to more than £1 per head, while that of the United states amounted to £4 per head. There was 1,500,000 acres of fine land ready to be cultivated, and he felt surprised that the tide of emigration should not have set in there so fast as he could have hoped. The hon. baronet concluded by proposing "The health of the noble chairman, Lord Mountcashel."

The Earl of Mountcashel briefly returned thanks.

Many other toasts were proposed and disposed of, and the evening was spent with the utmost cordiality.

(*From the London Times, May 3.*

INDIA AND CHINA.

The French Government received on Saturday evening the following telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated 8 o'clock, a. m.

MALTA, April 26th.

"The Consul of France to the Minister for Foreign affairs.

"The intelligence brought last night by the Great Liverpool comes down to the 14th of February from China, the 21st of February from Jellalabad, and the 18th of February from Candahar.

"The British in China have captured three other towns—namely, Yapon, Tsikee, and Tunghova, which are situate within a circle, extending from 20 to 40 miles round Ningpo.

"Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st February, had abandoned the intention of attacking Canton. He was then concentrating all his forces with the view of directing them on Pekin, and had refused to negotiate with the Commissioners sent to him by the Emperor, being determined not to treat but with the Sovereign directly.

"In Affghanistan General Pollock seems to have given up all idea of forcing the Kyber Pass until he should have received the reinforcements he expected, or unless General Sale, whose position was unchanged, desired his assistance.

"At Ghuznee and Khelat-i-Ghilzee the British still hold the same position.

"The Affghans surrounded Candahar with numerous forces, and Major-General Nott was preparing to repulse them.

"Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on Feb. 28th, was immediately proclaimed Governor-General of India."

THE LATE MASSACRE IN AFFGHANISTAN.

The following is a copy of a letter to Mr. Unett, of Birmingham, from an Officer of her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, on his march from Kurnaul to Affghanistan:—

"*Camp, Feb. 7, 1842.*

We marched from Kurnaul, on two days' notice, on the 28th ult., in fine health and spirits—our strength 601 men and officers, and 703 troop horses. We are now two marches from Loodianah, where I shall post this letter to go by the overland mail. An army is forming at Ferozepore, but no decided movement will take place till the arrival of our new Governor-General, who is expected at Calcutta this month. He will have a most difficult game to play. What will the people in England think of all that has happened? Such a disgrace has never occurred in the world before. General Elphinstone, with near 6,000 soldiers, and more camp followers, was obliged to evacuate Cabul, having safe conduct promised him in Jellalabad. He was forced to leave his stores, guns, and ammunition behind him, as well as the sick and wounded, who have not since been heard of. On the second day's march they were attacked front, flank, and rear at the same time; our men with not one round of ammunition. The ladies (unfortunately there were 15 of them) were taken back to Cabul by the savages, and, we hear, that they were ransomed by an agent of a Delhi merchant for 10,000*l.* I hope that this may be true, and that they, at least, may be safe. General Elphinstone, Colonel Shelton of the 44th, and four other officers were taken back as hostages. The enemy then commenced firing on the troops, and by all accounts the whole force is cut up. It appears that two companies of the 44th and two of Native Infantry stuck together till the very last, and made a kind of running fight with their bayonets till they came to a stream which was very deep, and as they came out on the other side they were cut off to a man. The whole of the 44th is annihilated. Two squadrons of the 5th Cavalry cut their way for some distance, a march or two; for on Captain Oldfield, with the remaining squadron of that corps, going out to their assistance from Jellalabad, he found five of his brother officers dead on the road. One poor fellow (Hamilton) had just got his troop. He was a friend of mine, and known to all of us. A Dr. Brydon and a trooper of the 5th alone escaped during the night to Jellalabad. Major Griffith, of the 37th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Souter, of the 44th, bribed a native chief, who passed them over the mountains, and it is said they paid a ransom of 1,000 rupees at Jellalabad. These are the only four that we have heard of as yet who have escaped.

"Feb. 8.—We have marched 12 miles this morning. Letters from the Commander-in-Chief's camp at Loodianah state there are 17 officers prisoners at Cabul with the ladies. Of Elphinstone's force nothing has been heard. It is supposed that every soul has been massacred.

"Loodianah, Feb. 9.—Our General, Tackwell, met us this morning as we were marching in. Nothing but warlike news; more troops marching up; among others, Her Majesty's 31st, 1,000 strong. We shall certainly push on to General Sale's assistance at Jellalabad. The Khyber Pass, between Peshawur and Jellalabad, is in possession of the enemy. Colonel Wild's brigade, that I mentioned in my former letter, has been beaten back with a loss of more than 400 men killed and wounded: 2 officers killed and 9 wounded. I have this moment had a full account of the engagement from Capt. Liptroft. He says, that at his second cut on a man's head his sword bent double. He states the disorder to be more than he can describe. When the firing commenced the elephants and camels bolted, and upset every thing in their flight in a narrow pass. You may imagine the confusion. Colonel White has just returned from the Adjutant-General. We shall halt here to-morrow. The Commander-in-Chief follows us in three days.

"Loodianah, Feb. 10.—We received the Governor-General's proclamation last night. He will retake Cabul, and carry fire and sword through Affghanistan. We are ordered to push on as fast as possible, and cross the Sutlej at Ferozepore on the 20th, with one troop of horse artillery, one native regiment, and some Rissalah; the first division under Colonel White, second division, 1st cavalry, Her Majesty's 31st Foot, one Native Infantry, and Rissalah. The whole army will be formed at Peshawur, but who will command is not yet known. It will be a two years' campaign at least, and we shall have plenty to do, as the whole cry is for Dragoons. We shall have no end of detached duties as the country will not allow of us acting in any large body. We shall have great difficulty in feeding our horses, as but few grasscutters will go on. It is supposed that 10 or 15 fresh regiments will be sent out direct from England. Not less than 30,000 men will retake Affghanistan, and the troops cannot be taken from our own provinces in these disturbed times."

BOUNDARY QUESTION.—From what we are able to collect from the speech of Governor Fairfield, we incline to the opinion that under a very specious shew of candour and fairness, there lurks a determination not to settle this vexatious question, unless upon their own terms. Mr. Fairfield evinces a disposition to quarrel with their own General Government for interfering at all in the question, and at the same time assumes with much solidity of opinion, that the land which the imbecility of Sir John Harvey allowed them to occupy, and on which American citizens are rapidly settling, there can be no possible dispute about. The only question in *his opinion* pending, is the remainder of the territory; their claim to which, with a fair compensation, either in money or territory, they are willing to cede. We are not of course aware to what extent Lord Ashburton may either be authorised or inclined to make concessions, but we sincerely trust that he will not sacrifice at the same time the territory and National Honour of his country. Of one thing we can assure his Lordship, that we as Colonists look to him to sustain our rights, and that if need be, he will find us ready at a moments call to back her Majesty's pretensions.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

Tuesday last being the Anniversary of the Birth of our Most Gracious Majesty VICTORIA, (which day she completed her 23d year,) it was duly honoured by the Royal Artillery, and the gallant 52d now in garrison; all public offices being shut, and a most profuse display of flags from the mast heads of the ships in port, and in different parts of the city. The Troops on parade fired a "*feu de joi*," while the Royal Artillery gave the Royal salute of 21 guns. After the business of the morning had terminated, the men of the regiment resorted to the gambols of "merry England," such as climbing the greasy pole, foot ball, wheel barrow and sack races, &c &c., and spent the remainder of the day much to their own amusement, and that of a large number of spectators.

THE ARMY.—The following changes, we understand, will take place in the garrisons here, immediately: the 52d, from this city, goes to Fredericton, relieving the 69th, which goes home; the 30th from Halifax come to this city, and the Rifle Brigade (1200 strong) to Halifax. The 76th also returns home from Halifax.

ARRIVALS.—We congratulate our fellow citizens on the many arrivals that are daily taking place; in these times of unprecedented distress, it is truly cheering to observe even the symptom of reviving business. We have in port at this time a fair average of vessels for this season of the year, with a number at anchor near the Island. We are also informed from a quarter that admits of no doubt, that a great many more are daily expected.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Island war is still raging, but with a considerable degree of apprehension among the insurrectionists that they may eventually get themselves into trouble. The Governor Dorr has offered any of his men the finest gift in *his* privilege, if he would lead an attack on the arsenal: the newspapers ask, why does not Mr. Dorr lead the attack himself? Mr. Dorr was escorted into Providence by about 1200 men, and remained at a private house, guarded by his valiant soldiers.

LAUNCH.—A splendid ship called the *Corsair* was launched on Tuesday from the ship yard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright; she is stated to be a fine specimen of naval architecture.

FIRE.—The roof of the house owned by Mr. J. E. M'Donald in King Street, next above Major Ward's corner, caught fire from some sparks from an adjoining chimney having lodged upon and ignited the shingles, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The fire spread over the roof with great rapidity, and at first threatened to be as serious and extensive a fire as almost any with which this city has of late years been afflicted, being in the centre of a closely built part of the city, including Churches, Hotels, Stores, Dwellings, &c., and every thing as dry as tinder. But, Providentially, a plentiful supply of water was at hand from the Water Works plugs, which, with the strenuous and praiseworthy exertions of the Firemen and others, soon extinguished the fire and relieved the minds of our citizens from the impending calamity. The building is considerably damaged.—*Observer.*

A FEARFUL RIDE.—The Ithaca and Oswego rail road, as it comes into this village, descends in less than half a mile nearly 500 feet, by means of two inclined plans. The cars on their arrival at the upper engine house are detached from the locomotive and permitted to descend to the lower engine house under the control of brakes. From the lower engine house, which is at the top of the first inclined plane, the passengers are brought to this village by stage. This is done because of the great steepness of the lower inclined plane: it descending 450 feet in the distance of 1750, or, nearly at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizon. No person of sound mind would venture his neck by going down this inclined plane, as

econd division. 1st cavalry, one Native Infantry, and army will be formed at Peshawur. Command is not yet known. campaign at least, and we as the whole cry is for Dra- no end of detached duties low of us acting in any large great difficulty in feeding grasscutters will go on. It 15 fresh regiments will be England. Not less than 30,000 Afghanistan, and the troops our own provinces in these

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car containing eleven pas- usual at the upper engine at the brakes did not ope- hastening with constantly rds the brink of the lower orward brakeman leaped ose of throwing it off the m, but he stumbled and other brakeman sat at his o the passengers to jump n went the car with dread- ne of the passengers threw fon. Amasa Dana leaped through the lower engine brakeman sprang for his unable to escape, before y outstripping the wind. lower plane. The whole d in an instant. About he car left the track, dash els on which the engine g the beams which bound t reached the foot of the nto a thousand fragments. s shivered to pieces—the n, and scarcely any one e. We saw the wreck rst in the car it would not olished it. In the midst who descended with the roken above and below verely fractured. Medi- e rendered, and there is His name is Babcock, r. Eber Babcock of this rium occasioned by the ept constantly repeating stop a team of horses. ghly hurt, altho' several

of the passengers who sprang from the car were severely but not dangerously wounded.

Mr. Babcock, whose escape with life is little short of a miracle, was at the time our paper went to press, gradually improving, and confident hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Ithaca Journal.*

The steam-packet Acadia brought out upwards of 50 passengers, among whom were Major General sir John Hope, and several other officers for Canada; H. Bowyer Smith, Esq. Collector of her Majesty's Customs at this port, and W. Garnett, Esq. of St. Andrews.—Mr. Smith and Mr. Garnett arrived in town on Saturday morning in the steamer *Nova Scotia* from Windsor.

The following Testimonial is one of many thousands addressed to Messrs. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London, whose advertisement appears in another column:

GENTLEMEN—I consider it almost an imperative duty to state the invaluable efficacy of your most excellent MACASSAR OIL. For the last 15 years I have been bald, occasioned by a most dreadful fever whilst in India. I have used almost every means to procure a head of hair again, but all my efforts seemed fruitless, until, accidentally, a friend advised the use of your valuable Hair Restorer, (I can give it no better name,) and, after using a 3s. 6d. bottle, every symptom of a new head of hair began to show itself, to the joy, not only of myself, but my children. I resolved on having another, and obtained a 7s. bottle, and, before the whole of which was used, I had, and have now, as handsome a head of hair as ever man enjoyed. and I earnestly recommend all who have not tried this most excellent Oil, will not fail to do so. I am, sirs,

Your most grateful and obedient servant,
J. WALKER, colonel

Whitly Lodge, near Taunton, May 10, 1840.

Married.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Anderson G. Warden, of Green Hill, Long Reach, to Miss Rachel Oram.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at Campobello, by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Capt. William Grant, of St. Stephen, to Fanny Lewis, youngest daughter of John Scott, Esq.

At Wilmot, N. S., on the 24th ult., Mr Joseph Tufts, of Annapolis, to Miss Mary Crosgill, of the former place. At the same time and place, Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Ann Turner. Also, Mr. George Turner, to Miss Eliza, daughter of John Weaver, Esq., all of that place.

Died.

Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. in the 72d year of his age, NEHEMIAH MERRITT, Esq., an old and highly respectable inhabitant of this City, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband—a most indulgent father, and an honourable man.—Funeral on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Prince William street.

On Monday morning, Miss H. Langen, aged 6d years.

On Thursday morning last, Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. John Weeks, aged 15 months.

On Wednesday morning, Arthur W. F. Flagg, aged 6 years and 9 months, eldest son of Captain Arthur Flagg.—Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence in Great George st. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

On Saturday morning the 14th inst. at Newport, N. S. Mrs. Elizabeth Lockhart, in the 84th year of her age, having been a pious and steady member of the Wesleyan society upwards of 60 years. Her end was triumphant!—She died praising her redeemer and God with a strong assurance of entering upon her eternal rest.

At Indian Town, on Tuesday evening, 17th instant, Charles William, sixth son of Mr. Joseph Laugly, aged 6 years and 2 months.

At Victoria, on Wednesday, 11th inst., Margaret Augusta, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Snow, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At Salt Springs, King's County, on the 1st inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. James Robertson, Farmer, aged 50 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a resident in this Province upwards of 22 years,—much and justly regretted by all who knew her.

At St. Andrews, on the 28th ult., after a severe illness of nine days, Ann, eldest daughter of Peter Sime, jr., aged 8 years and 6 months.

At Mill Town, St. Stephen, on the 13th instant, Georgeanna, second daughter of Mr. Henry M'Alister, aged 5 years and 5 months.

At Merigomishe, on the 3d inst., in the 77th year of his age, Robert Lowden, Esq. He was one of the earliest settlers of this County, and for many years held the commissions of a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and of the Peace, and at the time of his death, was the oldest Magistrate in the County. He has left a widow and eight children to lament the loss of the kindest of husbands, and best of parents.

DROWNED, at Demerara, on the 17th ult., from the brig Barbara Ann, Atkinson, master, Mr. John Forsyth, of Westmoreland, N. B.

DROWNED, at Washington, North Carolina, Beaufort County, on the 21st April last, Mr. John Towell, Ship Carpenter, formerly of St. John, N. B., aged 24 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 18th—barque Clyde Pentreath, Liverpool, via Cork, 40—James Kirk, salt and coals—213 passengers.—Spoke, brig Rachel, from Newcastle, for Boston, and took from her, Capt. Matthews and thirteen seamen belonging to the barque William Walker, of and from Gloucester, for Quebec, sprung aleak and foundered on the 7th of April.

Schr. Brilliant, Perry, Philadelphia, 9—Crookshank & Walker, assorted cargo.

19th—brig Britannia, Cann, Yarmouth, ballast.

22d—barque Sophia, Peock, Hull, 56—John Robertson, coal.

Scotland, Johnston, Greenock,—Adam & Davidson, coals.

Brigt. Evelina, Brier, Halifax, sugar.

Schr. James Clark, Doane, Boston—Order, assorted cargo.

23d—steam-ship North America, Mabee, Boston—J. Whitney, passengers, &c.

Brig Midas, Moore, Galway, 42, R. Rankin & co. ballast.

25th Westmoreland, Walker, Cork, 42, Sancton & Crookshank, passengers.

26th—ship Undaunted, Kinnear, Hull, 37—coals, R. Rankin & Co.

California, Auld, Halifax, ballast—to order.

Wakefield, Young, Hull, 50—J. Hammond.

schooner Flora, Holder, Boston, 4, tobacco.

Banner, Fields, Boston, chairs, &c.

Sarah Ann, Atkinson, do. assorted cargo.

27th ship St. Martin's, Vaughan, N. York, 5, R. Rankin & co. ballast.

Themis, Brown, New-York, 5, J. Hammond, do.

Brig Daley, Sterritt, Bantry, 47, order, passengers

Diana, Campbell, Dumfries, 43, order, ballast.

CLEARED.

ship Canton, M'Nicholl, Port Glasgow, deals, staves & lathwood, R. Rankin & co.; Frederick, Carter, Londonderry, timber, deals and lathwood, S. Wiggins & son; Borneo, Betts, Liverpool, timber, deals, staves, Wm. Carvill; Perthshire, Rick, Hull, timber, John Robertson.

Brig Britannia, Cann, Ballyshannon, deals and staves.

Schr. Enterprise, Hatch, Halifax, limestone; Brilliant, Perry, St. Kitts, fish, boards & shingles; Grace, Parker, Halifax, limestone, oars, &c.; Margaret, Traynor, Martin, do do.; Rising Sun, Faulkner, Boston, plaster; Ellen & Margaret, Goonin, Cork, coals; Syrian, Darling, New York, plaster; Abigail, Smith, Halifax, merchandize.

Arrived, Philadelphia, 18th May, brig Germ, Lincoln, from St. John; cleared, Woodlands, Johnston, do—Baltimore, 17th, brig P. J. Nevins, from St. John—Cleared at New York, 19th, ship St. Martin, for St. John—Cleared at Savannah, 12th, brig Retreat, for St. John.

Whale-ship Per[illegible]n, Cudlip, of and from this port, was spoken on the 10th of January, lat. 53 50, by the ship Enterprise, of Stonington, out three months—all well.

Spoken 5th inst., lat. 37, long. 61, brig Corsair, 7 days from St. Andrews, for Barbice.

Cleared at New Orleans, 4th inst. barque Atlantic, Hardenbrook, Liverpool.—At Mobile, 3d, ship Speed, Ellis, do.

Arrived at Liverpool, 24th April, St. Andrew, Leitch, Savannah; 29th, Belmont, Brown, and Lymport, Armstrong, New Orleans; 30th, Jane Walker, Gillies, Mobile; May 1st, Thetis, Vaughan, St. John; 2d, Caledonia, Swinford, New Orleans.—At Belfast, 25th April, Prudence, Bridgen, St. John.—At Newry, 28th, New Zealand, Bannerman, do.—At Clyde, 22d, Eagle, Stephenson, ditto.

Sailed from Liverpool, April 19, Princess Augusta, Vaughan, for New York and this port; 20th, Elizabeth Grimmer, Frye, for this port and st. Andrews; 28th, Henry Hood, scott, and England, Johnston, New York; Cumberland, Henley, Amherst; 29th, silksworth, Meldrum, st. John.—From Gravesend, 24th, Edwin Gibson, do.—From Cork, 27th, Martha, Gwynne, and Herbert, ———, do.; 29th, John Wesley, Davis, do.—From Belfast, 26th, Cordelia, M'Millan, do.—From Sligo, 30th, Aisthorpe, Warwick, and Agnes, Evans, do.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, April 28th, George Sutton, Hawke, for this port.

sailed from Londonderry, April 20th, Envoy, Giffney, for this port.

Dundalk, April 26.—The Amelia, Crosby, from st. John, N. B., has arrived here, with damage to head and cutwater, and stem split, having experienced a gale on the 3d inst., 20 miles s. W. of Cape Clear.

GORDON'S
New Ironmongery & general
Hardware Store,

HAMMOND'S BRICK BUILDING,
Dock Street.

The Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public generally that he has opened the above establishment with a very general assortment of every article in that branch of business, selected by himself in the principal and best markets in England: and has now received per ship Portland, the greater part of his STOCK, consisting of the following articles:—

60 BAGS SPIKES, assorted to 10 inch; 217 bags and 18 casks wrought and cut NAILS; Boat and Whale boat do., of superior quality; Whale boat Rivets and Burrs; block, bush and coopers' ditto; Horse and Ox Nails;
8 Pairs Smiths' Bellows, to 36 inch;
6 Anvils and 6 Vices, assorted;
1 bale WIRE, and 18 boxes TIN, assorted;
2 sheets & 20 bars LEAD; 2 casks Shot & balls,
3 casks and 6 bundles of square, octagon, and flat cast, spring, sheer and blister STEEL;
50 single and double Plough Moulds;
16 bundles Plough Plating; 1 cask bright and black Plough Traces, Back Bands Halter Chains, &c. &c.; 70 doz. Griffin's and T. Biggins Scythes, ass'd to 48 inch; 1 cask Sickles and Reaping hooks
3 baskets and 1 cask shoe and scythe Stones and Rifles; 1 cask Cart and Waggon Boxes;
2 casks hann'd and steel'd socket Shovels, Garden Rakes, hoes, &c.
15 dozen best Shovels and Spades;
2 casks Lamp Black; 2 do. Whiting; 1 do. best Glue; 1 do. Borax; 1 do. Bath Bricks;
2 cases Slates and Pencils; 2 casks satin Hair Seating and curled Hair, chair Web, &c.
195 IRON POTS, assorted to 25 gallons; 60 Camp Ovens; 120 do. Covers; 120 Griddles and Spiders, 12 dozen assorted long and short handle and swivel bail FRYING PANS;
3 casks Tin'd and untinned Tea Kettles; tin'd sauce and stew Pans; Fish Kettles, round Pots, Digesters, steak Pans, Glue Pots, &c.
1 cask Patent enamelled Preserving Kettles;
1 do. common and improved Gridirons;
2 casks Flanch, Patent Box, and Grocers' Coffee Mills; 1 bale Wire Riddles; 1 do. Twines; 1 do shoe Thread; 1 cask Chalk Lines, Sash and Bed Cord, Coffin do. &c.; 2 casks Brushes & Brooms,
1 cask Iron Sparrowbills, in 28 lb. bags; 1 ditto brass and copper ditto; 1 cask heel and toe tips, Tip Nails, &c.; 1 crate Coal Scoops and Hods, Dust Pans, cinder sifters, &c.;
2 cases brass, wire, pierced, green and bronzed FENDERS; 2 casks containing a general assortment of handsome house and shop LAMPS; 1 cask Lamp Glasses and Wicks;
2 cases Saws; 1 cask Files; 4 cases Thompson's Scotch Augers, Gimblets, &c. &c.
1 cask PLANES, assorted, of every description; an excellent assortment of Joiners', coopers', and cabinet-makers' Tools, Masons' Trowels, &c. from the best makers; Shoemakers' Tools and Findings of every description; Tailors' Irons and Shears, Sad and Italian Irons; Box do. with heaters; Crimping Machines.
2 cases and 1 cask Flint and Percussion GUNS; Walking cane and Air do.; Pocket and Rifle PISTOLS, Gun Locks, Nipples and screws, Wad cutters, Ball Moulds, Percussion Caps, Powder flasks, shot Belts and Pouches, Liquor Flasks, &c.
2 casks Scupper Nails, Pump Tacks, cut and wrought Brads &c.
20 casks containing a general assortment of Rim, Mortice and other Locks; Norfolk Latches; Brass do.; Patent Drop Key and French ditto with six Keys; Plate strap, iron and brass Butt Pew, Parliament and other HINGES; Brass and Japanned Door Springs and Rappers; Wood screws; spring and round Bolts; Coffin Mounting; Bell do; Harness do; Iron and Brass Weights; Salter's Patent Balances; Patent Weighing Machines, scale beams, Steelyards, copper scales, &c.; Mortars and Pestles, Bronzed Umbrella Stands; Door scrapers, &c. &c. Bandrail and Bed screws, and Keys; Coach Wrenches, Pin Mauls, Hammers, Nippers and Pinchers; Beaver, Fox, Rat and Mouse Traps; Fire Irons and Brasses; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays, &c.; Curtain Bands and Pins; Ketches, castors, &c. &c.
3 casks containing Table KNIVES and FORKS, bread, shoe, butcher, oyster, and patent Putty Knives; Table and Butchers' steels, Pocket knives, scissors, &c. &c.
2 cases Japanned Waiters; Bread, Knife, and snuffer Trays.
1 case containing a few setts of beautiful Gothic Patern "Papier Mache" Waiters, snuffer Trays, &c.; 1 cask Plated Ware, consisting of plain and figured cake Baskets, Candlesticks, snuffers and Trays, Bottle stands, Toast racks &c.
2 cases Britannia Tea and coffee Pots, Percolators, Urns, sugar Basins, cream Ewers, Candle sticks, Flasks, &c.
1 cask Block Tin Goods; 1 do. Ladies and Gents Rose Wood and Mahogany Writing Desks and Dressing cases; Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose wood and Morocco;
1 cask Russia Leather Desks and Dressing cases, Pocket and Bill Books, card and cigar cases, and a great variety of FANCY GOODS.

☞ The above being bought at Cash Prices, will be sold as low as any in the market.

27th May. T. R. GORDON.

TO LET,

A PLEASANTLY situated COTTAGE in the vicinity of Hampton Ferry, with one Acre of Meadow Land, and a fine Garden and Out houses attached thereto; being a desirable residence for a genteel family. For terms and farther particulars, enquire of the subscriber, at his residence, in Sewell street, St. John.

27th may. EDWIN FAIRWEATHER.

Fine Congou Tea.

Landing this day, ex *Emily*, from Halifax, on consignment:

20 CHESTS *Company's* CONGOU TEA, a very superior article for family use.
For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
27th may. Tea Warehouse, P. Wm. street.

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

27th May, 1842.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ship "Portland," Robinson, Master, from Liverpool:—

14 CASKS and cases HARDWARE, containing Locks, Hinges, and screws; Bench and Moulding PLANES; Hand, Tenon, Bow and other Saws; Glass Paper; Pierced Iron and Green Wire Fenders; Coffin Mounting; Brass Kettles; Harness Mounting, &c.
2 casks LAMP SHADES and CHIMNIES;
2 cases GUNS;
1 cask Blocktin Dish covers, Egg coolers, Japan Lamps; signal, binnacle, and police LANTHERNS;
1 case Fire and Hand Irons;
1 case TEA TRAYS;
3 bales Scythes and Sickles;
1 cask Norway Rag Stones;
1 do. Borax; 1 do. GLUE;
1 bale Boot and Saddler's Web;
1 do. do. Flock;
1 case HAIR CLOTH;
1 do. school and Log SLATES;
1 do. PATENT LEATHER;
2 bundles IRON WIRE;
7 casks Horse and Ox Nails;
1 cask Weights; 50 bags Spikes;
60 bags Rose and clasp NAILS—3d'y to 20 d'y.
14 do. Cut shingle do.
4 do. Boat do.
12 dozen square point Shovels;
10 do. socket do.
50 Plough-share Moulds;
Bundles Plough-Plate Iron;
Banks' Refined and swedish IRON.

Spring Goods,

Received ex "Portland" from Liverpool:

7 BALES PRINTS, 8 do. Grey and White COTTONS; 18 do. Cotton Warp;
2 Bales Moleskins; 4 do. Flannels and Baizes;
3 do. Carpeting; 2 do. Jaconets and Linings;
1 do. Gambroons and GINGHAMS;
2 do. Checks and Homespuns, 1 cask Traces;
4 Cases Percussion GUNS;
40 Dozen Scythes—40 to 46 inch;
10 Bags and 2 casks Horse Nails,
20 Bundles Shovels and Spades, 300 boxes Soap,
10 casks containing an assortment of Locks and Hinges, Weighing Machines, Hammers, Brushes, Combs, Whip Thongs, Bridles, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

May 27. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

W. H. STREET'S
WINE Establishment,
AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

The subscriber has opened the Store and Warehouse in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, in addition to his former premises, and invites attention to his extensive stock of Old Bottled WINES and SPIRITS.

DOUBLE Diamond and half fretted PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle;
East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of "Blackburn," "Newton Gordon & Co.," and "Burnell Houghton & Co."
London Market Madeira; East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marsalla of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1835 and 1838;
Martell's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; superior OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack;
All of which may also be had from the Wood.
Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality,
HERMITAGE and BURGUNDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE; BUCELLAS;
La rose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret.

—ALSO—

1000 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
200 doz. "Hodson's" London Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;
100 dozen fine Edinburgh ALE;
40 hogsheads Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy;
5 hogsheads, 20 quarter casks Brandy;
20 hogsheads best Old PALE Brandy;
6 hogsheads best GENEVA;
Puncheons Malt and Grain WHISKEY;
50 Puncheons high proof RUM;
100 Pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira;
10 hogsheads Catalonia RED WINE;
6 Qr. casks Blackburn's MADEIRA, for sale at first cost; 10 chests souchong TEA;
150 Boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
100 do. Mould and Dip Candles;
6 hogsheads Refined Sugar;
20 ditto Bright Porto Rico ditto;
10 Kegs Tobacco.

And to arrive ex Brig *Edwin*, from London—
40 hhds. best GENEVA, from 7 to 10 pr. cent. O. P.
50 boxes Wax Wick Mould Candles;
50 boxes Sperm Candles.
All for sale very low by
27th may. [con.] W. H. STREET.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber has taken an office over the store of Daniel Ansley, Esquire, Market square
W. H. NEEDHAM,
Barrister and Attorney at Law.
St. John 20th May, 1842.

J. MUNRO, Silversmith,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has received per "*British Queen*" from London, the following articles of

SILVER PLATE,

which he offers for sale, together with those of his own manufacture, reasonable for Cash. *Also*—Ladies' and Gentlemen's JEWELLERY—viz:
Silver Table and Dessert Forks,
Ditto Table, Dessert, Tea and Egg Spoons,
Ditto Fish Knives and Soup Ladles,
Ditto Sugar Tongs, Mustard and Salt Spoons,
Gold Brooches and Set Finger Rings,
Ditto Plain and Guard Rings,
Ditto Signet Rings, Pins with Chain,
Ditto Miniature Lockets, Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver patent Pencil Cases,
Purse Mounts and Tassels,
Silver and India Rubber Guard Chains,
Tortoise Shell Card Cases, Snuff Boxes, &c.
King Street 20th May, 1842.

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.

S. K. FOSTER.
Corner of King and Germain streets.

HAS just received per ship "*Perthshire*," an extensive and splendid assortment of English Manufactured PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlours, Halls, Entries, Chambers, &c., which he offers for sale at the very low price of 1 1-3d., 2d., 3d., and 4d. per Yard, CASH—each piece contains 12 yards, 21 inches wide. BORDERINGS of all width and qualities to match. May 20, 1842.

Anchors, Chains, Tar, Lead.

The subscribers offer for sale:

32 ANCHORS—Iron stocks; 6 Anchors for wood stocks;
8 CHAINS, 3-4, 11-16, 5-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch;
25 Barrels TAR; 2 Rolls SHEET LEAD;
—all of which will be sold very low for approved payment.
May 20. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK

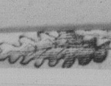
Soap! Soap!!

Landing ex ship "Portland" from Liverpool:

400 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, (56 pounds each,) which will be sold low while landing, by WM. CARVILL.

AUCTION SALE.

Ship by Auction.



THE Ship "LORD WELLINGTON," being part of the Property of the late Firm of Messrs. J. & H. KENNEAR, transferred by them in Trust for their Creditors, will be offered at Public sale on SATURDAY next at 12 o'clock. Conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

By order of the Trustees.
May 27.

On *MONDAY* next the 30th instant at 11 o'clock, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at the Warehouse of John Robertson, Esq., Nelson st. the following articles, viz:

5 PUNS. Demerara *RUM*; 6 hhds. Loaf sugar; 10 bbls bright sugar; 3 puns. Molasses; 100 boxes very superior Brown Soap, 60 lbs each; 150 do. do. 30 lbs each; 10 Butts Sherry WINE; 40 bbls. prime PORK, in bond; 100 bls. Prime and Prime Mess canada Pork; 8 hhds. and Qr. casks old Port Wine; 100 Kegs best London White Lead; 40 kegs Yellow and black Paint; 8 tons Cordage, assorted; 20 casks Wrought Nails, all sizes; 10 rolls sheet LEAD; 10 p's Tweeds; 50 pieces Plaids; 20 do. Broad Cloths, &c. &c.

Terms:—under £15 cash; 15 to £150, 3 months; £150 and upwards 4 months, approved endorsed Notes.

May 20. *T. L. NICHOLSON.*

The FIRST PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for
The Hair! the Skin!! the Teeth!!!

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL,
A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The only article that produces and restores HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE BROWS; prevents hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original colour—frees it from *scurf*, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing hair, it keeps it firm in the *curl*, uninjured by *damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance*, or in the exercise of *riding*. To *Children* it is invaluable: as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

ON PURCHASING, **Beware of Counterfeits!!** ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" and see that those words are on the envelope, with the signature and address, thus—
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London,
Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraven on the back of the envelope nearly 1500 times, containing 29.028 letters—WITHOUT THIS SOME IS GENUINE.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (containing four small,) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Rowland's Kalydor,

A preparation from *Oriental Exotics*, is now universally known as the *only safe* and efficient *protector* and *beautifier* of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all *pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles*, and other unsightly *cutaneous defects*, in healing *chilblains, chaps*, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin pleasantly soft and smooth. To the *complexion* it imparts a juvenile roseate hue, and to the *neck, hand* and *arm* a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Rowland's Odonto,
or,
Pearl Dentifrice,

A WHITE POWDER of *Oriental Herbs*, of the most delightful fragrance. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them *delicately white*. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the *Gums*, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy *red*; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

☞ NOTICE—The name and Address of the Proprietors,
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,
are engraved on the Government stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR" and ODONTO;" also printed in *red* on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the lure of being cheap.

Be sure to ask for "*Rowlands*" article.

Sold by Dr. Wm. LIVINGSTONE, St. John, N.B.
27th may.

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to dispose of the Retail part of his business on the first of June will after that date confine himself to the *Wholesale and Commission* business in the same Premises he at present occupies, where will be found a complete assortment of TEAS, COFFEE—*green and toasted*; raw and refined SUGAR; Molasses, London Mould, Dipt and Sperm Candles; Glasgow and Liverpool SOAP, Wrapping Paper, Bags Pepper, &c. &c.

May 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

The Subscriber

HAS received by the ships *Bona Dea* and *Portland* from Liverpool part of his Spring Supply of BRITISH GOODS, consisting of—SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Daily expected from Liverpool—Tea, Loaf Sugar, Starch, Blue, Pepper, Gunpowder, Corks, Wrapping Paper, Blacking, Shoe Thread, Sparrowbills, Rasps and Knives, with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Findings.

Per North America from Boston:

Java, Laguira, Demerara & St. Domingo COFFEES, Rice, Raisins, Figs; Sugar, Soda, Butter and Water CRACKERS, Cavendish Tobacco, Pails, Brooms, &c.

—AND IN STORE—

6 hhds Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, 10 kegs TOBACCO, 6 puncheons Whisky and Rum.—all of which will be sold either Wholesale or Retail, at No 18, King street, *for Cash only.*

May 20, 1842. J. O'DONNELLY.

Pale Yellow Soap, Confections, &c.

Landing, ex ship *Perthshire* from Greenock:

3 TONS Pale Yellow SOAP,
4 bales Printing and Wrapping PAPER,
20 boxes CONFECTIONS, MUSTARD, and STARCH; 15 bags BARLEY.

For sale very cheap for *Cash only*, at the TEA WAREHOUSE, *Prince William street.*

May 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

One Farthing Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st instant, an indented apprentice named ARTHUR O'NEAL, a native of Ballyshannon. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting said Apprentice on my account, as no debts of his contracting will be paid by me: and the above reward will be paid any person who will bring him back

May 2 FRANCIS MARVIN.

NEW DRY GOODS SHOP.

C. W. KETCHUM begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that since his return from England, he has commenced business in the Shop in Prince Wm. street, lately occupied by Mr. T. Smith, and will open immediately, a beautiful selection of LONDON GOODS, ex *British Queen*, suitable for the season, consisting of—
CHUSAN CHINES—a new and beautiful article; Chine SILKS; Chine Royals;
Llama CLOTHS; Orleans Cloths; Chusan Orleans; Merinos;
English and French RIBBONS, low priced do., Berlin Wools; Thread, Lace, &c.
A Large Assortment of Tuscan, Rutland, Dunstable, New-Bedford, French and Chip BONNETS,
A Lot of Beautiful MILLINERY.

Also—Per ship Portland from Liverpool:—
An elegant variety of Silk and Chene HANDKERCHIEFS;
SHAWLS; De Laines; Chene Silks, MERINOS, Velvets, Cambrics;
Lawns, Muslins, Corded do.; Printed, white, grey and Furniture Cottons;
Gambroons, Tweeds, Checks, Doeskins, Moleskins;
A choice selection of BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES;
GLOVES, Hosiery, &c. &c.

The above Articles were selected with great care as respects price and quality, and are well worthy the attention of the Public.
May 20, 1842.

May 27, 1842.

THE subscriber has just received per *Clarence*, from London, a large stock of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, comprising a general assortment.

ALSO—Two Thousand Gentlemen's HATS, assorted, from the lowest to the very best manufactured, which will be disposed of at the lowest Market prices—*for Cash.*

Also, per British Queen from London—
An assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas;
Rich Ducape, satin, Damask and Chene SHAWLS, Plain and Fancy Ribbons of every kind;
Gros de Naples, Satins, Velontes and Sarsnets;
Orleans Cloths, Printed Saxony and plain de laines,
Printed Jeans for children's dresses;
Netts, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;
A large lot of silk Fringes and Tassels;
Hosiery and Gloves of every description;
Ladies' Work Boxes, assorted sizes;
White and cold Stays, Pasteboards and Reels;
Black, Blue, Olive, and Invisible Broad Cloths;
Doeskins and Buckskins in every shade;
Stocks, Braces, and silk Handkerchiefs;
A large lot of Cloth Caps;
6-4 Oil Cloth for covering furniture.

Also, per ship Portland from Liverpool—
55 PACKAGES, Containing,
CARPETING, assorted, best and common;
Floor Cloths for Halls, 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4;
Boys' Fancy Beaver Hats and Cloth Caps;
Printed Cottons and Furniture;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and Homespuns;
Muslins of every description;
Plaid, Camlet, Orleans and Saxonies;
Ticks, Flannels, and Druggets;
Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins;
A variety of fancy Trusers' stuffs;
Buttons of every description;
Linens, Lawns, Diaper and Damask;
Cambric, Lawn, and cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.

☞ *For Cash only.* ☜
W. G. LAWTON

NOTICE.

The subscribers have removed their place of business from Water street, to the new Fire Proof Store lately erected by them at York Point, foot of Union street, on the property belonging to R. W. Crookshank, Esq., where they offer for sale on their usual liberal terms:

10 HHDS. BROWN SUGAR; 50 Cases GIN; 20 boxes fresh Chocolate;
75 Boxes Tobacco PIPES;
75 Do. Window GLASS—*assorted sizes;*
25 Kegs Green and Black PAINT;
60 Boxes Mould Candles; 8 bags Saltpetre;
5 Bags Ginger; 1 box Cloves;
5 Boxes Brown Sugar;
150 Bolts CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 7;
50 Boxes Liverpool SOAP, 56 and 112 lbs. ea;
1 Cask Sherry, } *Wine;*
4 do. old par Madeira }
20M Cigars; 80 bundles Hooks and Sickles;
30 bundles Scythes;
5 Pipes Pico Madeira WINE;
10 Kegs Tobacco, 5 cases CHAMPAIGNE;
10 Do. Coal Tar; 20 do. Stockholm do.;
50 Do. Corn Meal; 50 do. Rye Flour;
3 Boxes Conrism—*large;*
16 Tierces do. in casks, 6 and 4;
21 Hhds. and Tierces Scale, 8 and 6;
13 Do. Country BEEF;
25 Do. No. 1, American do., 20 do. Mess do. do.
55 Do. Prime do. do., 25 do. Mess do. PORK;
210 Do. Canada Prime Pork;
10 Do. do. Beef; 20 do. Cargo do.,
With a variety of **Dry Goods,**—consisting of—Mousline de Lane, Stripes, Regattas, Scotch Homespuns, &c. &c.

—ALSO IN BOND—

15 Puncheons New Orleans RUM.
2 bales Picked and Cordova WOOL
1 pipe, and 4 hogsheads PORT WINE.
4 pipes, 1 hogshead; 9 quarter casks, SHERRY

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liver Complaints.

AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. 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, Scrotula or King's Evil, Sciation or Hip-Gout, Incipient Cancers, Sal-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 [illegible] of the blood, or vitiation of the humours, impurities of [illegible] kind.

of whatever name or nature. To compare with it, as There is no other Panacea in [illegible] 553 cases the Indian's Panacea has cured about [illegible] that were incurable by a long use of other Panaceas.

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 22, 1841.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

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; Chiffoneers; BUREAUS; Lounging, Parlour, and Drawing Room CHAIRS; Sofas; Sofa Beds and Couches, covered in hair seating or *Silk Plush*, (a new article in this market,) or to order; Centre TABLES, real Egyptian Marble tops; Pier, card, Breakfast, supper, and Dining Tables, in sets and ngle; Ladies' Work and Toilet Tables;—all of which he offers for sale at reduced prices for satisfactory payments, and will, for a short time, sell for *Cash* at from Ten to Twenty-five per cent. below his usual prices.

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

1st *October.* JOHN J. HOGAN.

Sign of the Golden Fish,

DOCK STREET.

DONALD ROSS, Grocer and general dealer begs respectfully to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand, (in his new building,) a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Pickled and Dried Fish, &c. The whole of which are warranted genuine, and at the lowest market prices *for cash only.*

Rum coloring of his own manufacture, of the very best quality. February 19, 1842.

N. B.—Two Flats of his house to Let; the building is both fire and frost proof.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

Remnant Lots of Room Papers.

THOSE Persons who wish to fit up their small Rooms, Entries, &c., at a very trifling expense, will do well to call at the subscriber's Store and purchase for Cash, some of the Remnant lots of Room Papers that are still on hand, and which he is now selling at *Half Price* in order to make room for his Spring supply of English Papers daily expected. S. K. FOSTER.

April 28, 1842.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to

12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

COAL.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following description of Coals: Sydney, Pemberton, Hull, and Grand Lake coals—all of a superior quality for house use, and assures the Public that he has no Scotch Coals as has been reported, to injure the sale of his Stock.—The assortment consists of

60 chaldrons Sydney coals, 400 do. Pemberton, do.; 140 do. Hull, do.; 100 do. Grand Lake, do.

250 chaldrons of the Pemberton coals are in store at York Point. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Confectionary, Preserved Meats, &c.

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

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

4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smith's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen Victoria's Bouquet; Prince Albert's Bouquet; the Princess' Bouquet; Queen Adelaide's Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hannay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.

1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 totes best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

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

June 11.

W. H. STREET'S WINE Establishment,

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

1st January, 1842.

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

WINES IN BOTTLE—

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

WINES IN WOOD—

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

SPIRITS IN WOOD AND BOTTLE—

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

A few Cases Geneva.

BEER—

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

In Bond and on Consignment—

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

—ALSO ON HAND—

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

W. H. Street.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals:

PIPES, hhds. and qr. casks Burgundy and double diamond old PORT;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks old Port, [vint. '34.]
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks East and West India Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. & qr. casks South Side Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular and London Market Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe, Bronte and Cape Madeira;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks golden, pale & brown SHERRY;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks low priced Sherry;
Hhds. and quarter casks Lisbon, Catalonia and Tarragona;
Hhds. Claret, La Rose, La Tour, and Chateaux Margeaux;
Puns. and hhds. Martell's, Hennesey and Outard's best BRANDY;
Puncheons and hogsheads pale GENEVA;
Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Malt Whisky;
Puns. [Pine Apple,] old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. Guiness' Dublin BROWN STOUT;
Hhds. Burton and London PALE ALE;
Hhds. Barclay & Perkins' Brown Stout & Porter;
50 dozen OLD TOM;
100 cases pure SCHEIDAM,
400 casks, each 4 dozen, Abbott's and Dunbar's BROWN STOUT;
10 cases SHERRY BRANDY;
8 cases Chedder and Brick CHEESE;
50 boxes Sperm, Wax, and Patent Candles;
50 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
100 gross Wine, Ale, and Porter BOTTLES;
150 boxes CROWN WINDOW GLASS;
30 casks BLACKING;
200 barrels ROMAN CEMENT;
10,000 Company's Manilla CHEROOTS;
100 coils Cordage, 6 thread rathine to 9 in. rope;
50 coils Manilla ROPE, 1 to 4 inches;
20 HAWSERS, of sizes;
130 bolts CANVAS;
1 bale Sewing and Roping TWINE;
1000 gross best Wine and Beer Corks, Taps and Bungs;

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

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

St. John, October 15, 1841.

Pork and Beef.

New landing, and for sale by the subscribers—

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

3d Dec. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

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;
200 Kegs Gunpowder, assorted, all qualities;
400 Boxes Window Glass, of various sizes;
10 barrels PUTTY, in bladders;
10 ditto Pipe Clay; 10 fierces Paris Whiting
4 hogsheads Lampblack,
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London White Lead,
600 ditto col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN-PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

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.

Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &

[Landing ex Margaret Traynor, from Halifax:]

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

Ex 'Rambler,' from Boston:

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

JARDINE & CO.,
Corner of Prince William and Church streets.

December 24.

LANDING ex *Ware*, from Halifax:—25 boxes London Sperm Candles; 10 hhds. Bright sugar. For sale cheap by

January 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

THE subscribers offer for sale at their store in Nelson street, a few cwt. very superior Live Geese Feathers.

7th January. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Pr. Glasgow—From Glasgow:

5 BALES of WINTER CLOTHING—consisting of—Pilot Coats, Blue and Drab Flushing; Monkey and Pea Jackets; Drab & Blue Shooting Coats, twilled and very stout; Trowsers, tweed and other kinds; Drawers, flannel and kersey; Vests—Double Breasted fancy stout with double breasts and rolling Collars.

Velveteen Shooting Coats,
Coatees, Doeskin,
Pea Coats with velvet collars, blue and brown. } *Very Superior and extra fine.*

December 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Consignment,

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

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

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

St. John, October 22, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—ON HAND AS ABOVE—

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

October 22. J. R.

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,
General Agent.

sept 10.

Fine Old Tinta—Vintage 1828.

THE subscribers have a few One Dozen Cases of the above curious WINE, of very superior quality, which they offer for sale at their establishment in Prince William street.

Dec. 24. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

MR. JACKSON,

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

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, Dec. 27, 1841.

Salt Rheum, &c.

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

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

Essence of Smoke,

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

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

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

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

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

Dec. 17. J. ELLIOTT.

Cigars, Java Coffee, Fruit, &c

Landing, ex schooner *Lightly*, from Boston:

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

IN STORE,

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

On Consignment:—50 chests souchong TEA.

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

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

Life Assurance.

Participation of Profits—Immediate Reduction of Premium—Complete Protection against all Liabilities.

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF REVERSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

King William street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. Halifax, jun. Esq.; Claude Edw. Scott, Esq.
Francis Mills, Esq.; Jas. Walkinshaw, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq., *Chairman.* Jas. Walkinshaw, Esq., *Dep. Chairman.*
H. C. Bowles, Esq. Thos. Heath, Esq.
Thomas Brook, Esq. Isaac Lawrence, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. Edwin Leaf, Esq.
Wm. M. Christie, Esq. Wm. Lyall, Esq.
Edw. J. Codd, Esq. Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Henry T. Danvers, Esq. John Stewart, Esq.
Jas. G. Gordon, Esq. G. B. Whittaker, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. T. J. Zotenkin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

John Leach Bennett, Esq.; Robt. W. Eyles, Esq.
Wm. Scott, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.

SOLICITOR—John Saunders Bowden, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co.

A general statement of the affairs of the company will be submitted every Five Years; and of the Profits ascertained to have accrued, *four fifths* will be apportioned among the assured by the Participating scale, for the whole term of life, or one or more years standing, in proportion to the premiums paid by each, and appropriated at the option of the assured, either in a present payment in cash, as a Reversionary bonus, payable when the Policy becomes a claim, or its value applied to the reduction of subsequent premiums. The Company's Policies will be purchased at a fair valuation, whenever the object for which they were effected be accomplished.

No Entrance money or Fees of an kind will be required by the company, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamp.

☞ Every information relative to Insurance will be given by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO. Agents,

Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B.

February 18, 1842.

October 15th, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

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

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

CITY GROCERY.

Market Square—St. John, N. B.

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

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

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

JAMES MACFARLANE.

St. John, Dec. 17, 1841.

Paper Hangings.

THE subscriber has on hand a very large and elegant assortment of *Paper Hangings*, suitable for Halls, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Chambers, Entries, &c. with Border of all qualities to match, which he offers for sale at a great reduction from former prices for *CASH*.

Also—A large number of Remnant Lots suitable for small and medium sized Rooms, Entries, &c. which he will sell at *Half Price* for cash.

18th *March.* S. K. FOSTER.

Bar, Pig, and Sheet IRON, STOVES, TIN PLATES, &c. &c.

The subscriber offers for sale at his fire-proof Store, Nelson street:

200 TONS common British IRON, well assorted,
100 tons Refined British Iron, well assorted,
100 ditto No. 1 Scotch Pig (Gartsherie Brand,)
20 ditto Swedish Iron, well assorted,
20 ditto Refined Round Iron, ¾ to ⅞ inch,
100 bundles Plough Plate Iron,
200 Plough Share Moulds,
40 bundles *Naylor & Co's.* best Cast Steel, ass'd.
40 ditto do. German do. do
20 ditto do. Sleigh shoe STEEL
20 ditto Blister steel, (Z)
25 ditto do. do. C. C. N. D.
60 boxes Tin Plates, CW. IC. IX. DC. and DX.
200 bundles best Sheet Iron, Nos. 20, 22, 24 & 26,
300 bags Spike Nails, 4½ to 10 inches,
250 ditto Canada Fine Rose Nails, 6d'y to 30d'y,
5 casks Os and Horse Nails,
10 tons HOLLOW WARE, viz: Pots, Covers, Pans, and Ovens,
10 ditto Tea Kettles, assorted No. 6 to 4,
100 Canada Stoves, assorted, 20, 24, 27, 30, and 32 inches,
50 Full Register Grates, assorted sizes,
50 Half ditto ditto ditto,
30 Franklins ditto ditto,
12 Anvils, assorted, 1 to 2 cwt.
12 Smiths' Bellows,
15 Anchors, assorted, 1 to 10 cwt.
8 Chain Cables, assorted, ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch,
40 cwt. short-link Chains, 5-16 3-8, 7-16, & 1-2 in.
400 boxes best Liverpool Soap, 56 lbs. each,
30 boxes Dipt Candles,
25 barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK,
20 bales Irish Bacon, (very fat); 40 Irish Hams,
7 puns. strong well flavored Grain WHISKY,
3 ditto ditto Malt ditto,
40,000 White Oak Barrel Staves
500,000 Bright spruce Deals, in shipping order,

Also, on Consignment:

50 bolts best Blenched CANVAS,
4 Iron PLOUGHS,
2 handsome Iron MONEY CHE T.

Nov. 12. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Raisins, Onions, &c.

Landing ex schr. Margaret Traynor, from Boston:

40 DOZEN CORN BROOMS, 20 dozen Painted Pails; 10 do. Hickory Axe Handles, 10 do Manilla Clothes Lines,
100 Boxes (halves and quarters) Bunch Raisins;
30 Barrels ONIONS;
5 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Boxes Chocolate; 1 case Cinnamon.

Ex Martha Brae, from Halifax:

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

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

JARDINE & CO.
Corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets.

Dec. 3.

Flour, Grocery, and Provision

WAREHOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JARDINE & CO.

[*Late TILTON.*]

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

—THEIR STOCK COMPRISES—

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

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

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