THE

Weekly Chronicle

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

Vol. VI. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1842. No. 43.

THE CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

JULY.	H. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.	
2 Saturday,	4 34	7 27	morn	5 7
3 Sunday,	4 34	7 26	0 10	6 5
4 Monday,	4 34	7 26	0 52	7 13
5 Tuesday,	4 35	7 25	1 27	8 33
6 Wednesday,	4 35	7 24	2 22	9 45
7 Thursday,	4 36	7 24	sets.	10 39
8 Friday,	4 37	7 23	8 16	11 31

New Moon, 8th, 2h. 4m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

L. H. DEVEBER,
RICHARD SANDS DEVEBER.

St. John, 7th May, 1842.

Removal.

DAVID PATERSON has removed his ***Boot & Shoe*** Establishment from Prince Wm. street, to the Brick Building lately erected by John Johnston, Esq., west side of Dock street, three doors from the Market square. *May 6.*

Removal.

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

SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

April 29, 1842.

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

April 29.

St. Andrews & Fredericton.

L. COPELAND begs to inform the Public that he is now under contract to convey H. M. Mail's between St. Andrews and Fredericton, and will convey passengers on said route with the utmost expedition. The Stage will leave the former place immediately after the arrival of the American mail on Wednesday's, and Fredericton on Friday's.—Fare 30s.

EXTRA conveyances furnished at all times, on application at the Hotel.

St. Andrews, April 29, 1842.

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.*

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

Arrangement for 1842.

HAS now commenced plying in the Bay of Fundy, as follows:—*Monday*—Leaving Saint John for Eastport, Saint Andrews, and Saint Stephen, at 7 a. m., and returning on Tuesday.—*Wednesday*—For Digby and Annapolis at 7 a. m., and returning on Thursday.

Will leave Saint John every *Thursday* evening for WINDSOR, two hours before high water, until further notice.

For further information please apply to the master on board, or at the Counting Room of

E. BARLOW & SONS.

St. John, April 22. *Dock street.*

Salt, Molasses, Pork.

2,000 bushels Liverpool SALT;
35 Hhds. Molasses; 150 barrels Pork;
70 Firkins Butter; 4 do. Lard;
150,000 feet bright Deals; 20 cords Lathwood;
10 M Ash STAVES.

The above articles will be sold cheap for approved payment. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

April 29th, 1842.

Life Assurance.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF REVERSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

King William street, Union House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

February 18, 1842.

A CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY.

Illustrated with several hundred Engraving.

Important and interesting Work, just Published at No. 122, Nassau street, New-York.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY, or the Lives and Characters of the principal Personages recorded in the sacred Writings; practically adapted to the Instruction of Youth and Private Families: together with an Appendix, containing 30 Dissertations on the Evidences of Divine Revelation, from Timpson's Key to the Bible; being a complete summary of Biblical Knowledge, carefully condensed and compiled from Scott, Doddridge, Gill, Patrick, Adam, Pool, Clarke, Lowth, Horne, Wall, Stewe, Robinson, and other eminent writers on the scriptures—*By Robert Sears.*—Embellished with several hundred Engravings on Wood, illustrative of scripture scenes, manners, customs, &c.

☞ The above valuable and splendid Work is for sale at the store of *G. & E. SEARS*, King street, in this city. June 3.

Fresh GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce to his friends that he has received his Spring Supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, embracing several new varieties of Cabbage and Turnip Seeds, also, the *New* ROYAL VICTORIA PEAS, &c. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist,

April 22. *North Market Wharf.*

LONDON CANDLES, &c.

Landing ex barque Clarence from London.

50 BOXES wax wick Mould CANDLES, 30 do. dip 6s. 10s. and 12s.
2 do. brown and white Windsor SOAP,
1 do. Candle Ornaments,

For sale very cheap for cash, at the Tea Warehouse, Prince William street.

April 29. JAMES MALCOLM.

Saint John, N. B.

Spring Supply of New Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received per ships "Clarence from London, and "Bonna Dea" from Liverpool, his usual Spring supply of BOOTS and SHOES—*comprising every description for Ladies' Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children's*, that may be called for, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash.

June 3. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ One hundred English made TRUNKS for sale cheap.

Rum, Sugar, Gin, & Hides.

Just Landing ex brig St. Mary, Bingay, Master, from St. Kitts and St. Thomas:

10 PUNS. strong RUM, 13 Puns, Do. Do. 207 Bbls. 8 Hhds. bright SUGAR; 200 Cases GIN; 71 HIDES,

which are offered for sale at very low prices for approved payment.

April 29. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Storage

MAY be had in the subscriber's Fire Proof Brick Building, occupied solely by himself. Entrance from Prince William and St John street.

3d June. W. H. STREET.

Anchors, Chains, Tar, Lead.

The subscribers offer for sale:

32 ANCHORS—Iron stocks; 6 Anchors for wood stocks;
8 CHAINS, 3-4, 11-16, 5-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch;
25 Barrels TAR; 2 Rolls SHEET LEAD;

—all of which will be sold very low for approved payment.

May 20. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Miscellany.

FANNY LINCOLN,

OR,

THE VILLAGE AMANUENSIS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[Concluded.]

'Who is this Fanny Lincoln, sister?' he asked that evening, lifting his eyes from a book that he had in vain been endeavouring to understand, the sweet face of Fanny ever forming in his imagination, and interrupting all concentration of thought.

'How do you think I should know, Frank?' Isabella said with some surprise in her tones. 'All I know about her is, that she is servant to Mrs. Grand, the dairyman's wife.'

'Don't say servant, in that peculiar tone of contempt. If it is the lot of Fanny to serve others—even a dairyman's wife—she is none the less beautiful, innocent, and excellent in character. Isabella, if you really want to do something good and noble, go to Mrs. Grand's and interest yourself for that sweet flower, springing in the wilderness. Take Fanny under your care, and teach her all she wishes to learn. You will find her an apt scholar, and she will fully repay, in gratitude and affection, all your kind care and generous solicitude.'

'Really, Frank, you are getting into a strange way,' Isabella said. 'You certainly don't think, for a moment, that I am going to imitate your erratic folly. It is enough for one of us, surely, to consort with the vulgar, unrefined and uneducated. As for me, let me tell you, Frank. I am not going to join you in any of your mad schemes for breaking through the just distinctions of society.'

'You misunderstood me, Isabella, entirely,' Frank urged. 'I have no desire to break through any just distinctions. I only wish to give to those below us in the social rank, all the aid I can to enable them to rise, even above me, if by native excellence of character, justly developed, they are able to do so.'

'You work alone in this, let me tell you,' Isabella replied, with marked emphasis.

'I am sorry for that, sister. I was in hopes that you would take Fanny under your kind care, but, as you will not, the duty must devolve upon your brother.'

'Frank!'

'Don't look so astonished, my gentle sister.'

'Well, I am astonished and mortified.'

'Mortified at what?'

'That you should have no higher or more manly ideas—nothing more elevated as a rule of action than the simple, vulgar desire to become the amanuensis, and now, I suppose, the schoolmaster, of the whole village.'

'Could there be any higher or more manly desire, than that of doing good, Isabella? I think not. For my part I am learning every day to estimate actions by a new standard—the standard of usefulness to others. And I feel glad to think, that I experience as lively a pleasure in doing good to a ploughman or a dairymaid, as to a so-called lady or a gentleman.'

'But see where it will end, brother.'

'That I am yet unable to see, and would be very glad if my sister would enlighten me.'

'Then I can tell you in a very few words. The end will be this: Your position, and my position, will be broken down in society. We will be respected neither by the high nor low; the one will avoid, while the other will trespass upon and annoy us.'

'Fear no such consequences. We possess an antidote to all this.'

'And what is that, Frank?'

'We are, brother and sister, alone in the world, and were there not some talismanic influence at work, should long since have passed from the eye of general observation, and from the point of interest.'

'And, pray, what wonderful power is that which makes us hold our rank?'

'That power is *money*, sister. We have been left rich by our parents, and herein lies the secret of our estimation. Thousands are passing their lives in obscurity, with better hearts and better principles, and more extensive knowledge than we. What makes the difference? *Money!* It is not our worth, then, that gives us consideration, but our money. For my part I am learning every day to despise this grovelling estimation. I would not give the single expressive look of gratitude on the honest face of an old, unsophisticated farmer's wife after I have written for and read to her a letter to her absent daughter, for it all.'

Isabella could not satisfy her mind as to the kind of reply that she should make to this, and so remained silent. Frank resumed the study of his book, and the subject was dismissed for that evening.

For several days in succession, Frank Beverly's study was graced by the welcome presence of Fanny Lincoln. Her simple manners and ingenuousness pleased the young man more and more every time he saw her. But he was more pleased at witnessing the remarkable progress that she made in learning to write.

One morning, about a week after she had commenced taking lessons, young Beverly was disappointed in not seeing her at the usual hour. He knew not how deep an interest the simple-hearted maiden had awakened in his bosom, until, by her failure to come at the regular time, the real strength of this interest became apparent.

On the next day he looked for Fanny at the usual hour of her visit, but she came not. Her failure to appear on the third day determined him to call over at Mrs. Grand's and see what detained her. As he came up the walk that led to the cottage door he caught a single glance of Fanny's face at the window, but it was instantly withdrawn. It was some moments before his knock was answered, and then he was admitted by Mrs. Grand herself, a woman of many excellent qualities, not the least of which were good sense and an affectionate disposition. She had often seen Frank, and knew him very well, although he had no recollection of her gentle, matronly face, for she had resided in the village but a few years.

'Mrs. Grand, I believe?' Frank said, with a bow.

'That is my name, Mr. Beverly. Will you walk in, sir?'

'For a moment or two, if you please. I have come over,' he resumed, after he had taken a chair, 'to have a word with you about Fanny Lincoln. You know, I suppose, that I have been teaching her to write. For the last few days she has not come as usual, and as she makes such great progress it is a pity that she should not keep on until she can write well. It is to talk with you about this that I have dropped in.'

Frank paused, and Mrs. Grand remained silent for some moments, in the effort to collect her thoughts, and then raising her mild eyes to the face of the young man, and looking steadily at him, she said—

'Fanny is an innocent minded, simple-hearted, good girl, and did not imagine, until I suggested it to her, that there was any impropriety in one of her age visiting, regularly, at his room, a young gentleman.'

Mrs. Grand paused here, and let her eyes fall to the floor, while Frank smiled good-humouredly as he replied—

'I certainly respect your sentiments, and now that my thoughts recur to the subject, must own that you are right. But I am sure Fanny came to me only under the impulse of genuine innocence of heart.'

'In that you are right, Mr. Beverly,' Mrs. Grand replied with warmth. 'I know Fanny well, for, from a little child I have been to her a mother, and she the gentlest and most affectionate of daughters. She is pure-minded and innocent as the snow-drift.'

'I am sure of that, Mrs. Grand,' Frank said; and then after a brief pause added, 'The more I have seen of Fanny the more have I been interested in her; particularly in reference to her strong desire to learn. This desire, Mrs. Grand, ought, by all means to be fostered, and as you rightly suggest the impropriety of her coming to my room, if you will permit me to call here every day, and give her a lesson, in your presence, if you choose, I will most willingly come.'

'Your offer is too kind a one for me to reject, and I therefore willingly accept it, knowing as I do so well the character of Francis Beverly.' Mrs. Grand replied, frankly. 'I know,' she continued, 'and have often grieved over Fanny's want of education. But since she came to us, a friendless orphan, we have had hard struggling to get along in the world, and have been unable to send her to school, except for a very short time. I taught her to read, which was about as far as I could go, and she reads, I think, very well indeed.'

'Then, if it is agreeable to both Fanny and yourself, I will give her, now that I am here, another lesson,' Frank said, for he was altogether unwilling to go away without seeing his fair young pupil, and having a word or two with her.

Mrs. Grand arose without replying, and left the room. In a few minutes she returned with Fanny, whose heightened colour, and slight embarrassment and agitation, told the young man at once, that since he had last met her, new thoughts and emotions had stirred in her bosom.

We will not linger to detail the particulars of this interview, not to chronicle the wonderful improvement apparent at each new lesson that she received from her excellent teacher. Certain it was, that she never seemed tired of acquiring our her preceptor of teaching her. From mere penmanship her attention was soon turned to books, and day after day, and week after week, nay, and month after month, Fanny Lincoln wandered by the fountains of learning, and explored new regions of knowledge opened to her eager thoughts, with Francis Beverly, her faithful Mentor, ever by her side. In a month from the time that she took her first lesson, she wrote to her brother with her own hand, and so much did it resemble that in which Frank had written, imitating as he had purposely, a woman's small light handwriting, that the difference was not known. The correspondence between them now became exceedingly interesting. He was, it appeared, a lawyer of standing and intelligence, in Charleston, South Carolina, engaged in an extensive practice. Important business, he said, would keep him away from her at least six months, but he urged her to come to him at once. But she wrote to him, that she would prefer remaining with the kind friends, though poor and humble in life, who had been to her father and mother when there was none to take her in, until he could come to her. He then sent her a considerable sum of money, and kept up with her a frequent correspondence, in which he seemed desirous of learning as much of her cast of mind and habits of thinking as possible. All these letters, in the simplicity of her heart, she submitted to Frank, and also her answers; and any suggestions of his were promptly adopted by the maiden.

The frequent visits of the young man to Mrs. Grand's soon became village talk, greatly to the annoyance of his stately sister Isabella, who let no opportunity pass of remonstrating with him upon the subject. This he took all very kindly, and still continued to pursue his own course. One evening as they sat together, she said to him in a tone of concern—

'I wish you would give up your foolish visits to that Fanny Lincoln.'

'Why so, sister.'

'Because, everybody is talking about you.'

'Well, and what do they say?' inquired Frank, quite composedly.

'Why, they say of course, that you are going to marry that girl,' Isabella replied in an indignant tone.

'Do they, indeed! Well, really, it is strange how things of this kind will get out.'

'Brother! what do you mean?' exclaimed Isabella, springing to her feet as suddenly as if a pistol had been fired by her ear.

'Why, I mean to marry Fanny Lincoln,' replied the young man, in a calm tone of voice.

For a few moments the sister was so bewildered and confounded that she could not speak. At length she said—

'You but trifle with me, brother.'

'Indeed, I do not,' Frank said, in a serious tone. 'I have spent four months now, in the daily study of Fanny Lincoln's character, and am prepared to pronounce her far superior to any young lady that it has been thus far my lot to meet.'

Poor Isabella was for a time mute with surprise.

'Surely,' she at length said, 'my brother is not going to disgrace himself and his sister thus!'

'How can it be disgrace to marry Fanny Lincoln?' he asked.

'Who is she, or what is she, but the servant of a dairyman's wife?' Isabella replied with warmth.

'I will tell you,' Frank said, calmly. 'She is the adopted daughter of Mrs. Grand, who has raised her with all the care her condition would allow her to bestow. She is pure, and gentle, and innocent—'

'And ignorant, and vulgar, and forward, and—'

'Not by any means,' Frank said, interrupting his sister. 'For four months she has been applying herself to books with an eagerness and assiduity that has produced what I must call wonderful results. Few young ladies of my acquaintance, in this village, except indeed my sister, have mastered more substantial volumes than she. And what she reads she understands and retains. As to vulgarity, Isabella, you are again mistaken. Nature formed her a lady, in mind and action. Few, let me assure you, have more ease of manner or more true maiden's dignity of character. And forward she is not, but is rather inclined to shrink, and this shrinking disposition seems to increase more and more every day.'

But nothing that Frank could say had any effect in reconciling his sister. She would not consent to see her, and solemnly declared that if he married her, and brought her to the house, she would leave it.

It soon became known through all the village, for Frank took no pains to conceal it, that he was going to marry Fanny Lincoln. All wondered, but the young ladies in the high life of the place, with their mothers, were indignant that the young man should so disgrace himself. Poor Isabella was pitied and sympathized with, and one young lady actually volunteered to try and charm the lover off, all for the sake of her dear Isabella; but to no purpose. Frank was impenetrable. Fanny was talked about, and sneered at, and made the subject of all kinds of ill-natured remarks; but she was happy in the love of an honest and generous heart, and knew nothing of the indignation she was exciting.

'He needn't think to introduce the low creature here,' said Miss Elvira Comstock to the circle of young ladies who were passing an afternoon with her.

'Indeed he needn't,' responded her sister Thomasine. 'If he chooses to lower himself in that way let him, but such as Fanny Lincoln never darkens our door.'

'What a strange preference,' remarked one.

'That proves what he is,' said another.

'How much I have been deceived in my estimation of him!' added another.

'Well, girls, we have all made a happy escape,' said Elvira Comstock, 'for there are some of us, I am thinking, who would not have said 'no' to Frank Beverly.'

'Indeed, then, you are mistaken if you think I would not,' broke in one.

'I never liked him,' said another.

'I always thought him low minded,' added a third.

'It is all just as I expected,' remarked a fourth. And then all joined in abusing Frank Beverly and Fanny Lincoln with might and main.

But, time wore on, and the period was fixed for Frank's marriage: one week before it took place a stage brought to the town two strangers, a gentleman and lady, whose appearance at once drew the attention of the gossiping villagers.

Scarcely half an hour elapsed after their arrival before the man walked out from the inn at which they had stopped, and took his way towards Mrs. Grand's cottage. His knock at the door was answered by Fanny.

'Fanny Lincoln!' said he, in an enquiring tone.

'That is my name, sir,' replied the maiden, her heart leaped in her bosom with a sudden bound.

'And mine is Henry Lincoln,' he said, and instantly the happy creature was clinging to him and sobbing like a child, in the ecstacy of a new delight.

* * * * * * *

The wedding was celebrated at the old family mansion of the Beverlys, where Frank and his sister resided. Among the guests were Elvira Comstock, her sister, and indeed the whole circle of the village exclusives, each of whom vied in attentions to the lovely bride, whose beauty and excellence were all suddenly discovered and appreciated. Among the most conspicuous of the company were Henry Lincoln, the distinguished and wealthy member of the southern bar, and his young and beautiful wife, to whom he had been married only a few months.

All but Fanny, from this time, forgot her humble origin, but she remained as affectionate and as attentive as ever to the friends who had loved her and cherished her from childhood. Isabella soon learned to appreciate her and to love her tenderly, and Frank Beverly ever blessed the day that brought Fanny Lincoln to the Village Amanuensis.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.—HANSOM'S NEW SYSTEM OF BUILDING.

(From the Mechanic's Magazine.)

A plan is now before the public for the erection of a Metropolitan Music Hall of truly colossal dimensions. It is to be half as large again as Westminster Hall, "the noblest hall (as yet) perhaps in the world;" and is to be capable of containing fifteen thousand persons. The organ too is to be of corresponding magnitude—"the organ exceeding in dimensions, power, and grandeur, all that the continent, so great in this respect can exhibit"—"the organ of London, of England, Europe, of the World!" And the cost of the building (the most surprising part to us of the whole affair) is to be no more than 30,000l. The author of this design is Joseph Hansom, the architect of the universally admired Town Hall of Birmingham, one of the very finest of our modern public buildings: and the means by which he calculates on being able to erect a hall of such unparalleled magnitude, at a smallness of cost so equally unparalleled, is the application to roof of building the suspension principle, followed in the construction of the Menai, Vauxhall, and other iron bridges. We quote the following explanatory details from a lecture delivered last week by Mr. Hansom, at the Music Hall, Store street:—"According to the ordinary system of building, the sides are made to receive, to all intents and purposes, the weight of the roof, and pressing unequally that is, at points, the beams or principals of the roof lying transversely upon the walls, and the weight increasing by confluence, as it were, towards the middle, that is in the very weakest part of the building. The ends, too, be it observed, equal in all the features and capacity to sustain pressure, yet not loaded at all, or at most by the ends of a few rafters, resting on a dangerous and insecure gable. But the corners of the building, those towers of latent strength, if I may so term them, for all the purposes for which they are so eminently designed, seem as superfluous as the strength contained in them—that is, the present system of building is such as to so regard them; but, mind you, there is only one plan by which this great fund of strength and sufficiency can be called into action, and it is by proceeding on that beautiful principle of making force converge to a centre, instead of diverging from it, tending inwards, as gravitation does, instead of pushing outwards, as incohesive and disturbed elements operate. And what think you is that mode of construction which so calls into action this latent strength? It is neither more nor less than that of the suspension bridge. By suspending, therefore, the great weight of the roof from the four corners, we not only impose the pressure upon fixed and equal points—and to impress equally—but we make use of the natural abutments, which the walls of the corners supply by their meeting, to prevent any derangement of the upright position; that is, if one of the walls could experience a draught inwards through the pulling force of the suspension rods, the other wall is pushing against it to resist it; and so of each wall, mutually and reciprocally, and of each corner. Here then we fall again on another beautiful principle of the ancient masons. In their groined vaultings they regarded walls merely as a means of inclosure, not of support; and hence we find that the arch ribs were collected together at a small number of bearing points, or piers (they might be termed the legs of the building), and their tendency to thrust outwards was counteracted by buttresses, sometimes flying over, from a distance of several feet, and crowned by heavy pinnacles to increase their resistance by weight. Yet beautiful, magically beautiful, as was their device, we have no need of it; the very thing which they resorted to as an expedient, exists in the nature of the construction of all square buildings; and had they known of the principle of suspension, as they knew of that of the arch of which their early predecessors were ignorant, they would no doubt have adorned and used it with similar triumphs. Away then with the necessity of outward buttresses and massive side walls, away with columns of support, away with inequalities of pressure, and their consequence, fracture and derangement—all we require are the corners of our building; or if we would lighten them still more, we interpose a strut between: but indeed the very outward frame of the roof performs this office; resisting compression, it also stays the corner piers in their place; it is their best, I may call it their faithful auxiliary. Away also with high pitched roofs, and the steep sloping sheets of tiles and slates—the forest of timber which so large a roof as this would require, loaded by its mass of extra covering, grinding down the walls by their united pressure, and pregnant with the elements of decay and destruction (the liability of timber to rot and its fearful combustibility). Away also with the draughts from the northern forests of Europe, and our dependence upon a foreign supply of timber. The mines and rocks of our native country are our resource, and our manufacturers are stimulated—iron, in its best form, in its malleable state, not cast; tensile to a proverb, as we say, 'tough as pinwire.' Iron rods, or cables, iron rafters, iron gratings and frames, to receive an impermeable cement, all secure, and next to imperishable. This little model (referring to one exhibited in the lecture room) shows how, with a load equal to fifty, nay, a hundred times its proportioned weight of covering, the rods perform their duty. And I must stop at this point to tell you, that the power of wrought iron to bear suspended weight is such, is so astounding, as that a rod one inch square will bear 80,000lbs, or 35 tons. The whole weight of the roof of the proposed hall will be about 200 tons, including that which is to rest upon the piers and arches: therefore, four rods, of an inch square each, would suffice to carry it; but I should have a power equal to forty such rods at least, or ten times the bare sufficiency." Of the soundness of this new principle of construction we have not a shadow of doubt; and cannot help wondering that with so many striking examples before our eyes of its successful application in bridge building, no one should before now have thought of its still greater suitableness to roofs of buildings of large size. Doubtless the saving must be great from dispensing with the huge system of piers, pillars, posts, &c., now requisite in all cases where roofs of large dimensions on the ordinary plan have to be sustained; we are disposed to put every trust in the estimates on this head of a gentleman of Mr. Hansom's great practical experience. But we foresee other advantages as likely to arise from his suspension plan of roofing, which would make the cost a matter of comparatively small moment. Buildings may be raised on this plan on a scale of magnitude as well in respect of height as of area, which could not be erected at all on any other plan; and with greater height than has been ever before witnessed in our public buildings, with one or two rare exceptions, we may expect to see a vast improvement in all those architectural details to which height is an auxiliary. Liability to fire will also be greatly diminished by the general substitution of iron for wood in building: we say general substitution, for once applied to roofing, that would infallibly lead the way to its adoption for floors, staircases, doors, windows, &c., to all of which it is equally applicable. To the Music Hall, both for its sake and for the sake of the new system of building likely to be identified with it, we cordially wish every possible success.

Life in Camp.—Life in the camp presented to my mind many novel and striking impressions. The bustling yet warlike air pervading the scene—the excitement produced by constantly expected attacks,—the rumours which every fresh day brought,—even the hardships in regard to comforts, and frequently necessary,—all, for the time, contributed spirit and zest to the mode of existance. The large tent in which I had my abode was also occupied by twelve seamen and their two officers, Lieutenant Christian and Mr. Warre, then a mate. Cutlasses at one end, and swords and pistols at the other, denoted, the respective divisions. A table of rough boards, supported by stones, with seats of the same description, were, with a large canteen-box, the only articles of furniture, and served further to denote the aristocratic portion. At the sailors' end, between the poles, were hung the articles of Jack's common solicitude—his grog, pork, and biscuits: on the officers' side, whatever else good fortune of the day had furnished. At the door cooking manipulations were generally going forward, comprised in a pot of huge dimensions. There also the tars might be seen, their round little jauntily on the head, consoling themselves with a quid, or smoking an original looking short pipe they had manufactured from the reeds in the neighbourhood. A quantity of clean straw, spread out at either end, were only preparations for the night. Every man put off duty lay down in his clothes, with his arms beside him, ready at a moment's notice. The tent was a part of the rampart, where were placed the two field-pieces under charge of its occupants. A sentinel from amongst the men was constantly posted at the great guns; and they were twice daily exercised at their respective duties. Although officers and men were living thus confined together, such were the habits of good discipline on either side, that every thing appeared as correct and well regulated as on board of ship.—*Hunter's Expedition to Syria.*

LOVE OF SIN THE GREATEST OBSTACLE TO THE RECEPTION OF CHRISTIANITY.—The true cause of the scepticism and cavilling at religion that we see, and have cause to lament in too many of our day, arises not from any weak or wanting in our religion to support and enable it to look the strongest arguments and the most severe and controlling reasons in the face; but men are *atheistical* because they are first vicious, and question the truth of Christianity because they hate the practice. Few practical errors in the world are embraced upon the stock of conviction, but inclination; for though indeed the judgment may err upon the account of weakness, yet where there is one error that enters in at this door, ten are let into it through the will; that for the most part being set upon these things which truth is a direct obstacle to the enjoyment of: and where both cannot be had, a man will be sure to buy his enjoyment though he pay down truth for the purchase. Persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money; the proud man not to adore himself; the intemperate man to abandon his revels; and so for any other vice that is apt to abase and pervert the mind of man; and I dare undertake that all these great like objections against the religion of CHRIST shall presently vanish and quit the field.

ADVERTISING.—The money paid for advertising should never form the least difficulty to a man who has anything to gain. It should be to him as a mere drop from the ocean. A painter once asked a very wealthy merchant why he had not a better sign.—"Ah!" said he, "I advertise. My neighbours have all splendid signs, but they never bring as many customers as mine. Any one in the whole country may see my sign board. It is the printer and not the painter that has made my wealth."

We copy the following "Secret for a Farmer's Wife," from the *County Herald*:—While the milking of your cows are going on, let your pans be placed in a kettle of boiling water. Strain the milk into one of the pans taken hot from the kettle, and cover the same with another of the hot pans, and proceed in like manner with the whole mess of milk, and you will find that you will have double the quantity of good rich cream, and get double the quantity of sweet and delicious butter.—Try it.

It is generally agreed that Esq. at the end of a man's name, in many instances, is like a curl in a hog's tail—more for ornament

(From the London John Bull, May 21.)

In the face of a majority so triumphant as that which we are happy to say is prepared to carry the Government plans into effect, it may appear like a work of supererogation to notice, for the sake of exposing them, the senseless quibbles by which the Whig-Radicals endeavour to excite a popular cry against the new tariff. To be sure there is among the speakers on the opposition side of the House, such a marvellous amount of inconsistency, that it seems difficult to conceive how they can hope to carry any portion of public feeling along with them. Of whatever interest he may chance to be the immediate representative, your genuine Liberal is sure to claim for that, some measure of protection, while he freely gives up all other interests to the tender mercies of the free-trade system. Does he sit for some silk-weaving town, he has no possible objection to the repeal of protecting duties, as they concern cotton goods, or linens, or crockery ware, or corn; but propose to place French silks on the same footing with English in the home market, and he becomes outrageous forthwith. Has he the honour to be returned for the well known and respectable borough of "Sales," he protests against the injustice of allowing the French and Dutch shoemakers to compete with the English shoemaker in the English market. Still, he is no advocate for a return to the obsolete practice of prohibitory duties, as the only means of encouraging a domestic manufacture; on the contrary, he is ready to support the doctrine of a trade absolutely free in every article, save one—namely, leather. And so it is throughout: "Only save my bacon by granting to my constituents the trifling privilege of having their own particular article exempt from its operation, and I will give you my hearty support in carrying through all the other provisions in your measure." Sir Robert Peel has well exposed the folly, as well as the presumption of such proceedings, by comparing his tariff to the painting which the artist in the fable set forth, in order that all the inhabitants of his city might pass judgment upon. There was a loud and general burst of admiration, which lasted just so long as the multitude looked at it as a whole; but in a very few minutes after individuals began to exercise their rights as citizens, it became one huge mass of blotches.

The deadliest foe to the tariff is, however, my Lord Howick, who, disdaining to follow in the wake of such miserable quibblers as these, directs his attacks boldly against the principle of conceding to the colonies advantages which are not conceded to foreign nations in general. According to this view of the question, an English family, by the act of crossing the Atlantic, and sitting down under the protection of the English Government in Canada, has justly forfeited all claim to be treated as a part and parcel of the Queen's subjects. Its members are indeed required to pay obedience to the English laws—they are liable to be taxed for the maintenance of an English Governor and English Judges—they must perform military service should the country be invaded, and hazard their lives in seeking to maintain the honour of the English Crown; but the idea that they are therefore justified in expecting to be treated, in their commercial dealings at least, as English subjects, is the wildest delusion under which men ever laboured. Canada is not England, therefore the inhabitants of Canada are not Englishmen. England gives them, indeed, the protection of her Government, and the inestimable blessing of her laws and institutions, but they have no more right to regard themselves as entitled to the name or privileges of Englishmen than if they spoke Russ or Arabic, and owed allegiance to the Czar or the Cham of Tartary.

If Lord Howick's principle be the right one, then have we been guilty of a very grave political fault in doing away with those restrictions on the trade of Ireland against which, as one of their heaviest grievances, the Irish volunteers of 1782 protested. Ireland is no more England than Canada is England. The ancient Milesians, like the French settlers in Canada, became subjects to the English Crown by right of conquest; and if numbers of English families did go over and settle among them, these, as they could not carry the rights of Englishmen along with them, so it was impossible for them to convey such rights to their descendants. Had Lord Lyndhurst's memorable speech, therefore, been susceptible of the construction which the veracious Daniel O'Connell and his slaves of the Melbourne Cabinet put upon it, it would have been worthy of all acceptation. If the Canadians be "aliens" to us in any sense of the term, so are the Irish, for our connection with the one race is quite as intimate as with the other.

But Lord Howick has no desire whatever to deprive the colonies of any privileges such as deserve to be regarded as worth caring for; he conceives, that by favouring articles, the produce of these countries, and giving them a readier sale in the home market, you do at least as much of evil to the colonists themselves as to the inhabitants of England, because, as far as the colonies are concerned, you provoke foreign nations to lay a heavy impost on their produce, at the same time that you hamper the home consumer by compelling him either to purchase from the colonist at a moderate price, or to pay exorbitantly for that which the foreigner may offer, when in point of fact the foreigner's commodity ought to be the cheaper of the two. How strangely blinded to the plainest and most obvious matters of fact are your theoretical political economists! Cannot Lord Howick see that these arrangements are entered into, not for the purpose of favouring one species of foreign commodities over another, but in order that one uniform principle shall, as far as possible, pervade what is, in strict propriety of speech, the home trade of a great empire? What does it matter whether certain scions of the house of Grey occupy a princely mansion in Northumberland or inhabit a log-hut in Canada or a shelling in Van Diemen's Land? Are they not equally Greys, who, if they no longer enjoy a monopoly of Government patronage, are still possessed of the common rights of English subjects? We assure Lord Howick, with all due reference, that the British empire is not confined within the limits of the British islands. The provinces in North America, in India, and the Caribbean seas, on the continent of Africa, among the South Sea islands, along the shores of the Mediterranean, are all just as much integral portions of the Queen's realm as is the county of York or the city of Durham; and you might with the very same justice determine, that while the people of Durham are allowed to convey their goods to London duty free, the people of Yorkshire shall pay a heavy rate of customs, as make laws which shall draw distinctions between goods the produce of the east and of the west, or render either or both of these less saleable in Liverpool than the same species of articles whether they be natural or manufactured, which are grown in the fields hard by, or woven in Leeds, or cast and ground in Birmingham.

The fact indeed is that colonies, unless they be dealt with on this broad and liberal principle, instead of being towers of strength to the mother country, tend only to weaken her. Hitherto this truth, however, obvious to such as will but open their ears to receive it, has not been recognised—or at least very imperfectly recognised—by the statesmen to whom the management of this great empire was entrusted. The dread of interfering with what were called the West India and the American interests caused our fathers to impose heavy duties on the sugars and the tobaccos of the East. The anxiety to foster a silk manufactory in Spitalfields closed the ports of England against the silks which British India was producing. The same was the case with respect to Indian calicoes, while as yet the skill of British manufacturers continued in its infancy—and even now, when the superior cheapness, if not the texture, of our cotton goods drives the poor Hindoo out of his own market, we carefully guard against his retorting upon us by continuing our heavy duties upon his silks. There is neither justice nor good policy in this. Yes, and we will go further. If it were possible to guard against the substitution of foreign for colonial corn—if we could hinder the colonist from either transmitting to England corn which was actually grown in a foreign country, or else from consuming such corn himself, so that all which his own land produces might be available for purposes of exportation—we see no rational grounds upon which the freedom of commercial intercourse which we claim for the colonial manufacturer, be his article what it may, should not be extended to the colonial agriculturist. For the more you bring her Majesty's subjects to feel that wherever they may be located they are in every respect fellow-countrymen, the more perfect must be the organisation which you introduce into an empire, than which the world has never before witnessed any so colossal. And could this be but thoroughly accomplished—could the settler, however geographically remote, be taught to feel that he has lost no one privilege that appertains to an English subject—then might we look with comparative indifference at all the efforts of foreign nations to cripple our commerce and enlarge their own. In the colonies alone, were they wisely dealt by, outlets would be found as well for the surplus goods as for the surplus population that might be produced at home; for in exact proportion as the former grew in extent, in wealth, in power, and in civilisation, would the latter derive therein the resources which she now seeks to acquire, often vainly, by her commercial dealings with foreign and rival States.

Sir Robert Peel's plan does not yet realise the vision which is now before us. Neither, perhaps, would it be possible to accomplish such vast ends all at once. But it carries us a wide step towards the desirable consummation, and for this—in spite of Lord Howick's sophistries—we are grateful.

It is not easy to guess what our fickle and foolish neighbours would be at. Three years ago the idea of taking a lead in the suppression of the slave-trade delighted them; indeed, so enthusiastic were they then, in the cause of negro improvement, that they must needs found in Paris a Society which should have for its object the diffusion of the arts that refine and elevate man's nature, throughout the wide continent of Africa. Moreover to convince all sceptical people that their motives were purely philanthropic the founders of the said Society opened communications with every man whose name had the fullest halo of renown gathered round it, in England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and every other country in Europe. To be sure these zealous promoters of African civilization took good care to ask for money as well as applause. They first of all elected their foreign correspondent a member, or Vice-President, or President of the Association, as the case might be, and then on his acceptance of what he regarded as a tribute of respect to his well-earned reputation, they told him that he had become a debtor to the Society of from one to three guineas annually; and, in order to convince him that his sovereigns were well laid out, they favoured him from time to time with a printed report of their proceedings, wherein nothing appeared except extracts from letters addressed to the Secretary from European Governors of slave colonies or Captains of ships employed as cruisers in the African seas. Finally, our philanthropists usually forgot to pay the postage of their letters, so that each sheet on its arrival in London cost the recipient somewhere about half-a-crown. But now, *nous avons change tout cela*—slavery may be a very shocking thing, but the appearance of insult to the French flag is much more so; and when such slight threatens to come from the side of England the thing is altogether intolerable.

It is impossible not to regret, that to this silly, senseless, and most unjust feeling on the part of the French Chambers, and, we fear, of the French people, Mons. Guizot should have lent himself. The announcement of his determination not to ratify a treaty to which France was an original party, though not altogether unexpected, has yet surprised us. We cannot believe that Mons. Guizot harbours any sentiments of hostility towards this country. That M. Thiers should continue to brood over the defeat of his plans for establishing an exclusively French interest at Alexandria, is extremely probable; but why Mons. Guizot, who is mainly indebted to that circumstance for the place which he holds in the service of his King, should resent it also, is indeed to us inexplicable. Must we fall back upon the old ground—of national jealousy, and national hatred? Have the French not yet forgiven us the battle of Waterloo? We are sorry for it; nevertheless, we cannot wish the results of that battle reversed.

Well, then, where are we, after this explicit and peremptory announcement by the French Government? Must we consider the arrangement by which a mutual right of search has been conceded, as set aside entirely; or shall we proceed to act upon it, so far as the terms of existing treaties will allow? Surely the latter will be our course of action. The holy cause of which England is the champion, may, and probably will, suffer; inasmuch as French perverseness increases the facilities of escape to ships engaged in the nefarious traffic. But within certain limits our powers are as great as we desire them to be, and France may rest assured that we will steadily and conscientiously use them. Nay nor need Brother Jonathan flatter himself that his striped flag will save, at least from exposure, the miscreants, be they of what lineage they may, who trade under its sanction in the flesh and blood of their fellow-men, should any of our cruisers happen to encounter the *Traveller*, the *William Torres*, the *Mary Cushing*, the *General Pinkney*, or any other of the clippers which habitually take in cargoes at the mouth of the Senegal.

Now Jonathan may depend upon it that the whole world will hear of it. An English cruiser will not indeed seize the accursed thing, and hang its captain and crew, because where there is no convention between States to sanction it, such an act would be an act of piracy; but she will send her boat on board to ascertain the full extent to which the flag of a nation ostentatiously claiming to be free has suffered prostitution. And if the Government and people of the United States be content to bear the brand which our habitual exposure of the truth must imprint upon them, England will certainly not take any step to rub them of so unenviable a distinction.

It is said that in Paris the chances of a rupture with England begin again to be discussed in the clubs and at the *soirees*. There will be no rupture with England, for this excellent reason—that the quarrel with the United States, out of which it is expected to arise, will never take place. The accounts from Washington are all, we understand, of the most satisfactory nature. Lord Ashburton is winning the hearts of the Republicans by ministering to their stomachs, and good hopes are entertained that he will settle, in a satisfactory manner, all the questions that have so long stood over, that of the disputed territory not excepted. The only person indeed, who is described as being out of humour with the turn which negotiations have taken is the British Minister in ordinary, Mr. Fox. No wonder, but it is a subject of wonder to many that his Excellency does not resign.—*John Bull.*

NUNS AND NUNNERIES.

(From the Achill Missionary Herald.)

We have long been convinced that nunneries, as at present constituted, should not be suffered to exist in a free country. They encourage every species of deceit on the part of the priests and others interested in their maintenance, in inveigling victims into them, and though the superstitious motives which at first rendered the imprisonment in a certain sense voluntary, may cease to operate, and the captive sigh for freedom, she finds herself in circumstances which place her at an almost hopeless distance beyond the operation of those laws which are supposed to secure the enjoyment of liberty to the subjects of the British Crown.

These thoughts were brought to our mind by facts of recent occurrence. One of these facts has already come before the public, through the medium of the newspapers; but as we have had access to the most authentic sources of information, we can assure our readers of the perfect accuracy of our information, while at the same time we are enabled to state some important particulars which have not before transpired.

A young lady, a Protestant, ignorant of her own religion, and equally ignorant of the true character of Popery and the nature of monastic Institutions, entered a convent in Limerick, vainly expecting to find within its walls the peace of mind which she had not found in the world.

During her novitiate she was treated both by the superioress of the convent, and the nuns with the most winning kindness, the former especially exhibited the most vigilant anxiety to promote Miss Stewart's happiness, and assured her that nothing would give her so much pleasure as to see her a professed nun.

Flattered by such attention Miss Stewart imagined that there was no place in the world like the convent, and under this impression she became a professed nun, but no sooner was this step taken than the scene immediately changed. The kind attention to which she was accustomed ceased, and she was treated with extreme severity—being compelled to perform the most menial offices—sometimes scrubbing the floors of the convent until her knees, unused to such labour, were almost excoriated; and when she complained of such treatment as past endurance, she was threatened by her jailors, who exultingly told her that she had put herself into their hands, and they would take good care that she should not escape from them.

The poor captive now clearly saw that it would be useless to claim the right of leaving the convent, and that the liberty for which she sighed could only be obtained by stratagem. An intelligent girl, who had been one of Miss Stewart's pupils in the convent school, was made her confidant, and she proved herself in every way worthy of the trust reposed in her. Dressed in a fashionable suit over her homely apparel, and having her features concealed in the folds of a thick veil, she called at the convent gate and requested to see Miss Stewart. As the gate-keeper had been previously informed that a visitor was expected at that time, she was at once ushered into the school-room. The inmates of the convent were all at prayers, but Miss Stewart having escaped attendance on pretence of indisposition, hastened down to the school room in her chemise and petticoat. Her faithful deliverer speedily disrobed herself of her fashionable attire, and Miss Stewart as speedily dressed herself in it. They then sallied forth—no doubt,—with trembling hearts. The gate was opened to them—they hastened to the Mail Coach Office, where Miss Stewart's uncle was waiting to receive her, the mail started for Dublin shortly after, and the trembling fugitive was soon beyond the reach of her pursuers.

Now let the reader pause for a moment, and recollect that this is no fiction, but an actual occurrence which happened last month in this land of liberty. But the worst part of the tale yet remains to be told.

It might be thought that the Romish Ecclesiastics who could exercise control over the government of the convent, would mark their displeasure at such an unjustifiable infringement on the liberty of a British subject. But it was the very reverse. Miss Stewart was happily beyond their reach, but the poor girl who had been the instrument of her deliverance was made to feel the full weight of their displeasure. She was brought before a Romish Bishop, who reproved her sharply for not having informed the superiors of the convent, of Miss Stewart's intention to escape from it, and he informed her that for the heinous offence which she had committed, she should be excommunicated on the following Sunday,—she was distinctly told, but whether by Bishop or Priest we do not recollect, that she could never be received into the Church again without the express permission of the Pope. She was subsequently denounced by a Priest,—her friends were forbidden to speak to her—her mistress (she is apprenticed to a milliner) was ordered to put her out of her house, and we can ourselves testify, for we have seen it, that she is not permitted to walk through the streets of Limerick without being pointed at with the finger of execration. Nay, more, we have been credibly informed that her own father thinks it will be impossible to keep her in the country, and that regard for his own peace, as well as the security of his child, will oblige him to send her to America. Thus it appears that the conventual system, as it at present exists in this country, is in fact a conspiracy against the liberty of a certain class of her Majesty's subjects, and that a foreign potentate, with whom the domestic conspirators maintain a close correspondence, is the head of this unconstitutional confederacy.

The second fact to which we allude in our introductory observations, is of a mere affecting character than that which we have related above. A young lady, whose parents were Roman Catholics, was sent after their decease, in compliance with her father's desire expressed in his will, to be educated at a convent in the neighbourhood of Dublin. This poor girl having some property, was a desirable prey for the superioress of the convent and the sisterhood to secure. She was frequently visited by her uncle, who was a Protestant, and to him she expressed her determination of taking the veil, as she said she had become attached to the reverend mother and the nuns in consequence of their kindness to her, that she could not endure the thought of separation from them. Her uncle did all in his power to dissuade her from her purpose, but without effect. After her profession he called as usual to see her, but he was frequently denied the privilege—either she was sick or she was engaged in her devotions, or that the rules of the convent would not permit an interview at that time. And when he did happen to see her—her manner towards him was quite altered, she became cold and reserved, seemed to consider his presence a painful restraint, and could scarcely be induced to speak to him. He could assign no cause for such an apparent change of his dear niece's feeling towards him, but began to suspect that she was under some restraint.—This suspicion was increased by observing that he never was permitted to speak to her but in the presence and hearing of some person belonging to the convent. His suspicions were soon found to be correct, for one day when the back of the man who had been placed as a spy was turned, the poor captive hastily whispered into her uncle's ear, "*Take me out of this place,*" and having made this communication she assumed her usual expression of reserve. Suffice it to say that a plan was laid for the rescue; having secured the key of the convent garden, a carriage which was in attendance at an appointed hour conveyed her to her uncle's residence in Dublin. But she was not seated many minutes in his drawing room, when two Priests, connected with the convent, knocked at the door and demanded an interview. When their names were announced the poor fugitive cried out in an agony of distress "Oh do not let those *beasts* come near me." They were refused admittance—they stormed and raged—threatened legal proceedings. The uncle of the helpless female was in business, with a large family to provide for, and fearing the influence of the Priests, he sent his niece to her Roman Catholic relations to be disposed of as they might think fit; by them she was delivered to the Priests, and if death has not terminated her sufferings, she is at this moment a captive in the very convent from which she had been rescued by her uncle!

We again intreat the reader to consider that these are no fictions ingeniously framed to harrow up their feelings, but sober realities. We ask, should houses, falsely called religious, which afford such scope for practising the worst of tyranny over the weaker sex, be suffered to exist in a free country? Yet persons calling themselves Protestants, yea, and declaimers about liberty too, not only connive at the existence, but actually contribute their money to the erection and support of such ECCLESIASTICAL BASTILES. In the very province in which we write, the Marquis of Sligo has granted a site for the erection of a nunnery in the Town of Westport. We do not question his Lordship's right to dispose of his property as he pleases, but we do say that such a disposal of it by one who is not *an avowed bond-slave of Antichrist*, cannot be cleared from the charge of inconsistency, at the bar of human opinion. And with all respect for Lord Sligo's rank, we would suggest to him the propriety of inquiring, before it be too late, by what plea he will justify it, at Christ's Tribunal.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, FOR A COLLECTION IN AID OF THE SUBSCRIPTIONS ENTERED INTO FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Victoria R.

Most Reverend Father in God our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, we greet you well: Whereas in some districts in England and Scotland, many of the working classes have suffered, and continue to suffer, severe distress: and whereas many of our subjects have entered in to voluntary subscriptions for their relief, and have at the same time humbly prayed us to issue our royal letters directed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Archbishop of York, authorising them to promote contributions within their reversal provinces for the same benevolent purpose. We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to such humane and charitable undertakings, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request; and we do hereby direct these our letters be communicated by you to the several suffragan Bishops within your province, expressly requiring them to take care that publication be made hereof on such Sunday in the present or in the ensuing month, and in such places within their respective dioceses, as the said Bishops shall appoint; and that upon this occasion the ministers in each parish do effectually excite the parishioners to a liberal contribution, which shall be collected the week following at their respective dwellings by the Churchwardens or overseers of the poor in each parish; and the Ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sum so collected to be paid immediately into the hands of the Bank of England, to be accounted for by them, and applied to the carrying on and promoting the above-mentioned good designs. And so we bid you very hearty farewell.

Given at our Court at Saint James, the 11th day of May, 1842, in the fifth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

J. R. G. GRAHAM.

To the Most Reverend Father in God, our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Councillor, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan.

London House, May 20, 1842.

Reverend Brother,—In obedience to the commands of Her Majesty, I require you to read from the desk in your Church or Chapel the Queen's letter, a copy of which I have caused to be transmitted to you, on such Sunday before the 1st day of July next as you may judge most convenient, immediately after the morning or evening prayers.

You are also desired to cause the Queen's letter to be read in like manner in every place of worship belonging to the Established Church in your parish (if there be any besides the Parish Church), and to communicate this letter to the minister or ministers thereof.

The accompanying statement will supply authentic information in regard to the distress which prevails in the places therein mentioned, and which unhappily extends to many other populous districts similarly circumstanced.

I trust, therefore, that you will feel it your duty, as a minister of Christ, to give full effect to Her Majesty's gracious intentions by earnest exhortation from the pulpit, and to make known and enforce, as widely and strongly as possible the claims of the sufferers on the charity of their Christian brethern.

The amount collected is to be paid, within three weeks after the collection, into the Bank of England or its branches in the country; or by Post-office orders addressed to and made payable to the cashiers of the Bank of England, London.—From your affectionate brother,

C. J. LONDON.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SYMONDS OF H. M. 96TH REGT.

We extract the following from the "New Zealand Herald and Auckland Gazette" of the 27th November, 1841:—*Melancholy Event.* William Cornwallis Symonds (eldest son of Sir W. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy) Captain of H. M. 96th Regiment, Deputy Surveyor General of the colony, late chief Police Magistrate, and the Resident Director of the Waitamati and Manuhau co. was drowned on Tuesday, the 23d inst., in Manuhau Bay. The following particulars of this sad occurrence, will, we believe, be found substantially correct. Mrs. Hamblin, wife to Mr. Hamblin, the missionary at Manuhau (who was absent from home) being very ill, sent a message to the *Brilliant*, lying in the Bay, to request that if there was a surgeon in the ship he would attend her. Captain Symonds having heard the circumstances and knowing there was no surgeon on board, did that which those who knew him might have calculated upon, for with the active kindness and benevolence which so distinguished him, he immediately resolved to procure medicines from the ship and cross the Bay to Mrs. Hamblin's residence. He accordingly proceeded on board the Brilliant and made his arrangements, and, by the advice of the captain of that vessel in consequence of the day being gusty, and there being at the time considerable sea, took the ship's long boat, instead of his own; he was accompanied by Mr. Adam (a gentleman who came out from Scotland in the Brilliant, to settle at Manuhau) two European seamen and a native. Shortly after leaving the vessel a violent and sudden squall struck the boat which was observed to go down head foremost about a mile from the ship. Two boats were immediately lowered from the Brilliant, but owing to the dangerous sea running it was found impracticable to proceed to the unfortunate men, and those in the ship were compelled to witness their unhappy fate. The two seamen disappeared almost immediately. Mr. Adam swam for a long time in company with capt. Symonds, but at length sunk. Captain Symonds who was an expert and powerful swimmer, was observed to make the most extraordinary exertions. He swam for more than an hour and twenty minutes encumbered with a particularly heavy kind of nailed boots, and two thick pea coats (which latter he was attempting to take off), and had nearly gained the shore, when he disappeared. The untimely fate of this truly estimable and highly gifted gentleman has cast a gloom over the whole community. By his death the Government have been deprived of one of the ablest and most efficient officers, and society the loss of one of its brightest ornaments. He was public spirited and independent in the highest degree; he had done much for New-Zealand, and from his talent and energy much more was expected: this event is a great calamity to the colonists of this country, as well as to the infant company of which he was so able a director. The native who accompanied them, through the interposition of Divine Providence, alone remains to relate the melancholy event.

AMERICAN DESCRIPTION OF LORD ASHBURTON'S DINNER AT WASHINGTON.

[From the New-York Herald.]

Lord Ashburton's first official dinner came off April 23, at 6 p. m. This functionary is a very plain, gentlemanly looking man, with a face somewhat careworn, and a complexion which belongs to those who have lived long and well. His suite are fine young men, generally bald, but with intellectual heads, though not very remarkable countenances. The Private Secretary of his Lordship is said to be the cleverest of the Legation. In manners, they are all self-possessed, somewhat stiff in the movements of their bodies, and few or no gestures escape them while speaking. How different from the others of the foreign Ministers here! Why, a lively Frenchman will gesticulate more in one minute with the phalanges of his dexter hand, than Mr. Midmay could in the whole course of his natural life.

The dinner was served up soon after the hour of dining arrived. Late hours are, of course, in fashion everywhere among the diplomatic givers and caterers of dinners, and this one was to take place at six. The table was of the longitudinal character, and there were present about sixteen guests.—Among them were the Foreign Ministers generally the heads of departments, and some of our leading men in Congress. There was no ceremony in entering the dining-room. The guests "stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once." Lord Ashburton took the centre of the table. On his right was John Quincy Adams, on his left John C. Calhoun, opposite him sat General Scott.

Mr. Fox was not present! It has been rumoured that Mr. Fox feels a little sore at this mission extraordinary. He perhaps supposes the business might have been better intrusted to him. But while we think very well of Mr. Fox's abilities, we imagine that the length of time he has been in public life has somewhat case-hardened him—that he takes no interest in public affairs beyond what his instructions require of him—in short, that he has more head than heart, and that a negotiation controlling the destinies of two great nations, affecting every cottage in remote England and every log-hut beyond our mountains, is no more to Mr. Fox than any other negotiation, and that he would conduct it on the same cold, skilful, and gentlemanly manner which he would a game of *ecarte*, and in no other way.

Lord Ashburton is rather a man of the people—is identified with the prosperity of the commercial classes—would be unhappy, truly unhappy, to see mother and daughter at variance; and he would rather sacrifice the twenty-five townships he owns in the State of Maine, but to which he has scarcely given a thought for many years, and of which now for the first time, he learns the real value, than involve us in a war, the scourge of nations and the desolation of mankind.

The table was beautifully laid out, but as all his Lordship's plate has not arrived, there was no plateau in the centre, and no vases elaborate in art, and perfuming the saloon with the choicest cullings of the conservatory. But it was still very elegant, and displayed the skill of an accomplished major-domo. There are twenty-one servants in the house, and the reader may well imagine what a god-send a score of beef-eaters must be to the cattle graziers in this city. Indeed, the out go of his Lordship's establishment will be so large, and the profit so immense to the retailers here, that we should not be surprised if they proposed, in the course of a few months, to purchase the claim of England to the disputed territory, and present it, as a mark of their gratitude, to the people of Maine, for being so much the cause of the present mission.

As his Lordship has three cooks of the utmost talent, artists whom Ude himself would have not blushed to take by the hand, the dinner was not only superb but magnificent. The meats were all nicely carved, and handed round as is now the fashion; and the game, of which there was a great variety, was all cut up and divided by the cooks before it was served up; then reinstated in form and figure, ready to drop apart at the touch of the first fork. Course after course succeeded, delicious to the palate and agreeable to the eye: the wines were rich and soft, and high flavoured, having the body and strength which belong to the English cellar.

Champagne was passed freely round, but no other wines of France, and none from the Rhineland, met our eyes. If diplomacy expresses its feelings at the dinner-table by its preferences for meats and drinks, then we say to Germany and France, England likes not the Zoll Verein, nor the barring duties of the commercial treaty for the right of search. No! no! hard cider and Monongahela, which stoutly represents the apples and the cornstalks of Brother Jonathan, shall find favour on the festive board of John Bull when Chateau margeaux and Vin de Grave shall be forgotten.

This conversation it would be improper to divulge. We do not believe it right, though it may be fashionable, to retail conversations and steal correpondences. We will only say, that the remarks were all of a friendly spirit, now and then approaching the confines of rigid propriety, when they related to the quality of our steam-ships and the differences of our discipline.

The dessert, among other things, exhibited a large number of the choicest fruits of England, beautifully preserved, fair to the eye, and delightful to the taste. They were much admired by the guests, and produced a round of encomiums on the garden from which they were brought.

In due time coffee succeeded, and then the guests departed, much pleased with this first of a series of entertainments with which the new Envoy commences his mission. For some years "the meteor flag" of England has not floated very gaily in Washington. Mr. Fox is a man of retired habits, somewhat peculiar, and does not care for popularity "with the natives." A new system of operation is commenced. The boundary line is to be adjusted on the dinner table to streams of sherry, the right of visitation is to be exercised in diplomatic hospitalities, and the loss of the Creole is to be made up in black and white.

In taking leave we did not forget that the fourteen servants in livery—blue coats, black velvet shorts, and striped waistcoats—had done their best to fill our plates with the dainties of his Lordship's table.

Communications.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—I beg leave to trouble you with a few observations on Astronomy, relative to the magnitude of the Sun. In the summer of 1841, I had a small volume of Quetelets's Astronomy, which gave me an idea of a surprising mistake in Astronomer's calculations as to the size of the Sun. However I read it over and over, until the volume alluded to was burned the same year. I purchased another of the same kind—I read it repeatedly on the same subject, and at last I came to the resolution in this spring of 1842 to try my skill in finding out the exact magnitude of that luminous body, after mentioning to several of my acquaintance my ideas, which are as follow: On the morning of the 24th May, 1842, I was up at four o'clock, and went out to a proper place with my watch in my hand, waiting the first peep of the sun; and from the time I saw the first edge of light, till the whole of that great luminary was fully in view, was only four minutes. I then took 24 hours, and multiplied this number by 60 minutes—giving 1440; I divided this number by 4 minutes, and find 360, just the exact number of degrees in the Earth; so taking the circumference of the Earth, 24840 miles, and dividing by 69, (being the miles of a degree,) I find 360 for my quotient, being the degrees of the earth, so that the diameter of the sun is just 69 miles, being one degree, instead of 1,330,000, that has been represented to us larger than the Earth.

Now, to make the subject still more plain: suppose the earth and sun to be of equal size, we would always have light. But were the sun of such an enormous size as the astronomers represent it to be, the Earth would be less in the light thereof than a needle point in the light of a candle.

Quetelet's Astronomy is also wrong in his representation of the antipodes not having their feet directly opposite to us. Now supposing this small figure* to be a wheel, and the two extreme points to be a pole right through, and the two ends to be two men, and the wheel to turn round as the earth does the antipodes and us—our feet and theirs will undoubtedly be opposite to each other; and so is every other creature of God, in a like position, animate and inanimate, the one up and the other down alternately, as this earth revolves day and night.

The natural attraction of the earth and the pressure of air keep all bodies in their places, as the centre of gravity keeps the earth in its proper place suspended without prop or stay.

EZEKIEL C. WILSON, Teacher.
Parish Upham, King's County.

* [We have no figures such as the author's ideas are illustrated with, in his communication, and are consequently obliged to omit them.]

NOTICE.

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

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

—ALSO IN BOND—
15 Puncheons New Orleans RUM,
2 bales Picked and Cordova WOOL,
1 pipe, and 4 hogsheads PORT WINE,
4 pipes, 1 hogshead, 9 quarter-casks, SHERRY,
1 pipe, 5 quarter-casks MADEIRA,
2 quarter-casks Marseilles.

May 6. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 1, 1842.

Not a syllable has yet transpired concerning Lord Ashburton's mission to the United States. The Herald says that the last *report* on the Boundary subject was, that Lord Ashburton had offered *two millions* of dollars for the whole territory in dispute, and that the Americans required three millions.—Other reports speak of the United States giving England the navigation of the Mississippi in lieu of the same privilege to be granted them in the waters of the St. Lawrence and the St. John.—The negociation has thus far been conducted so quietly, that not a word has escaped whereon to form an opinion as to how it will be ultimately settled, if done at all, which seems to us to very problematical, although we should prefer the pleasure of next week informing our readers to the contrary. The American press appears to be as much in the dark on this matter as ourselves.

Three companies of the 66th Regiment left this City yesterday at 2 o'clock, in the steamer Nova Scotia, for Windsor, on their way to Halifax. The remainder will follow in a few days.

The war steamer Rhadamanthus left Halifax, on her return to England, on the 20th ult.

MECHANICS' FAIR, &c.—The Committee of Members of the Mechanics' Institute have decided upon Wednesday the 17th August, as the time at which the Bazaar and Exhibition will be opened to the Public. It will therefore be desirable that all articles intended for sale or exhibition should be lodged in the Institute during the preceding week, in order to give sufficient time for their proper arrangement. It would also contribute to lessen the duties of the committee, if persons intending to offer articles for sale or exhibition, would acquaint the committee at an early period, that some estimate may be formed of the probable quantity of room that will be required to contain the different varieties. We trust our mechanics will set their wits in operation, and each one shew some specimen of his handiwork. The ladies, we are sure, do not intend to be backward on the occasion.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Protestant Conservative Association, took place on Wednesday evening at the Room of Mr. Nethery, in Church street, when the proceedings of the Society for the ensuing season were arranged and decided on. A General meeting will soon be summoned, of which the members will receive due notice through the public prints.

The Children of the Episcopal Sunday School were examined at the National School Rooms, on Saturday last. There were present 625 Children, and about 50 Teachers, together with a number of the parents and other spectators. The examination lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, when the children, as customary, partook of a moderate repast of fruit and cakes, provided for them by the kindness of their Teachers. The scene was a truly interesting one; and we doubt not, from the readiness with which the children answered, in the various portions of Scripture they were examined in, and from the pleasing manner in which they repeated their numerous proofs upon typical, doctrinal, and moral subjects, that all who witnessed it, must have been deeply impressed with the utility of such Institutions. On Sunday evening, the children were all assembled at Trinity Church, and sung very sweetly the several hymns selected for the occasion. Though the weather was unfavorable, a very large congregation was present. An appropriate sermon was preached, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the Institution.—*Observer.*

The collection on the above occasion amounted to £16 0s. 1½d.

The Rev. ROBERT WILSON, A. M. late Pastor of Saint Andrews Church in this city, went passenger in the barque *Sophia*, which sailed on Thursday last for the Clyde. Previous to his departure, he was presented with an affectionate Address from his congregation, very numerously and respectably signed, to which he made a very feeling reply.—*Ib.*

Extract of a letter dated London, 2d June, 1842, published in the Picton Observer:

"A rumour is prevalent here, and I have every reason to believe founded on good authority, that Sir Hercules Packenham, at present the General commanding at Portsmouth, and a brother-in law of the Duke of Wellington, which adds to its probability, is the officer named to succeed immediately to the Administration of the Government of Nova Scotia. Sir Hercules came up to London a few days ago, and I have every reasonable hope for looking forward to his speedy nomination to your misgoverned Province."

RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Island War has again broke out. The following items are copied from the *Providence Journal* of June 25.

The General Assembly.—The General Assembly adjourned yesterday to meet in this city, to-day, at ten o'clock, A. M. The present alarming state of affairs forbade the rising of the Legislature, and it was desirable that it should be as near as possible to the scene of threatened danger.

Military Preparations.—The Militia of the First, Third, and Fourth Brigades, have been ordered to report themselves at head quarters immediately.—The Newport Artillery, arrived here last evening, in the steamboat Providence. They mustered three hundred and fifty men, with seven pieces. All the men except those who work the pieces, are provided with muskets, and many of them, we noticed are armed with pistols also.

The Providence returned immediately to Newport, to bring up additional men. Several companies arrived here in the course of the night, manifested a promptness beyond all praise.

One company of sixty men arrived from Warwick, about twelve miles distant, before sunset.

Martial Law.—The General Assembly has authorized the Governor to declare martial law throughout the State, whenever, in his opinion, it shall become necessary.

The signal gun of the insurgents were fired at Holmes' Brewery last evening, and a number of men assembled there and at Baker's Hollow. The Cadets and Light Infantry were ordered to the spot as soon as the information was received, but all was quiet when they arrived. It is supposed that 100 to 130 men left for Chepachet; and it is possible that other bodies may have gone the same direction.

An attempt was made last night to steal scrap iron (such as the insurgents loaded their guns with, on the 18th) from the High street Fur

THE CHRONICLE.

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d it, and, bringing it to a level, told
it. They then suffered him to pass
r molestation.

. Dorr was at Norwich, Thursday
H. Smith was there, and Carter.—
came from New-York with Dorr had
n what direction, it was not known.
eave Norwich in the morning train of
rumoured by some that he was to re-
York for a greater force, and then pro-
chet.

Chepachet, June 24, 7 p. m.

—Sir—A few lines to-day must suf-
t to say, we are now completely un-
ol of the *Goths* and *Vandals*. The
ce continues to increase: it is now
number 5 or 600 armed men (they
They appear to have plenty of arms
on. They have 10 cannon. They
n entrenchment on Acott's Hill, (as
e pitched their tents and are placing
so as to take the highway towards
rticularly, but it is supposed the en-
ll encircle the whole hill. The whole
er) is now guarded by them. Night
r men were arrested in from Pro-

vidence, and taken to Woonsocket Falls, and unmercifully treated, but yesterday they thought better to release them. To-day, three or four more have been arrested, but finally released, and others abused and excused. How long will the government put up with all this treasonable abuse? Not long, I am certain; they must come immediately to our aid. It is expected here that Dorr's proclamation will be out to-morrow, convening his Legislature in our place as soon certainly as the 4th of July.—He has not yet arrived here, but is expected every moment. The insurgents stick at nothing, if we believe their own word. To-day, 10 men were dispatched to Pascoag village, in Burrillville, 3 miles distant, and took a small cannon lodged there. I am told several beef cattle have been taken in the neighbourhood.

Supreme Court—*Trinity Term*, 5th Vic. 1842. Elias Tupper, Esquire, Barrister of Nova Scotia, W. Tyng Peters, Junior, Esquire, and Wm. F. Tweedhim, Esq. Attorney of Her Majesty's Court at Westminster, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Lewis Peter Fisher, Gentleman, having produced the requisite Certificates, and having been examined as to his fitness and capacity, is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

Civil Appointment.

Edgar Wheeler, of the City of St. John, Esquire, a Notary Public for the Province.

Secretary's Office, June 24, 1842.

Bermuda, June 14.—The Medway, Royal Mail Steamer, arrived here on the 7th inst., in 3 1-2 days from Nassau, N. P. She proceeded to Murray's anchorage; and after taking on a supply of Coal, started on her voyage to England, via Fayal.

Departure of Sir Charles Metcalfe from Jamaica.—We observe by our Jamaica files, that Sir C. Metcalfe left that Island on the 21st May, for England, in H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Parker.—To shew the kindly feeling evinced towards Sir Charles by the people of Jamaica, we quote the following remarks from the Morning Journal:—

"At Port Henderson his Excellency was received by about 500 persons, who had assembled there to 'take a last fond look' of the Governor who had so well earned and secured the respect and gratitude of every inhabitant of the Island. On arriving at the wharf, the troop dismounted, and formed an avenue in single file. Sir Charles alighted from his carriage, and remained about half an hour shaking hands with, and receiving the valedictions of the ladies and gentlemen present. * * * Sir Charles in passing, bowed and cordially shook hands with each trooper. The scene was painfully affecting—not a word was uttered; but though the tongue was silent, the eyes of many poured forth the great affections of the heart. Sir Charles himself appeared to be completely overwhelmed."—*R. Gazette.*

It will be seen, by His Excellency's Proclamation in to-day's Gazette, that the "Bermuda Infantry" are to be Embodied for a short time for the purpose of Military Training. They will assemble at the Barracks in this Town on the 11th proximo.—*Ib.*

Russell the Vocalist.—We have seen a letter from London, which states that Mr. Russell has not been quite so successful in that city as he wishes the folks on this side the water to believe. Instead of grand concerts at a guinea admission, he has given several "musical entertainments" at an obscure tavern, at three shillings per head.—*American paper.*

Immigrants.—The following from the New York American, will give the reader an idea of the rapid increase of population in this country by emigration:

"*Army of Emigrants.*—Yesterday our streets were filled with emigrants, along the lanes—tradesmen of all descriptions—among them 30 barbers, and 35 painters, and over 200 carpenters and masons—1399 steerage, besides 250 cabin passengers, landed yesterday from two ports! The arrivals this week will probably exceed 5000. Our city is full of labourers and workmen. On the Battery, this morning we counted 500 persons, most of whom were out of employment. We again advise all that can, to go into the country, on the west side of the Hudson, from 20 to 100 miles from the river. There is abundance of fine land to be had cheap, and no fever and ague, or intermittents.

The Late Earthquakes.—Captain Wilbut, of the schooner St. Lawrence, arrived from Port au Platt, has furnished a particular account of the late dreadful earthquake at the Island of Hayti.

The fine town of Santiago, about 60 miles in the interior, and the centre of agricultural commerce, has been entirely destroyed. The population consisting of about 6000 souls, of which 500 are buried in the ruins—further in the interior the towns of Vega and St. Osero have met with similar fates. The city of Cape Haytien, the deposite of all the agricultural products of its fine plain, the capitol of the Northern part of the Island, has met with utter destruction, and is one immense mass of crumbling ruin. It is stated that the number who have been crushed to death and who had otherwise fallen victims there to this calamity, amount to 7000 souls. Many dead and putrified bodies were lying in the streets and nobody to remove them. The air was tainted with the infection, and a pest seemed quietly settling over the city.

Intelligence has been received from the Cape to the 21st ult., showing an aggravation of its horrors.—The city being a depot for all the articles imported for the supplies of the interior, an immense quantity of merchandize was generally kept on hand for that purpose. At the period of its dreadful visitation, the supplies were abundant, and the stores crowded with goods. An organized system of riot and pillage has been commenced by gangs of mercenary villains from the country.

Opposition was for some time useless, and a summary execution was necessarily resorted to by the authorities to strike a salutary terror. Many of the marauders were shot, and to crown the whole with the extremity of horror, a slow fire which had arisen and had been gradually creeping onwards from the time of the catastrophe, spread at once into a general conflagration, consuming what had escaped the former calamity and the sacrilegious hands of pillage. The survivors now in a state of almost positive nudity and starvation, were thus deprived of their remaining hopes, and misery and utter destitution stared them openly in the face. Hundreds had taken refuge on board the ships in the harbor, with the trifling effects which an agonizing haste suffered them to lay hold of, together with as many of the maimed as were thus favored by their good fortune.

St. Domingo and Port au Prince have escaped with little damage. The other towns and villages besides those enumerated above, which have most seriously suffered (some of which are entirely demolished) are Porto Paix, Gonaives, St. Marc, Mole St. Nicholas, St. Louis de Nord, Foot Dauphin, Limbeport Margot, Borgne, Da Grande Rivers, Laxaven, and Altamira, which together with Porto Plata, Cape Haytian, Santiago, St. Osero and La Vega before mentioned, make in all 17 towns and villages, with loss of lives in nearly all.—*New York paper.*

Return from Transportation.—One of the persons sent to Van Dieman's Land by the British Government, taken in the rebellion in Canada, has returned to this city after an absence of nearly four years; having made his escape from the authorities at Hobart town by the assistance of some American seamen in a whale ship. His name is James Gamnel, he is about 23 years old. He reports that the following American prisoners have died there since he went out:—

Peter Williams, of the United states; Mr. Priest, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Mr. Curtis.

The following have been sent to work in the coal mines for two years, for trying to make their escape from the island: Symes W. Miller, Chataque, Joseph Stewart, New York; W. Reynolds, do.

In these coal mines there are 1000 men at work. Gammell says that he left 76 prisoners still there of the patriotic party, mostly United states citizens and all in bondage, employed by released convicts in various trades.—[New-York Express.]

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—On Friday the 14th Anniversary of this Society was observed at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the performance of Divine service to a very crowded congregation. This new mode of celebration (if so it may be described) was adopted at the suggestion of some of the dignitaries of the Church, as being more strictly in accordance with the peculiar character of the society, than by adhering to the old practice of inviting the subscribers to a public meeting in an unconsecrated building. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who arrived at three o'clock, was received at the great western portico, by the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, the Dean and Chapter of st. Paul's, and a large body of the clergy, all habited in full robes. His Grace was followed by the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Carlisle, Bangor, Lincoln and Jamaica, with other dignitaries of the church. The choir had been previously occupied by the congregation, and as the procession passed up the centre, the Rev. Prelates, and the civic authorities were conducted to their respective stalls without the slightest inconvenience or delay. The service, which was a full one, immediately commenced.—The Bishop of Salisbury preached the Anniversary sermon. A liberal collection was made at the doors in aid of the society's funds. The Lord Mayor entertained several of the prelates, clergy, and hay-supporters of the society, at dinner at the Mansion House in the evening.—*London Paper.*

Conversions from Methodism.—During the last year eight Methodist preachers of Bolton, Lancashire, renounced their errors, and obtained admission to the privileges of Church communion. The following particulars are from the preface to the sermon preached at the opening of Christ Church, Bolton, (late Ebenezer Chapel,) by the Rev. James Slade, Vicar of Bolton. "The congregation at Ebenezer Chapel belonged to what is called the Methodist New Connection. The Rev. Thomas Berry, minister of the Chapel, had long been greatly dissatisfied with the system of dissent, a fact which he never concealed. Last year, an opening presented itself for the disposal of the chapel; and it appeared, that his desire to join the Established Church was shared by some of the leading members of his congregation. Upon this he communicated with me, and, as his character was well known to me, I directly laid the case before the Bishop, who at once consented to ordain Mr. Berry, provided that the congregation and chapel, with all its appurtenances, were transferred to the Church. With the exception of a small portion of the people, this entire transfer was readily agreed to be made. The bishop accepted the promise held out, and Mr. Berry was ordained accordingly. It was now found that his coadjutor in the ministry of the chapel had previously formed an intention of leaving it, and of going to the University. Six of the local preachers also came over to the church; as did all the trustees, who had long been like their minister, much dissatisfied; as did likewise the greater portion of the school, both of teachers and scholars. The building was licensed, till the consecration could take place, and was opened as soon as the requisite alterations were made."—*Ib.*

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge on taking his farewell of the 12th Lancers, in which he had served three years, entertained the entire regiment at dinner, including the women and children of the corps. His Royal Highness, in addition, gave half a sovereign to each colour-sergeant, 5s. to each non-commissioned officer, 2s. 6d. to each female belonging to the regiment and a quart of ale to every one the men.

A novel and ingenious mode has been adopted for facilitating the recognition and apprehension of persons at large under charges of forgery, theft, &c. A placard has been, within the last few days, distributed in London, giving not only a letter-press description of John Blandford Elwin, Esq., surgeon and apothecary, Boulton-on-water, Gloucestershire, charged with forgery, but his autograph and portrait, showing his features, manner of wearing the hair and whiskers, style of dress, proportions, and, in fact, every necessary particular.

Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, & Co., whose intention of soon retiring from business has been announced, have presented to each of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a valuable cast in bronze of the far famed shield of Achilles, the composition of John Flaxman, R. A.

A letter from Hamburgh, of the 19th says, that the reflections of the fire in the air, was seen not only in the Baltic but in the German ocean, at the distance of 100 miles, by persons who boarded ships that were coming to the Elbe. From Tuesday, the 8th instant, up to yesterday, 400 hundred ships have arrived here. How fortunate that they did not arrive here with their rich cargoes a fortnight sooner. The furniture from the houses in the Jennyfernitieg which had been carried into the street, took fire; it was found necessary to sink all the boats in the Alster to prevent the flames extending to them, they were nearly filled with household furniture, which is now swimming about in the basin of the Alster.

☞ The President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute beg to inform those persons who feel interested in the Exhibition which will take place at the Hall of the Institute in the course of the ensuing August, that they will grant certificates, to those who desire them, under the opinion of a Committee of competent judges, for all inventions or improvements in machinery, manufactures, articles of rural or domestic economy, or implements and articles superior of their kind, which may be received, or models thereof, for the Exhibition above mentioned; and as such certificates will be given under the Seal of the Institute, as well as the hand of the President, they may prove eminently serviceable to their recipients, by establishing the merits and value of such discoveries and improvements, in the estimation of the public.

Married.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Charles Eagles, to Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. Gilbert Jordan, all of the Parish Portland.

On the 22d ultimo, in the Parish of Queensbury, by the Rev. J. M. Disbrow, Mr. Frederick Perley, to Mary M., second daughter of Abraham Movers, Esq., of Miramichi.

Died.

On Friday last, after a lingering illness, Charles Ansley, Esquire, Attorney at Law, in the 25th year of his age—a young man whose mildness of disposition and suavity of manners had endeared him to a large circle of relatives and friends.

On Monday, the 20th inst., after a tedious illness of ten months, Mr. Michael Donovan, aged 37 years.

At Fredericton, on the 13th inst., Jane S., daughter of James F. Gale, aged 3 years and 10 months.

At his residence, in Richibucto, on the 14th inst., in the 48th year of his age, Wm. John Layton, Esq. Deputy Crown Land Surveyor and Seizing Officer, seriously regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

At Springfield, King's County, on Saturday, the 18th inst., Abraham, second son of Mr. Caleb Odell, of this city.

At Petersville, (Q. C.,) on Monday, 30th ult., Mrs Ann, wife of Mr. James Russell, in the 24th year of her age.

At St. George, on Thursday, 16th inst. after a long illness, Mrs. Sophia Campbell, widow of the late John Grey Campbell.

At Eastport, on Saturday last, Aaron Hayden, Esquire, aged 66 years. Mr. Hayden was one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens, and his death has cast a gloom over the whole community.

At Cornwallis, on the 12th ult., of consumption, Mr. Allen Greene, in the 51st year of his age, leaving a wife and ten children to lament their loss.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John. Arrived, June 26, brig Caroline, Kilpatrick, Ballyshannon, 43—passengers.
Maria, Doran, Londonderry, 45—passengers.
27th, steamer North America, Mabee, Portland.
29th, ship Jane Walker, Gillies, Liverpool, John Walker, coals.
Frances, Westcott, Liverpool, 38—S. Wiggins & Son, salt.
Lord Sidmouth, Bryan, Port Glasgow, 36—J. Robertson, merchandize and 35 passengers.
Pons Ælii, Wright, Cork, 65—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.
Glasgow, Douglas, Liverpool, 27—Owens & Duncan, ballast.
Henry Hood, Scott, New-York, 7—Wm. M'Cannon, ballast.
Brig Kathleen, Williams, Liverpool, 46—Wm. M'Cannon, salt and coals.
1st, ship Crown, Black, Liverpool, 55—to order, merchandize.
Thetis, Vaughan, Liverpool, 24; John Hammond, merchandize. At 1.30, a. m., on the 30th, the Thetis came suddenly upon four fishing vessels, and in the endeavour to clear three of them, which were on the starboard bow, she unfortunately ran into another on the larboard bow, which was not at first seen by the look-out, the weather being very hazy at the time. There were three men on board the schooner, two of whom were unfortunately drowned. These vessels were apparently at anchor, with no look-out or lights on board.
[The Thetis left two days after the last mail, but brought no papers.]
Nancy, Henderson, Liverpool, via Savannah,—to order, pitch pine.
South Esk, Wishart, Liverpool, 42—to order.
schr Emily, Hilton, Halifax, W. Hammond, rum.
☞ Twelve square riggers with fourteen hundred passengers arrived at the quarantine station yesterday and this morning.

Cleared.

27th, ship Sarah, Fletcher, London, timber, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.; Jantha, Porter, Liverpool—timber; Clarence, Regan, Demerara—fish and lumber; Elizabeth Grimmer, Frye, Cork—timber.
June 25th, brig Albion, Meredith, Cork, timber, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.; Victoria, Foreman, London—deals and timber.
Schr. Declaration, Lowden, Bangor, iron—W. Carvill; Elizabeth, Baker, New-York, plaster; Enterprize, Patch, Halifax, fish.

A letter dated Taheti, reports heard from in September, Whale Ship Java, Price, of st. John N.B. 1050 barrels oil.

Barque Eagle, Stephenson, of this port, 33 days from Greenock, with gas works, dry goods, &c. and 17 passengers, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last.

Cleared at New York, 20th inst. Henry Hood, for st. John; and Hannibal, for Richibucto.—24th, brig Hindoo, for st. John.

Arrived at Boston, 21st inst., William & Thomas, st. John.—Cleared 24th, James Clark, Beck and Pearl, Mahony, for do.—Arrived 25th, brig Charlottee Ann, from do.—Cleared, brig Wellington, Foster, and schr. Flora, Holder, do.

Arrived at New York, 15th inst., ship England, Johnston, Liverpool; Chester, Doyle, do; 16th Henry Hood, Scott, do.; Brig Fidelia, Small, st. John; Constant, Hemeon, Antigua.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 16th inst., brig Glide, Perry, st. John.

Picton, June 21.—*Barque Isabella.*—We have received a communication from a very respectable source respecting the wreck of this vessel, which it seems has been brought into Sydney, Cape Breton, without sustaining any material damage. On inspection, two auger holes were found in her bottom, about the run, and the instrument with which the holes were made, was found broken in the attempt to bore a third. We need not mention that grave surmises of the vessel having been wilfully cast away are rife in consequence of this discovery, but we believe there is as yet no evidence of such being the case, beyond the presumption founded on the above circumstances.

To Wholesale Purchasers.

The Subscriber has just received per "South Esk" from Liverpool:—

A Choice Assortment of TRIMMINGS, Suspenders, Buttons, Stocks, Persians and SATINS; Ribbons, Silk and Indiana SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; Fancy and **Lace Goods** of all descriptions—

Which will be disposed of for approved payment, at the premises, Dock street, over Mr. P. Gallagher's new Grocery store.

D. B. LITTLE.

St. John, July 1, 1842. [Cour. & Mir.]

Houses to Let.

THE subscriber will Rent undermentioned Properties very low until the First of May next:

A House on the south side of Dorchester street, containing 4 Rooms and Kitchen, with a number of Bed Rooms, Pantry and Celler.

The upper Flat of a House on the corner of Dorchester and Carlton streets.

Also,—A Shop in King street, late in the occupation of Mr. James Burns.

July 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

LOST, Yesterday Afternoon—BETWEEN the Bank of New-Brunswick and the Market square, a Blank CHECQUE signed Joseph Somers & Co., on the Bank of British North America. All persons are cautioned against taking or cashing any Checques with the above signature.

30th June. JOSEPH SUMMERS.

Tea! Tea!

LANDING This Day, *ex Ion*, from Halifax—30 Chests SOUCHONG TEA, warranted a superior article.

Ex Edwin, from London—10 boxes Sperm and Wax Candles. For sale cheap at the Tea Warehouse, by JAMES MALCOLM.

1st July.

Superior Ground COFFEES,
[*Fresh Roasted.*]

THE Coffee Apparatus for DRYING, TOASTING and GRINDING, is now completed.

Call at *Sears' Tea Store*, for the best Green and Ground

MOCHA, JAVA, and WEST INDIA COFFEES.

☞ COFFEE can only be properly roasted by hand power; great nicety being required in preparing it for the Mills; if it be under done, its virtues are lost, and the beverage is unhealthy; if it be too much done, it will yield a flat, burnt, and bitter taste, its virtues will be destroyed, and it will prove highly injurious to the constitution of the consumer.

The subscriber can recommend his Ground Coffees, because they are particularly attended to in the Roasting, and produced entirely by *hand power*, in fact they should never be attempted otherwise, except where the tastes of consumers are not considered, or where it may be ground or adulterated in large quantities to *sell again* to retailers in town and country, who purchase for the sake of price, and not of quality.

JOHN SEARS.

1st July. *New-Brunswick Tea Store.*

NOW LANDING,

Ex Edwin, from London:

Brandy, Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Marsalla, Bucellas, and Lisbon.

2 PUNCHEONS and 22 hogsheads finest Old BRANDY, *Martell's;*
4 hogsheads very old Pale ditto ditto,
10 ditto best Rotterdam Pale GENEVA,
1 ditto Curious Old Jamaica Rum, (very choice,)
1 Pipe and 2 hhds. *Woodhouse's* Marsalla;
4 hhds. Old Bucellas; 4 hhds. Rich Lisbon:
Which, with a choice stock of Old Wines, &c. are for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

24th June. Wine Merchants.

JAMES MALCOLM,
WHOLESALE GROCER, AND
Commission Merchant,
St. John, N. B.

IS now ready to receive consignments of any description of Merchandize, for Public or private sale. *24th June.*

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE schooner COLLECTOR, 68 Tons, O. M., 2 years old, well found and now ready for sea. Apply to SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

[24th June.]

London Stationery, &c.

Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:

24 PACKAGES of STATIONERY, comprising an assortment of the best Letter, Foolscap, Pot, Folio and Mercantile Writing PAPERS ever offered for sale in this market; Arnold's unequalled Black, Blue, Red, Fluid, Cabinet, Japan, Office, Cottage, Marking and Copying WRITING INKS, in bottles from half a gill to a quart; Copying Presses and materials; Ink Powders and Ink Stands; Swan, Hudson Bay, Crow, Prime and common Goose QUILLS; Gillot's STEEL PENS in all his variety; Morgan's silver Pencil Cases; German do.; Oblique Pens; Drawing Pencils of every quality; Drawing Papers and Board; Sealing Wax and Wafers in variety; Card Cases; Port Folios; Ne Plus Ultra Desks; Copy Books of the finest Paper; School Books; Patent and common Memorandum Books; Bonnet Boards, Pen Knives, India Rubber, Pink Tape, Desk Knives, Backgammon Boards, &c. &c.

A few Reams superfine Royal and News Printing Papers.

☞ Merchants' Account Books promptly made up to order.

*** A further supply of Prayer Books, Bibles, &c. shortly expected.

A. M'MILLAN.

South Shop, Phœnix Building, Prince William street, St. John, N. B.
1st July, 1842. 3w

Received per "South Esk" from LIVERPOOL:

COD, Pollock, and Mackarel LINES; Hamber Lines; Deep sea LINES;
Hand Lead Lines; Marline; Roping Twine;
Sail sewing Twine, &c. &c.

Per *Challenge*, from New York: A further supply of RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL. All of which is now offered Cheap for Cash.

July 1, 1842. JOHN BOWES.

16th June, 1842—No. 2, N. Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per *Elizabeth Grimmer*, an assortment of

SILVER Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays, Castors, Coasters, &c.
Ditto and German Silver Toast Racks;
Britannia Metal Chamber Candlesticks, Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, &c.
Table and Pocket CUTLERY;
Shoe and Butchers' Knives;
Razors, Scissors, Gillot's Steel Pens;
Steel Knitting Pins, Packing and Sewing Needles;
Veneering and Joiners' Hammers;
"Groves and Son's" Cast Steel Buck Saws:—which, with their stock of HARDWARE, Harness Mounting, &c. they offer at low rates.

GENEVA, CANDLES, &c. &c.

W. H. STREET,

Has received ex Brig *EDWIN*, from London:—

40 HHDS. Fine PALE HOLLANDS;
30 boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES, 6's;
30 boxes Dip Candles; 16 do. Sperm ditto;
1 Box Carriage Lights.

—IN STORE—

50 hhds. Martell's best Old Coloured and Pale BRANDY;
25 Puncheons H. P. Jamaica RUM;
10 Chests E. I. Company's Fine CONGO;
200 Boxes Liverpool and London SOAP; for sale at lowest market rates. *24th June.*

On Consignment,

NOW LANDING, *ex Edwin*, from London—

Anti-Corrosive Paint, Refined Sugar, Tea, Sugar Candy, Bottled Porter, Brown Stout, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

12 CASKS, ea. 1 cwt. Anti-Corrosion Paint,
24 do. half ditto ditto,
5 hogsheads Refined SUGAR, in 10 lb. Loaves,
30 chests superior CONGOU TEA,
40 boxes fine Brown *SUGAR CANDY*,
100 casks, each 4 dozen, London PORTER and Double *BROWN STOUT*;
8 Boxes assorted PICKLES;
6 Cases MUSTARD;
2 do. French Capers; 1 do. Essence Anchovies;
1 do. Harvey's Sauce;
3 do. Indian Curry Powder;
1 do. Anchovy Paste; 1 do. assorted Sauces;
4 do. Patent Seidlitz Powders;
2 do. Mushroom Ketchup; 1 do. Scented Soap;
1 do. Confectionery; 1 do. assorted Perfume;

Which are offered for sale at a moderate advance, by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

24th June. 1842

JUST RECEIVED.

The subscriber has just received per brig *Edwin*, and offers for sale at his store South Market Wharf, fourth door below Ward street:

GREY Shirtings; Checks and Homespuns;
Blankets; White and Blue Cotton Warps;
White, red and blue Flannel and Regatta Shirts;
Canvas Trousers; Guernsey Frocks;
Bunting, assorted colours;
Jacks and Ensigns, assorted sizes;
Wood and Brass Compasses; Log Slates;
Mop Heads and Handles; Glazed Hats, (English,)
Liverpool SOAP; Mould CANDLES;
INDIGO, &c. &c.

Also, per late arrivals from the United States:

Superfine and Rye FLOUR and CORN MEAL;
Brooms and Pails; Wool and Cotton Cards;
Wheel Heads, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines,
Batting, Dried Apples, RICE, COFFEE, &c.

24th June. JOHN BOWES.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Nehemiah Merritt, Esquire, late of this city, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Two Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

GEORGE MERRITT,
CHARLES MERRITT,
NEHEMIAH MERRITT,
WILLIAM WRIGHT.

St. John, 1st June, 1842. Executors.

New Arrangement.

THE *North America* will, till further Notice, leave St. John every Tuesday for Portland, and take Passengers for Portland, Boston, New-York and Albany; and will leave Eastport every Friday for the same place, arriving at St. John every Monday, and Eastport every Monday and Friday mornings. She will take Freight and Letters to and from Boston, as usual, and also to and from Portland. This arrangement is made to give the Public the benefit of two trips a week, and is made for an experiment, which if found to answer well, will be continued.

The *Maid of the Mist* will leave here every Thursday at 12 o'clock, [instead of Friday morning,] for Eastport, st. Andrews, st. Stephens and Calais, and will connect with the North America at Eastport, taking all Passengers down to and up from said Boat, and taking the same to and from Calais, st. Stephens, st. Andrews, &c.

17th June. JAMES WHITNEY.

Mrs. JACKSON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to her Friends and the Public, that she has opened a select House for the accommodation of permanent and transient Boarders, situated in a most central and pleasant part of the Town, directly opposite the Commissariat Department, in King street, and within two minutes' walk of the steam boat landing, Barracks, and Public Offices.

The house is in good repair—has suitable Parlors and Bedrooms—is comfortably furnished and fitted up. ☞ Mrs. Jackson begs to assure those Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Fredericton, who may favor her with their patronage, that every care will be taken, and no pains shall be wanting on her part to make their stay agreeable. *Fredericton, June 15.*

Positively for TWO WEEKS only.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
BY THE DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS,

Taken at the Apartments, Bragg's Building, Corner of King and Cross-streets, (up stairs.)

MESSRS. HODGKINSAN & BUTTERS, take leave to inform the Citizens of St. John, that they will remain a short time here for the purpose of taking PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of those who may favour them with their patronage.

The wonderful fidelity of Likenesses taken by this process can only be conceived by those who have witnessed its results. For beauty and delicacy of delineation, and for forcible and life-like expression, no other can compare with the Daguerreotype—the picture presents a counterpart of the original, so perfect that it cannot possibly be mistaken—nor is a mere resemblance or drawing sufficient, unless at same time the living *expression* of the original is preserved;—in this respect the Likenesses are faultless, for this reason, that their fidelity depends not on the accuracy of the human eye or hand—the delineation is made in a manner which yet remains a mystery, through the agency of light alone. It is an image optically perfect, which impresses itself on a surface of silver properly prepared to receive it. In all cases therefore the resemblance must prove exact.

☞ Messrs. H. & B. solicit a visit from the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City and environs, where numerous specimens of Miniatures, singly and in groups, will be exhibited, which for accuracy, clearness and beauty, they flatter themselves have never been surpassed.

Specimens may also be seen and Terms known at Mr. M'Dermott's Ware rooms, Pr. Wm. street.

PORTRAITS and PICTURES in Oil or Water colours, and *PRINTS and ENGRAVINGS* of every description, correctly copied.

☞ Instruction given in this delightful Art on reasonable terms; and Cameras, Plates and Materials of every description furnished.

Likenesses taken from 9 A. M. till sundown, in every kind of weather, clear, cloudy, or rainy.

Corner of King and Cross streets. 17th June, 1842.

NEW GROCERY STORE,
Opposite the India House, Dock street.

PATRICK GALLAGHER,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has this day opened the above concern with a well selected Stock of every article in the **GROCERY TRADE,** comprising:

BLACK and GREEN TEAS; Raw and Refined SUGARS; Wax, Sperm, London Mould and Dipt CANDLES; Pickles, Spices, and Sauces; 120 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS; Chedder, Double Gloster and Cheshire CHEESES; 90 Brls. and Kegs Soda, Sugar and Butter BISCUITS; 40,000 Manuel Amores, Morena, Canon and Principic CIGARS, &c. &c.

☞ FRESH GROUND COFFEE EVERY MORNING. ☜

P. G. will make it an invariable rule to keep every article in his line of the best quality—to sell for a small profit, and therefore hopes to obtain a share of public support. June 10th, 1842.

NEW DRY GOODS SHOP.

C. W. KETCHUM begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that since his return from England, he has commenced business in the Shop in Prince Wm. street, lately occupied by Mr. T. Smith, and will open immediately, a beautiful selection of LONDON GOODS, *ex British Queen*, suitable for the season, consisting of—

CHUSAN CHINES—a new and beautiful article; Chine SILKS; Chine Royals;
Llama CLOTHS; Orleans Cloths; Chusan Orleans; Merinos;
English and French RIBBONS, low priced do., Berlin Wools; Thread, Lace, &c.
A Large Assortment of Tuscan, Rutland, Dunstable, New Bedford, French and Chip BONNETS,
A Lot of Beautiful MILLINERY.

Also—Per ship Portland from Liverpool:—

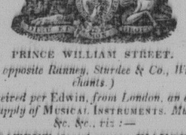
An elegant variety of Silk and Chene HANDKERCHIEFS;
SHAWLS; De Laines; Chene Silks, MERINOS, Velvets, Cambrics;
Lawns, Muslins, Corded do.; Printed, white, grey and Furniture Cottons;
Gambroons, Tweeds, Checks, Doeskins, Moleskins;
A choice selection of BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES;
GLOVES, Hosiery, &c.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

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

May 20, 1842.

LONDON

Music Warehouse. Pianoforte and



PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

(Nearly opposite Rainey, Sturdee & Co., Wine Merchants.)

Just Received per Edwin, *from London, an additional supply of* Musical Instruments, *Music, &c. &c., viz:—*

1 PATENT Grand square PIANOFORTE, French corners, fret work, large size, and full plate, 6 Octaves, &c., from the manufactory of *John Broadwood & Sons.*
2 Elegant Grand Squares, six Octaves, check action, metallic plate, &c., from the manufactory of *George Metzler & Co,*

—On hand by former Importations—

1 Rose Wood, Grand Cabinet, 6½ Octaves; Ditto Cottages, 6 Octaves; 2 do. Microchordons; 1 spanish mahogany, grand square, with grand action, lyre pedal, fret work and full plate, &c.
4 Mahogany Grand Squares, metallic plate, check action, &c., of *Allison & Allison's* manufactory.
1 Rosewood Cabinet, 6 Octaves;
1 Grand Square, 6 Octaves, fret work, Metallic Plate, &c. of *G. Metzler & Co's.* make.

An Extensive and choice Assortment of NEW MUSIC, with Instruction Books for the various Instruments; the Queen's Boudoir—a musical Annual for 1842; Czerny's Pianoforte Primer; Alto Soupel to ditto; Czerny's Preparatory Lessons; 100 Musical Recreations; the Child's Library; Czerny's Les Fleurs; Bertini's Studies; Overtures, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Airs, with variations, by various Authors; New

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, with a view to the support and extension of the Schools, and other objects of a similar nature connected with the Institution, beg leave to announce their intention of opening an Exhibition at the Hall of the Institute, in the course of the month of August, of all such subjects of art, science, general utility, and the beautiful in nature as they can possibly collect, and may be thought novel or interesting to the Public: they therefore take this method of requesting the possessors of Philosophical Apparatus, Paintings, Engravings, Models, of all descriptions, or articles of Elegance, Curiosity, or Utility to favour the Institute with the loan of them for a short period, for the above stated purpose.

It is hoped that, while the Exhibition will give the Public an opportunity of aiding a charitable fund, it may at the same time afford them a treat not often enjoyed in St. John; and give to men of genius and taste a fair field for the display of their various powers and endowments.

Persons disposed to forward the design are earnestly requested to send a general description, the number and probable dimensions of such specimens as they may be generously inclined to furnish for the occasion, to the undersigned, at as early a day as they conveniently can, in order that due preparation may be made for their reception and arrangement.

Should any articles sent in be designed for sale and so ticketed, with their price, orders from purchasers will be received at the Hall on account of the owners. *By Order.*

May 20. H. J. CHUBB, *Secretary.*

The Albion Hotel,

Steam Boat Landing, FREDERICTON.

ROBERT WELSH, having removed to the Premises lately occupied by Mr. H. JACKSON, at the public Steam Boat landing, has just completed extensive arrangements for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. The whole Establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and a new Barn with Stabling erected. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize "THE ALBION," and every delicacy of the season will be provided.

R. W. continues to carry on the *Confectionary Business* in all its various branches, and will give immediate attention to such orders as he may be favoured with. Ice Creams and other summer refreshments will constantly be kept on hand.

Regent Street, Fredericton, May 2, 1842.

Friction Matches.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Public that he manufactures *FRICTION MATCHES*, superior in quality to any imported, which he offers for sale at his residence, Germain street, in any quantities to suit purchasers, and at as cheap a rate as they can be imported for.

These Matches are manufactored at the subscriber's Establishment, about 15 miles from the city.

GEORGE LLOYD.

April 22.—[cour. new brans. tf.]

WANTED—Two small boys are required at the above manufactory.

Government Emigrant Office,
9th May 1842.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that there are on board of the Emigrant vessels daily expected to arrive a number of Tradesmen and Mechanic's, as well as Farm and common Labourers—who will be engaged by the subscriber on behalf of persons residing at a distance on his receiving written instructions to that effect.—There are among the parties—Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Coopers, Masons, Millwrights, Millers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Harness makers, Carriers, Chandlers—Gardners and Grooms.

N. B.—The Parties who have expressed a desire to dispose of private FARMS, will please send descriptions of them without delay.

A. WEDDERBURN, G. E. A.
Secretary to the Emigrant Society.

Forty Shillings Reward.

THE subscriber's Shop, on Long Wharf, was broken into about 18th April last, and sundry Bench Tools, &c. taken therefrom: a Gig Boat was also destroyed, supposed by the same offenders;—and on the 1st instant, the shop was broken open a second time, and a desk rifled of Rudder Braces, Copper Nails, Whip-saw files, &c. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender. FRANCIS MARVIN.

May 6, 1842.

One Farthing Reward.

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

May 2. FRANCIS MARVIN.

☞NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, prior to 1st March, by Book Account, Note, or otherwise, to call and settle the same before the 1st day of June, notifying those who neglect or refuse to do so before that time, that their Accounts will be put into the hands of his Attorney for collection.

In consequence of ill health, the subscriber wishes to confine himself to a *Cash Business*, and will from 1st June commence selling off his stock at reduced prices for ready money—only except to those families who have heretofore paid him when called upon. JAMES MALCOLM.

13th may. *Tea Warehouse, P. Wm. Street.*

TEA WAREHOUSE,

PRINCE WM. STREET, NEAR THE COMMERCIAL BANK

Coffee, Cigars, Fruit, &c.

Landing ex schr. "James Clark," from Boston:—

30 BAGS Cuba Coffee; 2 Bales Mocha ditto; 2 Cases COCOA;
25 Drums pulled Turkey FIGS;
10 Drums Sultana Raisins;
1 Case Imperial French PLUMS;
20 Boxes Oranges; 10 000 Manuel Amores CIGARS; Bags Walnuts, Filberts, &c. &c.

—IN STORE—

25 bags Pure Java Coffee, 15 hhds. Refined SUGAR, 10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar, 100 boxes Raisins, Chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Twankay, Souchong and Congou TEA, with an extensive assortment of Pickles, Sauces, Fruit, Crackers, Mustard, Pepper.

On Consignment,—50 Chests SOUCHONG TEA.

Ground Coffee.

The subscriber still continues to furnish his customers with Mocha, Java, and Cuba Coffee, fresh toasted and ground every morning. The superior quality of his Coffee over any ever offered in this City, is daily attested by the increasing demand from all classes of the community; and he is determined to maintain his character for the best, by importing only the very finest kinds, and paying the strictest attention to the Toasting department, in which he has recently made considerable improvement. A fresh supply of Teas, Soap, Candles, etc. daily expected from Britain.

April 22. JAMES MALCOLM.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Fair at Gagetown, (Q. C.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a FAIR will be held at Mr. James GLASS' Inn, in Gagetown, on the third Tuesday in May next—and on the second Tuesday in July, October, January and May following in each succeeding year.

Farmers or other Persons having Horses, Cattle or other Agricultural articles to dispose of, or exchange, will do well to attend at these Fairs—and arrangements are made that a number of animals will be brought forward for sale or disposal on the day appointed for the first Fair.

Gagetown, Queen's Coun'y 26th April, 1842.

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 C OSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New-York.

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

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

Liver Complaints.

AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by THOS. 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, Inetpient 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 Ekpectorant 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.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

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.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st October. JOHN J. HOGAN.

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.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

Remnant Lots of Room Papers.

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

April 28, 1842.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to

12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

COAL.

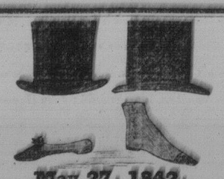
THE Subscriber offers for sale the following description of Coals: Sydney, Pemberton, Hull, and Grand Lake coals—all of a superior quality for house use, and assures the Public that he has no Scotch Coals as has been reported, to injure the sale of his Stock.—The assortment consists of

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.

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.



May 27, 1842.

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

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

Also, per British Queen from London—

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

Also, per ship Portland, from Liverpool—

55 PACKAGES, Containing,

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

☞*For Cash only.*☜

W. G. LAWTON.

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 Black 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 col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

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.

James Malcolm,

Commission Merchant & Wholesale Grocer.

—PRINCE WM. STREET—

Offers for sale very cheap for cash or approved payment:

12 TIERCES Refined SUGAR; 50 Boxes London wax wick Candles;
50 do. do. dip do.
20 Cwt. Glasgow Pale Yellow SOAP;
5 Boxes do. white do.
300 Reams Wrapping and Printing PAPER;
10 Bags Black Pepper; 10 do. Coffee;
1 case superior soft spanish INDIGO;
15 Barrels Pearl Barley, 7 chests co. congo Tea,
3 chests Twankay TEA; with a variety of other GOODS;
Hhds. Raw Sugar, Puncheons Molasses, &c. &c. daily expected.

J. M. will continue to supply his customers with toasted Coffee, "superior" to any in the market at reasonable rates.

St John, 3d June, 1842.

Spring Importations.

Ex British Queen, from London—

50 CHESTS CONGO TEA;
20 Kegs Ginger; 10 bags Pepper;
3 cases Durham Mustard;
Casks containing Starch, Alum, Saltpetre, Putty, Epsom salts, Vitriol, Linseed Oil, &c.
3 cases Madras Indigo;
30 boxes Mould Candles; 10 do. patent sperm do.;
60 do. London Soap; 60 cwt. best London Lead;
6 cases Gentlemen's Beaver and silk Hats;

With a general assortment of fancy and domestic Goods, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for prompt payment.

13th May. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

☞NOTICE.

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

May 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

Pale Yellow Soap, Confections, &c.

Landing, ex ship *Perthshire* from Greenock:

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

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

May 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

Staves.

The Subscriber is now landing, ex schr. "Policy,"

40,000 WHITE Oak Barrel Staves,
4,000 Red do. Hogshead ditto,
do.; 4,000 White do. Hogshead ditto,

Which he offers for Sale at lowest market rates for good payment. WM. CARVILL.

April 15th, 1842.

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

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

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

1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLE 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.

Pr. Glasgow—From Glasgow:

5 BALES of WINTER CLOTHING—consisting of—Filot Cloths, 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.

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,
20 Puncheons Treacle; 30 hogsheads Sugar,
50 bbls. Canada Fine Flour; 50 bags ship Bread,
10 Puncheons Havanna high proof RUM,
20 tons Cordage, assorted, from marline, houseline and spunyarn to 7½ inch shrouding;
Chain Cables and Anchors of all sizes.

October 23. J. R.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent.

sept 10.

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.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals:

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

Candles, Soap, &c.

50 BOXES best London Mould CANDLES,
50 do. Liverpool Do.
100 Boxes Yellow SOAP;
10 Kegs TOBACCO.

29th April. W. H. STREET.

New and Cheap ROOM PAPERS.

THE subscriber has just received, per *North America*, from Boston, a new and extensive assortment of CHEAP ROOM PAPERS—which he offers for sale at the very lowest prices of, from 9d. to 1s. 6d. a piece—cash.

May 13. S. K. FOSTER.

One Penny Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, an indented apprentice, named JAMES CARD. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting him, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Dipper Harbour, April 16, 1842.

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.

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,

A WORKSHOP in Horsfield street, suitable for a Cabinet maker or Painter. Apply at this Office. 6th may.

Valuable Building Lots.

THE subscribers will lease for a term of years, the two Lots on the North Market Wharf, Nos. 11 and 12, belonging to R. W. Crookshank, Esquire. They will be let separately or together. Please apply to

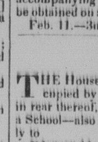
12th march. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

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.

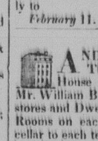
TO LET,



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.

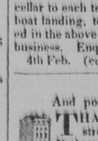
TO LET,



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.

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.

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

Feb. 11. WM. MAJOR.

A Good Stand.

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

A FLAT of the ALBION HOUSE, now used as a licensed Tavern. The premises can be had at a reasonable rent. Apply to

JOHN HOOPER.

April 29. *Bragg's building.*

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 Sancton & Crookshank.

25th February.

APARTMENTS TO LET,

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

Stock and Farm for sale.

A VALUABLE FARM situated about 10 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,

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,

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, veg