THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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Weekly Almanack.

APRIL.		H.	SUN. S.	MOON.	H.	W.
9	Saturday,	5	33	6 27	5	53
10	Sunday,	5	32	6 28	Sets	11
11	Monday,	5	30	6 30	7	41
12	Tuesday,	5	29	6 31	8	54
13	Wednesday,	5	28	6 32	10	2
14	Thursday,	5	27	6 33	11	8
15	Friday,	5	25	6 35	Morn	2

H.	W.
10	26
11	0
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Af 10	
0	48
1	27
2	6

New Moon 10th 6h. 42m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

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'Laughlin.

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

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

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

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

Winterbon's

ANTI-BILIOUS SOLUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

November 5th.

Fine Old Tinta—Vintage 1828.

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

Dec. 24. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

MR. JACKSON,

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

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

Essence of Smoke,

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

FOR Sale by Messrs. Thomas Walker & Sons, Peters & Tilley, Mr. John Sears, Mr. G. Chadwick, Mr. H. Blakslee, St. John.—Mr. Robert Boyle, Portland; Mr. B. Travis, Indian Town—

And sold by almost every respectable trader throughout this and the Province of Nova-Scotia—And by the subscriber at Mr. D. Aymar's store, corner of Germain and Princess streets.

Dec. 17. J. ELLIOTT.

Molasses, &c.

9 PUNS. MOLASSES, 3 do. Demerara RUM, Just received on consignment.

March 11. W. H. STREET.

LANDING ex schooner *Isla*, from New-York—100 barrels RYE FLOUR; 30 half barrels Genesee Flour. For sale by

JARDINE & CO.

Corner of Prince William and Church street.

Feb. 18.

Miscellany.

LIFE AND DEATH IN INDIA.

(From the Asiatic Journal for December.)

The parties that for the most part fall victims to the climate, as it is generally said, are the private soldiery, and young officers in the first four or five years of their service; but at least seven out of every ten of these ought to be classified as falling "victims to their own imprudence." Drunkenness is the great instrument with which death does his work in India; to the privates, that accursed thing the canteen is as a burning fiery furnace, and smoking is too often the torch which kindles the flame. *Ex uno disce omnes.* Ensign Hobson lands in Madras on the 1st January, 1830, having left school just twelve months, and being eighteen next birth day. After having remained upon his good behaviour and almost in *statu pupillari* at the cadet's quarters for three weeks, he is sent up to one of the nearest stations, to do duty with a regiment for six or eight months, pending his final posting to a regiment. Arrived at Palaveram, Poonamealle, Vellore, or Cuddapah, perhaps Ensign Hobson finds himself in possession of three or four things, of which he has hitherto only had dreams or visions; a horse, a gun, military liberty, and his own free inclination. With the first, Mr. Hobson amuses himself by riding about the cantonment in the blazing heat and sunshine of the day, and going, like the Athenians of old, from house to house, but chiefly by ranging among sundry other subs alike experienced and thoughtful with himself. I know not how it is, but all griffins seem to take intuitively and instinctively to smoking, and so, when Hobson has dismounted, and ran into Dobson's back verandah, there he finds the latter and Jobson, each with a cheroot in his mouth, and sitting in a cane-bottom arm-chair, with their legs on a table, or their feet stuck up against a pillar or a ballustrade on the verandah. Now Dobson and Jobson probably chum together, and therefore their company and conversation, though very friendly, may be somewhat stale to each other; the arrival, therefore, of Hobson, at twelve o'clock in the day, precisely when every thing external seems utterly torpified, is a perfect treat, and before Hobson can give utterance to the griffin's eternal mid-day salutation to his comrade, "Curse that infernal drill," his mouth is stopped by a long Trichinopoly cheroot. There is a common saying, that two are better company than three; in some cases it may be so, as in love and friendship, in petty larceny and felony, in partridge-shooting and chess-playing, in pedestrian excursions and double-bedded rooms; it is not so, however, with griffins. Now the two chums have found it hot sitting still, the new comer has found it hot riding across, all three soon find it hot talking, and dry work smoking; therefore the cry is very soon, what may be called a griffin's first accents, "*Boy, brandy-pannee lan!*" Roused by the summons, up jumps the half-awaked boy "boy," and comes hastily into the presence of his half-dressed master. To the order, the reply is, perhaps, "Master, no brandy, got—gentlemen drink him all, pinish him last night." Dobson will order his "boy" immediately to run to the mess writer for a bottle of brandy. There are many youths of the class who have "conscientious scruples" against wine and brandy before 12 o'clock in the day; and this influence will last for months, with an occasional exception of there being "a screw loose," or requiring "a hair of the same dog," or the "coppers being hot," after some unwonted indulgence the night before at a public mess dinner, or second supper after a ball. Now, if we suppose the trio of ensigns to be of the conscientious school, they will most probably, after having ascertained that it is past twelve, immediately indulge in one glass of brandy and water, not very strong, to satisfy necessity created by smoking, and in less than an hour another, to reward forbearance and preparatory to all three moving elsewhere, perhaps to Thompson's to re-enact the same scene.

I wish distinctly to be understood as speaking chiefly of the junior subalterns of the cavalry and infantry; the statement is little applicable to the juniors of the artillery; less to those of the civil service; and not at all to those of the engineers; with these the mind is more enlarged by scientific education, the feelings are more refined by acquaintance with the gentler arts, the habits more restrained and purified by the *prestige* of position.

But to follow the career of Ensign Hobson. By the time he has been in the country some eight or ten months, his daily allowance of cheroots may be reckoned thus, if there be a parade or not: *one* before breakfast, in long drawers and shirt; after breakfast, *one* in the same costume; after twelve o'clock, *one* either at Dobson's, or with Dobson at home; if the mess hour is seven o'clock, then at least one after tiffin; *one* before going out to ride, or hunt pariar dogs; one before dinner, on return from riding; and after dinner, on return home, *one, two, three*, according to the condition of the company; but whether the dinner hour be three, four, or seven, the number of Hobson's cheroots is still the same, so that our hero has smoked not less than eight cheroots a day. The number of glasses of *brandy pannee* will be this: first, after twelve o'clock, *one*; if there be any amusement going on, such as docking a tatto pony, clipping the ears and tails of a batch of puppies, or hunting a duck in an adjoining tank, number two will follow; suppose mess hour to be half past 3, a common mess time, then numbers *three* and *four* will follow, with a cheroot after dinner in the verandah: then comes a rubber at rackets, or quoits, or billiards, until six o'clock, either of which requires a refresher or a "screw." The general riding time is from six to seven, a time generally devoted by young hands to the pleasant occupation of hunting pariar dogs, or ducks; on return from which the first call is for "brandy and water." And sunset, there is invariably a rendezvous among the Hobsons, Dobsons, Jobsons, of every cantonment, at which intellectual re-union brandy and water is the only *fare*—cheroots the only *feast*; so that the score of the former nearly keeps pace with the latter, and the ensign retires to his cot, hot, smoky, excited, after a diurnal consumption of some seven or eight glasses of brandy and water.

Now I boldly appeal to the whole service for judgment if this be an exaggerated picture of the career of seventy per cent. of griffins. From such an imitation what result can be expected? from such seed time, what harvest? The end, however, even yet greatly depends upon what set, or sort of regiment, a young man falls into, when, removed from doing duty with one regiment, he is finally posted to another. If a be a quiet gentlemanly set, united together with a good head and staff, and a well regulated mess, his redemption is most probable, provided he be himself composed of good material; but if there be two or three black sheep in the regiment, if the seniors are a bad lot, if the station be large and many temptations offer, and, above all, if the party be himself of bad quality, his destruction is next to inevitable. The smoking and *brandy-pannee* system is continued; it becomes a habit which "gains excess of appetite by what it feeds on;" gradually, the proportion of water becomes less, and that of brandy more, and intoxication produces a total indifference to exposure. I have seen a party of four half-tipsy youngsters sitting out during the heavy fall of a monsoon shower at night, until of course they were wringing wet; I have known a couple of drunken ensigns go lovingly together from a second supper, but mistaking their way home, lie all night in full dress on the bund of a paddy-field, up to their knees in mud: I have known a party, after a public night, hoist one of their comrades in a chair, carry him round the mess room, and anoint him both inside and outside with claret until from repletion, he was nearly apoplectic. Is it then, to be wondered that, after such "fantastic tricks" as these, men should die? The wonder is, that any should survive them.

But to continue Hobson's career. We will now suppose him to have been two years in the country, a confirmed tobacconist, morning, noon, and night, until his teeth are black, at least on their inside, and his very breath is redolent of the filthy odour; his first cry in the morning is "*nirripak koondah* (bring a light); at mid-day and at night the cry is still the same; the brandy and water keeps pace with the cheroots; his mouth is dry in the forenoon, and he takes a glass to moisten it; he is thirsty at mid day, and he takes a glass to quench his thirst; he has no appetite before dinner, and he takes a glass to stimulate one; he is a little better of two or three glasses of beer at dinner, and he takes a cheroot and a glass of brandy and water after it, for sheer enjoyment: at night, the movement is *ad libitum* with Dobson and others. This daily performance is interluded with snipe-shooting under a burning sun, and with a stimulated condition of the brain; or three or four hours spent in the blazing heat of mid-day, wandering through the cantonment from house to house; of bathing in the bowrie, or shooting lizards with pellet balls. In the meantime, Hobson's external appearance indicates incipient mischief going on within; his countenance is spotted and tallowfied; his eye-balls protrude; his hand is of a temperature unnaturally hot or cold; his spirits are depressed; his appetite is destroyed; his tongue furred; he has a slight attack of dysentery, and gets well; has a slight pain in his side, is bled, and the pain goes; these are premonitions, but they are unheeded, and Hobson continues his career. Some day, however, he is missed from the mess table, and to the general question of "Where's Hobson to-day?" the answer is, "He's on the sick list." From that sick list he never comes alive: either a lingering dysentery or a rapid inflammation of the liver, terminating in an abscess, cuts him off; and in the fourth year of his career of folly, Ensign Hobson is carried to the graveyard, where vegetation is rank, and of which snakes and mongooses hold a rival tenure. This is no feigned or exaggerated picture; I can put my finger upon *twenty* names whose history is related in Ensign Hobson's. I once attended an Irish ensign, a youth of high spirits and good qualities, but let loose too soon upon an Indian career; he lived and died precisely as I have described; the year following, another Irish ensign died under precisely similar circumstances, both occupied in succession the same room; they died precisely of the same complaint, an abscess in the liver, and suffered almost precisely the same number of days.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

BY MR. FARR.

MR. FARR enters at some length into the consideration of suicide. It is stated that the tendency to commit self-destruction increases up to the age of 60. At that period of life the suicidal disposition is three times as prominently manifested as at the age of 25. 5 out of the 12 men in 10,000 who died violent deaths in the metropolis were suicides; 1 out of 2,000 committed suicide in the year. The tendency to suicide is least among persons who carry on an occupation out side doors; and greatest among artisans who are weakly from birth, are confined in doors, have their rest disturbed, or have little muscular exercise.

On the important subject of "sudden death" the document before us contain much valuable matter. It appears that the cases of sudden death, in which inquests have been held, and in which the cause of death was not ascertained, were, in 1838, 3,012, of which 1,840 were males, and 1,172 were females. In 1839 there were 3,696: 2,257 males, 1,439 females. Sudden deaths are more frequent among males than females. The ratio nearly 16 to 10. About 16 happen in winter to 10 in summer. The following observations on the subject are so important that we make apology for the length of the quotation:—

"The cause of nearly 2 in 3 sudden deaths is not stated in the verdicts. Apoplexy was said to be the cause of 53 deaths, diseases of the heart and arteries of 27, exclusive of 10 ascribed to rupture of a blood-vessel. Fits and convulsions come next in the order of frequency. Several of the sudden deaths happened in the course of chronic diseases, but the cases of consumption principally among criminals in the prisons, and were not sudden deaths. In 1,067 other cases which occurred in the metropolis (1839) the deaths were ascribed to apoplexy, 84 times; convulsions, 17 times; epilepsy, 10 times; heart diseases, 36 times; and rupture of blood vessel, 36 times. The verdicts, 'Visitation of God,' or 'Natural death,' were returned 632 times in the 1,067 inquests, not comprising violent deaths.

"Although an absolute rule has never been laid down, it is generally understood that inquests are held not only where violence is expected, but in diseases which, from the nature of their symptoms, are liable to be confounded with deaths by violence. Nearly all the deaths by personal violence are immediate; and poisoning is usually recognised by the rapidity with which the symptoms come on after a meal, or after the poison has been swallowed. The law, therefore, points out those who die suddenly to the especial attention of coroners. Many deaths under the following heads, in 1838, would belong to this class, having often occurred either suddenly or with symptoms, caused by the respective diseases, not easily distinguished from the symptoms of death by poison, or the many forms of personal violence:—apoplexy, 5,293; convulsions, 25,408; epilepsy, 1,186; aneurism, 102; ileus or colic, 637; intussusception, 112; ulceration of intestines, 347; hæmatemesis, 98; hæmorrhage, 1,046; and delirium tremens, 206; the unclassified cases of sudden death in which inquests were held, 3,696; some cases of heart disease, 3,551; and children, 2,915. Hydrophobia 15, tetanus 122, intemperance 218, and starvation 130, properly belong to the violent deaths. Persons labouring under sickness require peculiar care, and whenever there is proof that this has been maliciously denied, the death requires an inquest, and may be properly referred to deaths by violence.

"No definition of the sense in which 'sudden death' is practically understood by the coroners has been given; nor can we describe in any precise terms the class of cases, exclusive of violent deaths, which are comprised in the abstracts of inquests. The writers even on medical jurisprudence do not state with any strictness what they mean by sudden deaths, whether it be death in 10 minutes, 10 hours, or 10 days; but it is generally applied to cases where persons, previously able to attend to business, are suddenly deprived of consciousness, and expire in less than 24 hours. Understood in this sense, it is the popular opinion that 'sudden death' is the result of apoplexy when it is not produced by violence. The recent researches of M. Devergie prove that the opinion is a popular error; and if M. Devergie's theory be rejected, his facts prove satisfactorily that the 'apoplectic theory' rests on no solid theory. Many of the verdicts which ascribe 'sudden death' to apoplexy must be erroneous.

"M. Devergie, who is medical director of the Morgue, to which all bodies found dead in Paris are conveyed, and who has better opportunities for investigating the subject than any other person, refers sudden death, after Bichat, to the three principal organs—the lungs, brain, and heart. In death by the lungs the circulation is stopped primarily in those organs; the pulmonary artery, the right cavities of the heart, and the venæ cavæ are gorged with blood. The pulmonary veins, the left cavities of the heart, and the aorta are empty, or contain an infinitely small portion of blood. In death by the brain (apoplexy) the respiration is embarrassed, the lungs congested, and then the heart ceases to beat; the meningeal veins are gorged with blood; the lungs contain a considerable quantity; there is blood in both sides of the heart, but most in the right cavities. If death begin at the heart (*syncope*, fainting), its action ceasing all at once, the cavities are full on both sides, not as they are in the state of accumulation, but as in the ordinary state of the circulation; there is blood in the arteries and veins. Neither the lungs nor the brain are congested. This is a brief summary of the results of M. Devergie's researches. The term 'congestion' is vague, and by no means unobjectionable; but it is often all that is found in violent death by asphyxia, and it has something like a specific meaning in M. Devergie's essay, who reports several cases at length, which medical witnesses will do well to consult.

"The following is a summary of 40 cases of sudden death, which have been carefully examined by the medical director of the Morgue:—

"Apoplexy, with a clot in the annular protuberance, 1; meningeal apoplexy, 3; serous apoplexy and pulmonary congestion, 2; congestion of the brain and spinal marrow, 3; pulmonary congestion, 12; pulmonary and cerebral congestion, 12; hæmatemesis, 2; syncope, 3; rupture of the heart, 1; rupture of the pulmonary artery, 1.

HOW TO FIND A HAT.—An English traveller was going up the Shannon in a steamer; the wind blow very fresh,—his hat was not secured, and it soon flew overboard on the strong wings of the breeze. Five minutes after this mishaunce, a boat came alongside with a queer-looking individual within, who was rowing it himself alone. His shrewd, comical face, the battered old hat, crushed into every imaginable shape, that was perched upon his head, the short pipe in his mouth, and his tattered habiliments, all together attracted the notice of the Englishman. The amused curiosity with which the latter regarded him was quite encouragement enough to cause Paddy to pull off his old hat, and ask, "Wouldn't the gentleman's honour give him the price of the drink?" "If you had brought me my hat that was blown overboard just now,' said the traveller, laughing, "you might had some claim for money, my good fellow." "And maybe I might bring it," replied the man, with a very knowing wink; "what will your honour promise me if I do?" "I might promise any sum with perfect safety," answered the gentleman, "there is not the slightest probability, or indeed possibility, of its ever being recovered now." "Not so sure of that," persisted Paddy. "Your honour will give me a crown if I bring you the hat, and nothing at all if I don't; that's a fair bargain, isn't it, master?" "With all my heart," said the traveller, "but I strongly advise you not to waste your time on such a wild-goose chase." The little boat and its comical occupant vanished, and in due course the steamer arrived in Limerick. The English traveller was spending the evening with a party of friends at Cruise's Hotel, when a bustle was heard outside the sitting-room door. It soon opened, and a strange-looking visitor presented himself. "What will your honour say now?" he exclaimed, holding up the lost hat before its astonished proprietor—"did'nt I say I'd bring it if I had to search every inch of the Shannon for it?" The guests surrounded the new comer, who was soon called upon to explain by what miracle he had found so small an object in the very broadest part of the broad Shannon.—"Why, then, I'll tell you that, gentleman," said he. "The bargain, you see, was made between myself and his honour; and a crown was a thing not to be got every day, and well worth looking after. So there was I in the middle of the river, and the never a speck to be seen upon it right or left, only the steamer making for Limerick as fast as she could, and a cloud of smoke behind her. 'Where are you at all for a hat?' says I, maybe we'll soon find where you're hiding yourself, clever as you are.' So with that I takes off the old caubeen that was upon my own head.—'Sink or swim, you'll be no great loss,' says I to it, and off I flings it as far as I could into the river. Well, away went the old caubeen down the current, and myself after it as fast as ever I could pull; it ran me a race of a couple of miles at least, before it came to a stop, and that was under the shelter of a high bank where there was a sudden lull in the stream. There it stopped, and it was well it did, for my arms were tired with pulling so hard, the boat being heavy;—and there I saw it bobbing up and down, and pushing and jostling quite friendly against something alongside of it. When I came up, what should this be but the gentleman's hat!—Bad manners to the old caubeen, that could'nt keep at a civil distance from its betters! for all the same current that carried down the one might make the other follow in its track." The party at the hotel were so delighted with this novel mode of finding a lost hat, that they immediately made a subscription to reward Paddy for his ingenuity.—*Letters from the Coast of Clare, in the Dublin University Magazine.*

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.—A master of a vessel from Hayle brought from that place to Swansea, this week, a passenger, whom he shipped as a gentleman, but who at sea declared herself to be a lady. Her accounts of herself is most romantic. She states that she escaped from a nunery at Halifax, in America, accompanied by her lover, with whom she embarked for England. They were wrecked on the voyage, and cast ashore on an island, where her companion died. Here she remained for some days, when she was taken up by a vessel and conveyed to England. She is silent in her subsequent history, and refuses to give her name. She says she has numerous friends in Swansea, but does not intend to reveal herself to any of them. She professes to have endured much trouble, and her mind appears to be exceedingly unhappy. Her person is beautiful, and her hands and feet particularly small. From her conversation, and some explanatory remarks she made on some passages in the Bible (every part of which she seemed to be conversant with,) the captain judged her to be well educated and of a superior turn of mind. Her age is about 16. She has a liberal supply of money, and asserted that she could draw from any bank in England. On leaving the captain she remarked, "We shall meet again at Cardiff," wither he was to sail from hence. The conclusion the writer draws from her improbable narration is, that she has experienced some calamity which has effected her reason.—*Cambrian.*

THE MOTHERLESS.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Light is thy spirit, thou laughing boy,
With the bounding step and the glance of joy.
And gay is the laugh of thy sister fair,
As she flings back the curls of her sunny hair:
A stranger might pause thy spots to see,
And smile on the picture of health and glee;
But I view the gladness in deep distress,
For I mourn the fate of the Motherless.

Thou hast kissed that mother's clay-cold cheek—
Thou know'st that her accents kind and meek
Can cheer not the listening ear again;
Thou hast joined the gloomy funeral train,
And the tears have flowed o'er the silent dead—
But those tears were banished as soon as shed:
O, the infant heart is slow to guess
The woes in store for the Motherless.

Thy father loves thee, but earthly cares
Spread in his way their engrossing snares,
He toils for thee in the world's vast mart,
But he only gives thee a share of his heart;
There are none to point out the budding charms,
Or to place thee fondly in his arms,
And his passing visits and brief caress
Can little profit the Motherless.

But the childish glee is a blessed boon,
The knowledge of ill will come to soon;
Thou shalt tread in study's rugged ways,
Yet welcome no fond familiar praise:
Thou must not paint, in thy dreams of bliss,
The clasping arm or the thrilling kiss;
A home indeed thou wilt still possess,
But dear is the home of the Motherless.

When the flattering world shall thy steps invite
To its flowery paths, and its halls of light,
Thou wilt not the precious safeguard bear
Of a gentle mother's whispered prayer,
Those flowers shall perish, that light decline,
And the pangs of blighted hope be thine:
But who shall pity the soul's distress?—
There are few to feel for the Motherless.

I may not the fearful storms allay,
That darkly threaten thy future way;
I cant but pray that a heavenly arm
May kindly shield the from wrong and harm.
O turn, dear children, to One above,
His mercy is more than human love,
And his power can even soothe and bless
The thorny path of the Motherless.

THE WALDENSES.

No. V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON RECORD.

Sir,—In letter No. 4, the persecutions and sufferings of the Waldensians were noticed;—it is previous to think their trials and afflictions of this kind are not yet concluded. In May last, whilst I was in La Tour, an alarm was spread through the valleys: news arrived that a decree had just been issued which required such amongst them as had obtained houses and lands outside their boundary, within the last ten years, to sell such properties and retire within their limits. Whilst the French had dominion in Italy, early in the present century, the Waldensian enjoyed some freedom, and several amongst them were induced to purchase little properties beyond their bounds, and others made similar purchases since that period. The space allotted to them in the valleys is too small for their number, and as they are not permitted by law to extend their territory by the purchase of land, through some have ventured to do so, as already noticed, their number remains from year to year nearly the same. The increase of population is compelled to abandon their fatherland, the place hallowed by the memorials of their ancestors, the scenes of their affections and sympathies, and seek support in foreign regions. I understand a great many emigrate year by year. This recent order is but a renewal of former decrees requiring the sale of much acquired properties, and it comes in a mitigated form, with a boon from the "paternal affection of the Monarch." This decree of May last is now before me. It states in substance, that the Governor of Pinerol having received authority in March preceding to cite certain Waldensian, and command them to sell those properties; that these persons so cited then petitioned the Crown, "who, feeling compassion for them in his paternal mind, though deeply persuaded of the propriety of not relaxing too much the rigour of former proscriptions, did condescend to manifest himself disposed to use towards these persons some trait of benign indulgence, in order to soften, as far as was consistent with the nature of the object, the beforementioned provisions. Hence from such paternal disposition it was permitted that those persons who obtained such properties before the present Monarch's reign should not be compelled to sell them, but that the others, who acquired them during his reign (within ten years past), should be compelled to sell such properties, allowing two years for the sale of the smaller, and four years for the sale of the larger size. This was an extension of time beyond former decrees, "in order that the sale may be effected with a less detriment to their interest; however, all other provisions, made in March last, still to remain in full force against them." *Such is the nature of the decree.* And to whom, we may ask, can the poor unprotected Waldensian sell these properties? Not to Protestants—they are not there—but to Romanists; and can heretic Protestants in that region expect the value from these; can they hope for tender mercies from the faithful subjects of *the Roman See*, who are taught to look upon those not in the bosom of their Church as without the pale of salvation? Dr. Gilly gives, in his second volume, printed in 1829, a copy of the Petition which was addressed to the British Government in behalf of the Waldensians. He states, that a compact actually exists between the English and Sardinian nations in favour and for the protection of the Waldensian Church, the articles of which are not observed by the Sardinian Government. He also states, that a Minister of the Crown had given him a promise something should be done in favour of the interest of that people, since which period nothing has been accomplished. In the recent change of Ministry the same high function occupies again the same distinguished position in the Government; it is therefore to be hoped his attention will be again called to that subject, and that something ere long might be done to *enforce the observance of that national compact.*

The object in writing these simple and unpolished letters has been to exhibit evidence that "Socinian does not now even partially prevail in the valleys," and to detail some facts from which good reason can be deducted for hoping that much spiritual improvement is progressing in this ancient Evangelical Church. I shall now present extracts from two letters which I conceive are illustrative of those objects.

The following is an extract from the letter written to me by the present Moderator, enclosing copies of the examinations papers and acts of Synod, from which I have in former letters given some portions: I give a literal translation:—"I send you the deliberations," he says, "of the table and corps of pastors on the occasion of the examination which two candidates for holy orders last year sustained before these two bodies, for the purpose of giving sufficient guarantee of their faith and of their religious opinions, before they could receive the imposition of hands or ordination.

"I am happy in thinking you will find the measures taken on that occasion an unequivocal proof of the high importance which both the Table and the Waldensians pastors attribute to the holy ministry, and of the lively desire which they entertain not to intrust this little portion of the Church of Christ, which the Lord has so powerfully protected, and who are animated by a true a faith, by an enlightened zeal, and by great piety; in a word, but only to good and faithful servants of Christ, who have in their heart not to teach other than orthodox and biblical doctrines, and to labour efficiently, under the grace of God and the support and guidance of the Holy Spirit, for the conversion and the salvation of souls which shall be intrusted to them.

"With such measures and such precautions, if it will please the Lord, we shall never introduce into the fold (*la bergeree*) wolves in sheep's clothing, we shall never reckon amongst us false teachers (*faux docteurs.*) and thus we shall never see the heterodox doctrines of the Arians, Socinians, Unitarians, and others, to take root in our Church.

"May the Lord Jesus, in whom alone we can do all things, be pleased to preserve his Church from every error, sustained and fortify by his Holy Spirit his faithful ministers, so that they may preach always his pure doctrine with courage and with force, and that they may shed always, both within and without, the good odour of his holy Gospel.

"I conclude by imploring on your person and on your pious labours the heavenly benediction of Jesus Christ our Saviour: and with these sentiments I pray you to call sincere and Christian affection of him who is delighted to call himself

"Your devoted and affectionate brother in Jesus Christ,

"THE MODERATOR."

Extract from a letter of a pious minister of our Anglican Church, a particular friend of mine, whom I left in the valleys, and who has passed the summer there.

"Though I wrote so lately to you, yet I cannot resist giving you an account of the very interesting and edifying service we had last Wednesday, at the consecration of a new church at Maneille (to which expected event I alluded in the extract from the pastor's letter at the close of No. 1.) Really I never enjoyed anything of the kind so much, the service was so simple, so solemn, and impressive. I don't think you went so high up in the valley of St. Martin's at Maneille: it is the next parish to Villa Sicca, about an hour's walk into the mountains, above the little town of Perier, where the carriage-road terminates. Most of the pastors and people from this valley (La Tour) went up there the day before. I went to Perouse, and slept there; early next morning walked up to Maneille. About nine o'clock all the pastors were assembled in the school-room: they received me most cordially as a brother minister of the Church of England, and requested I would join their procession, and walk with them to the church. The Moderator and Table went first: I was with them: then the two preachers, M. Bonjour, of St. John, and M. Revel, of Prali: after them the other pastors, according to their age, all in their gowns and bands: after the pastors followed the young men, with bands, who are preparing for the ministry, and then all the regents who have studied or are studying in the normal school of Lausanne: after these follow the elders of the parish, and all the other elders who were present—all walked two by two in the church, and took the places assigned them: then the people were let in, and when all were placed, and every spot of the church filled, M. Bonjour commenced the service of the dedication by a beautiful prayer for the blessing of the Lord on this new temple in the mountains.—He then read in succession some appropriate Psalms, and had a second prayer; he took this from the Neufchatel Liturgy, as there is not any express service in the Vaudois Liturgy. The regent then read the eighth chapter of I Kings, the dedication of the temple by Solomon, and some other parts of Scripture. When he had finished, then M. Bonjour had the usual Sunday service, with appropriate Psalms sung by the whole congregation; after that he preached one of the most able, faithful, affectionate, and suitable sermons I ever heard from Ephesians ii. 19—22. *He so clearly laid down the only foundation Christ, and him crucified, on which the Church, collectively and individually, is to be built,* and dwelt powerfully on the necessity of our being *living stones*, not lifeless professors. His allusion to the Vaudois Church in past times was very touching, and he warned them not to deem themselves, as the Jews did, and say, 'The temple of the lord!' He addressed the pastors very faithfully, and then the parishoners, and told them that a new church was not sufficient, they must have *new hearts, new lives*, be a habitation of God through the Spirit: and concluded with inviting all present to dedicate themselves anew to the Lord by partaking of the memorials of their Saviour's dying love. After his sound, searching, and faithful sermon, he read the impressive service for the communion out of the Liturgy, and then proceeded to administer the sacred ordinance; first, to all the pastors who were sitting round the table, and then to all the others. All went up to the table in the order in which they entered the church, and then the congregation at large. About one o'clock the first service was over, and after an interval of half an hour the second commenced.—Mr. Revel, of Prali, conducted it; his sermon was very good and very appropriate, but not striking as that of Mr. Benjour; he is very eloquent, but not so impressive.

During the first and second services we had delightful singing—all the regents who had been instructed at Lausanne sung together; it was really most beautiful and striking, and added much to the impressive solemnity of the whole scene. You would have enjoyed the day greatly. I wish *all the friends and enemies of the poor Vaudois could have witnessed the simple and solemn service, the attentive congregation, the faithful preaching*, the nice church, and the beautiful mountain scenery outside. We had a lovely fine day. When the services were all over, and the worthy Moderator had dismissed the congregation, then, after some time, another and a different service began; a long table was laid out in the field, with benches, chairs, &c., at each side, and over it was an awning of green branches; here the pastors and elders, regents and visitors, all sat down to an abundant repast. Before dinner was finished we took our leave, and returned to Perouse for the night, and next day we walked by Pareistin to our home. I was really thankful I had the privilege of being present. The Moderator was very glad I witnessed one of these solemn services, as I could testify to the piety, simplicity, and orthodoxy, of their proceedings and principles. I have spent many pleasant days amongst the Vaudois, but the day at Maneille, as a building is very nice outside; inside there is too much decoration, out of keeping with the Vaudois character; it seems the architect was a Roman Catholic, and he has painted his ceiling to much; this will be avoided in the other new churches which are now in course of preparation, one at Pravol, another at Maceile, higher up in the mountains than Maneille and another at Rodoretta, higher again, where the snow lies for eight or ten months on the ground, and where there is a difficulty in procuring a piece of ground sufficiently

broad to contain the new church out of reach of the avalanchese, which are constantly falling in springs from the mountain which overtop the village of Rodoretta. Perhaps, when in Italy, I may be able to collect some little help for the worthy pastor of Rodoretta, to assist him in his new church."

I conclude this hurried sketch of the present state of the Waldensians, with my fervent hope, the few particulars I have given in these unadorned letters, so humble and plain in composition, may, under the Divine blessing, show to such Christians as may happen to read them, that "Sacramentism does not now prevail in the valleys of Piedmont," where has flourished for ages this ancient and Evangelical Church, and may influence them to bestow their sympathies to their suffering brethern in the faith, and bear their case on their heart to the throne of grace, that God may be pleased to preserve this Church, as for ages he has done, and that he may make all her members, clerical and lay, true members of Christ, living branches in the spiritual Vine, to bring forth the fruits of righteousness, to the praise and glory of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost!

I am, Sir, respectfully yours.

Interlacken, Sept., 1841. ANTHONY SILLERY.

LONDON, February 28.—Four out of the five contracting Powers exchanged the ratification of the treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade on Saturday last. The French Ambassador, M. De St. Aulaire, was present on this occasion, but was not empowered to add his signature on the part of his Government. France therefore, enjoys the ignoble pre-eminence of standing alone on a question in which no other interests are concerned than those of humanity; moreover, with strange inconsistentency, she refuses to carry out a measure to which she has long been pledged, since as we last week explained, the principle of the right of search is, by previous treaties, already established between her and this country. The present treaty went to extend the limits within which that right should be exercised, in other words, to give the principle its full effect. The refusal of France to go this one step further cannot nor can it abstract the obligation she has already contracted; it can operate but slightly to retard the universal recognition of the great moral duty which the three Northern Powers, influenced by the noble example of Great Britain, have now solemnly acknowledged. No possible result can legally follow from this sullen isolation on the part of France, which can at all affect the grand and humanizing object of the treaty.—The design of its Government, therefore, in refusing to put the key-stone to the arch which she has contributed to rear, becomes obnoxious to suspicion; and though we would willingly hold France blameless in this matter, we cannot shut our eyes to the clear evidence of facts.

Had Louis Philippe failed in his recent efforts to consolidate his power over the wayward people who would have him for their King, there would be a fair excuse for his conduct. But Napoleon himself was not more absolute than he. If he have no ulterior object in view, the insensate clamours of the Opposition in the Chambers and the ravings of the coffee-house politicans without, would not have deterred him from issuing instructions to his Minister here to sign the treaty. He would have overruled all objections—as he has in more serious matters to himself—by the mere strength of his will.—He is too wise to let *Le Roi le veut* escape from his lips; but too determined and too skilled in governing not to have its feeling impressed on his acts—The question then remains as to his motives of action in the present affair.

By withholding his assent to the completion of a great European compact he contributes to strengthen the more than prejudices—the antipathy but too visible in Frenchmen against this country, and *affords* the equally irrational, and, unfortunately, the equally numerous portion of the people of the United States hostile to Britain, and an additional incentive to resist all proposals on our part for an amicable arrangment of the question of the right of search.—This question, the French Government well knows, is the nicest, more delicate, and most complicated of those who exist between England and the States—and yet Louis Philippe takes advantage of the very moment when a mote is likely to be magnified into a beam, to cast that mote in the way. Considering this with his dubious position with regard to Spain, and, taking into consideration the vigour with which he sways the sceptre and makes his wishes laws—there is no avoiding the conclusion that he looks beyond this "ignorant present," and is preparing for an important future.

The French requires action, and Æolus could no more have kept the winds always imprisoned than the ruler of the Gaul can lead or can force him to a continuance in pacific pursuits. As you bend the twig so will the tree grow, said the wisest of proverbialists, and, take up any French history you chose devoted to the purposes of youthful instruction in France, you will find—and more particularly with relation to the occurrences of the last seven—that the facts are so coloured as to leave on the mind but one image, a national hatred to this country. Leaving this, however entirely out of view—mingle in Society in France, Parisian or provincial, we care not which—and you will detect, without any great power of discernment, one common and prevading sentiment—namely, that France is loosing place among the nations, and must regain it. The courtier proclaims it in the saloon, the peasant declaims it in the *cabaret*, the *grisette* whispers it to the *industriel*, the cab-driver repeats it to his horse, and grandpapas and grandsons take fire upon it while enjoying their penny ride together in a *char-a-bancs*. "I will do—I know not what"—says the man in the play; and so are the French determined to do something or other, they know what; and no man is more aware than Louis Philippe that a vent must be given by action for this unanimous sentiment. If it does not burst forth on the foreigners it will explode at home; and though the King of the French has been exceedingly fortunate in avoiding the consequences of all eruptions hitherto, he is conscious that he sits on a volcano, and if he can find an exit for its fires would willingly direct them to the issue. That he has the energy and the power to compress them, we believe; and our belief is found on what he has done already. But he may doubt the ability of his successors to exercise the stern command innate in himself; and may seek to secure them by finding a field on which the blind passions of his subjects may expedite and evaporate.

In short, we regard the refusal to implement the treaty as the straw that shows the set of the wind. It serves as a kind of compensation balance for the injury done to French honor by the return of France to European concert on the Eastern question; and whilst it thus ministers to the fantastical pride of a gallant but exceedingly short sighted people, it tends to secure a good understanding, in case of need, with *our* natural allies and brethren across the Atlantic, who are, though a very far-sighted people, exceedingly apt to be purblind whenever their interests are concerned, and who, though cool and reflective, seldom will weigh perspective advantages against present gain. To what this manœuvering will lead time alone can show. Our busines is to calculate on the probable—and to prepare for the possible as well.—*John Bull.*

NEW ISSUE OF GOLD COIN.—A short time since two paragraphs, bearing the above head, appeared in our columns, in which it was stated that for some time past a system of plugging the gold coin at present in circulation had been carried on to such an extent as to render a re-issue absolutely necessary, that the old coin was to be called in forthwith, and that the greatest activity prevailed at the Mint in order to get the new issue ready as soon as possible. It was further stated that, although such a proceeding would be attended with enormous expense, Government had, under the circumstances, deemed it necessary to adopt it. We are now authorised to state that the paragraphs in question were totally without foundation, there being no intention whatever at having a new gold coinage, and in fact there is nothing doing at the Mint. We are also assured that the statement with respect to "plugging" is equally without foundation. Since the paragraphs in question have been published, strict inquires have been made, but nothing of the sort has been either discovered or heard of.—*London Times.*

WOOLWICH.—On Tuesday the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Corry, one of the Lords Commissioners, and the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M. P., Secretary of the Admiralty; Captain Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt. C. B. and K. C. H., Superintendent of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich; the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, Lord George Bentinck, Captain Musgrave, Captain Curry, Captain Killey, Captain Brandreth, Captain Evans, Capt. Denham R. N. and F. R. S., Captain Washington, Captain Syre, and Captain King; Mr. Ewart, Mr. Lloyd, and several engineers and scientific gentlemen, assembled at the building for testing chains and anchors in the Woolwich Dockyard, and an anchor of 28 cwt., known as Porter's patent, having been previously placed on the testing frame, a strain of 14 tons, was applied, and afterwards encreased to 20 tons, when the deflection was measured, and found to be only ½ of an inch: and, on the strain being removed, it returned to its original position, showing the elasticity of this description of anchors. It was then determined to apply the full test of 27½ tons, the amount of strain which an anchor of the same dimensions must resist before it could be passed as perfect, and it sustained that power without any perceptible difference. The strain was again applied, and encreased until it reached 60½ tons before the anchor entirely gave way in one of the arms, exceeding the regulated test by upwards of 33 tons, and bearing within about 7½ tons of an anchor of 36 cwt. on the old principle, and suitable for a first-rate man-of-war of 120 guns. It was the opinion of many of the scientific persons present that the anchor would have borne an additional strain of 10 or 15 tons, had it not been that one of the arms was unsound in the workmanship, which prevented it from standing the fire-test, which is also applied to all anchors before they are adopted in the service.

Advices from Turin state, that great preparations are making in that capital for the marriage of the Duke of Savoy with the Archducess Adelaide of Austria. The Municipality of Turin has voted 1,000,000 francs for the expenses of the joyous occasion, of which 200 000 francs are for wedding presents to be offered to the young Princess.

We have this week to record the death of her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Hermina of Austria. Her Highness was born the 14th of September, 1817, twin sister of the Archduke Stephen. She was daughter of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Joseph, Palatine, Governor and Captain-General of the kingdom of Hungary.

The *Brighton Gazette* says, "The *Vindictive*, 50 Captain Tomp Nicolas, will be ready to convey Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K. C. B., to the East Indies about the 1st of March. Several additional men are at work upon her, and she has been remasted and got her guns on board."

Prince Albert, through Archdeacon Wilberforce, has subscribed 100L. to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews. It will be applied towards the fund for the Bishoprick of Jerusalem.

According to the phrenologists, the head (*edge* knowledge box) of Lord Mayor Daniel O'Connell, the big beggerman of Ireland, is the largest one ever known as belonging to a man in the full enjoyment of robust health, and one whose intellects are in a wholesome and proper state, or, perhaps, to speak more properly, in an unwholesome and improper state—if we may judge from the vagaries and idiosyncrasies which are the man's chief characteristics.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 26.—The Tyrian packet arrived here this morning with the Mexican mails, no passengers, having on freight 170.000 dollars, of which 18,603 dollars are on account of the Mexican dividends.

DUBLIN.—At the Town Council on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor stated the Corporation to be in debt £360 000.

Captain Blanchard, of the American ship Rowland, arrived at Havre-de-Grace on the 24th of February, from Savannah, reports, that on the 14th of February, in lat 46 15, long 25 54, his vessel, while scudding in a heavy gale from the S. W. was struck by lightning, which set the ship on fire between decks. The greatest alarm prevailed on board, and to extinguish the flames was deemed next to an impossibility. However, the attempt was made by the crew, who commenced by throwing part of her cargo (cotton) overboard, and cutting holes through her decks, and pouring down a large quantity of water. By their united exertions, from four till eight o'clock in the morning, they succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before considerable damage had been done to the Rowland and her cargo.

The plan of which we spoke last week as being under consideration for the increase of the army, has so far assumed a shape, that mixed towards the intended for service in India, are to have their establishments raised at once to twelve companies, instead of ten. There are to be one hundred rank and file in each company.—*John Bull.*

The *Discovery*, the ship which Captain Clarke accompanied Captain Cook on his last voyage of discovery in 1776, sailed from Cowes Roads last week for Antwerp. She is now under the Belgian flag, and her name has been changed to *Rubens*.—She certainly cannot be much less than seventy years old, but has the appearance of a fine brig, and draws 17 feet water.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM PACKETS.—The company is established under a Royal Charter, and as a corporate body. Their capital is £1 500,000, of which 50 pr cent has been paid up to this date.—They have 14 steamers, of about 450 horse power and 1400 tons burthen each, and one additional, of about 300 horse-power, to be employed in temporary service. Besides these, they have three fine sailing schooners, destined to connect the great chain of communication at two points where it can be done with equal certainty by these vessels as by steamers. Two of these schooners and 11 of these steamers are now at sea, engaged in the mail service, as afterwards more particularly adverted to, and the remaining four are so nearly completed that they will be ready to take their stations in the service as required. The third schooner is ready for sea at a day's notice.

The company are to receive yearly from the Government £240.000, in quarterly payments, for performing the mail service twice every month between Great Britain and every part of the West Indies, the coast of South America adjacent, Honduras, and the chief parts of the Gulf of Mexico, and from thence also twice each month by Havana and Nassau to the Atlantic ports of the United States, and to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The line from England to Barbadoes is to embrace Coruuna or Ferrol, and Madeira. Besides the great line from Barbadoes to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, branch steamers, always ready, and ready on the arrival of each outward mail from England, proceed from central points to every port of any consequence, insular or continental, returning to their given points with the return mails from every place in time to meet the next outward steamer from England. No more time is requisite at any point or place than that which is sufficient to change the mails and passengers from one steamer to another. The great line from the West Indies finally departs from Nassau, by Bermuda and Fayal, to England; and at Nassau the great line between the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, &c., joins the other, and both work to fit in and correspond with each other. A large and very fine sailing vessel is appointed to run between Fayal and Madeira, thus connecting the outward and homeward lines at this important point.

By this mighty combination, clearly chalked out and accurately laid down, every port and place of any consequence, insular and continental, from Surinam on the east to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico on the west, and from the coast of America, extending from the Gulf of Paria to Chagre on the south, to Halifax, Nova-scotia, by the principal Atlantic ports in the United States, in the north, will have a regular post communication twice each month to the most distant parts, and also betwixt each other, forwards and backwards, with, it is calculated, certainty and regularity. The course of post, from London to London again, with every place in the West Indies from Surinam to Mexico, and the shores of America adjacent, to the West Indies, will be 58 days, with abundance of time at every place, from 2 and 3 days to 15 days, to answer these letters.

The short land distance between Chagre and Panama is easily passed, and thus the line of the company's steamers communicate with those belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, by which means passengers and letters will find themselves in Lima in 33 days from London. The voyage from Great Britain to Vera Cruz, by Barbadoes, St. Thomas Havannah, &c. will be 29 days, and from New Orleans to London about 22 days.—*London Standard.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 23.

Mr. Street, from the Committee appointed on the 24th day of January last, to take under consideration the subject of the social improvement of the Indian Tribes, and to which committee was referred various Documents laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the third day of February last, submitted their Report, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The select committee to whom were referred the several Reports of Moses H. Perley, Esquire, upon the subject of the Micmac and Melicite Indian Tribes in this Province, laid before the House by Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 3d of February last, Report—

"That it appears from Mr. Perley's Reports, that by the direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor he has travelled through the different sections of the Province the last Autumn, visited the Indian settlements, examined into their present state of living, means of subsistence, various occupations, and the Moral and Religious character of the different Indian Tribes in this Province; the Report also contains a Census of each tribe, and an account of the situation, extent, and present state of the different Reserves of Land in each county, with a great deal of other information of a cursory nature, not necessary here to remark upon.

"From Mr. Perley's Reports it would appear that the Micmac Tribes inhabit the Northern and Eastern, and the Melicite Indians the Southern and Western Sections of the Province:—That the total population of the Micmac Indians is one thousand three hundred and seventy nine, and of the Melicite Tribe, four hundred and forty two.

"That there are extensive Reserves in different parts of the County set apart by the Government in the early settlement of the Province for the benefit of these people, which in quantity and situation, are as follow, viz:—

In the County of Northumberland,		33,158	Acres.
" "	Kent,	8,106	"
" "	Restigouche and Gloucester,	2,700	"
" "	Carleton,	1,600	"
" "	Saint John,	15	"
		45,579	

besides a tract of land which the Indians claim, situate at the Meductic Point, in the county of Carleton, of which no record or mention as a Reserve to the Indians, is to be found in the Surveyor General's Office.

"In the county of York, the Indians, it would appear from Perley's Report also own, by purchase, a tract of land at the French Village of about 320 Acres.

"It also appears from these Reports, that many, if not all of these Reserves have been much encroached upon, that extensive Settlements and Plantations have been made thereon by the white inhabitants, especially in the county of Northumberland, but (with very few exceptions in this latter county,) under Leases from the Indians themselves at a reserved rent, far short of the annual value of the land; this, however, your committee are of opinion, is the natural consequence of leaving such extensive tracts of wild and valuable lands for the use of the Indians, without the aid of an Superintendant upon the spot to look after them, and after all, as most of those Reserves have long since become useless to the Indians as Hunting Grounds, and as they have, with trifling exceptions, hitherto used them for little else; and contrasting the fine Plantations and extensive improvements made by the white inhabitants upon many parts of these Reserves in the different sections of the Province, with the state of wilderness in which they would now be but for these improvements, your committee are of opinion, that however unjustifiable in a legal point of view the locations upon these Reserves may be, yet they have been far from having the effect of diminishing their real value, and that it is in reality better for the country that these lands should be even thus settled than to have remained in a state of wilderness:—Your committee are also of opinion, as it appears by Mr. Perley's Report, and by the Petitions of the Squatters themselves to the Government, that these locations have been, with few exceptions, made by the consent of the Indians, and that the occupiers are willing to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Government, it would be unwise and impolitic (except where the rights of the Crown are set at defiance) to resort to coersive measures or to eject the occupiers; that on the contrary, your committee are of opinion it would be much better for the Indians, and more consistent with a due regard to the equitable rights of the Squatters, and tend greatly to promote the improvement and settlement of the country if the lands thus occupied were either sold or leased to the occupants upon such fair and equitable terms as would not only secure to them the value of their improvements, but to the Indians a reasonable remuneration for their lands, or for the rents, issues and profits thereof; and while on this subject, considering that there are now in this Province about 50 000 Acres of valuable land tied up in these Reserves, and that the far greater proportion thereof is lying in a state totally useless to the Indians, or to any other class of persons, your committee cannot refrain from expressing their conviction that it would be much more for the interest of the Indians, and add greatly to the settlement of the Province if such portions of these Reserves as are of no use to the Indians were laid off into lots and leased or sold, and the annual rent or proceeds of such sales were made to constitute a fund to be applied in aid of promoting Agricultural pursuits among the Indians and such branches of instruction as may be useful to the Indian youth, and towards the support of the aged and infirm of the respective Tribes.

"In conclusion, your committee are of opinion, that although Mr. Perley's Report is unnecessarily voluminous and contains a great deal of matter not exactly adapted to the object of his Mission, yet that it also contains much statistical and other useful information connected with the Indians and the Indian Reserves necessary for the Government and the Legislature to be in possession of, which, however, for the most part your committee are of opinion might have been obtained from the Public Offices, and through the Indian Commissioners of the respective counties, with comparatively speaking, a trifling expence.

"Your committee have also had under consideration Mr. Perley's account for travelling charges incurred in performing the duties of his Mission amounting to the sum of £228 4 8; and as your committee are of opinion that these charges are high and evince very little regard to economy on the part of Mr. Perley, your committee refer the same to the consideration of the House, as they do not under the circumstances feel themselves justified in recommending any specific appropriation therefor.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"J. A. STREET,
WILLIAM END,
A. BARBERIE,
DAVID M'ALMON,
JOHN ALLEN.

"*Committee Room, 22d March, 1842.*"

Ordered, that the Report be accepted; and on motion of Mr. Street; further ordered, that so much of the said Report as refers to the Accounts of Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Commissioner for Indian Affairs, be referred to the committee of supply.

The Honorable Mr. Weldon, from the committee appointed on the 4th day of February last, to examine into the Bills for widening John Street, and opening a new street in continuation thereof, as well as the several Petitions relative thereto; to which committee was referred a Petition from William Jarvis, and others, for an extension of the Act of 1839, for rebuilding the Burnt District, having had the several matters under their consideration, submitted their Report, which he read, and then handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Select committee to whom were referred the several Bills before the House, to authorize the widening and opening of certain streets in the city of Saint John, as also the several Petitions on the same subject; and also the Petition of William Jarvis and others, Proprietors of property destroyed by the Great Fire in Saint John in November last, praying that an Act may be passed similar in its provisions to that passed in 1839, for the purpose of leaning money for rebuilding the district in the said city destroyed by fire in November last, having attended to that duty, beg leave to Report—

"The Bill, intituled 'A Bill to authorize the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John to widen John or Water street, so (called) in the said city,' provides for the opening of the said street from the Market Square to Princess street to a uniform width; but the committee having taken into consideration the allegations of the Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, on this subject, are of opinion that the said street should be opened to the width of forty feet from Tisdale's corner to Princess street, and from Princess street to Duke street to the width of fifty feet: and the committee have prepared an amendment to the Bill to this effect. As the Bill makes the Corporation liable to pay the assessed compensation to Proprietors entitled thereto, within a limited period, whether the amount be collected or not, the committee have prepared and recommended to the House an amendment, making the Corporation liable only in the event of the amount being collected, and the amendment also provides that the Corporation shall pay to the parties entitled thereto, a proportion of compensation, whenever the amount collected shall equal twenty five per cent. and should the money not be collected, through the neglect of the Corporation, they shall be liable to pay in like manner as if the same had been collected.

"The other Bill before the committee, intituled 'A Bill to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Saint John to lay out and open a street in the said city, in continuation of John or Water street (so called) southwardly to the prolongation of Saint James street,' we recommend to the favorable consideration of the House, with an additional provision, requiring the Corporation to pay over to the parties entitled to compensation, whenever the amount collected shall equal twenty five per cent., and making the Corporation liable for such amount of compensation as should not be collected through the neglect of the Corporation.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"J. W. WELDON,
W. END,
L. A. WILMOT.

"*Committee Room, 23d March, 1842.*"

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

SATURDAY, March 26.

Resolved, that there be granted to Thomas Moses, Deputy Treasurer at West Isles, the sum of £50 to reimburse him for services performed the past year: and further resolved that no further grant be made for the continuation of the service of this officer.

To the Justices of the Peace of the city and county of St. John, the sum of £—— to reimburse them for advances made to the Provincial House of Correction; one half of which sum to be paid the present year, and the remainder on the 1st June, 1843. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided—Yeas, 17.—Nays, 10. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £2,068 5 4.

To Alexander Wedderburn, Emigrant Agent, the sum of £—— in full for extra services, and in addition to the amount of £100 Sterling, per annum, chargeable for this Officer's salary on the Civil List. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To the Commissioners appointed to improve the navigation of the Grand Lake by the removal of a Bar at the entrance of the Jemseg, the sum of £500 towards the completion of that object.

To William End, Esquire, Queen's Counsel, the sum of £—— to remunerate him for conducting several Criminal Prosecutions at the adjourned circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer in Saint John, in November last. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to provide for the expenses of Moses H. Perley, Esquire, Commissioner for Indian Affairs, appointed by His Excellency to investigate and report upon the condition of the Indian Tribes in the Province and their Reserves within the same; such sum as His Excellency may have temporarily advanced on account of this service to be deducted from the above grant and to be replaced in the fund from which it has been drawn. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided—Yeas, 20.—Nays, 4. And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £228 4 8.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to remunerate Moses H. Perley, a Commissioner for Indian Affairs, for his services on a Mission authorized by His Excellency for enquiring into the condition of the Indian Tribes in this Province, and reporting upon the Indian Reserves. And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided—Yeas, 16.—Nays, 12. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative. The question being then taken for filling up the blank with the sum of £50, the committee again divided—Yeas, 17.—Nays, 11. And it was likewise carried in the affirmative, and the blank accordingly filled up with the sum of £50.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £—— to provide for the payment of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency, and expenses incurred by them in framing the Debtor and Creditor Bill, and that no provision be made for such services in future. And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided—Yeas, 15.—Nays, 10. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £35.

To the Commissioners of the Judicial Enquiry the sum of £16 16 9 being actual expenses incurred and paid by them in engrossing their Report, and for Postages, &c.

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

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

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

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

June 11.

India Rubber Shoes.

JUST received from Boston—an excellent assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's India Rubber Shoes, of a superior quality. For sale cheap, wholesale and retail.

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

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 8, 1842.

CITY ELECTION.—On Tuesday last, the day that was to crown all the recent agitation, came off. In King's Ward, John V. Thurgar, Esquire, was returned, unopposed, as Alderman, and Mr Samuel Hallett, Assistant Alderman: Alderman Porter and Assistant M'Lauchlan having resigned. A contest occurred here between Mr. Hallett and Mr. Joseph Fairweather; the latter of whom led the poll thro' the first part of the day, but the parties who had signed a requisition to Mr. Hallett considering they were bound to use more than ordinary endeavours in his support, eventually succeeded in obtaining a majority. In Queen's Ward, every inch of ground was stoutly contested, and complete trial of strength from the opening of the poll to the close was abundantly evinced; the present incumbent Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, and Mr. John Humbert, were the candidates for Alderman, and the contest terminated in favour of the civic veteran who conducted the poll. Messrs. R. Ray, S. K. Foster, and John Knollin were competitors for the Assistantship; Foster leading through the fore part of the day very handsomely, but the votaries of fun at length prevailed and returned Mr. Ray: Knollin gave up early. In Duke's Ward no change whatever was made for the Board of Common Council, but a most extraordinary one in the office of Constable for the Ward, which was bestowed on W. J. Ritchie, Esq. In Sidney Ward a contest took place for the Aldermanship between the present incumbent and the late Alderman Van Horne, as also between Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Cameron as Assistant, but terminated where it began. In Guy's Ward Mr. Coram contested the election with Mr. Salter, and Mr. Whipple against Mr. Bond in Brook's, both of which were however unsuccessful. The following are the returns of the day:

King's Ward.—John V. Thurgar, Esquire, Alderman; Samuel Hallet, Assistant; Thos. McGachey, Constable.

Queen's Ward.—Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, Alderman; Robert Ray, Assistant; James Stockford, Constable.

Duke's Ward.—Thomas Harding, Esquire, Alderman; William Hagerty, Assistant; William Johnston Ritchie, Constable.

Sidney Ward.—John Sandall, Esquire, Alderman; Edward W. Greenwood, Assistant; Matthew Morrison, Constable.

Guy's Ward.—Robert Salter, Esq., Alderman; James Olive, Assistant; Isaac Perkins, Constable.

Brook's Ward.—George Bond, Esquire, Alderman; Joseph Beatteay, Assistant; John M'Lauchlan, Constable.

John R. Partelow, Esquire, was appointed by the Common Council *Chamberlain* of the city for the ensuing year, at a salary of £500.

His Worship the Mayor appointed Jas. Stockford *High Constable* for the ensuing year.

The following persons were appointed additional Constables:

James Peacock, George Stockford, Patrick Kelly, for King's Ward.

Ebenezer Herrington, William Hanley, William Ferraby, for Queen's Ward.

Robert M'Kelvey, James Irons, for Duke's Ward.

Alex Downey, Jas Patterson, for Sidney Ward.

John H. Fanjoy, for Guy's Ward.

Richard Shewbridge, for Brook's Ward.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The new Fire Engine, which we noticed in our paper as having been built by Messrs. T. Barlow & Co., at the Phœnix Foundry, was tried on Monday with the other city Engines and the Portland Engine recently imported by Messrs. Rankin & Co. from the celebrated manufactory of Tilley, London, with the latter of which she was found to be fully a match; and throwing two streams of water at the same time, will supply either two of the best American Engines in the city. Her water ways generally are similar to the London engine, but the projection of the whole machine is much neater and more compact. We hope our sister Provinces, as well as the United States would do well to forward their orders to our City so soon as they shall require a first rate article of the kind, and at a reduced price.

At the above trial we were pleased to notice the very efficient appearance of engine No. 3, and her company: this is highly creditable to them.

THE COLONIAL FARMER, published at Halifax, N. S., is a neat and useful publication. It is devoted, as its name denotes, to Agriculture, and published monthly at the low price of 5s. per annum.

☞ When the Editor of the Mirror can find a friend who can in plain language and within reasonable space, explain what he wishes to convey in his remarks on our description of the late meeting in the Friary, we shall be quite ready to give it such notice as the nature of the reply may require. But he must really excuse us if we acknowledge our inability to comprehend his remarks in his paper of Tuesday last.

The steamer Dee, one of the line of Mail steamers to the West Indies, which was reported to be ashore on Turk's Island, is now stated to be a complete wreck.

It must be a source of gratulation to every feeling mind to know that the admirable societies of Ladies in St. John, connected with the Benevolent and Tract Society are now, and have long been the channel of conveying relief to families destitute of food, clothing and moral instruction. The district meetings began yesterday in Brussels Street District, where several ladies' visit. The Episcopal Church service was performed, at which thirty-five heads of families were present.—*Con.*

REWARD OF MERIT.—Last evening we were shown a very fine present to Capt. Lovett, of the steam boat Nova Scotia, presented to him by the officers of the St. Stephen's Bank of N. B. for his exertions in saving the money which fell overboard going on board the steam ferry boat in this harbour a few months since. The present consists of a Silver Snuff Box, inlaid with gold, with the following inscription upon it: "From the Officers of the St. Stephen's Bank, to Capt. John Leavitt," with a representation of a Steam Boat above it. We understand that Capt. Thomas Smith has also received a present, which is a silver Pitcher, with the same inscription.—*News.*

THE House of Assembly was prorogued on Monday last, after a most extraordinarily *laborious* session of *seventy five days!* The following is His Excellency's Speech at the close:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Fredericton, N. B. April 4, 1842.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, the House attended accordingly; when after giving his assent to the several bills passed this present Session, His Excellency was pleased to close the same with the following speech:—

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"The great importance of the business which has engaged your attention has protracted your labours to a later period than usual, and in bringing the Session to a close, I cannot omit to express to you my congratulations on the successful accomplishment of several measures, the value of which will be generally appreciated.

"The amelioration of the Criminal Laws, the improvement of the Provincial Prison and its Regulations, and the Act for the Protection of Commercial Credit in cases of Bankruptcy, are evidence of the spirit by which you have desired to assimilate the Laws and Institutions of the Province to those of England, and I cannot too emphatically express to you my own conviction that in pursuing this course and securing to the people the full benefits of the British Constitution, you will afford the most effectual guarantee for their freedom and happiness.

"I lament that the Commercial difficulties to which I had occasion to allude at the beginning of the Session, have not yet subsided, and that the sufferings of the labouring classes in Saint John, from want of employment, continue, although alleviated by the considerate aid you have afforded them.

"I have to assure you of the deep sympathy of Her Majesty in the trials to which Her Loyal Subjects have thus been exposed, and which I earnestly hope will be of short duration.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"I thank you for the supplies which have been granted, and which, so far as may be practicable, will be applied in such a manner as to secure the interests of the Province in the objects for which they have been provided.

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"The postponement of much business till the next Session, will afford to you an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people, in regard to several measures of great importance to their future welfare; and if circumstances should require that I should call you together at an earlier period than usual, I shall rely on your support in sustaining the credit of the Province, and in seconding the exertions of an enterprising People, in developing its great resources.

"In such pursuits their success, under Providence, cannot be doubtful, while they seek to raise their prosperity on the basis of Christian morals, which as an inseparable part of the common Law of England will be an unfailing guide to them in all the relations of life."

The General Assembly was then prorogued until the last Tuesday in June next.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Several destructive fires have recently occurred in New-York, destroying property to an immense amount, and rendering houseless a greater number of families than at any previous calamity of the kind. About 2 o'clock on the 1st April the first fire commenced in the house 151, Washington street; it was got under without doing much damage.—Half an hour afterwards the second fire broke out, in rear of the grocery, corner of Delancey & Christie streets occupied by Mr. Schrionberger; nearly all the houses in the immediate neighbourhood on Christie, Delancy, Forsyth, Broom and Eldridge streets, amounting to about seventy were destroyed, with much valuable property. While this fire was still burning, another broke out in the centre of the block bounded by Pearl, Elm, Anthony and Centre streets, by which about twenty more buildings were destroyed. These were of little value, but thickly inhabited. At half-past 12 at night another fire broke out in the two story building corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau street, but was got under.—A large Barn containing a great quantity of hay, and thirty cows, belonging to Mr. Stephen Harrison of Harlem, near Jersey city, was entirely consumed, with the whole of its contents on the afternoon of the 31st March.

"His Excellency came to this colony with an excellent name. He was well received by the people—still more, he was well received by the Press, and the Press sounded his praises abroad with an exuberance of feeling that was even more courteous than honest. But his Excellency's conduct during his short residence among us, has done more than raise the suspicion, among those whose good offices he may have commanded, that he is *selling himself to the rabble*, instead of hemming himself about with those who would have made his Government easy to him, whilst they might have conjointly promoted the public interests.

"We care not for the credit which SIR JOHN HARVEY may have obtained for himself in New Brunswick or any where else. But this we say—that the thinking part of the population of Newfoundland do not like him; and the sooner the imperial government dispose of him elsewhere the better. There is an increasing bitterness against him, which is not wholly without cause. If it were so, nothing else than his bestowment upon, and his recommendation for patronage to, those who are the avowed enemies of the present administration."

SHOAL IN BOSTON HARBOUR.—On the fourth inst. the barque Baltic, Captain Gregory, on entering this harbour, struck on a ledge near the Lower Middle Ground, and sustained considerable damage. This shoal is not laid down in any of our charts, and its position is indicated by no buoy! although the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. Girdler, it has been ascertained, struck upon it several years ago. Captain Sturgis, the present commander of the Hamilton, has recently, in accordance with the instructions of the Collector, examined this shoal, which it seems consists of a ledge of rocks extending about one hundred feet east and west, on which there are about six feet of water at low tides. It lies about one hundred fathoms south south west from the Upper Buoy on the Lower Middle.

Other vessels have recently struck upon this ledge. A schooner from the South went on it on the 18th inst. and sustained some damage. And it will be seen by referring to our Marine head, in this day's paper, that the barque Columbia, from N. Orleans, while coming up the harbour last evening, in the storm, struck upon the ledge, and received much damage.

The Collector of this port, of course, has no authority to place a buoy upon this danger—but he will doubtless, without delay, take measures to direct the attention of the general government to the importance of making an immediate appropriation for this purpose—and in the mean time, in anticipation of the action of the government, a buoy will probably be placed on the ledge by our Insurance Companies.—*Mercantile Journal.*

[*From the New-Orleans Bee, March* 16.]

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE.—INVASION OF TEXAS BY MEXICO! SURRENDER OF SAN ANTONIO!

By the arrival of the steam-packet New-York, we have been put in possession of the certain intelligence of the invasion of Texas by a formidable Mexican force; San Antonio has surrendered; the Mexicans had

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PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary's Office, April 5, 1842.

The Honourable William Black, to be Mayor; mes White, Esquire, Sheriff; and William Bayd, Esquire, Coroner, for the City of Saint John r the ensuing year.

John Ward, Senior, Robert W. Crookshank, hn Ward, Junior, Lauchlan Donaldson, W. F. Owen, Isaac Woodward, Esquires, Honourable homas Wyer, Honourable James Allanshaw, and hn Wilson, Esquire, to be a Board of Commisoners for the several Light Houses in the Bay of undy.

By Order of His Excellency in Council,
WM. F. ODELL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE April 5, 1842.

The following persons are appointed Supervisors of Great Roads for the ensuing year:—
Alexander Goodfellow, Saint John to Nova otia Line, and Belisle to Saint John.
James Gilmour, Fredericton to Newcastle.
George Anderson, Saint John to Saint Andrews.
William Foshay, Fredericton to Saint John, via repis, and Nerepis to Gagetown.
James Wallace, Junior, Dorchester to Shediac, ediac to Petitcodiac, and Salisbury to Hopewell.
David Crocker, Richibucto to Chatham, Newcastle to Bathurst, Bathurst to Campbell Town.
James Ketchum, Fredericton to Woodstock, oodstock to Arestook, Arestook to Grand Falls, oodstock to Houlton.
Nathaniel Hubbard, Fredericton to the Finger ard.
Lawrence B. Rainsford, Fredericton to Saint drews, Waweig to Saint Stephens, and Oak y to Eel River.
William Chandler, Shediac to Richibucto.
James A. Maclauchlan, Grand Falls to Canada e.

The following Persons appointed Commissioners the undermentioned Roads:—
Alexander Goodfellow, Fredericton to the Bend Petitcodiac.
William Foshay, Oromocto to Gagetown.

By Order of His Excellency in Council,
WM. F. ODELL.

FREDERICTON, 4th April, 1842.

MALITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has en pleased to make the undermentioned promons, &c.

3d Battalion York Light Infantry.

TO BE CAPTAINS.—Lieutenant James Carman, e C. Nevers, superceded.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.—Ensign Wynest Williams, 4th April; Ensign Thomas Wright, 5th April; sign Henry Couperthwaite, 6th April; Ensign nry B Robinson, 7th April; Ensign John Burpe, April.

TO BE ENSIGNS.—Alexander M'Donald, Gent., April; Frederick Estey, Gent., 5th April; Sam Clayton, 6th April; William Pickard, 7th April eph C. Forss, 8th April; Robert Waugh 9th ril.

James Neals, Esquire, to be Assistant Surgeon; utenant Pickard, to retire with his rank.

1st Battalion Charlotte County.

Major William Garnett, to be Lieutenant Colo, vice Colin Campbell, who retires with his rank.

TO BE CAPTAINS.—1st Lieutenant John Aymar, of Sea Fencibles, vice, M'Masters, who retires h his rank.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.—2nd Lieutenant William Hoey, of the Sea Fencibles, to be 1st Lieutenant the same, vice Aymar, 4th April.

John S. Jarvis, Gent., to the 2nd Lieutenant, Sea ncibles, vice Milloney, 4th April.

Wellington Cameron, Gent., to be 2nd Lieutenant, vice Wardlaw, removed to Saint John, 4th ril.

John Irvin, Gen., to be Ensign, 4th April.

Capt. W. Whitlock, of the N. B. Regiment of illery, to be Quarter Master, retaining his rank Captain, vice Rait, deceased.

New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant Thomas B. Wilson, to be Captain of Company stationed at St. Andrews, vice Whitk, appointed Quarter Master to the 1st battalion arlotte County Militia.

2nd Lieutenant Henry Frye, to be 1st Lieutenant. commission to be dated 2th December, 1837, he ing been transferred by mistake to the Sea Fenles.

2nd Battalion Westmorland.

Andrew Rainsford Wetmore, Gent., to be Ensn, dated 4th April, 1842.

By Command.
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

BRITISH STEAM SHIPS AT PORTO RICO.—By pt Parker, of the brig Henrietta, from St. Johns, R., we are informed that three or four days beore he sailed a British steam ship of the first class m England, via the Windward Islands, and a all, or mail Steamer from the Leeward with mails, the Windward Islands, appeared off the Harbour, were about to enter, when the Captain General ered them off forthwith, and after lying of and on several hours, were compelled to pursue their ages without exchanging mails at St. Johns.—Orders had been sent to Mayaguez, another stopping place, to prohibit their having intercourse with the shore. This difficulty taken in connexion with a recent occurrence at Havana, would show that the Dons are not very friendly to the Royal Mail Steamers. It is said they are apprehensive of their being made the medium of interference with the slave population of the Island.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieut. Colonel Jones, K.H., who has had the command of the Royal Engineer Department in this district, for the last eight years, has been relieved by Lt. Col. Calder. The General Order issued by the Major-General Commanding, on the retirement of Colonel Jones, alludes to his zealous and useful services, during the long period he had charge of the Department, and so essentially forwarded the public works in progress at this station. Col. J. has justly merited such a report. He also has been Commandant of the garrison for a length of time and that office now devolves upon Colonel Robertson, of the 30th Regt., being the next senjor military officer in the garrison.—*Halifax Recorder.*

KINGSTON, (U.C.,) March 22.

The warm weather of last week broke up the ice, and the channel opened on Thursday. On Sunday a north wind sprang up, which cleared the ice out of the harbour, and opened the navigation to the Lake. A scow laden with cattle, came into this port yesterday from the United States. A steamer is expected from Toronto to-day or to-morrow.—To-day winter has come back upon us with a snow storm.

The Steamer Britannia made her first trip, from Toronto to Hamilton last Tuesday.

Kingston, March 23.—THE WEATHER.—Yesterday we were visited by a slight fall of snow, followed by a sharp frost last night. The snow has already in a great measure melted away before the heat of the sun.

We are happy in being enabled to inform our friends at a distance, that the harbour of Kingston is now open, and the channel of the River to the Lake entirely free from ice.

HONESTY.—A merchant of this city requests us to acknowledge the receipt, by mail, of $90, from an unknown source, as payment of an old debt. The individual who sent it, (who is wholy unknown to the merchant) first forwarded a hundred dollar bill, and in a few days after, ninety dollars.—*Boston Transcript.*

[Would like to have some similar acknowledgements to make.—*Editor Quebec Gazette.*]

[A clear case of absence of mind, but should like to make *our* acknowledgments to *some old customers.—Editor Chronicle.*]

The following remarks on Sir John Harvey are copied from the Newfoundland Public Ledger. We assure the editor he is quite mistaken as to Sir John having obtained any credit for his government of this Colony; the only credit he got here was a "money credit," and as far as we have been able to ascertain, he did not fail to make use of it.

"His Excellency came to this colony with an excellent name. He was well received by the people—still more, he was well received by the Press, and the Press sounded his praises abroad with an exuberance of feeling that was even more courteous than honest. But his Excellency's conduct during his short residence among us, has done more than raise the suspicion, among those whose good offices he may have commanded, that he is *selling himself to the rabble*, instead of hemming himself about with those who would have made his Government easy to him, whilst they might have conjointly promoted the public interests.

"We care not for the credit which SIR JOHN HARVEY may have obtained for himself in New Brunswick or any where else. But this we say—that the thinking part of the population of Newfoundland do not like him: and the sooner the imperial government dispose of him elsewhere the better. There is an increasing bitterness against him, which is not wholly without cause. If it were for nothing else than for his bestowment upon, and his recommendation for patronage to, those who are the avowed enemies of the present administration."

SHOAL IN BOSTON HARBOUR.—On the fourth inst. the barque Baltic, Captain Gregory, on entering this harbour, struck on a ledge near the Lower Middle Ground, and sustained considerable damage. This shoal is not laid down in any of our charts, and its position is indicated by no buoy! although the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. Girdler, it has been ascertained, struck upon it several years ago. Captain Sturgis, the present commander of the Hamilton, has recently, in accordance with the instructions of the Collector, examined this shoal, which it seems consists of a ledge of rocks extending about one hundred feet east and west, on which there are about six feet of water at low tides. It lies about one hundred fathoms south-south west from the Upper Buoy on the Lower Middle.

Other vessels have recently struck upon this ledge. A schooner from the South went on it on the 18th inst. and sustained some damage. And it will be seen by referring to our Marine head, in this day's paper, that the barque Columbia, from N. Orleans, while coming up the harbour last evening, in the storm, struck upon the ledge, and received much damage.

The Collector of this port, of course, has no authority to place a buoy upon this danger—but he will doubtless, without delay, take measures to direct the attention of the general government to the importance of making an immediate appropriation for this purpose—and in the mean time, in anticipation of the action of the government, a buoy will probably be placed on the ledge by our Insurance Companies.—*Mercantile Journal.*

[*From the New-Orleans Bee, March* 16.]

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE.—INVASION OF TEXAS BY MEXICO! SURRENDER OF SAN ANTONIO!

By the arrival of the steam-packet New-York, we have been put in possession of the certain intelligence of the invasion of Texas by a formidable Mexican force; San Antonio has surrendered; the Mexicans had taken Goliad. The invaders, variously estimated at from 8 to 14,000, entered Texas at several points. The Texans were concentrating on Victoria, Gonzales and Austin, at which places a desperate resistance will be made. We publish an extra from the Galveston Civilian, and the Proclamation of President Houston.

From an extra of the Civilian (Galveston) of the 12th March:

"By the steamer Dayton, just arrived from Houston, we learn that expresses arrived yesterday from Austin, dated on Monday last, stating that intelligence had reached that place, that San Antonio was taken by Mexicans on Saturday last. Capt. Dotton who brought the intelligence from Austin, states that the number of Mexicans was large, numbering several thousands.

The express which reached here from Victoria last night, states that a body of 300 Mexicans who captured Capt. H. Ferguson, and from whom he escaped, stated that their force on this side of the Nueces numbered 800, who were destined for Victoria, and that 3 000 had gone to San Antonio, and that there were in all 14,000 this side of the Rio Grande.

Men are turning out rapidly at Houston.—

A number of men left this city yesterday for the seat of war, and a company is expected to leave to-day.

The proclamation of President Houston is a very spirited call to arms, which seems to have been answered by a rapid levy, almost *en masse*, of the hardy and martial, but certainly hitherto too supine Texans.

The following further particulars from a private but authentic source, are given in the Bee:

At 11 o'clock on Sunday, as the New-York was coming out from Galveston we met the steamer Edward Burleson, just from Houston, and learned officially of the surrender of San Antonio to the Mexicans, under the command of Gen. Vasquez, on the 5th instant. From the best information we can get, the entire Mexican force now in Texas is believed to be about 15,000. Gen. Burleson has about 2,000 men under his command at Gonzales, and is daily receiving accessions. He is prepared to give them a warm reception.

Gen. Houston left Galveston on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for the army.

If necessary, he will have 10,000 Texans in the field in thirty days. Houston and Galveston are turning out to a man, as is all other parts of Texas.

The news seems to have produced a prodigious sensation in New-Orleans, from which and the Mississippi there will no doubt be a great rush of volunteers to Texas. There seems to be a sort of unanimous call for Gen. Combs to head them. So be it, and ho! for another San Jacinto!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Either you or I made an error in my communication of last Friday. I did not *intend* to have said that the Supervisors of Roads should be named by the Grand Juries of Counties, but by the *Magistrates* in session assembled instead of their being named by members of the House of Assembly.—Please correct this, and oblige yours &c.

A Reformer of Abuses.

Married.

At Douglas, on the 19th instant, by John Robinson, Esquire, Mr. Benjamin Hawkins, to Miss Jerusha Yerxa, of the same place.

At Caverhill, on the 10th ultimo, by the Rev. D. M'Coudy, Mr. Anthony M'Kay, of the Parish of Southampton, to Miss Elizabeth Coulthard, of the Parish of Queensbury.

At Fredericton, by the same, on Wednesday last, Mr. William Patterson, of Harvey, to Miss Sarah Ann Jane Dibblee, of the Parish of Fredericton.

At Woodstock, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Geo. Johnson, Mr. Azor Betts, of Houlton, to Miss Sarah Paterson.

At Wakefield, on the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. Elijah Shaw, to Miss Matilda Drier, both of that place.

At Richmond, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Mr. George White, of Hodgdon, State of Maine, to Miss Jane Maria, eldest daughter of Ralph D. Beardsley, Esq., of the former place.

At Moncton, by the Rev. William Henderson, A. M., Mr. James Beck, to Nancy, fourth daughter of William Steadman, of the former place.

At Jersey, G. B., on the 14th Feb. by the Very Revd. the Dean, David Reid, Esq. Glenshiel, Scotland, to Sarah Jean, eldest daughter of D. J. Macqueen, K. H. late Major 74th Regiment.

At Stamford, Canada, on the 13th ult., Alexander McLeod, Esq., to Helen Norman, eldest daughter of Capt. Morrison.—(These parties, it will be remembered were rendered somewhat notorious by the McLeod trial some months since.)

Died.

On Tuesday, after a short illness, Frances Roe, infant daughter of George Pidgeon. Esq. of this city.

On Monday evening, the 4th inst. at Kingston, King's County, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, relict of the late Mr. William Simpson, of this city, in the 75th year of her age, deeply lamented by her family and friends, and much esteemed and regretted by all who knew her.

Suddenly, on the 17th ult. at the Mill Stream, Studholm, King's County, Mr. ——— Folkins, in the 89th year of his age, much respected by all who knew him. He has left a numerous circle of relations, whose loss has doubtless been his gain, for he died in the enjoyment of that hope which the Gospel gives to the believer.

At Weymouth, N. S., on the 1st inst, aged 48 years, Frances M., wife of G. Carleton Jones, Esq.

At St. Andrews, on the 26th ult. after a protracted illness, Capt. Thomas J. Carrick, in the 35th year of his age, deeply and deservedly regretted.

At St. Stephen, on the 23d ult., in the 45th year of his age, Robt. Lindsay, Esq. Merchant, leaving a disconsolate widow and two small children to lament their loss.

At Halifax, 31st ult. Mr. Samuel Jennings, a native of Gloucestershire, England, aged 89 years

On Thursday week, at Richibucto, suddenly, and was found dead on the ice, opposite the residence of John Jardine, Esq., Mr. William M'Gavie, who had for the last twelvemonth practised in the Medical profession in the County of Kent, greatly and most deservedly lamented by all classes. He was born in Scotland, was but 37 years of age, and has left a disconsolate widow and three young children to lament their irretrievable loss.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. Arrived. 2d—Brig Belle of Maitland, Lingley, Philadelphia,—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.

4th—Schr. Margaret Trynor, Martin, Philadelphia, S—Jardine & Co. flour, corn &c.

Policy, Viper, Norfolk, 19—A. & C. Perkins, staves, Challenge, Valpey, New York, 4—C. M Lauchlan, flour, corn &c.

6th—schr. Collector, Anderson, Halifax, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Thetis, Vaughan, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Hammond; Duncan, Robertson, Cork, timber—Robert Robertson; Charlotte, Andrews, Londonderry, deals—James Kirk.

Schr. Mercy Jane, Longmire, Philadelphia, ice, &c.—J. & R. Reed; Flora, Holder, Boston, cordwood and ice—Master; Neptune, Bishop, Boston, iron, cordage &c.; Victoria, Johnston, Boston, fish, old iron, &c.; Martha Brae, Robbins, Halifax.

Yarmouth, April 1st—Arrived, schr. Ida, Howard, of this port, 4 days from New York.

Brig James Hay, Price, of and from St John, arrived at St. Mary's, (Gambia) Dec. 13th, and sailed for Sierra Leone on the 26th.

Arrived at New York, 25th, schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, St. John, via Eastport.

Schr. James Clark, Doane, hence, at Boston, 28th ult.

At Mobile, 18th ult., ship Queen of the Ocean, Tilley, Liverpool.

Cleared at Charleston, 23d ult., ship Enterprise, Muir, St. John.

Arrived at Savannah, 14th March, brigantine Planet, Mackie, from Turk's Island, for Boston.

Cleared at New Orleans, 5th March, ship Caledonia, Swinford, Liverpool; 7th, British American, Pritchard, Greenock; Lamport, Armstrong, Liverpool.—At Mobile, 12th, Ben Nevis, Bryson, Liverpool; 14th, Elizabeth Bentley, Hunt and Pearl, McLean, do.—At Charleston, 17th, Ann Hall, Orrett, Liverpool.—At Philadelphia, 23d, sch. Woodlands, Johnston, Halifax.—At New York, 23d, Ida, Howard, St. Barts.

Bermuda, March 1.—The Am. ship Ann Mary Ann, of Portsmouth, U. S., Capt. Lane, out 93 days from Cette, France, with a valuable cargo of wine, &c., bound to New-York, was towed into St 'George's, on Saturday last by the Government st. Carron, in a very leaky state. The A.M.A. got on the coast of America, as far N as lat 40, lon 70, when she experienced very heavy gales of wind, and had her sails split; being in a leaky state, (from 2000 to 3,000 strokes per hour) and short of provisions, bore up for Bermuda on 16th Feb. sea time, at 8 p. m., and made the land at 12 o'clock on Friday last.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber is just opening a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girl's, Boys and Children's *stout soled* BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, suitable for the present season, which he offers for sale cheap.

ALSO—The balance of his Winter stock of *Cloth Boots, &c.* will be disposed of at cost prices for cash only. S. K. FOSTER.

18th March.

The Subscribers

Offer for Sale, now Landing ex schr "Palm" Crowell, Master, from Philadelphia:

1,100 BARRELS fresh ground RYE FLOUR, and Corn MEAL.

50 Rbls. Navy BREAD and CRACKERS.

Ex James Clark, from Boston:

An assortment of Oranges, Lemons, Sultanna Raisins, Jordan, and bitter Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Guava Jelly, preserved Ginger, &c. &c.

Ex Teazer from New-York:

Gennesse Flour, Vinegar, Tea, Pitch, &c. for sale by JARDINE & CO.,

Corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A Ship, 400 to 700 tons register, to carry a cargo of Deals to a Port in the United Kingdom. Apply to

8th April. WILLIAM CARVILL.

A CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY.

IMPORTANT and interesting Work now in the course of publication, to be ready for delivery early in May, 1842—illustrated with several hundred *Fine Engravings*—BIBLE BIOGRAPHY—or the Lives and Characters of the Principal Personages recorded in the Sacred Writings—particularly adapted to the instruction of Youth and Private families. This valuable forthcoming Work will consist of more than 500 pp. 8vo. containing more than Five Hundred new and beautiful Engravings, fine paper, handsomely bound in gilt and lettered.—The price will not exceed $2 50 per volume.

ROBERT SEARS,

No. 122, Nassau street, New York.

Saint John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Stockholders in the Saint John Water Company and their legal representatives respectively, who have made default in the payment of any part of the Capital Stock of the said company now called in, that payment of all arrears upon such stock, so called in, is required to be made to the Secretary at his Office in the City of Saint John, on or before the second day of May next; otherwise that the same will be forfeited according to law.

By order of the Board.

D. ROBERTSON,

Saint John, 7th April, 1842. Secretary.

Saint John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims against the Saint John Water Company, are requested to hand in the same for payment to the Secretary at his Office forthwith.

By order of the Board.

D. ROBERTSON,

Saint John, 7th April, 1842. Secretary.

Saint John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Water Company, will be held on Tuesday the tenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Office of the President, in the Commercial Bank Building, for the purpose of electing Directors, &c. according to the terms of the Charter.—Also, to take into consideration the acceptance of an Act passed at the late sitting of the Legislature, authorizing the transfer of the Stock, &c. of the said Company to the Corporation of the City, and all other matters and things touching and concerning the said Act.

L. DONALDSON,

St. John, 7th April, 1842. President.

Schoolmaster Wanted.

A COMPETENT person is required to conduct the Madras School at Shediac, to whom a liberal salaty will be given. Early application is necessary, as the Trustees are desirous of *immediately* supplying the present vacancy.

Reference as to terms, &c.: Rev. F. Coster, Rector of Carleton, or Rev. Dr. Jarvis, at Shediac.

1st *April.* Cr. & Ob. 2m.

Demerara Rum.

9 PUNS. 2 Hhds. Demerara RUM. Just received and for sale low while landing.

April 1. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

North America.

THE above steamer will commence operations on Wednesday the 13th April, leaving at 10 o'clock for Eastport and Boston.

This steamer will be in superior order, having had her boilers enlarged, and other material improvements and comforts added this winter—is well supplied with extra boats, life preservers, fire engines, and leather hose of sufficient length to reach throughout the boat. ☞ Fare as usual.

April 1. JAMES WHITNEY.

Paper Hangings.

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

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

18th March. S. K. FOSTER.

Third Volume of

Pictorial Illustrations of the BIBLE,

JUST received and for sale at the store of G. & E. SEARS, and the Book stores. *March* 18.

For Sale,

AT THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

A POWERFUL LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, nearly finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to

THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

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

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

COAL.

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

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

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

March 4.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

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

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

Sign of the Golden Fish,

DOCK STREET.

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

Rum coloring of his own manufacture, of the very best quality. February 18, 1842.

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

Salt Rheum, &c.

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

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

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

Jan. 21. W. CARVILL.

Store to Let,

From the First Day of May next:—

THE subscribers offer to Let for one or more years, one of their Stores on the North Market wharf, now in the course of finishing. Rent moderate. CRANE & M'GRATH.

April 8, 1842.

SEVERAL OFFICES TO LET in the Brick Building corner of Prince William and Church streets. Apply to JARDINE & CO.

8th April.

TWO rooms Bed rooms, with frost proof cellar, Wood house, &c. in a central situation, to let. Apply at this Office. *April* 8.

TO LET, from the 1st May next—

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished Dwelling House, at the lower end of Union street, now occupied by R. Sands, Esq. It contains four rooms with Franklins in them, six bed-rooms, a cellar kitchen, bake-oven and pantry, a good frost proof cellar and water cellar, with a garden attached, and a well of water. *Also*, a Stable, and Fuel house underneath—all in excellent order throughout, and very convenient.

ALSO, TO BE LET—

A COTTAGE in Union street, containing two large rooms, with Franklins, six bed-rooms, a kitchen with a large pantry off the same, and a frost proof cellar. There are on the premises a BARN, 40 by 16 feet; also, a large Garden, which might be had if required, with the use of two lots of Ground, suitable for pastorage for a Cow. The house is new and in good repair, and is well suited for the residence of a genteel family.

ALSO—

THAT pleasantly situated House in Germain st., at present occupied by the subscriber, containing ten rooms, six with fire places, bed-rooms in the garret, with a fire place in one, frost proof cellar, two coal cellars, and a never failing well of water. This house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of two families.

B. REYNOLDS,

4th March. *Germain street.*

TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated House at the corner of Carlton & Dorchester streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Burnham.

Also—A New House in Dorchester street: possession given on the 1st May next. They will be rented from one to five years, to suit the tenant.—For further particulars enquire of

March 25. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—with immediate possession:

A spacious Dwelling HOUSE and Premises at Hampton Ferry, consisting of eight good Rooms which have lately undergone a thorough repair. To an active person desirous of entering into a Country business, it affords a good opportunity being well situated for trade.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH SUMMERS.

March 18.—Cour 3t *Market Square.*

To Let,

For One Year from the First of May next—

THAT commodious Two story DWELLING HOUSE and Premises situate in *Hazen street*, on Jeffery's Hill, (so called.) For particulars inquire of ROBERT C. FROST.

At the store of Sanction & Crookshank.

25th February.

TO LET.

THE subscriber will Let from 1st May next, a very superior finished House on the East side of Queen's square, in Mecklenburgh street, or the House now occupied by himself, in Charlotte st. on the West side of Queen's square.

Feb. 18. JAMES WHITNEY.

APARTMENTS TO LET,

IN the house occupied by Mrs. Durant, corner of Duke and Charlotte streets. Apply on the premises. Feb. 18.

For Sale, or to Let

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

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

Feb. 11. SAMUEL BUSTIN.

To Let.

THE upper flat of the subscriber's HOUSE in Prince William Street. Apply to

Feb. 11. WM. MAJOR.

Stock and Farm for sale.

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

The stock comprises twelve head horned Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Farming utensils, &c. £250 of the purchase money, only would be required the remainder might lay from six to eight years as might be agreed upon, being secured by bond and mortgage interest paid semi-annually. A plan of the land accompanying the grant with other information may be obtained on application at the Hibernian Hotel to

Feb. 11.—3m. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

From 1st May next:

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

February 11.

TO LET,

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

Nov. 19 JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET,

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

4th Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

A Good Stand.

To Let—and Possession given the 1st of May next:

THAT well known establishment the *Albion House*, situated at the corner of Cross and Church streets, now in the possession of M. Regan and others; it will be rented either in flats or to one person as may best suit parties.

Application to be made to the store of Mr. John Hooper, King street.

March 4.

TO LET,

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

4th February.

TO LET,

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

4th Feb. (cour.) JAMES NETHERY.

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

Jan. 28. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

To Rent—For One Year or more,

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

Apply to

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, Feb. 4 1842.

To Let,

And possession given 1st May next:

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

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

For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

21st January. Cour.

Farm For Sale.

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

December 17, 1841.

W. H. STREET'S

WINE Establishment,

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

1st January, 1842.

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

WINES IN BOTTLE—

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

WINES IN WOOD—

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

SPIRITS IN WOOD AND BOTTLE—

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

BEER—

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

In Bond and on Consignment—

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

—ALSO ON HAND—

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

W. H. Street.

CITY GROCERY.

Market Square—St. John, N. B.

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

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

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

JAMES MACFARLANE.

St. John, Dec. 17, 1841.

Cigars, Java Coffee, Fruit, &c

Landing, ex sch

THE LIFE MEDICINES.

GENERAL REMARKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21st January, 1842.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

Pr. Glasgow—From Glasgow:

5 BALES of WINTER CLOTHING—consisting of—Pilot Coats, Blue and Drab Flushing; Monkey and Pea Jackets; Drab & Blue Shooting Coats, twilled and very stout; Trowsers, tweed and other kinds; Drawers, flannel and kersey; Vests—Double Breasted fancy stout with double breasts and rolling Collars,
Velveteen Shooting Coats,
Coatees, Doeskin,
Pea Coats with velvet collars, blue and brown, } *Very Superior and extra fine.*

December 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st *October*. JOHN J. HOGAN.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

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

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on 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

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liver Complaints.

AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O'LIN.

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

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

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

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 22, 1841.

Ramney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals:

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

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

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

St. John, October 15, 1841.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &c

[Landing ex Margaret Trynor, from Halifax:]

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

Ex 'Rambler,' from Boston:

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

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

December 24.

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

January 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

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

7th January. CRANE & M'GRATH.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to

12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office. April 17, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
sept 10. *General Agent.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Just received, per ANDOVER—

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

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

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

On Consignment,

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

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

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

St John, October 22, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—ON HAND AS ABOVE—

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

October 22. J. R.

Pork and Beef.

Now landing, and for sale by the subscribers—

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

3d Dec. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts:—

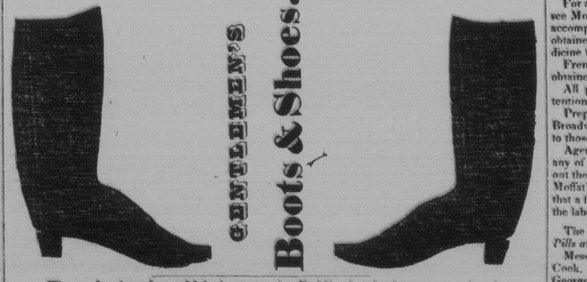
W. MAJOR wishes to acquaint his friends and Customers, that he has a very large assortment of **Toys**, of every description, enough to supply all his little customers, with Christmas Presents, and New-Year's Gifts.—☞ Toys at Wholesale and Retail.

Dec. 17, 1841.

BONNETS, &c.

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

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



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

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

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

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

1st July, 184 DAVID PATERSON.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the child watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be proved 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 tumour destroyed nearly the whole of his face, insomuch that his Experienced quick relief from the use of Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

Messr