THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. IV. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1840. No. 40.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DUGANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William 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.
6 Saturday,	4	16 7 40	0 4	4	5
7 Sunday,	4	16 7 41	0 24	5	6
8 Monday,	4	16 7 42	0 42	6	11
9 Tuesday,	4	15 7 42	1 0	7	13
10 Wednesday,	4	15 7 43	1 20	8	16
11 Thursday,	4	15 7 43	1 42	9	4
12 Friday,	4	15 7 44	2 8	9	49

First Quarter, 6th, 5h. 38m. ev.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE EAGLES and the subscriber, as the firm of GEORGE & EDWARD EAGLES is this day dissolved.

EDWARD EAGLES.

Indian Town, 16th March, 1840.—3m.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES DOBIE, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to present their claims for adjustment; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Administrator.*

Saint John, 5th February, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of all Persons remaining indebted to the late Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, and which have not been adjusted by the parties giving Promissory Notes or other accepted security, will be forthwith put in suit.

W. H. STREET.

St. John, 6th Feb. 1840.

☞NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. MARGARET A. HANFORD, will please render the same for adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the subscriber.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

J. M'LARDY'S

New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and Rye BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from souring.

Victoria Tea BISCUIT fresh every day. Breakfast ROLLS every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Dr. Poett's Eradictor.

THE celebrity of this Medicine, in curing recent cases of Gonnorrhea, generally in 24 hours, and when the disease is of longer standing, there is no medicine so efficacious. There is no case of Gleet, Seminal, Weakness, Fluor. Albus. &c. &c. wherein any preparation has been so uniformly successful in eradicating every vestige from the constitution. Warranted to contain no mineral substance. It is as pleasant as it is certain, and retains its virtues in any climate. For sale by appointment, at the Circulating Library, by

Feb. 21, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company having been duly organized, is prepared to effect Insurances on Houses and against loss or damage by Fire. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from Insuring in becoming Members of the said Company will please make application at the office of CHARLES GALLAGHER, Esq. corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. street, where the articles of association, bye-laws, rules and regulations may be seen, and the rate of Premium for Insurance ascertained. The Company will attend every day (Sundays excepted) from ten to three o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon any applications which may be made.

☞ A box for the reception of applications will be kept at the office.

St. John, Feb. 21, 1840.

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

33 HHDS of the above (a prime article) Received this day per Schooner *Star.*

April 24, RAYMOND & BROTHERS.

More NEW GOODS.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has this day received, ex Ship *British Queen*, from Liverpool, a variety of new and Fashionable GOODS, among which are the following:

Plain and Figured SILKS in all colours;
Plain and figured Bonnet SATINS;
Bristol and Turc SATINS;
French and English RIBBONS;
French worked COLLARS & CAPES;
48 Rich Velvet SHAWLS & CAPES;
140 Pieces printed SAXONY CLOTHS;
250 Challie & Muslin Delaine DRESSES;
75 Rich figured Mantua DRESES, new styles;
30 Taglioni WATERPROOF COATS;
20 do. do. CAPES.

☞ *Cash only—No second price.*

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

Dec. 13, 1839.

☞NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of an extensive and valuable Establishment in Nova-Scotia, about 80 miles from St. John, comprising a large saw-mill, Store, Blacksmith shop, Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings, with a ship-yard complete and commodious in every respect—also a valuable Herring Fishery, are desirous of associating with themselves, some person or persons who would make a certain advance of Capital and take the personal superintendence of the concern, becoming interested to a certain extent.—The Buildings have been erected within the last three years, and are, together with the whole Establishment, in a most efficient state, and adapted, from the peculiar advantages of situation and construction, to carry on an extensive business in ship building, lumbering, and other departments. For further particulars apply to

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 33, 1840.

KIRSOP & SONS,

Architects, Stonecutters, and Builders, from England:

BEG respectfully to acquaint the Gentlemen of this City and Province, that they have commenced business as above in Saint John. Their experience in some of the best Buildings in the North of England, enables them to furnish plans and specifications on the most improved and approved principles, and are now prepared to contract or otherwise engage to erect buildings of any magnitude or fashion. Persons wishing their services can find them at Mrs. BROOK'S Boarding house, Church street. April 9.

Storage.

STORAGE to a moderate extent may be had in the subscriber's Brick Warehouse, which being fitted with Iron Doors and Window shutters, may safely be considered as FIRE PROOF. Entrance from Prince William street.

Feb. 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

NEW FANCY GOODS,

Per Eagle, from London:

THE subscriber has just received from the Warehouse in London, a good assortment of English and Foreign TOYS; China Toys and foreign Shells for chimney piece Ornaments; Clapshaw's warranted Cricket Bats, Balls. & Wickets; Fancy Baskets, Ladies Work Boxes, Perfumery, Victoria and Adelaide Perfumes, Rowland's Warranted Macassar Oil; Hair, tooth, Nail, Shaving, Cloth and Flesh Brushes; English and German Flutes, Fifes, Octaves and Violins and Violin Strings. WM. MAJOR.

10*th April.* *Prince William street.*

Also.—A few splendid Accordians with instructors. Naples soap, &c.

On Consignment,

Daily expected per *Sovereign*, from Hull, to be sold on arrival:

1,800 Kegs White LEAD;
25 do. Spanish Brown Paint,
25 do Imperial Green, do.
25 do. do. do. of 14 lbs each,
25 do. Yellow Paint,
25 do. Venetian Red. do.
20 Hhds. Putty in bladders; 30 hhds. and half hhds Boiled Linseed Oil, 30 hhds. & half hhds. Raw do.
11 Casks Paris White; 7 Casks Pipe Clay, in squares—with a quantity of Vegetable SOAP; patent Palm do.; patent Palm Candles, &c.

17th April. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

RECEIVED,

Per ship "St. Martins":

13 BALES Irish BACON; 76 boxes diped Candles; 40 do Irish yellow SOAP.
10,000 Lady Slates; 10,000 Countess, ditto.
1 Cask slating NAILS; 45 bbls Coal TAR;
2 Tons Oakum; 4 smith's Anvils;
20 Boxes C. W. TIN, 20 do I. C. Pontool do.
5 Do. I. X. do. 5 do. D. C. do.
30 Tons English IRON, well assorted;
5 Do swedish Iron; 1 do. Blister STEEL.

On Hand.—50 tons No. 1 Monkland Pig IRON; 30 dozen Farmer's Spades; 120 do. do. Spades; 10 dozen Ballast shovels; 10 pairs Forge Bellows.

April 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

Oatmeal.

JUST received—3 Tons Fresh Ground Oatmeal, which will be sold low by early application to the subscriber. HENRY S. GAULT.

17th April.

SERVANTS WANTED.—An Experienced Groom, or one who understands the care of Horses.—Also, an experienced Cook can get a situation by applying either at Mr. Truro's Library, St. John, or Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. High wages will be given: none need apply without a good character. 10*th April.*

Bleached Canvas, Nets, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber:

5 BALES superior Bleached Canvas; 3 do. Hemp Carpeting; 2 casks containing Herring Nets—sent to order.

ALSO—20 Puncheons very fine quality Retailing Molasses; A small lot of E. I. Company's Bohea TEA. JOHN V. THURGAR.

15th May.

Miscellany.

THE VICTIMS OF GAMING,

BEING

Extracts from the Diary of an American Physician.

REMARKS ON PLAY.—(*Continued.*)

To injure the feelings or character of any one is far, very far, from being the object of the editor. If it were his wish to do so, he has it abundantly in his power by means of such facts as have been communicated to him. It seemed to him important that these stories should be made known, that the public might be aware of the vast amount of evil existing in concealment, so that if possible some measures might be taken to put a stop to the ravages of a disease more fatal than the plague, the small-pox, or the cholera.

The misfortune is the greater, because the victims are wholly unaware of its magnitude or its character. As I remarked before, these persons of whom I am speaking are not blacklegs, nor do they generally associate with blacklegs. For instance, a party of respectable young men, each acquainted with the other, and all of them well-disposed, meet together to dine at a respectable restaurant's, or at a hotel often of the first class. After dinner, cards are introduced; perhaps at first they amuse themselves without betting at all. They soon commence a small stake. The interest increases. They go on and double, until the feverish excitement becomes so great, that every thing is forgotten, parents, friends, business and reputation. In a word, they become so much interested that before separating they agree to meet again the next day; and so it goes on until what at first was but an occasional amusement, becomes at length a constant occupation. In many instances, large sums are bet and lost; and let us see the consequences, first to the winner.

If one constantly wins, he soon thinks that fortune has taken him under her special care; finding his resources increased by this new occupation, he gradually neglects his employment. In fact, everything else becomes tedious and irksome to him. All this time, instead of husbanding and taking care of this new source of income, he feels so confident of continued success that what he does win is spent with the greatest prodigality. The theatre, jewels, horses, and if he have a family, furniture and dress, consume the fruits of this new calling, until extravagant habits are fixed, until his friends, finding he pays no attention to business, gradually desert him; and, to use a common phrase, he becomes good for nothing.

On the other hand, suppose he loses. In proportion as his losses become frequent, by a strange fatality, his dreadful eagerness becomes more furious. I have been informed by such an one, whose story will be found in this volume, that under such circumstances he has for months together thought of nothing else sleeping or waking, at home or abroad—at church, when he went there, he was constantly devising some new scheme for skillful playing. Even his dreams were full of '*loo*' and '*brag*' and '*vingt un*.' Such a person can take no satisfaction in any rational pursuit; all his hopes, all his fears, all his desires, centre in the gaming table. The more he loses, the more anxious is he to play, to win back what he has lost. If he have means, he does not hesitate to hazard the last dollar. If he have none, then wo be to the person whose property is in his power. However sacred the trust, however needy and destitute the individual whose money he has in his hands—no matter if its loss involves the loss of reputation, of friends, or even disgraceful public punishment—all considerations are disregarded, and he goes on until perhaps self-destruction closes the scene.

But suppose in such a party no one wins or loses; that is to say, suppose that the persons composing it are so equal in their play and fortune that they win one day and lose the next. What then? Why the consequences are very little better as it respects the formation of a habit and the neglect of business, while they must still involve a loss of property. For instance, as has been related to me by a party concerned, a circle of young men commence early in the autumn to meet to amuse themselves at playing cards. They generally assemble about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and remain usually until ten or eleven in the evening. In the meantime, a luxurious supper is ordered, with champaign and other expensive wines, the bill being about five dollars each. They continue in this manner until late in the spring, meeting about three times in a week, sometimes oftener, sometimes not so often, say a hundred times in the course of the season. Here, then, is a clear loss of five hundred dollars from this cause alone.

It may be that this account will scarcely be believed, but the information comes from such a source that it cannot for a moment admit of doubt. Now, how many young men in business, or out of business, how many can afford this expense? It will be observed that I have here estimated only the actual expense of tavern bills, supposing that the losings and winnings are about equal, which by the way never is the case, because in almost every party there will be found some very skillful and cautious, and others very stupid or very careless; and so frequently happens, too, that the losers are the very persons who can least afford it. I also suppose that the play is fair, as I believe in most instances it really is, although cheating has been, I am told, sometimes much more than suspected. Indeed, how can it be otherwise, when to cheat is so easy, and when the temptation to do it is so great.

It may be thought strange that such proceedings can be carried on without suspicion. The truth is, that many of these men are not housekeepers. They lodge at hotels and boarding-houses, and even when they live at private houses, a night key always admits them when their game is protracted to a late hour. But this is not often the case, because, to avoid suspicion, it is agreed to meet early in the afternoon, and separate at nine, ten, or eleven o'clock in the evening. In the meantime, those who have wives, or families, or parents, if questioned, never find any difficulty in making an excuse. A meeting of an engine company, or a military company, or a lyceum or other society, and sometimes even a religious meeting, is made an apology for not coming home to tea, and for absence during the evening. Any one will easily perceive that with the thousand societies, associations and engagements constantly occurring in a large city, it may be easy, without the slightest danger of detection, to make a satisfactory excuse, especially when the individual returns at a seasonable hour in the evening. I have been informed that in some instances young men have satisfied their families that business was the cause of their frequent absence, and that persons have sometimes obtained credit for very assiduous and industrious attention to their particular calling, when in fact they have been spending the whole afternoon and evening in a pursuit the most calculated of all others to alienate the mind entirely from any steady employment.

There is every reason to believe that here is the origin of that prevalent disposition to speculate which has reduced so many individuals to ruin. What wonder that gambling should become a matter of business with men who have long ago acquired a taste for games of chance as an amusement? Is it surprising that persons should resort to speculations and to hazards, who have long found their greatest pleasure in watching and profiting by the caprices of fortune? The buying of a piece of land, or stock in a bank, or even of articles of merchandize, does not with such persons depend at all upon the intrinsic value of the property, or the prospect of making a reasonable and an honest profit. All they think of is the chance of selling again to advantage, and it matters not to them how much the purchaser may be deceived. "Buy the devil and sell him again," is their maxim; and whether he is finally left in the hands of their dearest friends, or whether the purchaser is to be ruined by the trade, is a matter of perfect indifference to them—even although that purchaser be a father, or a brother, or a friend. It is to be hoped that the unfortunate result of recent speculations may prove a warning hereafter; but still, while such a disposition to gamble, whether on a large or small scale, continues prevalent, society cannot expect to remain long in a state of tranquility. If one bubble bursts, another will be created; and schemes and contrivances to grow rich at once, even though attended with a thousand contingencies, will always find dupes enough, who are either too lazy to work or too silly to see through the deception.

But to return to the more immediate subjects of remark, although, as I have before observed, many of the persons addicted to the indulgence of gambling are men of great respectability, yet nothing is more remarkable than the complete indifference which a confirmed gambler acquires as to the character of his associates. It is a vice that levels all distinctions. Often and often have there been assembled together at a card party, persons whose characters and occupations are the most diverse. There you may see the illiterate and the vulgar associated with the educated and refined. There you may see the old and the young. There, too, you may see men of every political party meeting as on common ground. Men, who never by any chance find themselves elsewhere in contact, meet without hesitation at the gambling house, and with the greatest familiarity laugh and joke and drink and smoke with those whom they would be ashamed to notice in the street, even by a bow.

Young men, the sons of the most influential and respectable citizens, find themselves by the side of persons of the lowest stamp and of the vilest character. This result happens in the following manner: for instance, a party are in the habit of assembling at a particular place. The party perhaps originally consists of six, eight, or ten. By and by some get run out, some are absent from the city, and now and then, some more fortunate than the rest awake to a sense of their extreme folly, and voluntarily abandon an amusement which they find likely to be attended with such disastrous consequences. By these means, those who are still bent on play find it necessary to procure other companions. Each one recruits from his acquaintances, and these acquaintances again from theirs, until finally a promiscuous set is made up of persons oftentimes entirely unacquainted with each other, even by name. A curious incident was related to me by Hardspeed as having occurred one night where he was playing, which was that of a father and son being introduced by different individuals at the same table, to play for each other's money. The circumstance was so startling to each that they both of them determined from that moment to leave off play forever, and I believe that each, thus far, has strictly adhered to so wise a resolution.

The places where this amusement is carried on are various; generally they are hotels or restaurateurs in town. Sometimes they are out of town, in the neighboring villages. The landlords, in many instances are entirely ignorant of the extent to which the thing is pursued. A party, or club, as it is more often called, after a dinner or supper, call for cards to amuse themselves. They are furnished; and probably no very great scrutiny is made into the use to which they are to be put, whether fourpenny whist, or brag for thousands. In fact the great respectability of many of the persons thus assembled is such that no landlord would for a moment imagine that anything could be done very much out of the way.

I shall not refer particularly to the places, because in fact the evil does not commence there. It is the state of society which is in fault, and a reformation must begin among individuals.

Let every mother and father examine strictly into the habits of their sons; let them more especially take some measures to ascertain where their evenings are passed. Let them require their regular attendance at every meal. Let every young wife who finds her friends deserted, evening after evening, arouse herself at once, and satisfy herself of the cause of her companion's absence. Let every merchant or trader take some trouble to see where his clerks and apprentices are to be found between the hours of four o'clock in the afternoon and eleven o'clock in the evening, and let all night-keys as they are called, be destroyed, or taken out of the hands of all young men who have anybody to control them.

The above is no groundless alarm. By means of the facts in my possession, I could prove all I have said by a direct reference to persons and to names, if I thought it would be justifiable. I could point out, for instance, a man of standing in large business, who has drawn checks for money lost at cards to the amount of thousands in one night. I could point out persons who have played games of whist for thousands on a game. I could point out young professional men of the greatest promise, whose prospects have been ruined by gaming, and one or two in particular who have been obliged within two or three years past to leave the city in consequence of their excessive indulgence in play. I could point to some heavy failures which have occurred in consequence of gambling, where the parties were never suspected of anything of the sort by those who have suffered from their embarrassment. I forbear, however; let the following tales speak for themselves. My aim, as I have repeatedly intimated, is not to injure the feelings of any one, however worthless, but only to awaken the public mind to the dreadful nature of the poison lurking at every corner, and pervading the whole mass of the social system.

I should be unwilling to call names for another reason. In many cases, those persons who have suffered most by those pernicious practices are comparatively young men who are the least blameable, while the older and more respectable persons who have associated with them, and whose example has perhaps persuaded them that their amusement was innocent, have by superior skill frequently saved themselves from loss, or if losers, have been able to afford the sacrifice, while their more simple associates have been ruined.

I have little or nothing to say about unfair gambling and cheating, although without doubt much of it is to be found even among those who call themselves respectable; but have confined myself to illustrating by the following tales the mischiefs of that sort of play which is by many considered innocent, and which is therefore much the most dangerous.

I have in my possession, prepared for me by Hardspeed, a minute description of the different games generally played, such as whist, loo, brag, &c.; but it appeared to me on the whole to be unwise to give lessons in vice while at the same time I was attempting to check it. I have therefore omitted this description, inserting only such particulars of games hereafter, as may be necessary to enable the reader more readily to understand the story.

A DARK MOMENT.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

O had I but the Book of Fate,
I'd tear the page that holds my name;
Nor leave the record, or the date,
That doomed me to a life of blame!
The chronicles that, written there,
Foretell the deeds I am to do,
How gladly from the tome I'd tear,
And on the scattering whirlwind strew!

Or had I, in my early prime,
That annal of misfortune read,
Ere yet my hand had gathered crime,
Or shame had circled round my head;
Warned by the words that boded ill,
I would have snapt the thread of life;
Nor lived, thus slowly to fulfil
A long and sinful doom of strife.

And which were greater guilt? By one
Unpardonable act to flee
The thousand evils I have done.—
Or, living thus, unchangeably,
A life of lengthened error, wait
'Till age, and pain, and vain remorse,
Have proved the madness of my state,
The peridousness of such course?

'Tis vain to ask—'tis sin to doubt
That God is merciful and good;
'Tis desperate guilt that would shut out
Submission, Hope, and Gratitude!
God dooms not man to sin or pain,
For man's own will works his own fall,—
God but *foreknows* that sins shall stain,
And proffers pardoning grace to all!

Power of the Press.

The press has been aptly and justly termed 'A FOURTH ESTATE OF THE REALM;' its prodigious power is universally admitted; its influence extends from the Court to the Cottage; and no individual is either so high or so humble as to be indifferent to its praise, or independent of its censure. The daily supply of newspaper intelligence and comment is no longer regarded as a luxury—it is as necessary to us as the air we breathe; and although objections may be urged against its occasional impurities, with as much reason might we object to inhale a healthy atmosphere because at times, it is pregnant with infection and disease.

It is the great originator of our thoughts and opinions; the grand regulator of our conduct, private as well as public; the stimulator and the recompense of honourable ambition; and supplies the check, or inflicts the penalty, for crime. It is the truest guardian of our liberties; the safest steward of our national resources; the surest bulwark against foreign encroachment; and the strongest protector of our rights as a free people.

We talk, through it with the world. It is the medium of communication from all classes to all classes; of the high with the low, and the low with the high; it renders certain the transmission of statements and opinions to the quarter for which they may be especially designed—no step that might be considered discourteous or derogatory, being previously requisite to excite attention; it induces boldness that may not be deemed arrogance; and freedom in expression that will be secured from the charge of intrusive impertinence. It places, in a manner, the servant on a pat with his master; the subject on a level with the Sovereign; for it enables both to declare their thoughts to urge their complaints, and to demand redress under wrong or oppression.

It is every man's organ, for it is open to every man who has just occasion to resort to it. It is as available to the poor as to the rich; and is almost as accessible to the one as to the other. It is an advocate that demands no fee; a councillor that requires no recompense; and a tribunal that can scarcely err, for that tribunal is, in reality, the public. Its mighty power has been aptly likened to the thunder, which must be heard far and near, but which is harmless every where except where its bolt may fall.

The freedom of the press, as it is the peculiar privilege, so it is the proudest boast, of Great Britain. In proportion as it has been acknowledged and confirmed, our rights and our liberties have been established; and they would dwindle, in a like degree, if it were possible to shackle it by any unwholesome and unconstitutional restrictions. It has no censor but the public; no dread of injury except at its own hands; no fear of prosecution unless the general voice be with its prosecutors.

It is not, therefore, surprising that the greatest talent of our age and country should have been employed to increase its influence and extend its power. It is indisputable that the ablest and most eloquent writers of our time are occupied, from day to day, in registering daily occurrences, and examining and criticising, or explaining and commenting upon them; and that in no pamphlet or volume issued from the press, shall we find so much vigour of thought, closeness of argument or eloquence of composition, in reference to any of the many topics that animate, alarm or excite society, as we shall in either of the leading newspapers of the metropolis.

It would be easier to refer to articles of ability sufficient to make a reputation—from which their authors have derived no fame, which have been confounded with the mass of similar productions, and which are buried almost as soon as they are born. Men, who, under other circumstances, would have been the "observed of all observers," have been lost in the crowd—their genius unrecognized and their labours unrequited; while men of infinitely smaller minds and inferior powers have acquired a celebrity which the world is eager to acknowledge. The position of a newspaper writer demands, or is supposed to demand, a certain extent of mystery; he assumes to speak the language of the thousands whose opinions he represents, and his own individuality is sacrificed. It is not Mr. This or Mr. That, but "THE TIMES" or "THE CHRONICLE" that has uttered these bold truths in manly English; that has dissected and laid bare the very heart-pulse, as it were, of an opponent, or cheered and supported through encompassing perils an ally; that has upheld some glorious principle, or exposed some infamous cabal; that has fought and worsted the public enemy, or at least shorn him of his strength to work mischief; that has averted the evil, and sustained the good; and advanced a claim upon the gratitude of the existing generation and posterity—whose thanks are tendered not to the person but to the "Paper."

It is a truth—although a humiliating one—that those who have been most essentially aided by the labours of newspaper writers have been the tardiest to admit the obligations they have incurred; and have seemed more ready to depreciate than eager to uphold them. Political leaders of parties have yielded to a most unwise and most unjustifiable 'delicacy' in striving to avoid the semblance of courting the service of men, from the votes of a score of members in the House of Commons. The perusal of the journal would appear to be considered a sufficient set-off against the debt. We speak of England more particularly; in France the public journal is the sure road to honourable distinction and elevation in rank.—*Acadian Recorder.*

ATTESTING A RECRUIT.—On Monday a *bouchel*, fresh from the spade, was brought before the sitting magistrate at the Police office, Cork, to be attested to serve in the East India Company's Service, when the following colloquy ensued between him and the magistrate. Bench: Are you willing to serve in her Majesty's East India Company's Service?—Recruit: I am, Sir.—Bench: Now you are going to swear, and repeat what I say to you—Recruit: Repeat what you say, Sir.—Bench: Repeat after me.—Recruit: Repeat after me, Sir.—Bench: Ah you stupid fellow, Sir.—(Laughter.)—Be silent and listen to me. Recruit: Be silent and listen to me, Sir.—Bench: Mind your oath. Recruit: Mind your oath, Sir.—Bench: Oh dear, oh dear! will you listen to me? Recruit: Oh dear, oh dear! will you listen to me, Sir? (Loud laughter.)—Bench: Did you ever see such a fellow?—Recruit: Did you ever see such a fellow, Sir.—(Immoderate laughter.)—Bench: Listen to me, and be quiet.—Recruit: Listen to me and be quiet, Sir.—Bench: Take him out of that, I have no patience with him.—Recruit: Take him out of that, I have no patience with him, Sir.—(Roars of laughter.)—The recruit was here removed by a policeman, who, after drilling him for some time, re-produced him to his worship, and having properly gone through the formalities, he was eventually sworn in.—*Cork Constitution.*

COCHRANE'S BOMB CANNON.—The exhibitions of Cochrane's model for a Patent Bomb Cannon, have been made at the United States Arsenal, Washington city, before a host of judges and of amateurs. The result was triumphant. The firing is said to have been so rapid—the shots tread so closely on each other's heels, that three balls were sometimes in the air at the same moment. A report of the last of the exhibitions, states that the first 32 discharges were made in four minutes; seventeen discharges afterwards followed in two minutes, twenty seconds; then eight were made within a minute; and last of all, three in the third of a minute. With this celerity, when shells and hollow shot come to be fired, it is supposed that any ship of war may be sunk ere she can either fight or fly. It will be a volley of thunderbolts, which nothing we now know of can stand against. The new cannon has a revolving breech with three chambers, and does not heat in firing. It requires neither ramrod nor wet swab, and can be fired by six men, while the ordinary cannon takes eleven—thus saving all the rations and pay of so many men.—The Military Committee of the House of Representatives are about to recommend the building of a sixty-four pounder which

will cost ten thousand dollars, in order to put the affair completely to the test. If the trial succeeds, it is supposed that Cochrane's cannon will turn all the old-fashioned ones out of the market.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

No. 3.

John Gape's commentaries on the Appropriations of the Session of 1840.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In the first number of my *commentaries*, I confined my remarks to the personal expenditure of our greatly and universally respected Lieutenant Governor; the grants to cover which amount this year to upwards of seven thousand three hundred pounds, being fifty per cent. more than was ever required for the same purpose during the *extravagant* administration of Sir Archibald Campbell. MEM. Wonder what those virtuous patriots think about such real, actual, practical retrenchment economy, who four years ago resolved with the same unanimity which marks the present proceedings, that £2500 currency was amply sufficient for the Governor's salary, *considering the circumstances of the Country!* What harmony and good understanding prevailed then—to pull down! Yes, just as much harmony as may be seen now, to make ducks and drakes of the public money, to gratify the extravagance of one, the whims of another, the cupidity of a third, and the folly of a fourth!—How very cruel it was though of the Assembly to refuse to give the drawback on the Wine drank at Government House! "Tis true such a perquisite was never allowed before; but what of that?—They never allowed any thing for Coals before, and certainly it is quite as reasonable to allow for Wine as Coals! Really when one comes to think upon the quantity of Wine drank by the Members themselves, it would be nothing but reasonable, *considering the circumstances of the country*, for them to grant, not a mere drawback of duty, but the whole cost of the wine. The public *share* in the warmth of the public rooms at Government House; it is therefore nothing but reasonable that they sooold pay for the *whole* of the warming: and as the representatives of the public drink *part* of the wine, it is equally reasonable that they should pay for the *whole* quantity consumed! It certainly is not only niggardly, but unjust in the Assembly not to allow the drawback! Next year perhaps they will be both more just, and more generous.

The two items which follow next after the Governor's allowances and the Province Contingencies, are "Loan to the Disputed Territory Fund £1,500," and "salaries of the Executive Councillors about £1,000." The first of these gave me a great deal of trouble. I went from one to another asking what this could possibly mean. No one could tell me, or inform me to whom the money was to be paid, or what the services were which had been rendered. Supposing that a detailed account supported by vouchers and under vouchers, had been furnished and laid before the House, I took my mysterious ring, and went to the files of the Assembly—but after the most diligent search could find nothing of the kind. Mem. Wondered whether the account is not in Mr. Partelow's pocket along with the Government House accounts, waiting to be audited? Can't think. Looked afterwards at the Journals, and finding no mention made of accounts having been sent down, suppose that none were rendered. Mem. Wonder whether the fifteen hundred pounds has been deposited at the Central Bank along with the Province Contingence money, in the name of the Private Secretary?—Capital plan that—the account being always at hand, no apprehension need be felt that it will ever be overdrawn *by accident*. Found out at last, upon enquiry that this loan of £1500 was required to pay off expences incurred by James A. Maclauchlin, sanctioned by the Executive, in his office of Warden of the Disputed Territory—charges much upon a par with the £7,400 expended upon Government House. Mem. Wonder whether the Executive and Warden ever heard of the wisdom of cutting the coat according to the cloth? Think not—if they had, they never would have spent all the fund, and run up a debt of £1500 besides. However the money has only been *loaned*—when it is repaid by the Receiver General I will let you know.—Mem. Wonder whether the State of Maine may not have a word to say about it when the time for repayment arrives? Can't say.

I was equally puzzled about the salaries of the Executive Councillors: did not see any Resolution of Appropriation for that item. Again had recourse to my invaluable ring, and by its assistance discovered all the mystery. Mem. Wonder whether Lord Glenelg ever thought when he agreed to enlarge the Executive Council, that they were to get PAY, *considering the circumstances of the country, which would not justify an extravagant Civil List.* Think not from what he writes in his "new and improved Constitution of September 1836." His Lordship writes—"It may not be possible, always to find "such (suitable) persons in the neighbourhood of "the Capital, but I am assured that there are *Gen-"tlemen of Fortune* in the Province, who, if appoint-"ed to the (Executive) Council *would from public "motives attend to the duty.*" This assurance was given to Lord Glenelg by, of course, Messrs. Crane & Wilmot, the Assembly Delegates; and the assurance was that the gentlemen to be appointed to the Council, would attend to the duty not for *pay*, but from *public* motives! They were all very willing to accept the appointment on those terms; but the moment they had secured their seats, and excluded other persons they began like the House of Assembly men to clamour and cry for PAY, or compensation; or more elegantly remuneration. Public motives were at an end in a moment! Mem. Wondered how they draw their pays till I found it out by means of my ring. Whoever has read Messrs. Crane & Wilmot's Report, which very few have done, will recollect the many discussions which took place about what was to be surrendered to the Assembly, whether the *net* or the *gross* proceeds of the Crown Revenue. They insisted upon having the *gross* proceeds paid over, "let improvident "and lavish expenditures should ensue, and the of-"ficers making those expenditures having the re-"taining power in their own hands, should be be-"yond the controul of the Assembly:" and Lord Glenelg refused to surrender any thing, but the net proceeds, the expences of collection being first defrayed. What a curious coincidence this: quite as curious as the striking coincidences mentioned in my last Commentaries. Mem. Wonder how the *Gentlemen of Fortune* who have taken seats in the Executive Council, such as Messrs. Simonds, Johnston, Crane and Weldon, upon *public motives* have contrived to work it! Why they charge the Revenue with a guinea a piece for every days attendance upon Council and Committees of Council, as EXPENCE OF COLLECTION!! Capital this is it not? Can't think of anything equal to it, except the charging the Government House Commissioners with the covered sleigh, and the materials for repairing it. Oh! what would our Patriots have said in former times about such a charge? What would they say even now, if the *gentlemen of fortune* were not Members of Assembly. An address to the Governor "to stay the expenditure" would have passed with as much *unanimity* as they displayed, when they voted the address to *persecute* you!—Nay more than this, they have not only allowed the Governor his additional £500 a year from the date of his *assumption* of the government, but these *gentlemen of fortune have got their guinea a day from the date of their appointments.* So just and so generous, the gentlemen of fortune and their brother members of Assembly will of course next year allow the Wine!! They won't be able to go by it.

Your's

Dear prosecuted Mr. Editor. JOHN GAPE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Every well wisher of this once well governed Province must now view with the deepest sorrow and indignation the wholesale system of corruption now being carried on among those who were once thought to be the free and unshackled Representatives of the People. Every Gazette is freighted with a Gag for some one or two of these miscalled Representatives of the People in the way of Supervisorships, Commissionerships, &c &c. either for themselves or some of their very respectable kindred for whom old and well tried servants are compelled to give place; but this should not be murmured at, they are doubtless rewarded.

"For some gracious service unexpress'd,
And from its wages only to be guessed."

This system originated with and has increased under the present Administration, until it has now become one, alas among the many crying evils of the Land. This is carrying on the Government in accordance with the wishes of the People as expressed through their Representatives: a very large majority of whom are directly under the influence of the Executive by means of their situations, held as it will be recollected only during pleasure. This is a new and improved Constitution with a vengeance. Certainly a very responsible form of Government. This is keeping each Branch independent of the other. This is preventing the Executive from obtaining an improper ascendancy over the lower Branch. I should like to know how the voice of the People can ever be heard through this mass of corruption, for has it not been said again and again, if you cannot see with the same Eyes I see, and hear with the Ears I hear, and in one word agree with, and support me in every measure I wish to carry, yield up your situation and be visited with my severest displeasure. Continue to think with me, and expect further favour. The effect of this threat and inducement are but too plainly shewn by the doings of the last session; but there are no complaints now, all things are going on smoothly and the people are satisfied, so at least the Representatives of the people say. It is quite rich—to hear the corrupted clique talk of the People and what they have done for them!! I am inclined to think, had Sir A. Campbell called demagogues to his Councils, and been as willing to *buy* as some were to be bought; all things would have gone smoothly with him too. The voice of a factious party wrongly called the voice of the people, would not have been so loudly raised against him. Had the leaders of a certain party been called to his Councils, and they and their satellites rewarded with situations at the expence of better men, the voice of the people would have had a very different tone; but you know all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye!! But our late worthy Governor scorned to condescend to such a faction, to make use of such influence, even to be called popular and perhaps to have his salary increased some £2,000 per annum. Sir Archibald's reply to one of those worthy Representatives of the People when petitioning him for a Supervisorship, deserves to be printed in letters of Gold.—"Do you who have the auditing of the pub-"lic Accounts wish to have the expending of the "public monies, no sir, no man shall have the au-"diting of his own accounts—if I can prevent it. "You shall be not only pure but unsuspected as "far as in my power lies. The Executive shall "never exercise an undue influence over the Lower "Branch, while I remain at the head of affairs."

It was his determination to carry on his administration in strict accordance with those Constitutional principles which occasioned his unpopularity,—I would that his noble sentiments and principles, were a little more in vogue at this time: That the Representatives of the People were independent enough to resist alike the threats and blandishments of power;—it would then be known that the people are thoroughly disgusted with this new, this scratch me and I will scratch you Constitution. That it is not the voice of the People which has declared you to have published a "false, scandalous and mali-"cious libel again t the Queen's Representative." But that it is the voice of a hungry expecting and time serving set of ———— (fill the blank with what you please,) who in order to ingratiate themselves with a certain Great man, are willing to destroy the Liberties they were elected to guard and protect. Rest assured that it is not "a small and disappointed faction," but a large and independent majority of the People of this Province who approve of the principles of your paper, and believe every word of what is called the Libel, who consider the persecution and prosecution now commenced against you as an attack upon their dearest rights; and that any Jury, will by their verdict record this as their deliberate opinion in opposition to any power no matter how great and improperly exercised.

Fredericton, May 30, 1840. R.

Summary.

The Queen of Spain and the Royal Marines.—At a divisional parade of the Royal Marines, at their barracks at Woolwich, the commanding officer having ordered Sergeant Gain and Sergeant Swadlin, and Private Baker and Private Gough, to stand forward, said it was his agreeable duty to inform them that her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain had been pleased to forward them the Spanish Order of Knighthood of San Fernando, as a reward for their bravery and good conduct before St. Sebastian. The home government had also granted permission for them to wear this distinguished mark of royal favour, and he sincerely hoped that it would not be lost upon the corps, but have the effect of stimulating them to deeds of valour, and of inducing them, on all occasions, to conduct themselves as brave soldiers and good men. The new made knights of San Fernando were then invested with the insignia of this ancient military order, with which they seemed highly delighted, and fell back into the line, to receive the congratulations of their comrades.

THE RIVAL STEAMERS ON THE THAMES.—On Friday evening a scene of great confusion took place in the neighbourhood of London Bridge, which for some time rendered the situations commanding a view of the river and the Gravesend steam packets almost impassable. It appears that a new iron steam-vessel, of superior speed, called the Sons of the Thames, has lately commenced running between London and Gravesend. She belongs to and is navigated by Tisdell, Colley, Bushby, and Hollingrun, formerly captains of the Star, Comet, Vesper, and Planet steam-vessels, belonging to the Star Company. These men, who are great favourites on the river, and were for many years connected with the Star Company, resigned the command of the Star steamers, owing to some real or supposed ill-usage they had received from the Company, and determined on building a vessel of their own. No sooner had she commenced running at the old prices, 1s. 6d. and 2s. fore and aft, for each passenger, than the Star and Diamond Companies, who possess five large steamers each, determined to coalesce and crush the intruder if possible. For that purpose, whenever the "Sons of the Thames" leaves either pier, at Gravesend or London, they despatch a steamer at the same time at the reduced fare of 6d. each passenger, which is just sufficient to pay the wharf dues. At those times when the Sons of the Thames did not run, the old fares were charged both by Diamonds and Stars, a proceeding which gave rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction, as those that were carried one way for 6d. expected to return for the same fare. On Friday morning the Mercury, belonging to the Star Company, went down to Gravesend at the same time as Sons of the Thames for 6d. a head, but on her return in the evening, when the Sons of the Thames did not accompany her, 2s. was demanded, which the passengers refused to pay.

Great was the confusion on the arrival af the Mercury, and to prevent escapes, the vessel was taken away from the wharf with about 150 persons on board and moored in the middle of the river, there to remain until they thought proper to pay 2s. each. This detention was loudly complained of—and shortly after the Vesper, with another freight of passengers, arrived, when a similar scene of confusion took place; the people on board the Mercury hailing the Vesper's passengers not to submit to such an extortion as the demand of 2s. after the boats of the Company had been advertised to run for 6d. About this time the Sons of the Thames, which vessel was advertised to run at 1s. in the forepart, and 1s. 6d. aft, passed by with 519 passengers on board. She was greeted with loud cheers, and cries of "No combination," from all quarters; and on being moored alongside Swan Pier, above London bridge, the passengers gave three cheers for "the Sons of the Thames."

The town of Gravesend has been materially benefited by the influx of visiters caused by this steamboat rivalry; but it is hoped that the river police will interfere, and prevent any racing and jockeying between them.—*London Sun.*

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—We have examined an invention of Messrs. Ruthven, for propelling vessels without paddle wheels, on the principle of hydrostatics, which appears of very great importance, and will certainly form a new era in steam power. We believe patents have been obtained for it. Although the arrangements are simple, it may be difficult to describe them without having been seen; but it may be observed, that the vessels being relieved of the necessary great increase of breadth by the paddle-boxes, must be much better adapted for sailing, for entering harbors, docks, navigable canals, rivers, &c. It is also rendered less hazardous in stormy weather—the rolling and pitching of the vessel make the paddle wheels convey a reaction on the engine and machinery, which is most destructive to its parts, and requires all to be made with a great increase of strength to sustain it as far as possible. The paddle-wheels, indeed, may be considered as the principal cause of expense in steam vessels, besides there immense waste of the power given by the engine.—There are many disadvantages attending the paddle-wheels, such as their irregular force producing a vibration and shaking over the vessel; the power being equally applied in both wheels, prevents the vessel steering in certain cases; in backing the vessel, the engine requires to be brought nearly to a state of rest before it can be reversed; and the damage or loss of a paddle-wheel may render the vessel unmanageable.

By propelling on the principle and arrangements for which the patents have been obtained, the vessel is again restored to her form of hull and sailing properties, and admitted into any dock or harbor as any other vessel. In stormy weather it is not only more safe, but possesses advantages which may be stated a little in detail. There is no machinery outside the vessel, and no reaction can be conveyed to the engine inside; the power of the engine is rendered more effective, and calculated to exceed the speed of the paddle-wheel to a great extent; there is no vibration of the vessel, being propelled by a uniform constant force; it can be steered in any direction, retained in any position, turned or backed, without any alteration of the engine—in fact, the vessel may be going forward, backward, or round without those in attendance at the engine knowing it; any power, more or less, may be given to either side of the vessel, without any connection with the engine—an object that has probably never before been obtained. The vessel is also to a certain extent independent of the helm; that is, although the rudder was unshipped, she could be navigated without it. The sailing of the vessel is thus left to the entire control of the commander and seamen, while the engine only has to be attended by the engineer. We may add, that we are informed all the steam vessels at present constructed can be altered without changing their engines, or incurring an objectionable expense.—[*Edinburgh Courant.*

The following stands first in the list of notices of motion on the Vote paper of the House of Commons for to-morrow—

1. Mr. William S. O'Brien, to move the following resolutions.

"That, in Great Britain and Ireland, the working classes are frequently exposed to extreme privation, from inability to procure employment.

"That in several of the British Colonies the demand for labour is urgent, continuous, and increasing, and its remuneration is comparatively ample; whilst the prosperity of these Colonies is much retarded by its inadequate supply.

"That under these circumstances, it is expedient that a free passage to those Colonies which offer the greatest rewards to industry should be provided by the State for such labouring classes as are disposed to emigrate thither."

It is expected that Mr. O'Brien will bring the whole subject of emigration before the House.

Sir William Molesworth's motion "to call the attention of the House to the Report of the Transportation Committee and to move that the punishment of transportation ought to be abolished," stands for Tuesday next.

The marriage of the Hon. Mr. Grey, son of Earl Grey, and Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, will be solemnized the week after next.—(*Halifax Express.*)

In the House of Lords on the 30th ultimo the Marquis of Westmeath, referring to the agitation in Ireland for the avowed purpose of separating that country from Great Britain, enquired whether the government had directed the law officers of the Crown to prosecute Daniel O'Connell, who is the originator and promoter of the agitation. Lord Melbourne admitted that he was perfectly aware of the agitation, but would not give a precise answer with respect to any advice which had been given to Her Majesty on the subject.

The *Sligo Champion* says that 5,000 persons will leave the port of Sligo this year for America.

Several members of the Irish bar intend to emigrate to Sydney.

Mr. O'Connell, in one of his latest speeches in Dublin, described the Emperor Nicholas as the "atrocious, hell-fiend monster, the blatant beast of Russia."

DENMARK.—The ceremony of the coronation of His Majesty, King Christian the Eighth, and of his Royal Consort is to be performed at the Palace of Fredericksborg, five miles from Copenhagen, on the 28th June.

The Representatives of the state have been summoned to meet on the 15th July.

Downing-street, April 18.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Lieut.-Governor of the Bahama Islands, Col. F. Cockburn, to be Governor and Com.-in-Chief of the said Islands.

"It is said that the Union (Canada) Bill will meet a most determined opposition in the Lower House. You may rely upon it that there is not wanting exertions on the part of its opponents on this side of the water to defeat the object in view.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ACT OF INHUMANITY.—We have been favoured with the following painful account, corroborated by three of the crew belonging on board the vessel herein named: The whale ship Beaver, of Hudson, Capt. Wm. Rogers, arrived in New-York harbour on the first of May last, after a long and tedious voyage of three years and a half. Mr. Murray stated that their first cruise was sixteen months, during which time a number of the crew got the scurvy, so as to endanger their lives. A man by the name of Gorden, a boat-steerer, (under the assumed name of Jack Brown) made the following remark:—If I was in your places forward, if the Captain, when we arrived in port, should refuse to give us liberty ashore, I would point a knife at his heart." This remark soon reached the Captain, for which he resolved to give him to the Cannibals. He accordingly, when leaving port, steered to an Island in the Pacific Ocean, by the name of *Savage Island*, (inhabited by Cannibals.)—When they came in sight of the Island, the Captain then ordered one half of the crew to go below, and the remainder, with the exception of Mr. Gorden, to go aloft, which was obeyed, not knowing his design. In a few moments the men aloft espied, at a short distance from the vessel, quite a number of canoes with natives in them; they, however, soon came along side, the Captain then called Gordon to him, and asked the first mate (*Lansing*, of Albany) what he should do with him? The mate's reply was, "*damn him heave him overboard!*" The Captain accordingly seized Gorden and put him overboard. After the Captain let go of him, he struck on the side of one of the canoes, the natives pushed him off, and would not have anything to do with him. The captain on seeing that the natives would not take him, hastened below, brought up, and gave to them a quantity of old rusty knives, to take that man and do with him according to their custom, that is, first to take his life, then roast him, and then eat him—(that is the custom of the Cannibals.) When Mr. G. was but a short distance from the ship, the men aloft beheld this heart-rending scene, could not help shedding tears of pity to hear him implore for mercy! mercy!! until at length they reached some distance from the vessel, but that did not prevent them from hearing his pitiful exclamation, 'for God's sake spare me!'

Mr. G., said that he belonged to the city of Troy, and the heart-rending thot's of leaving a wife and two children to mourn his fate, must have rendered his anguish more poignant.

The undersigned certify that the above statement is correct—all of which they were an eye-witness to.

GEORGE MURRAY.
DENNIS MURRAY,
JAMES MCCURDY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 5, 1840.

The Steamer *Unicorn*, the first of Mr. CUNARD's mail line, arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last, and started for Boston at 11 o'clock on the same night. She performed her passage in 16 days from Liverpool; experienced much boisterous weather, or would have accomplished the voyage in 12 days. We have been politely favoured with Liverpool papers to the 16th ult. brought by the gentlemen who came passengers in this splendid Steam Ship.

The passengers were so highly pleased with the superior accommodations of the Unicorn, and the kind and gentlemanly deportment of her commander, Capt. DOUGLAS, that previous to their leaving the vessel they presented to Capt. Douglas a piece of plate expressive of their sentiments.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—Prince d' Joinville, son of the King of the French, is to proceed in a frigate to the Island of St. Helena, "to take from there the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon, in order that they may find their last resting place in France.'

The French Papers announce that *four line of battle ships and two large frigates* can, if necessary, be launched at Cherburg—opposite Portsmouth—in less than three months. It will be recollected that the Friedland, 120, was but recently launched at the same port. The same journals inform us that the sugar question about to be debated in the chambers excites much attention: that the Duchess of Orleans, and the Count of Paris have been attacked by measles; that the Duke of Orleans is about to return from Algiers; and, "last not least," the *Courrier Francais*, of Tuesday, "the anniversary of the death of Napoleon," as its Editor observes, strongly advocates the *demand* of the remains of the Emperor from the British Government. The Paris press throughout the week has contained no intelligence whatever of immediate importance, except an assertion copied from the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, that the *Russians have entered Khiva!!!*

A Note from Stockholm states that a very important ordinance, and one which is a great step towards a more liberal commercial system, has lately been published, by which the export duty on fine iron is reduced by one-half.

Letters from Lisbon state that "Her Majesty the Queen having completed her third month of pregnancy, a *portaria* was issued directing that prayers *pro felici partu* be offered up in all the churches and monasteries during three successive days. Prayers were accordingly said for this purpose on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instant.

The Neapolitan Question will be settled without bloodshed. England and Naples have severally accepted the mediation of France, whose special Ambassador is the Duke de Montebello. No further captures will be made by the British cruizers; and the embargo on English shipping in the Neapolitan ports is not to be extended. It is even said that the prizes already made on both sides will be at once given up.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 14.

Several petitions were presented, and after some discussion the order of the day was read for hearing counsel on the Irish municipal corporations bill.

The house was occupied during nearly the whole of its sitting in hearing the able speech, filled with unanswerable facts and powerful reasoning, of Sir Charles Wetherell, against the bill.—*Adjourned.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 14.

A great number of petitions on various subjects were presented.

Mr. Hutt gave notice that, on the 26th, he should bring forward a motion respecting the grinding of corn in bond.

Mr. G. Palmer said, as the motion respecting China, of which he had given notice, had been so long delayed, that its being carried could not now prevent hostilities, he should not bring it on.

Mr. C. Lushington gave notice, that in committee on the Canada bill he should move an addition to the clause restraining the crown from appointing any spiritual person to the legislating council.

In answers to questions from Sir S. Canning.

Lord Palmerston said the present state of our relations with Persia was exactly what it had been for the last twelve months. Last summer an envoy from Persia came here, to whom he gave a distinct statement of our demands; the envoy gave a reply far from satisfactory, for, professing to agree to all those commands, it in reality proceeds to neutralise that profession by the way in which it pretended to carry it out. To that reply a rejoinder had been sent, which would have reached Teheran late in March. The answer had not yet been received. Negotiations were in progress for bringing about a settlement, and nothing had occurred to destroy the hope held out in her majesty's speech, that this settlement might be expected at no distant period, because the last communication from Persia announced the determination to comply with our demands. Sir John M'Neil was now on leave of absence received by him last year. The second officer was in office as Charge d' Affaire. The consul at Tabriz had his commission still.

From the Halifax Journal, June 1.

Arrival of the Unicorn.

The first of Mr. Cunard's line of Steam Packets between England and Halifax.

The approach of this vessel was announced by signal from York Redoubt, about nine o'clock this morning. At half-past ten she appeared in sight from the Town, and continued to move up rapidly towards the harbour. She displayed her fine proportions and powers of speed in coming up the harbour less like a *Unicorn*, than some huge sea monster—lashing the foaming waters with her sides, and ploughing her rapid course in the teeth of a strong north wind which blew down the harbour.

The *Sir Charles Ogle*, left the steamboat wharf filled with inhabitants and greeted the Unicorn with a salute and three hearty cheers. The Unicorn returned the salute—and steamed along close to the wharves, which were filled with spectators, who cheered her as she passed up to Cunard's wharf. We have not yet had an opportunity of examining the Unicorn throughout; but we saw the main cabin, which is fitted up in the most splendid and comfortable style—and we have no doubt the other parts of the boat correspond. She experienced very rough weather and head winds on her passage, which accounts for the length of her passage. Had the weather been at all fine she would have performed it with ease in 12 days.

By this arrival we have received files of Liverpool papers to the 16th, and London to the 15th of May.

There is, however, no news of importance. We find nothing in the papers relating to the Boundary dispute, but are informed by gentlemen who came passengers, that there is no truth in the reported purchase by Great Britain.

The Neapolitan dispute had been arranged by the mediation of France.

There is nothing new from France.—Fresh insurrections had broken out in Spain.

Business continued to improve in the Manufacturing districts.

CLERGY RESERVES.—The Law Officers of the Crown have reported that they

All agree in opinion that "The Legislative Council and Assembly," of the province of Upper Canada have exceeded their lawful authority in passing an act "To provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," in respect to both the enactments specified in your lordship's question; and that any sale that has been or that may be made under the second of those enactments will be contrary to the provisions of the 7th and 8th of George IV., and therefore void.

The Irish Corporations Bill had passed a second reading in the House of Lords.

Lord Wm. Russell was found murdered in his bed, with his throat horribly cut, at his residence in London, on the morning of the 7th of May. His Lordship's Valet was strongly suspected of having committed the horrible deed, and was undergoing an examination; some of the valuables were found in his possession.—His Lordship was in his 73d year.

MAY 15.—Constantinople letters of the 22d state that the failure of the Russian expedition, and other events, had convinced the Shah of Persia, of the necessity of yielding sincerely to the remonstrances of England.

MAY 16.—Much speculation is exercised at the Stock Exchange respecting the new financial measures to be brought forward on the presentation of the budget, but no one appears to be at all in the secret of the chancellor of the Exchequer's intention.

LAUNCHED.—On Monday last by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, a Ship of 911 tons; she was completed aloft previous to her being started from the stocks; she is stated to be a very superior vessel, and will be commanded by Capt. J. Stephenson, a skilful Navigator, and a careful man.

On the same day a splendid ship was launched by Mr. Briggs, of Portland, built for James Kirk, Esq. of this City.

Also, on Saturday last, Messrs. Irvin & Brothers, at their yard at the Aberdeen, launched a very fine vessel, called the "*Hannah Kerr.*"

PROSECUTION EXTRAORDINARY.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

We beg to acquaint our numerous readers, that Mr. A. R. Truro, of the St. John Circulating Library was arrested under the Chief Justice's Warrant and on Tuesday held to bail, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each, to answer to an EX OFFICIO information filed on the 29th ult. by H.M'S Attorney General, charging him with being the author printer and publisher of a false, scandalous and defamatory libel upon the Lieutenant Governor.—We understand that the publication complained of, is the article which appeared in our columns on February 28, on account of which Mr. L. W. Durant was arrested and held to bail about a month previously. That there should thus be two informations filed against different individuals, charging them with being the author printer and publisher of the same identical article, would be considered strange in common law proceedings: but without doubt it is very good Star Chamber practice.—From the few specimens we have had of it in this Province, and from this in particular, we are not at all surprised, that in the Mother country *ex officio* proceedings have become odious and detestable.—Neither are we surprised that the wretched crew, and their worthless minions, who now misgovern the country, should in their thirst for vengeance, have recourse, not to the ordinary modes of legal proceeding, but to this cowardly abominable remnant of feudal tyranny. One victim would not of course be deemed sufficient, to propitiate the anger of the offended Representative of our gracious Queen: two at least must be had up for sacrifice: how many more may be required, or who the individuals may be, who may next have the honour of being arrested, and held to bail, for a premmied connection with our devoted paper, we know not, but certainly we shall be surprised at nothing.

We had been warned some days previously, that certain pimps and parasites were abroad peeping and inquiring in different quarters; and that the *honorable* W. B. Kinnear had been asking questions at some of the Banks. We have also been told, by whom the information was given to Mr. Kinnear which has enabled him to effect the arrest of Mr. Truro. We shall take an early opportunity of returning our most respectful thanks to our young legal friend for this *honorable* mark of his kind attention. Of course he will get well paid for his services: he will perhaps be made a Coroner or additional Supervisor, or be sent with an express, if he have private business in the States, or perhaps may be appointed appraiser of dutiable goods. If he do get either of these, or such like things, and our thanks besides, he will be doubly rewarded.

It is certainly amusing enough to see Mr. Kinnear, so soon after his late signal defeat in Charlotte County, again doing Attorney General. The learned gentleman seems quite enamoured of that portion of the duty of the office, from which men of right feeling are commonly disposed to shrink—that of public prosecutor. This which most gentlemen consider a painful duty, he volunteers to undertake,—commences with eagerness, and goes on with seeming delight. As he is a volunteer in the service, his motive must be either desire for the gain which it produces, or a wish to make a welcome return for his political and professional advancement. However, in all governments somebody must do the dirty work, and why not he?

Mr. Kinnear's name is not, however, always "synonimous with success:" witness the prosecution of poor Mr. Fisher, of Grand Manan. Who was sent down to investigate the business? Mr. W. B. Kinnear! Who conducted the prosecution? Mr. W. B. Kinnear. And what was the result? 1st, Mr. Kinnear charged nearly £60 for the expences of the investigation. 2d, Another large sum for trial fees, &c. 3d, The unfortunate Mr. Fisher was most honorably acquitted to the perfect satisfaction of the Court and Country. 4th, It has cost Mr. Fisher near £500 to establish what no sensible man ever suspected—his entire innocence of the offence. So much for Mr. Kinnear playing Attorney General!

Now, the prosecutions against Messrs. Durant & Truro, will, except in one particular, have precisely the same result. The country will have to pay their dear prosecuting friends Messrs. Kinnear and Wilmot, some heavy fees; and the prosecuted individuals will like Mr. Fisher be acquitted, but unlike Mr. Fisher, they will not have to pay £500, for their expences will be paid for them. We will take this opportunity of just hinting to Mr. Kinnear that the citizens of St. John, considering that he condescends to take £200 a year of their money in the way of salary, would be better pleased at seeing him residing in the City and doing the duties of his office of Recorder, than hanging about Government House, and doing Attorney General or Star Chamber Prosecuter.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

THE QUEEN, vs. ANTHONY R. TRURO.

To James White, Esquire, High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.

I the Honourable Ward Chipman, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New Brunswick, send Greeting.

Whereas it appears by the Certificate of John Ambrose Street, Clerk of the said Court on the Crown side, that on the 29th day of May instant, an information was filed by Charles Jeffry Peters, Esquire, Her Majesty's Attorney General for the said Province, against Anthony R. Truro, late of the Parish of Fredericton, in the County of York, Yeoman, for a Misdemeanor as the author, printer and publisher of a certain false, scandalous and malicious libel on His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of this Province. You are hereby authorised and commanded forthwith to arrest and take the said Anthony R. Truro, and bring his body before me or some other one of the Judges of the said supreme Court, or some one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the city and county of Saint John, in order to his being bound to the Queen's Majesty in the sum of one hundred pounds, with two sufficient sureties each in the sum of fifty pounds, of lawful money of the Province of New-Brunswick, to appear in the Supreme Court at Fredericton in the county of York, on the Saturday next after the second Tuesday in June next, to answer the said Information and all and singular Indictments or Informations for the said offence, and not to depart the said Court without leave, and further to be dealt with according to Law, and hereby fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) WARD CHIPMAN.

VICTIMS OF GAMING.—We would direct our respective readers to a series of authenticated tales on this subject, which will be found weekly until finished on the first page of this journal.

HALIFAX, May 27.—We understand that the Lieutenant-Governor has received a Despatch from Lord John Russell, intimating his regret that it has not been in his power to submit to Her Majesty the recent Address of the House of Assembly, forwarded for that purpose by the Speaker; the same having been transmitted without the intervention of His Excellency, and the proceeding being unusual, irregular, and inconvenient: and his Lordship, considering it therefore his duty to assert, on behalf of Her Majesty's Representative in the Province, the strict adherence to those observances to which his station give him an indisputable claim, and which cannot be disregarded without derogating from the respect due to his power and authority.

We are also informed that Her Majesty's Government has expressed its approval of His Excellency's determination not to assent to the Address of the House of Assembly for the change of the Members of the Executive Council collectively without the previous sanction of Her Majesty, and has distinctly signified that His Excellency would not have acted in conformity with his Instructions, by making, on his own authority, the change demanded by the House.—*Royal Gazette.*

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.—Sunday being Her Majesty's natal day, the celebration of it was postponed until yesterday. The day being fine, a grand Review of all the troops in Garrison took place at eleven o'clock, in presence of his Excellency and Staff. At two o'clock his Excellency held a Levee at Government House, which was numerously attended, and in the evening the walls of the Representative of Majesty were crowded with the beauty of the land. The urbanity of his Excellency and Miss Campbell, together with the sweet sound of the music of the 23d Fusileers, and an excellent Supper, whiled away the time until a late hour, when the party broke up delighted with their evening's entertainment.—*Haligonian.*

Arrival of a Steam Ship from Europe at New Orleans.—The arrival of the steam ship Argyle, from Liverpool, made some stir in the city yesterday. This is the first vessel of the kind that has ever come amongst us from the old world. She is of the smaller class of steam ships, and is destined, we believe, to ply as a packet between this port and Vera Cruz; a trade well suited to her size and equipments. She is well built, and her canvass is that of a hermaphrodite brig. We have been furnished with the following particulars of her voyage, which has been some what circuitous:—

The Argyle left Liverpool on the first of March, and after having experienced boisterous weather in the Bay of Biscay, arrived at Cadiz in 10 days, where she lay the same number of days, expecting passengers, &c.; but from the small dimensions of the boat, they were afraid to embark. From that port she proceeded to Madeira, where she arrived in four days, and lay there the same time. From thence she proceeded in c
and arrived in Havana in t
having sustained the sligh
Havana on the 7th, and a
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unwedged, by which all th
drift, which were renewed
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wheel was secured, and t
wheel. She made the Ba
and came to an anchor.
bout 9 o'clock, and arrived
o'clock in the morning, h
wheel.—*N. Orleans Bee, M*

A MELANCHOLY STEAM
2 o'clock, Monday afternoo
field which plies as a tow
tague Falls, was blown u
boiler, and Mr. Wood,
was found among the ru
mangled. Capt. Crawfor
and cannot survive. Mr.
was also badly injured, an
vive. Mr. Mois of this tow
boat had five freight boats
loaded with salt, iron, tea
boats were greatly injured.
bout $10,000. The boats
owned by the Greenfield B
☞ Capt. Crawford, and

Highly Importa

THE ENGLISH CAPTAI
BLOCKADE B

The arrival on Sun
New-York Herald, of
Eben Preble, bringin
from Canton, to Feb.
fast sailing ship Lehig
fore her. She brings
English merchant cap
Mr. Gibble, who wa
the Mandarin boats, f
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It appears that H
Linn, either out of p
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city of Canton, and
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The Ann M'Kim
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Linn was still very
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American bottoms.
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freights at Canton.

MONTREAL, May 20th.
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the Earl of Mulgrave, eld
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ty's representative at Wa
ing the despatches to Mr.
will proceed to this city.
aide-de-camp to His Exc
Jackson, Commander of t
merica.

QUEBEC, May 27.—The
is understood, arrive here
bark for England in H. M
Sapphire; a great number
officers and privates have
continue their service in C
therefore return to Englan
filled up by recruiting afte

WAR OFFICE, May 8.—
Bridger Tudor to be Cap
vice Garland, deceased; I
from the 18th Foot, to be
Ensign and Adjutant Tho
the rank of Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Arthur Blan
West India Rangers, ha
from the service by the sal
being about to become a s

Passengers in the Unicorn
Messrs. John Wishart, Jam
Doherty, of this City. H
and Lieut. Col. Snodgrass

MARR

On the 20th instant, by
Mr. Isaac Allaby, to Fran
Mr. Samuel Deforest, of
King's County.

On Thursday last, by th
Mr. John Coffay, to Miss

On the 26th May, by the
Joseph Busteed, to Miss J
28th, by the same, Mr. W
Helen Armstrong.—On
the same, Mr. William St
Jane Bardsley.

At St. Andrews, on Mo
Rev. Alexander M'Lean,
ly, of St. John, to Mary
of William Babcock, Esq.

At Weymouth, on Tue
the Rev. W. H. Snyder,
chant, of Bridgetown to
of the late Henry Snyder,

DIE

On Saturday, after a
youngest son of Mr. Mat
On the 28th instant, M
Reach, King's County, in
On Thursday morning,
she bore with pious resig
Elizabeth Inslee, aged 65 y
David Inslee, of New Yo
ing child of the late Capt
liams, R. N.—Funeral to t
of Mr. John Reed, Reed's
at 3 o'clock, when friends
family are

thence she proceeded in canvass, without steam, and arrived in Havana in thirty-four days, without having sustained the slightest damage. She left Havana on the 7th, and a short time after she was out, the middle ring of one of the paddles became unwedged, by which all the floats (buckets) got adrift, which were renewed, but with a similar result. She then got under canvass, until the useless wheel was secured, and then proceeded with one wheel. She made the Balize on Tuesday night, and came to an anchor. She got over the bar about 9 o'clock, and arrived in New Orleans by six o'clock in the morning, having come up with one wheel.—*N. Orleans Bee, May 15.*

A Melancholy Steamboat Accident.—About 2 o'clock, Monday afternoon, the Steamboat Greenfield which plies as a tow boat up the River to Montague Falls, was blown up by the bursting of the boiler, and Mr. Wood, the Engineer, killed. He was found among the ruins of the boat horribly mangled. Capt. Crawford was very badly injured, and cannot survive. Mr. Lancey of Springfield, was also badly injured, and will not probably survive. Mr. Mois of this town, much injured. The boat had five freight boats attached; one was sunk loaded with salt, iron, tea and sugar. The other boats were greatly injured. Loss is estimated at about $10,000. The boats we understand were owned by the Greenfield Boating Company.

☞Capt. Crawford, and Mr. Lancey are dead.

Highly Important from China.

THE ENGLISH CAPTAIN RELEASED——THE BLOCKADE BROKEN UP.

The arrival on Sunday, says Bennett's New-York Herald, of the fast-sailing ship Eben Preble, bringing us important news from Canton, to Feb. 2d. She beat the fast sailing ship Lehigh, which sailed before her. She brings intelligence that the English merchant captain, or supercargo, Mr. Gibble, who was taken prisoner by the Mandarin boats, for trying to smuggle from one ship to another, had been released.

It appears that High Commissioner, Linn, either out of policy, or from pure generosity, or a mere freak, treated Mr. Gibble with every possible degree of kindness and attention. He took him under his special charge, took him to Canton, showed him all sorts of civilities (as we are doing to the Arab Captain, now here) showed him all the curiosities of the city of Canton, and then escorted him down the river to Macao, with several Mandarin boats, a large retinue of officers and men; and ultimately surrendered him to the British.

As it was on Mr. Gibble's account that Captain Elliott declared Canton in a state of blockade, of course the blockade was withdrawn the instant he was surrendered.

The Ann M'Kim is reported below with several days later; but the Captain of the Eben Preble says that on the 2d of February she had not any freight on board; that the Chinese new year commenced on the 5th February, and lasted ten days, and that consequently she could not leave there till Feb. 15th.

Linn was still very strict in not allowing British goods to pass the Bogue in American bottoms. The trade with the Americans was unrestricted, and enormous prices were paid, both for goods and freights at Canton.

Montreal, May 20th.—The Hon. Mr. Grey was the bearer of despatches from the Colonial offices to His Excellency the Governor General, and the Earl of Mulgrave, eldest son of Viscount Normanby, was the bearer of despatches to Her Majesty's representative at Washington. After delivering the despatches to Mr. Fox, the Earl of Mulgrave will proceed to this city, having been appointed aide-de-camp to His Excellency Sir Richard D. Jackson, Commander of the Forces in British America.

Quebec, May 27.—The 15th Regiment will, it is understood, arrive here on Friday next and embark for England in H. M. troop ships Athol and Sapphire; a great number of the non-commissioned officers and privates have, we learn, volunteered to continue their service in Canada, and the corps will therefore return to England nearly a skeleton, to be filled up by recruiting after their return home.

War Office, May 8.—69th Foot—Lieut. Henry Bridger Tudor to be Captain, without purchase, vice Garland, deceased; Lieutenant Wm. Coates, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Tudor; Ensign and Adjutant Thomas A. Kearney, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Arthur Blaney Walsh, half pay Royal West India Rangers, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his Lieutenancy, he being about to become a settler in North America.

Passengers in the Unicorn—Hon. John Robertson, Messrs. John Wishart, James Alexander, and Wm. Doherty, of this City. Hon. Alexander Stewart, and Lieut. Col. Snodgrass, Halifax.

MARRIED

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. Isaac Allahy, to Francis Sophia, daughter of Mr. Samuel Deforest, of the Parish of Upham, King's County.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. John Coffay, to Miss Mary Gilliland.

On the 26th May, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Joseph Busteed, to Miss Jane Saunders.—On the 28th, by the same, Mr. William Rogers, to Miss Helen Armstrong.—On Monday evening last, by the same, Mr. William Stewart, to Miss Margaret Jane Bardsley.

At St. Andrews, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Alexander M'Lean, Mr. A. C. O. Trentowsky, of St. John, to Mary Elizabeth, fourth daughter of William Babcock, Esq. of the former place.

At Weymouth, on Tuesday the 12th instant, by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Mr. Avery B. Piper Merchant, of Bridgetown, to Catherine, only daughter of the late Henry Snyder, Esq. of Shelburne, N. S.

DIED

On Saturday, after a short illness, Matthew, youngest son of Mr. Matthew Thomas, aged 9 years.

On the 28th instant, Mr. Elias Seeley, of Long Reach, King's County, in the 26th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Elizabeth Inslee, aged 65 years, relict of the late Mr. David Inslee, of New York, and the only remaining child of the late Captain Thomas Penn Williams, R. N.—Funeral to take place at the residence of Mr. John Reed, Reed's Point, on Saturday next at 3 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

At Wickham, on the 25th inst. Eleanor, relict of the late Mr. James Easton, in the 87th year of her age.

On the 8th May, at her residence in Kingsclear, Elizabeth, relict of the late Andrew Rainsford, Esq. aged 87 years.

At Pernambuco, South America, on the 9th April, of consumption, Mr. David Putnam, of Salem, Massachusetts, aged 23 years. The deceased was well known in Charlotte County as a young artist of much promise, and was highly respected for his talents and many virtues.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of Saint John, Arrived, 29th Schr. Ion, Hammond, Halifax—Crane & M'Grath, sugar. 30th, Schr. Pembroke, Clark, Philadelphia, 14—J. & H. Reed, flour.

31st, Ship Ward, Masters, Liverpool, 43—J. Ward & Sons, general cargo, and 14 passengers.
Mozambique, Stephens, Savannah, 10—J. Lockwood & Co. timber and rice.
Brig James Hay, Leavitt, New York, 7—D & F. Leavitt, flour.
Isadore, Dunbar, Cork, 43—R. Rankin & Co., 90 passengers.
Swan, Errington, Cork, 51—John Robertson, 113 passengers.
Thomas Baker, Davie, Limerick, 39—W. Buchanan, 110 passengers.
Woodland Castle, Woodcock, Cork, 44—R. Rankin & Co. 99 passengers.
Barron, Hall, New-York, 9—J. M. Wilmot, ballast.
Carrywell, M'Cullough, Belfast, 44—J. & H. Kinnear, general cargo and 83 passengers.
New Brique Maitland, Brier, St. Mary's Bay, to S. Wiggins & Son.
Brigantine Wasp, Porter, Granville, to A. B. Thorne.
22d, Schr. Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 4—assorted cargo.
Steam Ship North America, Seely, Boston, 37 hours—J. Whitney & Co. passengers and merchandize.
3d, brig Henrietta, Parker, N. York, flour & corn.
Swan, Herrington, Cork, 33; John Robertson, passengers.
4th—Brig Kentville, Daley, St. Kitts, 16—S. Gould, Rum.
Schr Mary Wetherall, Blair, Quebec, 28; Adam & Davidson, beef and pork.
Billow, Crowell, Halifax; T. Raymond, sugar.

CLEARED.

Ship Londonderry, Hattrick, Londonderry, timber and deals—Thomas Wallace.
Clarence, Brown, Hull, timber—John Robertson.
Brig Betsey, Lennox, Ballyshannon, timber and deals—John Wishart.
Malta, Evans, Cork, deals—J. Malcolm.
Rosebud, Holmes, Belfast, deals—Eaton & Burnam.
Derwent, Trotter, London, timber—C. M'Pherson & Co.
Rapid, Cook, Berbice, lumber—Ratchford & Brothers.
Dealy, Sterritt, Bantry, timer—Lewis Burns.
Sch. Moro, Wright, Calais, (Maine,) ballast.
James Clark, Beck, Boston, salt.
Harp, Johnston, Philadelphia, plaster.
Trial, M'Carthy, Boston, plaster.
Nils Vaughan, Halifax, limestone, &c.
Belvidere, Harris, Barbadoes, lumber—Chas. M'Lauchlan.

Brig Napoleon, Calliff, hence, at Philadelphia, 27th ult.—Cleared 26th ult. Free Trader, St. John.

Brig Thomas Hanford, from Cork, with 122 passengers, arrived at St. Andrews the 27th ult.

Savannah, May 12.—Arrived ship Mersey, Mather, Hampton Roads.—11th, Cleared, Magnificent, Whitty, Liverpool: 12th, John Bentley, Disbrow, and Oromocto, Gillis, do.; 14th, Mary Caroline, Lawson, and Francis, Brown, do.—Sailed Ruby, Wescott, Liverpool; Magnificent, do.—15th, Cleared, Express, Scott, Liverpool: 16th, Beverley, Brewer, do.

Quebec, May 27.

Wreck of the Chippewa.—The *Chippewa*, Captain Miller, from the Clyde, with a full general cargo, went ashore between the 1st and 5th inst., near Cape Rosier; the between decks separated completely from the bottom and all hands were lost but the Captain and a cabin boy. A large number of the bodies of the unfortunate men floated ashore, and nineteen were buried in one place.

Wreck of the Arabian.—The bark *Arabian*, Captain Allan, also from Clyde with a general cargo for Montreal, is wrecked, but the particulars are not so melancholy as those of the loss of the *Chippewa*. The schooner *Industry* arrived on Monday evening, reports that about half of the cargo of the *Arabian* is under water, that the sound part of it will be brought up in schooners and the unsound part sold below. The passengers and crew are all well and will come up with the Captain. It is very uncertain, whether the *Arabian* can be got off.

Wreck of the Voyager.—The Voyager, Captain Richardson, from Sunderland for Quebec, wrecked at Malbaie, (Gaspe.) was advertised to be sold at Gaspe.

Wreck of the Magnet.—Mr. Chamberland, who has been actively employed in the saving the cargo of the bark Magnet, mortou, wrecked on White Island Reef, arrived here on Saturday, and reports that the Magnet has received no further damage than has been reported. The cargo of this vessel is mostly saved and sent to Montreal, with the exception of that part on board Captain Pinnet's schooner, which is now discharging at this port some of the most valuable goods, and in better condition than any hitherto brought up, consisting of silks, gros-de-naples, cloth, &c., which were immediately opened after being taken from the wreck, and will be put up after being dry.

James Malcolm,

Has just received per ship *Rebecca*, and which he offers for sale at his usual low prices, viz:

10 BOXES Macaroni; 10 do. Vermicelli; 5 ditto Isinglass; 1 cask Thumb blue, 30 packages double refined Mustard; 1 bbl Canary Seed; 3 cases cartoons French Plums; 120 drums best pulled Turkey Figs; 20 do. Sultana Raisins; 30 packages Cheshire, Cheddar and Stilton Cheese; 1 hhd. Split Pease; 20 bales boneless Bacon: 10 ditto Spiced ditto, (a most superior article); 100 Westphalia Hams, 1 case Mixed Pins; 13 hhds. Sazerac Brandy. *May* 29.

JUST RECEIVED.—700 Pernambuco Hides, (dry salted,) and 40 Firkins BUTTER.
May 29. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Sugar.

EX *Jacinth*, from Porto Rico:—38 hhds Sugar, of best quality imported, for sale cheap by
May 29. Ratchford & Brothers.

POWDER! POWDER!

The subscriber offers for sale, hourly expected per *Neptune*, from London:

100 QUARTER Barrels Blasting Powder, 40 Half barrels ditto, 50 half ditto F ditto, 20 Quarter ditto FF ditto, 20 half ditto FF ditto, 20 half ditto FFF ditto, 12 quarter ditto FFF ditto, 8 quarter ditto Cannister ditto.
The above will be sold "to arrive."
May 29. JAMES MALCOLM.

TREACLE, SUGARS, &c.

Received ex *Glasgow*, from Greenock,

40 PUNS. Treacle, 4 hhds. and 6 tierces refined Sugar, 12 hhds. 6 tierces and 12 barrels crushed ditto, 3 bales Carpeting, 1 ditto Rugs, 1 ditto Cloaking—to be sold low
May 29. Alexanders, Barry & Co.

Scales, Weights, Stoves, Grates, Griddles, Staves, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex *John Kerr*, from Greenock:

60 SCALE Weights, 56 lb. each, adjusted; 25 ditto ditto, 28 lbs ditto; 40 ditto do. 1, 2, 3¼, 7 and 4 ditto ditto: 12 Canada Stoves, 20 to 30 inches; 1 Cooking ditto, complete; 12 very handsome full register Grates; 104 Griddles and 264 Spiders, &c.

Also, ex *Pearl* and *Wm. Boothby*, from Norfolk: 30,000 first quality White Oak Barrel Staves.

All of which will be sold low for good payment.
May 29. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines.

Per ship Rebecca, from Liverpool, just received:

3 TIERCES containing Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines.

Also, 50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 4 bales containing Carpeting, bleached Canvas, &c. For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
29th May.

Coals, Sugar, &c.

Ex Cluths, from Greenock:

120 TONS best Splint Coals; 30 Hhds. Refined Sugar; 24 Anchors, assorted, 5 cwt. to 18 cwt.; 1 Chain Cable, 150 fathoms, 1 5-16 in.; 20 Tons Cordage, assorted.

On sale at the Counting House of
1st May. JOHN ROBERTSON.

A MEETING of Albion Lodge, No. 570 on the Registry of England, will be held at the *Saint John Hotel* This Evening (Friday,) at 8 o'clock—Regular Night.
By order of the W. M.
June 5. EDW. W. GREENWOOD. *Sec'y.*

Oak Point Church.

THE Venerable Archdeacon Coster will re-open the above Church on Sunday morning, 7th June, and the Pews will be disposed of the following morning. *Westfield, May* 29.

☞A CARD.

WE the undersigned, on behalf of the passengers on board the brig *Cordelia*, of Belfast, from Limerick to St. John, take this method of returning our sincere thanks to Capt. James M'Manus, of said brig, and to his mate Mr. John Maties, for their unremitting kindness and attention to us during the passage; and also beg to recommend Captain M'Mahon and the Brig Cordelia to any of our friends taking passage to these Colonies.

We also wish to express our disapprobation of the conduct of the Agents at Limerick, Gleeson & Fitzgerald, in giving us false information respecting the quantity of provisions and water required for our passage here.

Barney Kelly, John Latchford,
John Burke, John Dawson.
St. John, June 5, 1840.

☞NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company* will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 13th of July next, at noon, for the purpose of having the accounts for the past year laid before them, and Electing Directors for the ensuing year.
JAMES KIRK, *President.*
St. John, 4th June, 1840. Courier.

William Reynolds,

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

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

☞Books imported to order.

Now Landing,

EX *Ward*, from Liverpool:—100 Bags (1 cwt. each) fine Rose Nails, 4d to 20d; 30 casks (200 lbs. each) ditto ditto; 20 casks Horse and Ox Nails: 5 bales Scythes; 1 ditto Sickles; 1 cask ships' scrapers; 1 ditto shoe Thread; 9 bundles Shovels; for sale low on application to
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
5th June. *Sands' Arcade.*

TO LET, and possession given immediately:—the Upper Flat of a House in Wellington Row, containing two rooms, 3 bed rooms, a kitchen, &c., and with the privilege of half of the Garden in the rear. Apply at the Office of Mackay, Brothers & Co.
5th June.

Received,

Per schr. "Mary Wetherall" from Quebec, and for sale by the Subscribers.

69 BBLS. Prime PORK; 10 Barrels prime Mess Pork:
40 Barrels Prime BEEF; 10 do. do. Mess do.
WILLARD, BUCHANAN & CO.
June 5, 1840.

BEEF AND PORK.

86 BBLS. Mess, Prime Mess, and Prime BEEF; 75 barrels Prime Mess Pork; Just received by the subscriber in the schr. *Mary Wetherall*, from Quebec, and will be sold low from the wharf. JAMES T. HANFORD.
5th June.

On Consignment,

Ex *Neptune*, Miller, from London:—

200 BARRELS ROMAN CEMENT, 100 casks, 304 doz. *Barclay & Co.* Brown stout, 2 years old,
100 cases Schiedam Geneva, (12 bottles each)
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
6 casks Bryant & James' India Rubber OIL BLACKING; 2 cases Hats;
7 casks Epsom Salts; 3 do. Purified Epsom do.
6 cases assorted Pickles; 6 do. do. Sauces,
1 ditto East India Curry Powder, (real Abdal Gunney); 3 cases Windsor Soap;
1 case Patent Sedlitz Powder; 3 casks Mustard:
25 Hogsheads BRANDY & GENEVA,
1 Pipe, 1 hhd. superior Sherry (Pale & Brown)
30 cases Champagne, Sherry, and Woodhouse Marsalla.

The subscriber offers the above for sale at a small advance.
5th June. W. P. RANNEY.

Candles, Pickles, Starch, &c.

Landing ex "Neptune" from London:

100 Boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES;
30 Boxes Sperm, do.: 30 Boxes SOAP;
20 do. STARCH; 1 case Hall's Patent Starch—*a new and superior article.*
4 Chests and casks CASSIA:
5 Hhds. Pickles and Sauces; 1 do Blacking;
10 Bags black PEPPER—*For sale by*
June 5. JAMES MALCOLM.

WANTED TO CHARTER,—A Vessel of 400 to 600 tons, and one of 160 to 200 tons, to carry Deals to Ireland. Good despatch will be given on both sides.
5th June. WILLIAM CARVILL.

RUM.—Ex *Brothers*, from Jamaica, 20 Puncheons strong and fine flavoured RUM.

Per *Volante* and *Rapid* from Berbice: 60 Puns. and 8 hogsheads (Warehoused) Rum; just received and for sale by
June 5. Ratchford & Brothers.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform his friends, that he has received per ship Rebecca, Capt. Drake, from Liverpool—

AN assortment of Baskets, Sieves, &c. viz:—close, bottle, market, square and oval, covered and uncovered Ladies' fancy Reticule and fancy Work Baskets in great variety; Table Matts; hair and wire Sieves from 6 to 14 inches; hair gravy strainers, Butter Prints, moulds and slices; Iron Wire sieves for coal cinders; also a few Willow Cradles. All of which will be sold low for cash, with his valuable stock of Hardware, Cloths, Hats, &c. &c. E. C. WADDINGTON,
No. 1 Merritt's Brick Buildings. Water street.
20th May, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his establishment from Prince William street to No. 1, Brick Buildings, belonging to N. Merritt, Esquire, in *Water street*, his old stand, where he will be happy to receive their patronage.
May 8. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to York Point where he offers for sale LUMBER of all descriptions, at the lowest Market rate—Also, a few Hhds. bright SUGAR.
May, 8th, 1840. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

☞A first rate Bellows top GIG with a set of Harness, for sale cheap. Apply as above.

RUM.—Ex *Brothers*, from Jamaica—20 Puns. strong and fine flavored RUM.

Per *Volante* and *Rapid*, from Berbice, 60 Puns. 8 hhds. (Warehoused) ditto. Just received and for sale by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
22d May.

AUCTION SALES.

New Wharf by Auction.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by T. L. Nicholson, Esq. on the premises—

THE subscriber's Wharf on the Straight Shore in Portland. The Wharf is 100 feet wide by 100 feet deep, on a Lot of 210 feet, which runs from the Road to low water mark; at an annual ground rent of £25. Nine years of the Lease unexpired from May, 1840. The wharf is new and ready for receiving Deals, and a ship can lay loaded at the end.

Terms—One third Cash on conveyance; the remainder in 3, 6, and 9 months, approved endorsed Notes, with Interest.
June 2d. FRANCIS MARVIN, Jr.

☞Application may be made by persons wishing to treat for the property at private sale, to the subscriber on Long Wharf Portland. F. M.

The Undersigned

Has received by various recent importations,

60 HHDS. BRANDY; 30 do. Geneva,
50 Puncheons RUM,
35 Hhds. Edinburgh Ale & London Brown stout,
12 Puncheons superior Malt Whiskey,
2 Ditto fine Cambleton Ditto,
20 Casks, 3 dozen each, Edinburgh Ale,
150 Do. 4 doz. ea. London Pale Ale and Br. stout,
1 Puncheon very choice Old Rum,
16 butts, 17 hhds. 16 quarter casks Brown and Pale sherry Wine,
Hhds. rich and dry Lisbon and Bucellas,
13 Pipes, 6 hhds. 4 qr. casks, Port Wine,
Cases Hermitage, Burgundy, Claret & Champagne,
100 Fine Westphalia Hams,
Cases fine Loaf Chedder Cheese,
100 Boxes London and Liverpool Soap,
120 Boxes London tallow and sperm Candles,
30 Hhds. fine bright Porto Rico Sugar,
15 Hhds. double and single refined Loaf sugar,

Which with his previous extensive and always increasing stock of Bottled Wines, comprising over 2000 dozens of Port, Madeira, sherry, Teneriffe, Hock, Claret, sauterne, Bucellas, and a choice selection of Old pale and colored Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Whiskey, Arrack, &c. &c. and about one hundred packages Clifton's green and black Teas, are offered for sale at his Warehouse and cellars in *St. John street*, and at his Branch establishment in Fredericton, on usual terms.
29th May. W. H. STREET.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

BEG to announce they have on hand, a good assortment of watered and figured Moreens; handsome Chintz Furniture Prints; Lining's, fringes, Gimp Trimming, Orris Laces; superior 4-4 scotch Carpeting; Venetian Stair ditto; Hearth Rugs—all Brussels patterns); 8-4 and 10-4 Linen ditto; Window Blind Cotton; Birdeye and Huckabuck Towelling, damask Table Linen & Napkins.

Extra superfine West of England Black, Blue & Invisible CLOTHS; double mill'd Devon Kerseys; Carpet, Hearth, & Hair Brooms; bannister, scrubbing, stove, cloth and hair Brushes; Black Lead, &c. &c. &c.
Market Square, April 3. 1840.

DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

Per *John Kerr*, from Greenock:

67 BALES, containing Grey and White shirtings, Prints, Moleskins, Tweeds, Cotton and Linen Tick, Broad Cloths, Trowser Stuffs, &c.

20 Tons Cordage, assorted; 208 Bolts Canvas, No. 1 to 7; 230 bars Patent Metal, ⅜ to 1¼ inch; 14 cwt. Composition Spikes, 7, 8 and 9 inch; 50 barrels Prime Mess PORK; 30 bales superior Bacon; 20 boxes Pipes; 11 bales and 2 boxes Paper; 23 bales blue and white Cotton Twist, &c.

Now landing and for sale at a moderate advance by ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
22d May.

Spring supply of Hats.

W. G. LAWTON, has received per *Queen*, from London, 1000 Gents. Beaver, and 500 Gossamer Hats, of the latest fashions, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices. May 22.

Iron, Paints & Oil, &c.

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

1000 KEGS Nos. 1 and 2 White Lead; 400 Kegs Green, Yellow, Black, Red, Blue, and Brown PAINTS;
30 Hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
3 Tons PUTTY, in bladders,
30 Casks PIPE CLAY and Paris WHITING,
60 Tons Banks' best and common IRON.

ON HAND:

A very general assortment of IRONMONGERY, and further supplies daily expected.
Brick Store, South Market Wharf,
8th May, 1840.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Daniel Brundage, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*
Carleton, 30th April, 1840.

April 24, 1840.

W. G. LAWTON.

Has just received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a variety of fashionable GOODS suitable for the season, comprising the following articles:—

SILKS, Satins, Bombazines, and Crapes;
Orleans Cloths, Saxony and Victoria Twills;
Mousseline de-laines, Parasols and Umbrellas;
A great variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs;
Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves and Shawls;
Netts, Laces, Edgings and Quillings;
Tweeds, Buckskin and Broad Cloths;
Gents, plain and Fancy STOCKS;
Muslin Worked Trimmings and Collars;
A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, al warranted in good condition;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey, White and Striped Shirtings;
Regatta Shirtings, Homespuns and Checks;
Plain and Fancy Moleskins, and Satinetts;
A variety of fancy Trowser Stuffs and Vestings;
Muslins of all kinds, with a general assortment of small wares of every description; the whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

Expected from London daily, per *British Queen*. Fifteen Hundred Gents. Beaver and Gossamar HATS.

Employment Wanted.

A PERSON out of Employment is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment: salary not so much consequence as immediate employment. Apply at the Chronicle Office.
May 1, 1840.

Economical EATING HOUSE,

CROSS STREET.

ALFRED COLLINS begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced at his Establishment in *Cross street*, a regular EATING HOUSE, where gentlemen can be accommodated with Dinners, Lunches, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Hot Joints every day from 1 to 3 o'clock. Hot Soups at any hour in the day. Tea and Coffee morning and evening.—☞Private Dining Rooms when required. *May* 15.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO., have just open'd two Cases of Tuscan, Dunstable, Rutland and Windsor STRAW BONNETS, of the newest shapes. 1st May, 1840.

Contract for a New Gaol.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Mayor's Office, until Saturday the Sixth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon, from Persons desirous to Contract for erecting a NEW GAOL, in this City, according to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the Mayor's Office:

And as it is not yet decided of what Material the same shall be constructed, the Tenders will be received for erecting the Outer Walls, of Granite, Hard Free Stone, large sized Rubble Stone, or hard Burnt Bricks.

Persons Tendering will specify for what sum they will erect the Building of either the foregoing Materials, finding the Material.—Also for erecting the same, the Stone or Bricks being provided for them.

Tenders will also be received for supplying a sufficient quantity of either of the before mentioned Materials, to be delivered this Autumn and early next Spring.

Further information may be obtained by enquiring at the Mayor's Office.

WM. BLACK,
JOHN HUMBERT,
B. L. PETERS,
G. D. ROBINSON. } *Committee.*
St. John, May 8, 1840.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed his Watch, Clock and Jewellery establishment, to his new stand in that House lately occupied by Mrs. Hendricks, corner of King and Cross streets, begs to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and varied assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, *Silver Plate, &c.*

just received per ships *Eagle, Mearns*, and *British Queen*, from London, Liverpool, and Greenock.

CONSISTING OF—

LADIES' and Gents. Patent Lever and Lepine Watches, in gold and silver cases, capp'd and jewell'd; Vertical ditto in ditto; Plain Vertical ditto; A large collection of Eight Day and spring Clocks, suitable for offices and halls; Ladies' and Gents. solid fine Gold and Gold plated Stone and Pearl set Finger RINGS; plain ditto; Fancy gold Snaps; Camyo and other Brooches, set in fine gold, Gold Lockets and Vinegarettes; Gents. bosom chain Pins; solid gold and gold plated Seals & Keys; fine gold top and drop, fancy and plain Earrings; Filagree ditto; silver plated Bread Trays; Cake Dishes; Cruet stands with 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 cut glass bottles; Cream Ewers, richly gilt inside; Egg stands; cups and spoons to match; Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays and Snuffers; sterling silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard SPOONS; Sugar Tongs; Tweesers, Tooth Picks, fine silver and silver plated Pencil Cases; solid and plated Gold and silver Watch Guards; Thimbles, Fob chains, German silver Chains in variety, Pickle Forks, Butter Knives, sterling silver Snuff Boxes, wood do.; 4, 3 and 2 tuned Music Boxes; Sextants; Quadrants, Compasses, Parallel Rulers, Day and Night Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Ladies' Tortoise shell and horn Card Cases.

And a variety of small but useful articles, which together with his former stock he offers for sale wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

JAMES AGNEW,
Watchmaker, &c.
Corner of King and Cross streets.

FOR SALE, two superior Two Days' Ships' Chronometers, on moderate terms.

J. A. begs further to state that he continues to repair and adjust ships' and pocket Chronometers, Watches and Clocks of every description; also, Astronomical and Philosophical Instruments, in the most correct manner and on reasonable terms.

Engraving on stone and metals done to order.
St. John, May 15, 1840.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Subscriber takes this method of notifying the Public that the firm of MAHONY and MOONEY, lately carrying on business as Ship Buildings, at Advocate Harbour, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, is dissolved; and the subscriber will not be accountable for any Contracts or Agreements entered into in the name or on account of the said firm after this date.
FRANCIS MOONEY.
May, 8, 1840.—1m.

STEAM SHIP NORTH AMERICA.

THIS new and beautiful Steamer will commence operations on the 15th April next—leaving Saint John for Eastport and Boston every WEDNESDAY, and for Windsor every MONDAY.

This Vessel is fitted up in fine style with every comfort for Passengers, and will be provided with every facility for the prevention and extinguishing of Fires, with Force Pump, Leather Hose, Fire Buckets, and Life Preservers, with extra Boats, &c. and with a most admirable construction of Boiler, calculated to be perfectly safe from Fire. This Boat is built expressly for a sea boat, and will (the proprietors have no doubt) give perfect satisfaction.
JAMES WHITNEY & CO.
Saint John, 6th March 1840.

NOTICE.

THE steamer NEW-BRUNSWICK, on the opening of the River, will leave Indian Town for Fredericton on Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return from Fredericton to Indian Town on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leaving each place at 7, A. M.
ROBERT WYLIE, *Master.*
St John, March 20, 1840.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer Nova-Scotia,

THOMAS REED, *Master.*

WILL, on and after Wednesday the 22d inst. ran to Digby and Annapolis on *Wednesdays*, returning on *Thursdays*, and to Windsor on *Thursday evening*, as the tide may suit, and leave Windsor for Saint John the same tide she arrives; go to Eastport, Saint Andrews, and St. Stephens on *Monday*, returning on *Tuesdays*, touching, as usual, at St. Andrews and Eastport.

For further particulars, enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting-Room of
April 17. E. BARLOW & SONS.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE MAID OF THE MIST will leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning, returning the same evening as soon as the Mail arrives—will go to Eastport, St. Andrews and St. Stephen's every Tuesday afternoon and every Friday morning, returning the following days.
April 17. JAS. WHITNEY & CO.

RECEIVED

Per ship "Atlantic:"

70 TONS English IRON; 2¼ Tons small CHAIN; 1 ton Sock Plates;
168 Gross Tobacco PIPES.
10th *April*. WM. CARVILL.

Fishing Nets, Twines, Cordage, &c.

Per ships "Frederick," and "Elizabeth" from Liverpool:

4 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, & Herring Twines, of very best quality:
20 Herring NETS, roped complete, shipped agreeably to order.
50 Coils CORDAGE and Rattline, assorted, from 6 thread to 2 inches.
April 3. J. V. THURGAR.

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.

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

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

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

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

☞All the above Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street, and every information further required on the subject, can be had on application to A. R. TRURO,
Their Agent for New-Brunswick.
St. John, May 8, 1840. Courier.

Henry Ridley's Improved ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT,

For Painting and Preserving all kinds of External Wood, Iron, Plaister, and Brick Work.

THE superiority of the above article over every other description of Paint, for the preservation of Out-buildings, &c. has been evinced by the extraordinary increasing demand which the manufacturer has of late had for it. Two coats of the Anti-Corrosion will render Wood or Iron-work, however exposed, impervious to the weather: it is an effectual remedy for preventing the leakage of Walls of a porous quality, and will be found one of the cheapest and best preparations ever used for hot-house lights, sashes of all kinds, tiles to represent slates and gutters, as it equally resists the effects of heat and moisture. H. R. can confidently recommend it as the best possible covering for gates, iron palisading and hurdles, wood fences, carts and other agricultural implements.

It is considerably cheaper than common paint, and will last four times as long. The colour most frequently used presents the appearance of fine Portland stone, but lead, slate, yellow, green, red, and other colours may be had.

It does not require a professed painter to lay it on, as a person accustomed to common labour will find no difficulty in using it according to the following directions:—Mix 5lbs. of the Anti-corrosion (which is a dry Powder) with about a quart of Prepared Oil, (or sufficient to make it the consistance of thick cream) taking care to stir and mix the parts well together: then lay it on with a good painting brush in the common mode of applying paint, rubbing it in well.
May 22. *Agent St. John*, W. P. RANNEY.

Paint Oil, Nails, Spikes, &c.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber:

8 CASKS London Boiled OIL, 7 do. do. Raw
60 casks Wrought NAILS, from 4dy. to 30dy; 100 bags Spikes, 4 to 9 inch.
20 Bags Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 inch,
2 Casks Iron Pump Tacks; 1 cask Copper do.
1 Cask Copper Nails, 2 to 3 inch.
1 Case Claw Hammers;
1 Do. Brass Compasses, 7 to 11 inch;
1 Do. Worden do. do.
1 Do. Ensigns, 3 to 9 yards;
1 Do. Union Jacks

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

These valuable medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, in this city and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4 King street.

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters: At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S); Hopewell, Peter Mc Clelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq Petiteodiac. Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black. Sackville Saml. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C. Benjmn Milliken, Esq. St. George: Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis: T. H. Black, Esq., St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Thomas Spratt, Miramichi; C. P. Jones, Weymouth, N. S.; Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown; G. F. Dimmr, Clements; John Tocker, Yarmouth.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF
Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,
Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and patrons of Fredericton and its vicinity, as well the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former establishment by additional buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional antirooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good ice throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodations to any families wishing to visit Fredericton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova-Scotia or the United States, the subscriber would fain recommend his establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New-Brunswick. Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel.

August 30. H. JACKSON.

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

SOFA BEDS,
On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

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.

FRUIT, OIL, &c. &c.

THE entire cargo of brig *Notion*, hourly expected from *Messina* and *Gibraltar*, consisting of—ORANGES, LEMONS, Raisins, Currants, ALMONDS, Liquorice, Grapes, Nuts, Citron, Olive and Salled OIL, &c. &c. &c.

March 20. JAS. MALCOLM.

New & Rich Paper Hangings.

The Subscriber has now a complete assortment of new and fashionable Paper Hangings, containing:

5600 Pieces,

Suitable for Parlours, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Halls, Entries, Chambers, &c. with

800 Pieces of elegant Velvet, and imitation Borders of every width and shade to match. Pieces of paper from 10d. upwards.

April 3. S. K. FOSTER.

N. B.—Further supplies expected shortly.

Loaf Sugar, Wines, &c.

Per ships York and Glasgow:

10 TIERCES refined Loaf SUGAR;
10 Pipes, prime quality Malt WHISKY;
20 Quarter Casks Bronte Madeira and Teneriffe WINES; 5 half Pipes and 10 Qr. Casks old Cognac BRANDY.

In Store,—50 Puncheons good retailing MOLASSES; 10 hhds. good quality SUGAR; 50 chests Bohea, Congo, and Souchong TEAS. For sale by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

April 3. *corner Duke and Water streets.*

White Oak Staves.

6 M. 2,37 White Oak Barrel STAVES;
2 M. 4, 11, White Oak Hhd. ditto.
1 M. 6, 16. Red Oak Hhd. STAVES.—Received this day, and for sale by

March 6. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Iron and pikes.

JUST received per *Columbus*, from Liverpool,—40 tons, containing 2105 bars assorted flat and round common Iron, 6 tons Iron Spikes, 4½ to 10 inch,—For sale by

ALEXANDERS BARRY & CO.

27th March.

Rum, Whiskey & Sugar.

Ex Sir Allan McNab:

6 PUNS. 15 Hhds. strong St. Kitt's RUM, thirty-six per cent over proof;

AND IN STORE:

20 puncheons fine flavoured Jamaica
20 " St. Croix
20 " strong Demerara
10 " Grenada } RUM;
18 Puns Whiskey, 46 per cent over proof;
20 Hhds. Bright SUGAR.

April 10. W. H. STREET.

STRONG SPIRITS,

On Consignment, Landing ex ship York.

12 PIPES SPIRITS, 40 per cent over proof, for sale cheap in bond or duty paid.

JAS. MALCOLM.

April 10.

NEW FALL GOODS.
No. 1, King-street.

The subscriber has received by the ships Elizabeth, and Forth, from Liverpool, also the Hebe, from London, part of his Fall supply of Fancy and Domestic Goods, as follows—viz:

BLACK, Blue, Brown, Invisible Green, and Adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot cloth; satinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds, & Homespuns; green Baize; plain and figured 6-4 merinos; Damask moreens; Plain and printed saxony's, mousline de Lane, challia, mantua, and muslin Dresses; black & coloured silk Velvets, black cotton, ditto; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples; plain & figured Gauze; Lutestring and satin Ribbons; cashmere, Fill'd centre, Indianna, Lamma, Thibet Wool, Worsted and Rich Plaid Woollen and merino shawls—in great variety; Indiana, Lamma, challia, Rockspun, fill'd centre, chineal, Linen cambric, fancy silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs; fancy printed and plaid cotton handkerchifs; Fancy Lamb's wool and plaid wollen ditto; cashmere, Lamma, sewing silk and Blond Gauze scarfs; rich Indiana and Lamma do., large size; Linen Table cloths; Toilet covers and Napkins; Linen Diaper; Irish LINEN and Long Lawn; scotch lawn; Bishop Lawn and Bobbinett; Jacconet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook and Book muslins; white and colored stays; marseills Quilts; Plain and Twill'd Regatta shirtings; shirting stripes and Apron checks; black and white wadding; cotton Batting; cotton warps; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses and carpet Bags; Black white and grey worsteds; Ladies' and children's Lined Kid, Berlin and Beaver Gloves; Gent's. Lined Lambs' wool, Buckskin, Beaver, Leather and Fur Gloves; Ladies' Double and single, white and colored Lace Gloves & mitts; Ladies' Long Lace Gloves and mitts; Ladies' and children's cashmere, mohair, Angola, Lambs' wool, and white and colored cotton stockings; children's Red and Grey socks; Victoria and worsted, ditto; white and colored cotton ditto; cotton Fringes; Jewellery; men's and boy's cloth, plush, scalett, and fur caps; small wares, &c. &c.

500 Pieces of Dark fancy Prints,
50 do. Furniture, do.
300 do. White & Grey shirtings & sheetings,
50 do. White and Red Flannels,
10 do. Victoria Plaid Cloaking,
200 pairs of double Rose and Whitney Blankets,

—with a great variety of other Goods, suitable for the season. As the subscriber has purchased a great many of those heavy Goods at Auction, he will be enabled to sell them very low for cash or approved paper.

November 1. JAMES BOWES.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Germain-Street.

JUST received and for sale, a variety of superior Prints; a Diagonal Glass; Flutes and other Instruments; a choice selection of JEWELLERY, consisting of Ladies' fine gold Ear Rings, fancy Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Broaches, Cornelian Crosses with real pearls, Real Cornelian and other Necklaces, Mourning Ear Rings, Broaches, &c., Gold Eye Glasses, Mossic Gold Neck Chains: Gentlemen's fine gold Pins, Shirt Studs, silver guard Chains, Chess Board and Men, silver Candlesticks, &c., all of superior manufacture, cheap for Cash.

A. R. TRURO.

☞ The JEWELLERY is the most fashionable and highly finished. Also for sale, sets of *ancient silver* and other coins.

November 15, 1839.

Twines.

The subscriber has just received by the *Glide*, in addition to his former stock of NETS & TWINES:

20 BALES, containing Herring, Seine and Salmon TWINES.

January 3. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Brandy, Canvas, Candles, &c.

On consignment, ex Glide, from London:

25 HHDS. Best BRANDY; 25 do. GENEVA:
25 Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. casks Teneriffe WINE,
100 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT,
50 Boxes London made Sperm Mould and Dipt CANDLES; 8 Bales Navy CANVAS.

The above will be sold at the lowest market prices by W. P. RANNEY.

January 3, 1840.

FALL GOODS.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO. have received per the ship *Henry Hood*, an extensive supply of *Manchester* and *Leeds* GOODS, consisting of a general assortment suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade.

☞ Their London GOODS are daily expected.

☞ Their Brend Stuffs, Provisions, &c. will be on in due time for their Fall Trade.

Sept. 20.

Boot & Shoe Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, that having lost by the late Fire his old stand in Dock Street, he has removed his Establishment to Prince William street, in those premises next but one to the Bank of New-Brunswick, and solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage he has always enjoyed since his first commencement in business

Sept. 6. DAVID PATERSON.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, whose accounts have been standing over for a longer period than six months, to make immediate payment.

He also offers for Sale, Wholesale or Retail, very cheap for Cash or approved Paper—

200 Chests Souchong, Congo, Hyson, and Gun powder TEA.
30 Puncheons Porto Rico Molasses, in bond,
12 Hhds. Raw SUGAR;
500 Boxes Glasgow, Glenfield & Liverpool SOAP
3 Tons BACON—*free of Bone.*
150 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
25 Do. Sperm, do.
500 Westphalia and Belfast HAMS;
3 Chests best soft Indigo; 10 tons ass'd. IRON,
200 Boxes new Muscatel Raisins;
200 Half and quarter, do. do.
50 Half Barrels and Kegs superior fresh Grapes,

With a well selected stock of Genuine Fresh GROCERIES. *Also—on Consignment:*

25 Puncheons very strong SPIRITS.

JAMES MALCOLM,

December 6. *Prince Wm. street.*

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale the following GOODS, at his store 27, South Market Wharf:—

27 CHEST'S Congo TEA; 8 do. souchong Tea; 40 barrels superfine FLOUR,
20 Bbls. Corn Meal, 30 do Watson's navy Bread,
65 " Irish Prime Mess PORK;
86 half do. Planters do.
250 Boxes Dipt Candles, all sizes;
300 Boxes SOAP—60 and 30lbs each;
15 Kegs superior Mustard.

The above together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

October 4. H. S. GAULT.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

THE subscriber having obtained judgment against WILLIAM V. KELLY, for forty shillings and costs, in November, 1838, and the said Kelly having given bail to the Sheriff for the "Limits," the above reward of one pound will be given to any person giving information of his having been off the Limits for the last thirteen months, so that the demand may be collected of his bail.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Dec. 27, 1839.

Superfine Mustard.

PER ship *Constellation*, from Liverpool: 50 kegs best quality MUSTARD, ea. 18lb. For sale by

Jan 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Cordage, Spikes, &c.

154 COILS CORDAGE, assorted:
49 Bags SPIKES;
9 mats White Rope; 112 boxes CANDLES;
80 Bundles Oakum; 1 bale Merchandize;
2 Pieces Brandy; 5 do. GIN;

Which will be sold low from the Wharf by

April 17. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

Sands' Arcade.

The Subscriber offers for sale:

200,000 Feet PINE BOARDS,

suitable for the West India Market; and 200,000 feet DEALS, which if not sold by the 20th instant, they will on that day be sold at Auction on Hazen's Wharf, York Point.

April 10. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Sugar, Seal Oil, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers—

30 HHDS. of good Bright SUGAR,
20 Bbls. Pale Seal Oil. (sup. article.)
100 Firkins and Tubs Prime Cumberland Butter,
10 Bbls. OATMEAL; 20 Kegs Tamarinds,
100 Bushels small White BEANS.

Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Valuable Land for sale.

20 ACRES Freehold Property in Carleton, immediately below the Fort; bounded on the South by the Sand Point Road; on the West by or near the Fort; on the North by a fence extending down to the City Line, and on the East by said City Line; the whole of which is fenced in by good cedar Poles. On the premises are a new House and Barn, and a large and valuable spring of Water, high enough to water all Carleton.—This Property extends down from the Fort to nearly half the distance from that to the Mill Pond.

Terms as may be agreed on.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

January 3, 1840.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Germain-street, first Store round Foster's corner.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Public to his present Stock, comprising a superior assortment of Fancy and Domestic GOODS, which he is now offering at 20 per cent less than former prices; and hopes that the prices he is now selling at, will warrant a continuation of that support the public have so liberally bestowed on him since his commencement in business.

Jan. 17. JOHN BOWES.

Cordage and Canvas.

390 TONS CORDAGE of the best manufacture, including a complete gang of Rigging for a ship of 500 to 550 Tons.

2 Tons Marline, Humberline & Houseline;
2 Tons Bolt Rope; 3 tons Spunyarn;
100 Bolts best Navy bos'd CANVAS;
250 Bolts bleached Canvas;

A few Rolls Sheet Lead, 3d, 4, 5 & 6 lbs. to the foot; 2 tons OAKUM.

Dec. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pork and Beef.

50 BBLS. Prime and Prime Mess Canada BEEF; 50 ditto Canada prime Pork, ex *Emily*, for sale by

Jan 3. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLAR has received her WINTER SUPPLY of fashionable Silk Velvet BONNETS also, plain and figured SATIN BONNETS; with a variety of Velvets, Satins, and Flowers to match, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity.

Market square, October 4.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

New Dry Goods and Fancy Store.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced the DRY GOODS and Fancy Business in the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. D. W. HUBBARD, Germain street, where he intends keeping on hand a General assortment of Goods in the above line, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

He intends offers for Sale, Wholesale or Retail, very cheap for Cash or approved Paper—

His present Stock now open and for sale—consists o

KIDDERMINSTER, Venetian, and Brussels Carpeting; black, blue, brown, London smoke, invisible green, and adelaide Broad CLOTHS; Fancy Buckskins; Plaid Beaver Cloths; Pilot Cloth; Sattinetts, Moleskins, Tweeds and Homespuns; Green Baize; white, red, and yellow plain and twill'd Flannels; plain and fig'd 6-4 Merinos, french Merinos, and Indiana, Damask Moreens; silk Cambiet; Orleans Cloths; plain and printed Saxony's; Mousline de Lane, Challia, Mantua, Cambric and Muslin Dresses; black and coloured silk Velvets, black Cotton do; fig'd Irish Poplins; plain, figured and plaid Gros de Naples and double Ducaps; rich plain and figured Satins, Reep do. (a new article); plain and figured Gauze; lute and satin Ribbons; rich embroidered silk velve, Shawls; rich embroidered Indiana do.; Cashmeret filled centre, Indiana, Lamma, thibet wool, worsted, and rich plaid woollen and Merino Shawls—in great variety; Indianna, lamma, challia, rockspun, fill'd centre, chineal, linen cambric, fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs; Fancy printed and plaid cotton Handkerchiefs; fancy lamb's wool & plaid Woollen do.; cashmere, lamma, sewing Silk and Blond Gauze Scarfs; rich Indianna and Lamma do. large size; linen Table Cloths, Toilet Covers, and Napkins; linen Diaper; Irish Linen and Long Lawn; scotch Lawn; Bishop Lawn and Bobbinett; Jacconnet, mull'd swiss mull'd, medium, Nainsook & Book Muslins; white and colored Stays, patent holes; Marseills Quilts; white and grey Cottons, Prints, Furniture do.; plain and twill'd Regatta Shirtings, shirting stripes & Apron Checks; black and white Wadding; Cotton Batting; Cotton Warps; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses and Carpet Bags; black, white, and grey Worsteds; Ladies and Children's lined Kid, Berlin, and Beaver Gloves; Gent's lined Lambs wool, buckskin, beaver, leather, and fur Gloves; Ladies' double and single, white and colored Lace Gloves and Mitts; ladie's long lace gloves and mitts; ladies' and children's cashmere, mohair, angola, lambs wool, and white and coloured Cotton Stockings; children's red and grey socks; Victoria and Worsted, do.; white and colored Cotton do.; cotton Fringes; Artificial Flowers; Jewellery; Gent's beaver and silk Hats; Men's and Boy's cloth, plush, scarlett, and Fur Caps, &c. &c. &c., which together with Furs, Blankets, Victoria Plaid Cloakings, and fancy Goods hourly expected, will comprise an assortment for quality, variety of prices, not to be surpassed by any in the city.

October 11. JOHN BOWES.

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals:

20 PUNS. good Retailing MOLASSES;
15 hhds. SUGAR;
10 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
30 chests Souchong, Congo, and Bohea TEAS,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES—short 6's.,
50 kegs first quality MUSTARD.

IN STORE,

O. L. Particular Teneriffe and Port WINES. London bottled Brown STOUT—in quarts and pints,
100 barrels best superfine WHEAT FLOUR;
200 boxes best quality hard Yellow SOAP;
30 firkins best quality soft SOAP, &c. &c.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

14th Feb. *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

Germain Street, October 25.

THE subscriber has just received ex ship *Elizabeth* from Liverpool and *Sophia* from London, a further supply of Fancy and Domestic GOODS;

BLANKETS, Bedticks, Victoria and Scotch Plaids, FURS; Men's Fur, Plush and scalett caps; Plain and Figured MERINOS; French Merino, Indiannas, Brochilla, Plain and Printed Saxoneys, Black and Colored Silk VELVETS, Figured and Plain Satins, Figured Lutestring, satin and Ganze Ribbons, Ladies White and Colored French stays, Plain and Challia Dresses, Rich Embroidered and Plain Silk Velvet and satin Mantillas, and capes; Black Crapes, Plaid and Fill'd Centre SHAWLS, &c. Ladies and Children's Chamoise lined Cloth BOOTS, Carpet shoes, fur lined.

The subscriber's present Stock of Goods having been purchased solely for Cash, he will be enabled to sell them at very low Prices.

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sept. 20. A. R. TRURO.

SAINT JOHN
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The Subscriber offers for sale cheap for Cash:

225 BOXES A. CANDLES, all sizes;
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The above will be found on trial superior to any ever imported into this Province.

Also—To close Consignments—45 Barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK; 25 half bbls. Planters, do.

January 10. H. S. GAULT.

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March 20. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, Is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy