THE

Weekly Chronicle

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Weekly Almanack.

MAY.	H.	SUN. S.	SOON H.	W.
21 Saturday,	4	46	7 14	3 30
22 Sunday,	4	45	7 15	2 59
23 Monday,	4	44	7 16	3 31
24 Tuesday,	4	44	7 16	Rises.
25 Wednesday,	4	43	7 17	9 9
26 Thursday,	4	42	7 18	10 0
27 Friday,	4	41	7 19	10 24

9 20
10 10
10 54
11 27
Morn
0 18
0 59

Full Moon, 22d. 4h. 43m. 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: L. H. DeVeber.

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: Wm. Hammond.

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

[*From the London Saturday Journal 1840.*]

MACHINERY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

NO I.

[*Continued.*]

Management of "Ministerial" Newspapers.

I have stated that the second secretary of the Treasury attends, amongst his other duties, also to the "Press." The reader will, however, be surprised to learn that this most potent weapon for wielding the force of public opinion—that this all-powerful instrument—enters but very slightly into the "machinery" of the present government. The *Morning Chronicle* is undoubtedly what is called a "ministerial paper;" but it is in no respect dependent upon ministerial patronage. It often, especially of late, complains of the mode in which the government is conducted, and remonstrates against particular measures emanating from the cabinet with great vehemence. Its connexion with the government is in fact chiefly apparent in the columns devoted to foreign affairs, which may be understood to be almost uniformly inspired by the authorities of the Foreign office; but between that journal and the other offices of government there is little of regular intercourse, the Castle of Dublin alone excepted.

The *Courier*, before its late metamorphosis, received intelligence occasionally from the Treasury. The *Globe* is on all hands understood to be the only journal really dependent on government; a considerable share in its property is said to belong to an eminent public officer, who, if report be correct, also writes its leading articles frequently, or has them written under his superintendence. The *Observer* also receives articles of intelligence from the foreign and home departments, as well as from the Treasury, and the *Examiner* is *well* known for its advocacy of the existing cabinet. The *Sun* and the *Morning Advertiser* support the government, although they have rarely any original official intelligence. The *Weekly Chronicle* is known to be the property of Mr. Ward, one of the members for Sheffield, who aspires to a place in the cabinet. He is the writer of its principal articles, and is undoubtedly a man of distinguished ability.

But amongst all these journals, there is not one, except the *Examiner* and the *Globe*, which may be looked upon as *strictly* ministerial, so that it will be seen that the "Press" forms only a very small portion of the actual machinery of the existing government.

It appears to me that the government, no matter what its politics may be, ought to possess, as an integral part of its "machinery," an avowed official journal, authorised to communicate to the world from time to time the views of the cabinet. People in high station and in power may despise the "Press," and flatter themselves that its misrepresentations are often so gross as to deprive it of all influence; but they never recollect that what they know to be misrepresentations are not known by the great mass of newspaper readers to be at all erroneous; and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the truth comes out too tardily and too partially to eradicate the wrong impressions already made upon the public mind. A regular official paper, conducted with skill and moderation, adhering as nearly as possible to historical dignity and impartiality, well-informed from official sources, and looking solely to the welfare of the empire, is unquestionably a great desideratum in the "machinery" of our government.

It need scarcely be added that the Exchequer, in its original form, is a very ancient Court of Record, set up by William the Conqueror as a part of the *aula regis*, or royal hall of audience; it was intended principally to receive and keep account of the revenues of the crown, and to recover the king's debts and duties. It is called the "Exchequer" from the chequered cloth, resembling a chess-board, which covers the table of the court so designated at Westminster. And there are certain ancient functions of the court in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes a part; on these occasions he wears a judicial robe of state, not unlike those of the Lord High Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. It is his duty to attend to all the finances of the country; the accounts of income and expenditure are kept at the Treasury, and there all payments are made under warrants from the crown, by the Treasury solicitors.

So well contrived are all the checks now upon receipts and disbursements, that it is extremely difficult for any public officer to be guilty of any serious defalcation. Indeed, the general character of the gentlemen who have anything to do with money in the Treasury department places them beyond all suspicion. It is much to be regretted that the sweeping hand of what was called "economy," some years ago diminished to much too great an extent the number of persons employed in that office. It is a most painful operation to any of her Majesty's subjects who have business to transact with that department. The applicant must state his case either by letter or memorial; it first goes before the assistant-secretary, who, being already overwhelmed with the amount of his occupations, is obliged to let the memorial *sleep* for a time upon his table. A "reminder" must then go in; that also undergoes a species of lethargy; and the memorialist may think himself well off if he receives an answer within six months, and a settlement of his claim, or whatever else it may be, within eighteen months or two years. That is surely a most detrimental economy which thus delays the course of justice, and indeed in many cases defeats it.

For instance, it often occurs that overcharges are made in export or import duties at the Custom-house, or questions arise out of the navigation laws as to the amount of duties on articles imported from particular countries. These questions must go before the law authorities at the Treasury for solution. These authorities are always immersed in pressing business, and the new application must wait for its turn. It is at length examined, and submitted to the law officers of the crown,—the Queen's Advocates, the Attorney and Solicitor General being usually meant by that designation. In the hands of those learned gentlemen, who have usually quite enough to do with the affairs of their clients in the courts to which they respectively belong, the matter meets with still further delay; and eventually this most tedious process becomes so vexatious to the parties interested, that they abandon it altogether, finding it much less expensive to submit to the original injury than to waste their time in going on with the transaction. I have more than once seen a letter from the Treasury beginning in this way:—

"Treasury, 14th December, 18—

"SIR,—In answer to your memorial of the 3d January last," &c. &c.

Now I impute no blame to any of the Treasury officers for such delays as these. Those upon whom the business devolves are really overworked; the department is not sufficiently supplied with hands to encounter the vast and growing amount of the business of the empire.

In the catalogue of state offices, next after that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (for the machinery of the Lord High Chancellor's offices is altogether beyond the scope of my subject) comes the Presidency of the Council. In France the "President of the Council" means the Prime Minister; but with us the office gives no rank in the cabinet, and indeed no particular line of occupation. There are, however, many matters to which the other members cannot conveniently attend, and which are, therefore, by arrangement, placed under his care,—such as the application of grants for public education, the regulation of public schools, the encouragement of the fine arts, and the management in the House of Lords of most of the bills which are introduced or sanctioned by government. The Lord President is, moreover, generally expected to take an active share in all debates of an important character.

NO. II.

The Privy Council.

The Privy Council, as a department of state, is a most ancient and important institution, and enters essentially into the machinery of government. It is emphatically called "The Council;" the "noble, honourable, and reverend assembly" of the king, and such as he wills to summon together to be his advisers. Its numbers have varied from time to time,—sometimes they were limited by special enactment; at present they are, and have been since the Revolution, indefinite. No inconvenience arises in this respect, inasmuch as those only attend who are specially summoned. Upon extraordinary occasions, such as the accession of a new sovereign, all the members are summoned,—and all, of whatever political party they may be, obey the mandate, unless they are prevented by indisposition or by absence from the country. Usually those only are summoned who coincide with Ministers in their general policy.

No person can be a member of the Privy Council, who has been born out of the dominions of the crown, unless born of English parents. No act even of naturalization can qualify a foreigner to sit in this assembly, a fact which it is interesting to know at this moment, looking to the recent event of her Majesty's marriage. The oath of a privy councillor still remains much of the old English, baronial, magna-charta sort of expression of loyalty to the sovereign; it consists of seven articles,—to advise the king to the best of his cunning and discretion—to advise for the king's honour and good of the public without partiality through affection, love, need, (i. e. hope of reward,) doubt or dread—to keep the king's counsel secret—to avoid corruption—to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved—to withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary—and in general to observe, keep, and do all that a good and true councillor ought to do to his sovereign lord.

There are many acts, such as the issuing and signing of proclamations, ordering new coinage, new seals of office, the granting of charters to colonies or corporations, which must be performed by the sovereign "in council." As a court of justice it exercises authority, both original and in appeal, with reference to cases from the colonies, as well as from the ecclesiastical and other tribunals at home. There has been established for some years a judicial committee of this assembly, consisting exclusively of law lords, before which all such cases are argued and decided. But they are supposed to be argued in the presence of the sovereign, and are formally referred to the crown before judgment is considered final. This is a great improvement upon the former system, which allowed cases to be decided by a single judge and any lay members who chose to attend—a mode of administering justice which was attended with the most injurious consequences, inasmuch as the principles upon which judgments were founded varied with almost every new judge, precedents having been then altogether passed over, as having, and indeed often deserving of, no authority. The change has been highly beneficial to the country, and especially to our foreign dependencies. By recent regulations the Privy Council has cognisance of all matters relating to patent rights, thus securing to genius the fair reward of its noble occupation in inventing new machinery for the use of mankind.

The keeper of the privy seal is generally a member of the cabinet. The duties of the office are very limited. The seal is the privy signet of the sovereign, as distinguished from the great seal which is in the custody of the lord high chancellor, or of a keeper, or, at occasional intervals, when the office of chancellor is vacant, of a commission especially appointed for that purpose. There are several species of warrants which must, according to law or prescription, be signed (the royal signature is always at the top of the document) by the sovereign, and sealed with his privy signet. Some warrants so signed and sealed pass at once under the great seal, as a matter of course; in other cases a document having been previously signed by the king, is sent to the keeper of the privy seal, who makes out a writ or warrant thereupon to the chancery, where the great seal is affixed to it. The difference between the two modes of proceeding only causes a difference in the title of the warrant, the warrant or patent in the former case being said to be "By the king himself," in the latter "By writ of privy seal." It must be confessed that this is one of our old state "mysteries," the retention of which may not seem in the eyes of unlearned persons absolutely essential to our national safety in these reforming days. The office is in fact a sinecure, but one which perhaps it has been found convenient to continue, as it frequently furnishes a seat in the cabinet for an individual who, though unequal to the duties of an office requiring much active exertion, may be possessed of experience or character capable of giving weight to a government. It is also often given to young statesmen of distinguished talent, who are introduced into the ministry with a view to prepare them for higher appointments.

The duties of the commissioner of land revenue are principally to manage the income arising out of the crown lands. This income has been for many years dedicated to the construction of public works, and in lieu of it, a settled annuity, called the civil list, has been granted by parliament to the reigning sovereign for life. This grant of course expires with the demise of the crown, and is subject to revision upon the accession of the successor. The expenditure of the land revenue is under the control of the board of public works, to whose enterprise we are indebted for many great improvements in the metropolis. It must be admitted that several of the buildings executed under their superintendence are by no means distinguished for refinement of architectural taste. Buckingham Palace, the National Gallery, and the new offices at Whitehall, are certainly not calculated to raise our character for the arts very high in the estimation of foreigners. A better order of things is however arising amongst us. The new houses of parliament, designed in a great measure by Barry, promise to be a truly splendid pile. His Reform Club House in Pall Mall is certainly the most beautiful edifice in the metropolis.

It would be superfluous to make many remarks upon the functions of the admiralty, or of the home, foreign, and colonial departments. The duties assigned to each of those branches of the government are too well known to require explanation in this journal. A few miscellaneous observations, however, may not be uninteresting, especially as to the foreign department. The chief of this office has under him two secretaries, one of whom is considered a permanent officer; the other is his personal confidential friend, and of course goes out of office with him whenever he resigns. The business of this department, which extends to all parts of the world where governments are established and in communication with England, is divided as nearly as possible between the two under-secretaries, who have again under them a number of clerks and writers to assist them in carrying on the voluminous correspondence of the establishment.

Every letter or memorial which reaches the office upon ordinary affairs is opened by either of the under-secretaries, and submitted to the principal secretary, who writes upon the back in pencil in a few words his answer. It is the business of the under-secretary, or of any clerk to whom he may confide the task, to make out a draught of a more extended reply in an official form, which being approved and signed by the under-secretary, is forwarded to the applicant. But generally speaking, all despatches from the British ministers abroad, especially when questions of importance are in agitation, are opened only by the principal secretary. If the matter to which they refer requires, from its pressing nature, to be immediately communicated to his colleagues, he summons a cabinet for that purpose, and reads to them the whole or such portions of the papers as he may deem most essential, and advises with them upon the answer he is to send.

But more generally when the matter is not urgent, after reading the despatches, he gives them to one of the under-secretaries, who has them copied; the copies are transmitted to the members of the cabinet at their residences, in small boxes covered with red morocco, locked by a key of which each member has a duplicate. To the sovereign also similar copies are sent in the same way. If variation in the leading points of policy be involved in the answer to be given, discussions ensue; if not, the details are generally left to the entire discretion of the minister responsible for them. In some cases the minister has commissioned his under secretary, especially if the latter be a person of distinguished talent, to frame an answer for him: but usually he himself writes his despatches, whether they be answers or instructions to the ministers abroad. The amount of labour which this work requires, especially during war, or in times like the present, when war is imminent at many points, and if possible to be avoided at them all, may be easily imagined. The ambassador abroad is obliged to conform most strictly to the instructions which he receives from home. So much is this the case that he seldom addresses a note of any consequence to any foreign minister with whom he is in communication, which has not been dictated by the secretary of state. The great merit of an envoy to a foreign court, is to adhere most scrupulously to every phrase that is set down for him, to report with accuracy whatever is said orally to him by the minister at the court where he is stationed, to watch its proceedings with a most vigilant eye, to observe and note the characters of all the persons of whom it is composed, and at the same time to preserve a dignity and mildness in his conduct that shall conciliate the good opinion of all parties. It becomes his duty also occasionally to suggest for the consideration of his government points of policy, and it is in the expediency and foresight of his course that the talent of a sound diplomatist may be rendered most advantageous to the country which he represents.

To be concluded next week.

GETTING A TORREY.—A rusty looking wag went into a grocery store the other day, and in walking by the counter, accidentally knocked off a coffee pot on to the floor.—The clerk who sat lazily in a chair by the stove, to display a little of his orthography, said to him, "just have the goodness to pick up that c-o-ff-e-e coffee p-o-t, pot." "I dont see any tea pot here," says the wag, "this is a coffee pot."

"I didn't say tea-pot. I spelled and pronounced coffee pot," said, the clerk.

"If you did spell coffee-pot you pronounced tea-pot you blunderhead, and I do not believe you can do it again without blundering out tea-pot." At this insinuation upon his capabilities, the clerk began to feel a "little might touchea" and blustered up, and says," what will you bet, come?

"I will bet anything you dare put up, that you cannot spell and pronounce coffee pot without saying tea-pot."

"Can you do it?" said the clerk beginning to mistrust there was some catch about it.

"Yes, I can spell coffee pot without saying tea-pot, so can any body that has common sense; but you said tea-pot before, and I will bet one of those turkies (pointing to a pile that lay on the floor) that you'll not do it next time."

"Done said the clerk. At this moment the old man came in and hearing the confab, inquired, what was to pay now?

"Why," says the clerk, "this great dunce here says I cannot spell and pronounce coffee pot without saying tea-pot, and he has bet the price of one of those turkies that I cannot, and I have stood him. Now I want you to witness it."

The old man's scowl now began to disappear, and he became quite interested in the affair, "What do you mean Mr. ———," says he, "do you mean to say he is such a blunderhead as that?"

"I mean just what I say, and I will bet another turkey with you that he cannot do it if you dare?"

"Done," said the man, and two of the largest turkies were selected and the price agreed upon—which the merchant set very high.

"Now," said he, "let us hear it performed—be cautious."

The clerk began—"c-o-ff-e-e coffee, p-o-t pot, coffee-pot."

"There," says the merchant, "the price of the turkies is ours."

"Not so fast," says the wag, "if you ever noticed it, he said tea-pot then,"

"You heard strange things, I heard nothing of tea-pot."

"Well now hear me spell it and I will convince you—t-e-a-f-l-e-e coffee p-o-t pot, you understand it is p-o-T pot."

"I see, I see," said they, "the turkies are yours, he did say T pot."

The wag much elated, shouldered his acquisitions and trudged.

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The equestrian statue about to be erected at the western entrance of the metropolis, in commemoration of the military services and victories of the Duke of Wellington, and with the execution of which Mr. Matthew C. Wyatt was intrusted by the committee of management, is in a great state of forwardness. The model, or cast, in plaster from which the bronze is to be moulded, is finished, and is now to be seen at the studio of the artist at Dudley-grove, Paddington. It is a colossal group representing the Duke on horseback. The horse is understood to be as nearly a portrait of his Grace's celebrated charger Copenhagen as could be modelled from recollection and from pictures. The horse has been dead some years, and lies buried in the park at Strathfieldsaye. This was the horse which bore the Duke on the glorious 18th of June, 1815, on the plains of waterloo. Mr. Wyatt has represented the horse standing; all four feet touch the ground. He is not in motion, but he is nevertheless full of animation and vigour, and breathes the spirit of the war horse in every limb; the veins and muscles are finally displayed and full of life; the head is a masterpiece of expression, the eyes, ears, and nostrils are all instinct with the ardour of the combat. The whole is anatomically correct, and the proportions rigidly preserved. The head of the statue of the Duke is a good likeness of the original; the character of the face has been caught; and though the features are necessarily colossal, no part of them has been exaggerated in amplification so as to distort or disturb the accuracy of resemblance.—The Duke is dressed in the costume in which he was clothed in Waterloo; the characteristic short military cloak forms what may be called the drapery, and while it assists the effect, preserves the identity.—Mr. Wyatt, in having succeeded in this task, has done what has never been attempted before, and he merits the praise of originality in his treatment of this equestrian group. The difficulty of producing effect in such a group without putting the horse in motion must have been one almost insurmountable, and that it has been surmounted is sufficient to establish the reputation of the sculptor. The details of the whole are elaborated with extraordinary carefulness; yet the breadth is not frittered by the minutiæ; the components all add to the general effect, and secure a fine result. Some idea may be formed of the height and dimensions of the whole, when it is said that a man on horseback has ridden between the legs and under the body of the horse without touching it even with his hat.

GOOD NIGHT.—BY J. H. R. BAYLEY.

"Tis sweet to mark at close of day,
When tired of youthful work and play,
Some guardian eye and feeling breast,
Go with us to our place of rest:
To hear some gentle voice impart
A word of comfort to the heart:
And as recede's the taper's light
In fondness breathe—"Good night, good night!"

When stars are shining bright above,
And we are linked with forms we love,
'Tis sweet to feel some soothing power
Come o'er us in the "parting hour."
To find as lip to lip we press,
The sting of separation less,
As by the full moon's paling light,
We warmly breathe—"Good night, good night!"

But, oh! when sickness bows the head,
And reigns in health and pleasure's stead;
And feeble pulse and broken frame
In place of vigour say the same:
'Tis hard to quit loved beings then,
We never more may meet again!
And fancy by their glazing sight,
We hear them breath their last—"Good night."

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—A fortnight ago we announced the melancholy and fatal death by drowning, of a passenger on board the *Helen Macgregor* steamboat, while lying at Oban, on her passage from Glasgow. No one on board knew him, nor did any of the villagers: but his funeral rites were performed by a Christian people, and the cause of his misfortune aroused their sympathies. They spread the mort cloth over the bier; but the tassels hung loosely—unclaimed and told he was far from his kindsmen. No fond relative was there to mourn the loss of a friend—no aged parent to regret his untimely fate—no orphan boy to weep for the loss of a father; he went not to the grave unmourned: in addition to the general sympathy, he was followed by an unforgiving mourner—the companion of his toils—his faithful shepherd dog, who though unaccountably absent at the fatal moment, had given evident signs of extreme attachment to his master. He howled piteously as they bore him away, and on lowering him into the grave, he could scarcely be restrained from being buried along with him. As the funeral party moved slowly away, the faithful animal remained alone—the mournful image of fidelity and attachment. Nor has the cold blasts of gloomy December forced him from his post; there he still remains; and his fidelity has enlisted the commiseration of the villagers, who give him the necessary food; and though the common green mound alone marks the grave of the deceased, this faithful animal has supplied him with mourners, and a monumental effigy more interesting than the most grave or pompous eulogium.—*Inverness Cour.*

(*From the Toronto Patriot, 21st April.*

Yesterday fixed for the arrival of Sir CHARLES BAGOT, was as bright and beautiful a day as ever shone from the changeful skies of a Canadian April. From an early hour in the morning the citizens were to be seen in every direction making preparations in honour of their distinguished visitor and for the credit of their fair city. On the wharf at which his Excellency was to land at the foot of Yonge Street, a noble Arch was erected, decorated with evergreens and crowned with flag and streamer. Another of the same kind was placed opposite the residence of the Mayor. King Street is rapidly assuming a regular and handsome appearance, second to few towns on the Continent, but on this occasion it presented a spectacle equally animated and picturesque. Almost the whole street from the City Hall to the Bay Street was hung with flags, and bright colors; immense lines of tartan, bunting, and many dyed woolen and silken materials were stretched from side to side in an endless succession of glittering festoons.

About half past eleven or a little later the bells rung out a merry peal, conveying to the citizens the tidings that the steamer was coming. Then came the gathering. An enormous and never ending procession was formed at the City Hall, consisting of Fire Companies in full costume; then the different Societies of St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and St. George, each mustering in great force, and preceded by their banners. A considerable body of Indians marched in procession bearing a flag. The colored people appeared in very creditable numbers, with several loyal and patriotic flags.

Mr. Gurnett was the marshal of the day, and had an arduous task indeed to perform, the procession marched up King Street to the wharf, and on defiling into the Front Street, our beautiful bay presented an animated appearance. The *Traveller* was just dashing up to the wharf—the *City of Toronto* steaming along some distance behind; many boats were out, with pennons glancing in the sunlight. From the City Hall to the wharf, and from that to Government House, the Streets were lined with the gallant 93d and 43d Regiments, the former in full Highland costume.

A Guard of honor was on the wharf, and received his Excellency with presented arms. As he proceeded up towards the banks, followed by his Staff, he was greeted with many hearty British cheers.—A handsome carriage and four with an escort of Incorporated Dragoons received him there, and after three cheers proposed by the Mayor, and enthusiastically responded to by the assembled thousands, the procession got again into motion. An immense number of carriages containing the Lord Bishop, the Chief Justice, the Judges, Mayor and Corporation, Sheriff and Gentry of the City and neighbourhood, with a cloud of horsemen and an army of foot passengers crowded the way.

We really never saw such a reception given to any public officer, either in this or any other country. Toronto has surpassed herself, and showed a noble example of her anxiety to do honor to Her Sovereign's Representative, and welcome in a manner, worthy alike of the giver and the receiver, so distinguished a stranger as Sir Charles Bagot.

The procession, like a gigantic serpent, wound its glittering way heralded by banner and trumpet along the Bay-shore, turned up by the City Hall, and marched up King Street to Government House. His Excellency came out on the platform and received the Address of the citizens, which was read by his worship the Mayor—to which His Excellency responded in eloquent and appropriate terms.

After some more cheering the throng dispersed—the Societies returned home preceded by the Band of the 93d and the Pipers—and so terminated the most striking spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in British North America.

The Ball to-night promises to be the most brilliant affair ever witnessed in the City.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON THE INCOME TAX.

Sir, I do not know that I should have considered it necessary to have addressed the house on the present occasion, if the noble lord the member for London had not, at the close of last night's debate expressed some surprise that I had hitherto been silent upon the subject before the house.—(Hear, hear.) Sir, I was willing—not denying the ability which characterised the speech of the hon. and learned member for Liskeard—to rest the case of her Majesty's government upon the speeches which had already been delivered by my honorable and right hon. colleagues on a former evening—(hear, hear)—and I was, I confess, somewhat unwilling nightly to prolong a discussion which I had reason to believe had a direct tendency, in this preliminary stage of the question, upon which we have been so many night's debating, to inflict injury upon the great public interests it is our object to fortify.—(Cheers.) Sir, unquestionable testimony that the prolongation of these debates has had this effect, has been borne by one hon. member for the city of London (Mr. Masterman.) It has been also borne by my noble friend the member for Liverpool this night—it has not been dissembled by either of the hon. members for Hull, and it has been acknowledged by the hon member for Leeds, who made his first speech—and a speech of great promise—this evening. (cheers.) The hon. and learned member for Liskeard said last night, that there were in the country strong indications of public feeling upon the subject of the measures which her Majesty's government have considered it their duty to bring before Parliament. I think, however, that that point has been more expressly explained to the house by the hon. member for Lambeth. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Lambeth says that all idea of any opposition of a successful character to the measures of her Majesty's government is now abandoned—(hear, hear)—and he says that the country must now look to the collection of the tax for objections to it—his hopes being now directed to the effects of the operation of its collection—(hear, hear)—and I see before me at this moment a right honourable gentleman (Mr. F. Maule) who wished that all discussion upon the question of an income tax before the Easter recess should be postponed until after that vacation, in order that he might have an opportunity to visit his constituents, and ascertain their opinions upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, that right hon. gentleman has had that happy opportunity afforded him. (Cheers and laughter.) The right hon. gentleman will have ample opportunities afforded him also of stating to the House of Commons what occurred on the occasion of the visit in question. (hear hear.) I don't profess to know the circumstances, but I am told that the right honourable gentleman has visited the Links of Perth, and that, on the occasion of his visit, very distinct opinions upon the subject of the propositions of her Majesty's government were expressed. (Hear, hear.) I did hear, too that it was stated to him that if he ventured to have held a private meeting upon these questions, of which he so much disapproves, he would have found himself in a very great minority—(hear, hear) but that, if he had been so bold as to have called a public meeting of his constituents in the open air—in the Links of Perth—the unfortunate budget of the government of which he had been a member, as contrasted with that of her Majesty's present administration, would have again been attacked, as it was at the general election—(hear, hear)—and that the measures of her Majesty's government would have again received the approbation of a majority. (Cheers.) And now, sir, what has been the acknowledgment of the hon. gentleman the member for Salford? That hon. gentleman has in a spirit of the greatest frankness told us that he partook of the feelings of the right hon. member for Perth as to his anticipations respecting the opposition which the Easter vacation was to produce, that he had paid, during that period, a visit to his constituents, and that the result was that he abandoned all hopes of success of any immediate opposition to the measures of the government—[hear, hear]—for that at Salford and at Manchester there was the most notorious apathy upon the subject—[hear, hear]—that no popular feeling had been exhibited upon it in that great centre of the commercial and manufacturing industry of the kingdom [hear, hear] and that a meeting of the town council was to be held in Stephenson's square to consider those questions, with respect to which I have yet to learn that there will be a majority of persons whose incomes amount to £150 a year [hear, hear] who will be dissatisfied with these propositions. [Loud cheers.] The honorable member for Lambeth, following in the train of the honorable and learned member for Liskeard, has been pleased to-night to make some observations upon what he terms the glaring inconsistency of the arguments which have been made upon this side of the house. [Hear, hear.] One honourable gentleman says that the tariff will be inoperative, and others hold out great expectations as to its effects, and say, also, that you will gain compensation for the burden of an income tax in the reduction it will create in the price of articles of general consumption. This is a question altogether of a degree, after all, and the honorable member for Lambeth has misrepresented my noble friend [Lord Eliot] the Secretary for Ireland, stating that my noble friend declared that all apprehensions as to the tariff altering the scale of the duties on provisions were vain, inasmuch as it would be inoperative in that respect. But my noble friend said nothing whatever of the kind. My noble friend stated that the apprehensions as to the injurious effects of the tariff were groundless, but never that the tariff would be inoperative as to the objects which the government had in view. Sir, I contend that her Majesty's government have endeavoured prudently, wisely, and with a due consideration of the pressure of the time [hear, hear] to take effective measures gradually to reduce the price of corn of meal, and of articles of the first necessity [hear] and I say that the time has arrived when it is indispensable that this should be done. [Cheers.] I say that, independently of the regard due to the great consuming body of the community, it is necessary that these steps should be adopted for the sake of property itself [hear, hear—inasmuch as the increased value of money has necessarily decreased the amount of wages, while the rapid increase of the population has increased in proportion the supply of labour, the rapid improvement in machinery having at the same time decreased the demand for that labor. [Hear, hear.] The effect of all this has naturally been the reduction of wages—(hear, hear)—and I do contend, therefore, that, so far as the legislature can produce such an effect, a simultaneous reduction—a reduction brought about by gradual and progressive means (hear, hear) of those articles of consumption which are of the first necessity, is clearly pointed out. (cheers.) To this the present measures of her Majesty's government are directed (cheers) and, sir, I do entertain the belief that, within moderate limits, the prices of those articles of consumption will be reduced by the measures of the government (hear, hear) and I am persuaded that the working classes of this country understand that such will be their effect [cheers] and that, whatever may be said, either in this house or out of doors to the contrary, that opinion is fixed and rooted—[cheers] and that the proposed tariff is calculated to promote the best interests of the great body of the people. (cheers.) Upon that ground the tariff has received my support (hear, hear) and it is upon that ground that I am ready to agree that this appeal should be made to the country on the merits of the government measures. [cheers.] And now, sir, to return to the inconsistency of the arguments against these measures, some of which have proceeded from this, and others from the opposite side of the house. It has been said by some honorable gentlemen, that the income tax is a war tax. [Hear, hear.] The hon. and learned member opposite [Mr. O'Connell] has used that argument tonight, and the noble lord the member for London has asserted it in these words, "that it has hitherto been considered as the financial reserve of the nation in time of war." But what is the opinion that has been expressed by many other members on the opposite side of the house? And, more particularly what are the opinions that have been delivered by the two honorable members for Coventry—by two gentlemen returned to this house by the votes and voices of the same constituency? One of those honorable gentlemen, (Mr. Ellice.) himself formerly a member of Lord Melbourne's government, disclaims this doctrine of an income tax being only a war tax [hear, hear, and cheers] and says, "Prove to me the necessity which you say exists for such a tax, and I am ready to acknowledge that it is an impost which is equally applicable to a time of peace as to a period of war." (hear, hear.) But, sir, I do not rely on the authority of that right hon. gentleman only; but it certainly does not appear consistent in gentlemen who were members of Lord Grey's government, to say that this is a war tax only, because I see before me a noble lord, the member for Tiverton, [Lord Palmerston,] who was himself a party to a proposition of Lord Althorp with respect to a war tax, and to the principle that, provided it were repealed in time of peace, there was no objection to a tax upon income as well as upon property. But it is impossible that the noble lord [Palmerston] can contend that this is a war tax only. I well remember the active part which that noble lord took in the year 1816, to maintain the war tax in time of peace [hear, hear] even after the treaty of peace was signed, and all I can say is, that I must refer all those who object to this tax in time of peace to the noble lord himself [hear] who enforced its continuance by his speeches, and by his votes [hear, hear] and I am sure that the part he then vindicated with so much earnestness he is now prepared again to maintain and to assert. [Cheers and laughter.] Sir, there is a marvellous difference on the opposite benches on the subject of the timber duties, and the two gentlemen, the members for Coventry, again two gentlemen, as I said before, who are sent here by the same constituency, differ materially upon that question. One of those gentlemen declares that, in his opinion, a more wise proposition could not be made by the government of my right honorable friend with respect to the remission of the duty on Canadian timber, and the proposed large reduction in that upon Baltic timber, while the other honorable gentleman (Mr. M. Williams) says that the measure, as regards timber, is a bad measure,

POOR COPY

and reprobates it altogether on that head, stating that it will give no relief to the Canadian trade.—(Hear, hear.) Now, it may perhaps be said that the member for Coventry who declares that the reduction of this duty on Canadian timber is a great concession to the shipping interest of this country may be uninformed on the subject; but even assuming that to be the case, the hon. member for Lambeth has himself given utterance to the most glowing eulogiums in its favor, based upon naval considerations.—(Hear, hear.) But what, after all, is this measure regarding timber, which hon. gentlemen opposite would prefer to the one proposed? Is it the measure which Lord Grey's government brought forward in the first instance to raise revenue? They endeavored to increase the duty on timber, but the proposition at that time met with such a reception in this house that they voluntarily abandoned it; indeed, it was no sooner tried by that government, than they felt themselves compelled to relinquish it. And what was the ground on which it was opposed? It was said at once, "You endeavor to raise a revenue by taxing an article of the first necessity—an article which enters into the use of all, and the price of which ought to be reduced as far as the legislature can reduce it—and, in endeavoring to raise the price, you do so by imposing an additional duty on the good article from the Baltic, and lowering the duty on the worse and cheaper timber, the Canadian. The proposition now adhered to by gentlemen opposite was voluntarily abandoned by Lord Grey's government, and I cannot understand why they now persist in adhering to it. Then the legacy duty on the transfer of property was said to be the real substitute for an income tax. What answer can the late government give to the fact of a motion to that effect being rejected by them; and the late chancellor of the exchequer, whom I now see taking notes, was decidedly opposed to that plan for very excellent reasons—namely, that on the conveyance of real property, an equal sum does flow into the exchequer through the medium of stamps. Then the plan of the late government as to corn as a source of revenue is absolutely disclaimed by all except by the noble lord the member for Tiverton. Lord Melbourne, when he was asked whether the 5s. was intended as a measure of protection or of revenue, disclaimed its having any other object than protection. Then as to the accusations of inconsistency with which the gentlemen opposite have charged us, it is clear that their opposition is only united by its being directed against us; but if themselves had to supply the deficiency, various would be the means they would recommend; and I have yet to learn that there is any uniformity in their ranks as to the substitute for their proposed plan. The honorable member for Guilford, who addressed the house last night, dwelt on the extremely flourishing state of the finances of India, and taunted my right honorable friend with exaggerating the deficiency in that part of the empire as one reason for the necessity of his plan for meeting the general deficiency. My right honorable friend never asserted that it was the duty of the British Parliament to adopt immediate means of supplying the deficiencies of India—but he said that Lord Auckland, in the beginning of his administration, found a surplus of 150,000l.; that in that part of the empire, as in this country, there had been a growing deficiency, and in four years a debt of seven millions had accrued, and the present expenditure exceeded the revenue by nearly the same sum as in this country—namely, two millions and a half. My right honorable friend did point out that the present circumstances of the two countries required that the credit of Great Britain should be brought to aid the deficiency of India; and I put it to the house whether ample resources ought not to be provided to sustain the credit, and thereby to sustain the strength of both countries? My right hon. friend was bound to state the deficiency in India, and he would not have fully stated his financial difficulties had he suppressed it. The honorable member for Liskeard, following the example of others, taunted me with the withdrawal of the notice of motion in 1839, as to the war on the western frontier of India. I have no difficulty in frankly stating my reasons for doing so. I did feel, although my opinion was never shaken, that the expedition was likely to terminate in difficulty, if not disaster; which opinion was held, by a remarkable coincidence, by all the greatest authorities; that as I knew that almost simultaneously with the expedition, solemn engagements had been entered into with the native powers which the honor of Britain was bound to fulfil, a motion of that kind here might embarrass the government. I conceived it to be my duty to withdraw it, and on those grounds only. The noble lord the member for London guarded himself against taunting me on that subject; but since others have done so I thought it necessary to give this explanation. I never committed myself to the policy which was adopted, and I am afraid that all my apprehensions of the results have been fulfilled. (Hear.) The hon. member for Liskeard had charged my noble friend and myself, when members of Lord Grey's ministry, with acceding to the remission of the house tax; but there was then a large surplus revenue, and it remained for the successors of Lord Grey, not treading in his steps, to remit taxes when there was no longer a surplus—and still further to remit the sum of half a million when there was a growing deficiency. I would rather be taunted with such inconsistency than with sacrificing productive sources of revenue to popular clamor. (Loud cheers.) Then again, the hon. member for Liskeard, taking up the metaphor which had been used by the hon. member for Nottingham, talked of the will left by Lord Melbourne's government on behalf of the country at large, which we as executors were bound to administer to. Allow me to observe that those who make honest wills only dispose of their own property. (Cheers. There was no inadvertence in this case—the death-bed scene was prolonged, the dissolution long expected, the agonies long drawn out, and never was greater tenacity displayed in clinging to life after the strength was exhausted. What were the *bona notabilia* which were left? Catholic emancipation and the repeal of the Test Act! Were these the sets of the late ministry? I thought they were owing to the Duke of Wellington and my right honorable friend. (Ironical cheers.) Has it come to this, that from the absence of all property of your own you attempt to filch ours? (Loud cheers and cries of "The Test Act.") Was not Catholic emancipation the act of my right honorable friend? You say you claim the Test Act. Does Lord Melbourne claim parliamentary reform, the abolition of slavery, and municipal reform? I say they are the property of Lord Grey. (Loud cheers.) What is it you have bequeathed to us? I will tell you, what is entirely your own—the war in China (loud cheers) which it is doubtful whether we can close with advantage—the shock in India, under which that empire staggers—then the disruption with France, the alliance with which country was the keystone of Lord Grey's policy—the smouldering embers of the rebellion in Canada—(cheers) the situation of affairs with America—the burning of the Caroline—M'Leod's trial—(cheers) and, after all, you may say the unsettled boundary question. These are the bequests you have made from your policy abroad. What are your legacies at home? A deficiency of five millions—half a million causelessly sacrificed in one year, and to supply this, hesitating to touch property, you add five per cent. on the customs duties, and on articles of consumption, and ten per cent. on the assessed taxes. (Hear, hear.) Your scheme fails: with the five per cent. duties there is absolutely a greater deficiency than before, and on the ten per cent. little more is gained. I will not go into questions of the corn bill and sugar duties. (Opposition cheers.) You cannot deny that on the corn question the sense of the country is against you. Two successive Parliaments have decidedly negatived the 5s. duty as a permanent source of revenue it could not be levied—it is scouted as a measure of protection, and disliked by the consumer. With respect to sugar, it is proved to demonstration, and even admitted by the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) himself that the reduction proposed would only reduce the price to the consumer the fraction of a penny in the pound. As a financial measure, it is a failure. Your corn bill was not brought in as a source of revenue—the only opinion that was held on that point was by the noble lord the member for Tiverton—by Lord Grey it was abandoned as indefensible. The issue of the question, as the hon. member for Lambeth says, is brought to a very narrow point. It is admitted on all sides that the supplies in time of peace must range within the year; then the expenditure must be reduced. No one contends that it is prudent to reduce the estimates of the army and navy in the present state of India and China. It is conceded by universal consent that the time had arrived when the system of loans during the times of peace shall be discontinued. It is the opinion of the noble lord (*Lord J. Russell*) that no ministry should begin the financial year with even a deficiency of one million without hazarding the credit and honor of this great country. The present taxes are admitted to be insufficient to meet the expenditure. The right hon. member for Taunton admitted that even if all that was expected was to be produced by the duties on corn and timber, still there would be a deficiency. It is necessary to have recourse to direct taxation. We have arrived at the time when taxes must be imposed. The right hon. the lord mayor of Dublin had pointed out various sources from which he could derive this revenue, but there can be only two modes—by the reimposition of taxes which have been taken off, or by an increase of the assessed taxes. Some of the most productive taxes on articles of consumption have been removed. Should like to hear which of them is to be re-imposed. Shall it be on beer?—on salt?—on leather?—on printed calicoes?—on coals carried coastwise? To which of these do the resolutions of the noble lord point? And will the right hon. gentleman who is about to speak in candor tell us which. To the increase of per centage on the assessed taxes there are many insuperable objections. The rich miser can escape them. The rich man can remove his establishment abroad, or reduce that which he keeps up in this country, and the tax will cease to be productive. I will not further enlarge on the subject which has been so amply detailed. The question fairly in issue is—that an efficiency so clear and so permanent, and the emergency so urgent, that the necessity does arise for the proposed plan? This is the point which the house to-night must decide. When the present government came into power they asked for time to deliberate on the measure they should adopt. Their opponents were unwilling to grant it, but the nation was more generous. The affairs of the community have passed in review before us, and we stand firm and united in every one but the sagacious of the country require the adoption of the plan, and we have come to the conclusion on reasons satisfactory to consciences and opinions. You may dissent, but I defy you to impugn our motives in bringing forward this measure. (Cheers.) We could have no hope of acquiring popularity by bringing in an income tax. There never were greater advantages given to an opposition by a government than we have given. (Cheers.) We have proposed a tax immediately affecting the rich and powerful, and which will not affect the poor man—one touching great interests, and although it may be calculated to offend some of our usual supporters, I am bound to say the support we have received is most generous and unexampled. (Loud cheers.) We have done our duty to the public—we have attempted to support the credit of this great empire in its emergency, and the responsibility now rests with Parliament and the country. We believe these measures to be necessary. You will to-night determine what the course of events shall be. The measures have not been lightly proposed, nor will they be timidly abandoned. You need not expect to have an appropriation clause shuffled——(the rest of the sentence was lost in loud cheering.) What we honestly believe to be right we will firmly maintain, and we place our reliance on the good sense and patriotic feeling of the great body of the people. (Loud cheers.)

(From the Northern Star.)

DISTRESS.

A great deal has been said of late respecting the distress that prevails throughout this country, and the cause of it. The Whigs contend that it is in consequence of the Corn Laws being in operation, and that if these laws were repealed we should enjoy happiness and prosperity without interruption. This is all very plausible indeed, but I very much doubt it. The fact is, the people have been duped so repeatedly with the Whigs, while they were in office, that it would be madness in the extreme, to expect anything really good from any measure that they may propose, either in or out of Parliament.

"I admit, Sir, that there is great distress, not only in Manchester, but almost everywhere in this country, but it is absurd to assert that a total repeal of the Corn Laws would remedy the evil. If the Corn Laws had been repealed 25 years ago, it most certainly would have been a great relief to this country, but that is not the real cause.

I am decidedly of opinion, Sir, that Improvements in machinery and competition are the principal causes of a great portion of the distress that now exists in Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally.

I have been employed in the cotton business upwards of twenty six years, during which period I have seen considerably better days. In the year 1829, there was 2,400 operative cotton spinners in Manchester and Salford alone, each spinner working a pair of mules averaging about 300 spindles each. In the year above named, it was agreed to by the fine master spinners as a body, that if any of them had mules exceeding 300 spindles, they would be allowed to pay to the operatives, in the shape of wages, at the rate of one and a half per cent. less for every twelve spindles over 300; so that those masters who had mules of 600 each would derive an extra profit of 37 and a half per cent. over those masters who have mules of 300 spindles. This being the case, the minds of masters were constantly agitated in scheming and contriving how to exceed each other in lengthening their mules; and these improvements have extended to such an amazing degree, that at the present time the operatives are compelled to work a pair of mules of 1000 to 1344 spindles each.

But this is not all:—In coarse spinning there are an immense quantity of self acting mules that supercede manual labour entirely; and these are extending very rapidly, so that at the present period there are only about 700 operative cotton spinners in Manchester and Salford; the remaining 1700 are cast adrift, wandering about the streets in search of employment, but in vain, in a state of wretchedness and misery too awful to contemplate.

Improvements in other machines connected with the preparing of cotton are also extending very rapidly, improvements that are calculated to diminish the number of workers to a fearful extent and, in fact an immense number of young persons from fourteen to eighteen years of age are already sacrificed. But these improvements are not confined to Manchester only, no; they extend to every spinning district throughout the United Kingdom. What I have stated above are indisputable facts.

Now, I ask the Anti-Corn Law League, will a repeal of the Corn Laws give employment to the 1700 operative cotton spinners, besides other hands that have been sacrificed in Manchester and Salford alone in consequence of improvements in machinery? Or will a repeal of those laws restore to them their wonted occupation? Any man that is possessed of common sense will answer no.

Again, there are hundreds of our fellow-countrymen in other trades that are suffering from the same causes. Mechanics for instance. In machine shops we find self-acting slide laiths, self-acting slotting machines, self-acting boring machines, and self acting plaining machines that perform as much work in a day as fifty men. We have machines for sawing timber by power. Engraving is done in part by machinery; and in the "Mechanic's Magazine," I read of an Iron Mason—a machanic under this name (for which a patent has just been taken out) is about to be erected in a stone quarry at Woodside Glasgow. The stones go into the machine rough as they come out of the quarry, and come out polished Ashlar on the surface, and cut, parralled and squared on the sides, fully ready for the builder, and this atan expense of not more than a quarter of the work done by hand.

The present machine is calculated to do the work of two hundred and fifty men, reckoning only six hours work out of ten.

There are numerous other trades that might be adduced, if space would admit, where manual labour is superseded by machinery. This being the case, it is no wonder that our countrymen are distressed; how can it be otherwise, when the poplation is increasing and employment continually decreasing?

It is not my intention to say anything either for or against these improvements, my object is simply to give the people to understand, that if they expect a repeal of the Corn Laws to give them that succour and protection they require, they will, under these circumstances, be most bitterly disappointed.

THE DISTRESS IN AFFGHANSISTAN.

(From the Naval and Military Gazette.)

We neednot inquire just now into the justice or injustice of the quarrel with the tribes of the Afghans. That is a matter perfectly distinct. We know that all faith has been violated, that our countrymen have been betrayed and butchered; and therefore we must teach the perpetrators of these horrors, that we have power and determination to avenge our wrongs. We fully agree with the *Times*, that "much might be allowed to the hot zeal of an ill-treated people—much to their sense of our injustice—much to their very fear of our experienced prowess, but their treacherous and insatiate butcheries have too terribly surpassed all the license which is granted even to indiscipline, anger: and it remains only to teach them speedily and irresistibly what is the value which England sets on the lives of those who are sacrificed by foul means in the execution of her commands—in the furtherance of her policy."

From one corner of the country to the other bold and energetic measures are called for: and we may congratulate ourselves that there are in the British councils men who are not to be diverted from the stern path of duty on an occasion like the present.

The conduct of General Elphinstone will most certainly be submitted to a military and Parliamentary inquiry. This is due to him and to his friends, as well as to the country. After the murder of our Envoy by the Affghans, the General signed a convention with the assassins, and allowed his force to be destroyed from the cantonments, where his army, 5000 fighting men could not possibly have contended with the barbarians with any chance of success. By some it is pleaded that the garrison forced the convention on the General and political agent.—From what, however, we have heard of the General's feeble state of mind and body, we are disposed to credit, with deep regret and commiseration, much of what is put forth in the annexed letter—But if the General has greatly erred, are those who sent him out to India, knowing that he was a martyr to the gout—or those who sent a gouty General to command 5000 British troops at Affghanistan amidst the snows of central Asia to escape public condemnation?—

"It would seem that the feeble Elphinstone quitted the cantonments contrary to the advice or opinion of every officer with the force, and we only regret that Shelton or Arquetil had not the moral courage to place him in arrest when his recreancy became too apparent to be longer doubtful. As it was—our very soul sickens to think of the degradation—the force—a force of more than 5000 British troops—actually marched out under the protection (as the old dotard deemed it) of the Envoy's assassin, and submitted to his conqueror's orders when to move and when to halt, and were plundered and murdered under his eyes and auspices. Then came the yielding up of the ladies, and then the virtual self-delivery up of Elphinstone; and what shows the besotted nature of the man, although this Akbar Khan rode with force while the pillage and murder were going on, he had not the pluck to give orders to seize or shoot him, but obeyed him like a slave amid all the havoc, of which he was plainly the instigator and the patron. Dr. Brydon says, that even while holding the cantonments, General Elphinstone's conduct was despicial as an officer, and calculated only to disgust the men: and he instances the ease of his having sent out 400 of the 44th, and a like number of the 37th, to take some guns at the village of Dahmaroon, when they carried the place, and held it for 12 hours against 20 times their own number, when, because no support was sent to them, and their ammunition was failing they had to spike the guns and retire, on re-entering the cantonments, they audibly expressed their disgust and swore never to fight under such a man again. Brydon says that the Affghans were such cowards that they never dared to approach within a thousand yards of the walls, until Elphinstone's conduct had rendered them sulky. But under a worthy leader how soon that originally despised foe would have crushed the rebellion! and had they been well commanded, even at the last, they would have triumphantly made good their retreat to Jellalabad, and yet all have been sacrificed to the miserable incompetency of that one man."

GRATITUDE OF A FRENCH LADY.—Mademoiselle de la Champagne, a French lady of property who recently died in the town of Avranches, in Normandy, bequeathed £1200 to the British nation, in grateful acknowledgment of the liberality and kindness which she had experienced from the government and people of England during her residence there as an emigrant at the time of the revolution. The Mayor of Avranches solicited permission of Sir Robert Peel for the application of the money towards building a ward in the town hospital, to be appropriated to the relief of British sailors shipwrecked on the coast, or of other destitute English persons. The Premier consented. This spirit we should ever wish to see cultivated by both nations.

A statement appears in two of the morning papers of this day asserting, on the authority of a correspondent, that it is the intention of Lord J. Russell to secede from the Church of England and join the ranks of Presbyterianism. The statement in question goes on to say, that the noble lord and his lady have for some weeks been in the habit of attending the Scotch Church in Crown-court, Covent Garden, and that they have intimated a wish to the Rev. John Cumming, the minister, to be admitted as recognised members of that Church. That Lord John Russell and his lady have together attended the Scotch Church in Crown-court, for several weeks past, is perfectly true; but for the assertion that the noble lord intends to secede from the Church of England there is no ground whatever, beyond the mere fact of his accompanying Lady Russell who is, and long has been, a member of Mr. Cumming's church; and in the statement of a wish having, within the last few days, been intimated on their part to be admitted members, there is of course no truth.—*Ex-Ministerial Paper.*

THE TIMBER TRADE.—THE TARIFF.—An intelligent commercial gentleman at Whitby has made the following observations on Sir Robert Peel's proposition respecting the Timber Trade. In 120 Memel or Petersburg deals of twenty one foot long, three inches thick, by eleven inches broad, there are upwards of eleven loads of timber, cubic measure, the duty upon which is £32, being equal to only 40s. a load; whereas the duty on timber in the log is 55s. a load. Now the duties on deals will, at the expiration of the present year, be reduced to 30s. a load, which reduction after all is only about 10s. a load. The proposed reduction on American timber is 9s. a load, making an alteration in the duty between Baltic deals and American timber to the extent of 1s. a load. The present government instead of allowing deals to pay 15s. a load less duty than Timber, propose making them pay 5s. a load more, which will make a difference between the old plan and the new one of 20s. a load in favour of labour at home. When a ship is chartered for the purpose of bringing home deals, the freight is paid by the Petersburg standard hundred, instead of by the cubic contents. There are one hundred and sixty five cubic feet in a standard hundred of deals, and the ship is only paid for one hundred and fifty feet or for three loads of timber, thereby losing fifteen feet in cubic measure upon every standard hundred of deals, which is equal to five feet for every load of timber when brought into cubic measure, so that for every fifty-five feet of wood the ship brings in the shape of deals, she is only paid for fifty feet, or one load.—*Yorkshire Gazette.*

ADMIRALTY ORDER—SEAMEN.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have exhibited another gratifying proof of their desire to raise the respect of the service, by securing to the sailor every advantage that long servitude, steady habits, and economical disposition entitle him to, and affording every encouragement to those who may be desirous of taking care of what they have worked hard for. Provision has been made by the Board of Admiralty, when a ship is paid off, for the seamen to deposit their hammocks, cloths, &c., in a storehouse belonging to the government establishment, under the charge of the storekeeper. Each man's things are to be properly marked, numbered, registered, and a ticket thereof will be given to him. The things will not be suffered to remain in store more than three calendar months; at the expiration of that time, notice will be given to the owner to remove them, and if this order is not complied with, within the month, they will be sold, and the proceeds will be given to the Seamen's Hospital Ship—the Dreadnought. Should a man join a ship at any port, other than that where his kit is deposited, they are to be forwarded to him on the application of his commander. There can be no doubt that this wise and good measure will be what their lordships anticipate, an additional inducement to seamen both to enter and re-enter the naval service. Henceforth they will be protected from the fine of those "land sharks," who at the time of a sailor's being paid off, when money is plenty with him, gets from his victim for little or nothing that which will cost him an important sum to obtain on re-entering, and will either swallow up all his advance, or place him on the debtor side of the purser's books. No one will dispute the claims of the present board to the title conferred on it the other day—The Sailor's Friend.

THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST.

The recent intelligence from India came upon the public like a thunder clap; thirteen thousand men of the British forces have been barbarously slaughtered in Affghanistan; and we now hear that a Persian army of 50,000 men is marching against Herat, and that Russia has contributed two millions of silver rubles to enable the Shah to set the expedition on foot. Moreover, a rumour is circulated that Ghuzni has fallen into the hands of the barbarous Afghan tribes. Those are more of the fruits of Whig misgovernment. They drove the powerful and intelligent "Dost" (Prince) Mahommed from the throne, and set up in his stead a wretched imbecile, Shah Soojah, for the avowed purpose of opposing the progress of the Czar towards British India; and the result is that the Czar is advancing with more boldness and success than ever. When Russia sent an emissary to the court of Dost Mahommed, that Prince offered to form an alliance with the British, and reject the Russian overtures, provided a subsidy was advanced to him of £300 000, which he declared to be absolutely necessary for the support of his throne. This was refused. The British government preferred a march across India and a war, which have already cost on a general calculation about twenty times the subsidy—or seven millions sterling; and may cost an unlimited sum before quiet is restored! The blow in Cabool is the heaviest that has fallen on the Indian army since the days of Hyder Ali, when the force under General Matthews was broken up by Mysore cavalry—but this was upwards of half a century ago. It is a heavier blow than fell on the British army in Europe during the whole continental war; for though our troops on the continent often suffered from disease and winter, they fought successfully; and even the march to Corunna was finished by a victory. But in Affghanistan every kind of blunder seems to have been committed, and every kind of loss suffered, unrelieved by a single ray of victory. This was the policy of the famous Whigs!—and the country has now dearly to pay for their blunders, to give their conduct no severer name.

FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT, SEVEN LIVES LOST, AND EIGHT SEVERELY INJURED.

MANCHESTER.—This melancholy accident took place in the extensive coal mines of Messrs. Swyne and Lees, known by the name of "Flowery Fields," situate in the township of Newton, Lancashire, a small village about six miles from Manchester.

It appears that about 11 o'clock on Friday morning, the men in the mine, and the bankmen at the first entrance to the mine were thrown into the greatest state of alarm by hearing a rumbling noise, accompanied by a tremendous shock, which was quickly followed by an explosion and an emission of ignited inflammable air. The alarm spread, but no assistance could be afforded the unfortunate sufferers. It was known that there were 16 persons, in that part of the mine where the explosion took place. In this state of suspense remained for several hours. Meantime Mr. Potter and Mr. F. Tinker, two surgeons in the neighbourhood arrived, to render medical aid. After the lapse of some hours the medical gentlemen deemed it safe to proceed in search of the missing sufferers, and both of them, in company with a number of miners and the underlooker descended the shaft, and after a protracted and dangerous search they succeeded in finding eight of the missing colliers, but, unfortunately, all quite dead, some of them having been suffocated, and others much bruised and burned. Shortly afterwards seven more were found near the same place, but also dead. The search was prosecuted, and in about an hour afterwards the remaining ten were discovered. One of them, a person named John Bowker, was in the last agonies of death, and the others in a pitiable state of exhaustion, especially an elderly man named Grimshaw. The surgeons succeeded in saving the lives of eight out of ten. John Bowker died soon after he was found, and Grimshaw was so far spent that all efforts to preserve his life proved fruitless. It was nearly four o'clock that (Saturday) morning before all the killed and injured were got out of the mine.

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,
Dock street.

St. John, April 22.

BOSTON STEAMER.

Fare Reduced!

Seven Dollars to Boston!—Nine Dollars to New-York!

THE Subscriber desirous of putting his forward passages as low as possible, will in future take forward Passengers to Boston for Seven Dollars and to New-York for Nine Dollars, by the North America, and free of all head money.

Passengers by this route will be in Boston in forty hours, and in New-York in sixty hours, from the time of leaving St. John. Apply early to

22d April 1842. JAMES WHITNEY.

WINDSOR AND SAINT JOHN.

THE new and beautiful Steamer SAXE GOTHA, Capt. VAUGHAN, will commence plying on the route between St. John and Windsor, on Monday the 18th instant, leaving St. John every Monday afternoon or evening tide, so as to take the Passengers by the North America *from* Boston, and will return from Windsor every Tuesday afternoon high water, so as to accommodate any passengers *for* Boston, to go by *that* Steam Vessel. The *Saxe Gotha* is now finished and in fine order, with an experienced and able Commander, good accommodations, an excellent Steward, and good Fare. St. John, April 15, 1842.

North America.

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

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

April 1. JAMES WHITNEY.

REMOVAL.

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

6th may.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 20, 1842.

The English Mail, 4th May, had not arrived up to the time of our going to press. It is hourly expected.

AGRICULTURE.—From the earliest period of the history of this Province almost down to the present day, a popular error has existed respecting the fertility of its soil. It has been roundly asserted, and as faithfully believed by the persons making the assertion, that Wheat cannot be produced in such quantities in New-Brunswick as to bread the inhabitants. Amongst the earliest settlers of this country there were very few good practical Farmers, and those who have since became tillers of the soil, with a very few exceptions, have been totally ignorant of the business. Hence bad farming, a great deal of lumbering, a predisposition to idleness, and land at a nominal price with no taxes, have produced a system of listlessness and neglect of their properties that has in no slight degree assisted to establish the error above alluded to. But how stands the case? Have not English Farmers recently proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that *a better grain growing country than the Stanley settlement cannot be found on the face of the globe.* Do not the Frenchmen at Madawaska live almost entirely on Bread, made of Wheat grown on their own land?—the people of the English settlement at the Mill Stream, have and do, raise more wheat every year than they can use—and instead of the second year after settling sold wheat to their native neighbours, who had been born on the land they then dwelt on, and had hundreds of acres clear, but who were convinced, (until they were undeceived by strangers,) that wheat would not grow in this country. Man cannot gather grapes from thistles, neither can he produce wheat from land which has been worked until the nature of it is perfectly exhausted, without its virtues being renewed with suitable manure. Experience is the proof of the mismanagement and improvidence of the New-Brunswick farmer, than the circumstance of the Woodboats returning empty to their impoverished lands, while thousands of loads of the very first quality manure can be taken out of the Slips where they discharge their cargoes. The great secret of raising Wheat is simply to have the land properly, scientifically prepared, before committing the seed to its bosom, then with ordinary care and management, New Brunswick both in quantity and produce, will show itself inferior to few of the best grain growing countries in the world.

BAZAR AND MECHANICS FAIR.—We understand that in addition to the Mechanics' Fair, advertised in this impression, it is the intention of the Directors, in order to make it more attractive, to combine with it that of a Ladies' Bazar; the proceeds to go in aid of the funds of the Institute. The Ladies of the Province generally are therefore called upon to furnish such fancy articles as their taste and abilities may warrant. When the object is such as the present—to aid a fund expressly for the enlightenment of the rising generation, we feel assured that the Ladies of this City and its vicinity will most promptly meet the demand, and that their fair fingers and fertile imaginations will work out such "fairy gear" as will challenge the gallantry of every bachelor from 16 to 60, and that a golden harvest will reward their industry. Lady Colebrooke with that singleness of purpose, so peculiar to herself, and which speaks so loudly of her exalted virtues, has extended her patronage to the undertaking. While the experiment is calculated to add dignity and liberality to the community at large, we also add to it, our most ardent hope that it may exceed public expectation both in a scientific and pecuniary point of view. We understand that several Mechanics are already at work at Models and other scientific and mechanical curiosities, destined for the exhibition

SEARS' BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.—From the prolific press of our ingenious and enterprising townsman, Mr. ROBERT SEARS, we have received another elaborate and beautifully embellished Work, entitled *Bible Biography.* The volume contains several hundred engravings, executed expressly for the work. It is elegantly printed on fine paper, and with type cast for the purpose, and up in a splendid binding. This work is the continuation of a series of works on Scriptural subjects, and has been well received by most religious families of all denominations. It has been designated "The Christian Father's present to his Family," and truly it is worthy of that title. It contains 500 pages, royal octavo, and is sold at the exceedingly low price of two dollars and a half. We wish it a ready sale, as we conceive the work well worthy public notice.

MOB LAW.—On Wednesday last, the labourers employed on the Brick buildings now in course of erection in Prince William street, simultaneously struck for higher wages; the rate they were receiving being fixed at three shillings per day. On one of them coming to work at the usual rate, an attack was made on him, and a serious row was contemplated; the authorities were called in, and while Stockford, the High Constable, was endeavoring to secure one of the ringleaders, he was severely pelted with brickbats; he was assisted by several citizens, some of whom received severe bruises in the skirmish, but eventually succeeded in securing three of the principals, who were taken before a magistrate and committed for trial at the next supreme court. Such conduct is highly reprehensible, and should be met with proper and suitable punishment. Those parties who are now contending for high wages, should take into consideration that they are receiving at the time, nearly as much as good mechanics—that all kinds of food is greatly reduced in price, and that during the last winter they were sustained at the public cost. We think such conduct a poor return for favours received, and calculated in a very great degree to destroy that sympathy and support so freely extended to them in their utmost need.

David A. Rose has been appointed Sub Collector at the Port of St. Stephen, pending the nomination to that office by the Lords of the Treasury.

HAMMOND RIVER BRIDGE.—We understand that this structure is in such a dangerous state that travellers are afraid to cross the river upon it. This Bridge was erected only about two years since, and *repaired immediately after* at a heavy expence to the Province: it is now momently expected to fall into the river.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., 10th May, 1842.

NOTICE.—Agreeable to the 36th Section of the Act 3 & 4 William 4th, Chapter 59, I hereby give Notice that I have appointed and approved of the Building belonging to Mr. JAMES KIRK, situate in Nelson Street, in this City, for the Warehousing and securing of all Goods for the purposes of the said Act. W. STRINGER, ACT. COLLECTOR.

Published by Order of the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. F. ODELL
Secretary's Office, 13th May, 1842.

EMIGRANTS.—The N. Y. American says that "upwards of 60,000 emigrants landed in that city the last year—from all quarters we learn that great preparations are making in Europe for emigration this year—thousands are on their way and hundreds have already arrived. A gentleman engaged in shipping these people stated this morning his belief that near 100,000 emigrants would leave Europe the ensuing spring and summer.

GREAT TRIAL OF SPEED.—The great Race, four mile heats, on the Long Island Course, between "Boston" and "Fashion," for $20,000 a side, came off according to announcement on the 10th instant. The race was won by the mare, Fashion, taking the two first heats; the first in 7 minutes 32 seconds, the second in 7 minutes 45 seconds, and was closely contested. This is the quickest running ever performed on this side of the Atlantic, being 4 seconds less time than it was done on the same course by Eclipse, beating Henry. Boston is five years old, and carried 126 lbs; Fashion is five years old, and carried 111 lbs.—The same distance is stated to have been performed in England by Flying Childers in 6 minutes 48 seconds, carrying 128 lbs., which speed has never been attained by any other horse.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.—A letter from the Secretary of State to the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine, relative to this long pending question, will be found in our paper of to-day. It will be seen that they have promptly responded to his call, that the Legislature of Massachusetts have given authority to their Governor to act, and that the Legislature of Maine are now in session on the subject. The people of both States appear to concur fully in the propriety of agreeing on a Conventional line as the only mode of settling the question amicably. With this disposition we think Lord Ashburton will be found fully to concur, in which case this vexatious, "much ado about nothing" promises a speedy and final settlement.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—Two youths, of the respective ages of 10 and 14 years of age, entered the Book Store of Messrs Stiles and Fraser on Sabbath night. One of them an apprentice of Mr. Stiles's, obtained possession of the key of the Reading Room, which adjoins the Store, and by this means they got access to a door leading to the former, through which they cut a hole, and then removed the bolt. At this stage, however they were *unfortunately* interrupted, and are now in the custody of the sheriff.—*Paton Observer.*

HOUSE AND CHILD BURNED.—A fire broke out at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in a small house owned by ——— Golther situated between or in the rear of Grafton and Argyle streets. The flames had obtained a height too great to be subdued before the alarm was raised, and an unfortunate colored child, aged five years, consumed to ashes. The house was small and tenanted by a large number of the poorest class, most of whom happened to be out when the fire occurred, and were therefore unable to save their little stock of furniture and wearing from destruction. For some time several houses around were threatened, but the danger was averted by the exertions of the fire-men.—*Halifax Recorder.*

[From the Boston Mercantile Journal, May 14.]

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.—We give below an interesting letter of Mr. Webster to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, in regard to the Boundary Question—and recommending the appointment of Commissioners on the part of each of these States, to confer with the general government on a conventional line. The Governor of Massachusetts has already been empowered to appoint Commissioners, and it was to take the necessary steps in this matter, that the Legislature of Maine is appointed to meet on Wednesday next. The Secretary of State in this letter, furnishes strong arguments in favour of this mode of settling this tedious and troublesome question. Indeed it seems to be the only way in which the question can be promptly settled—and we rejoice to perceive a disposition among the people of Maine, to act on this subject calmly, and without connecting it with the party politics of the day, with which, indeed, it has nothing to do.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 11th April, 1842.

To His Excellency JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine:

Your Excellency is aware that previous to March 1841, a negotiation had been going on for some time between the Secretary of State of the United States, under the direction of the President, and the British Minister accredited to this Government, having for its object the creation of a joint commission for settling the controversy respecting the Northeastern Boundary of the United States, with a provision for an ultimate reference to arbitrators, to be appointed by some of the sovereigns of Europe, in case an arbitration should become necessary. On the leading features of a Convention for this purpose, the two Governments were agreed, but on several matters of detail, the parties differed, and appear to have been interchanging their respective views and opinions, projects and counterprojects, without coming to a final arrangement down to August, 1840. Various causes, but not now necessary to be explained, arrested the progress of the negotiation at that time, and no considerable advance has been since made in it.

It seems to have been understood on both sides, that one arbitration having failed, it was the duty of both parties to proceed to institute another, according to the spirit of the Treaty of Ghent, and other treaties; and the President has felt it to be his duty, unless some new course should be proposed, to cause the negotiation to be resumed, and pressed to its conclusion. But I have now to inform your Excellency, that Lord Ashburton, a Minister Plenipotentiary and Special, has arrived at the Seat of Government of the United States, charged with full powers from his sovereign to negotiate and settle the different matters in discussion between the two Governments. I have further to state to you, that he has officially announced to this Department, that, in regard to the Boundary question, he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line, so soon as this Government shall say that it is authorized and ready, on its part, to commence such negotiation.

Under these circumstances, the President has felt it to be his duty to call the serious attention of the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts to the subject, and to submit to those Governments the propriety of their co-operation, to a certain extent and in certain form, in an endeavour to terminate a controversy already of so long duration, and which seems very likely to be still considerably further protracted before the desired end of a final adjustment shall be attained, unless a shorter course of arriving at that end be adopted, than such as has heretofore been pursued, and as the two Governments are still pursuing.

Yet, without the concurrence of the two States whose rights are more immediately concerned, both having an interest in the soil, and one of them in the jurisdiction and government, the duty of this Government will be to adopt no new course, but in compliance with treaty stipulations, and in furtherance of what has already been done, to hasten the pending negotiations as fast as possible.

But the President thinks it a highly desirable object to prevent the delays necessarily incident to any settlement of the question by these means. Such delays are great and unavoidable. It has been found that an exploration and examination of the several lines constitute a work of three years. The existing commission for making such exploration under the authority of the United States, has been occupying two summers, and a very considerable portion of the work still remains to be done. If a joint commission should be appointed, and should go through the same work, and the commissioners should disagree, as is very possible, and an arbitration on that account become indispensable, the arbitrators might find it necessary to make an exploration and survey themselves, or cause the same to be done by others, of their own appointment. If to these causes, operating to postpone the final decision, be added the time necessary to appoint arbitrators, and for their preparation to leave Europe for the service, and the various retarding incidents always attending such operations, seven or eight years, constitute, perhaps, the shortest period within which we can look for a final result. In the meantime, great expenses have been incurred

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reputation of that opinion is not necessary. But the ship[illegible] is a subject in dispute. The Government has agreed to make it matter of reference and arbitration; and it must fulfil that agreement, unless another mode for settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a speedier decision. The President proposes then, that the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or commissioners empowered to confer with the authorities of this Government upon a conventional line, or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents, with an understanding that no such line will be agreed upon without the assent of such commissioners. This mode of proceeding, or some other, which shall express assent beforehand, seems indispensable, if any negotiation for a conventional line is to be had, since, if happily a treaty should be the result of the negotiation, it can only be submitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification.

It is a subject of deep and sincere regret to the President that the British Plenipotentiary did not arrive in the country, and make known his powers, in time to have made this communication before the annual session of the Legislatures of the two States had been brought to a close. He perceives and laments the inconvenience, which may be experienced from re-assembling those Legislatures; but the British mission is a special one; it does not supersede the resident mission of the British Government at Washington, and its stay in the United States is not expected to be long. In addition to these considerations, it is to be suggested that more than four months of the session of Congress have already passed, and it is highly desirable, if any treaty for a conventional line should be agreed on, it should be concluded before the session shall terminate; not only because of the necessity of the ratification of the Senate, but also because it is not impossible that measures should be thought advisable, or become important, which can only be accomplished by the authority of both Houses.

These considerations, in addition to the importance of the subject, and a firm conviction in the mind of the President that the interests of both countries, as well as the interests of the two States more immediately concerned, require a prompt effort to bring this dispute to an end, constrained him to express an earnest hope that your Excellency will convene the Legislature of Maine, and submit the question to its grave and candid deliberation.

I am, with respect,
Your excellency's ob't serv't.
[Signed] DAN'L. WEBSTER.

HONORABLE MURDER.—Mr. Pichot, Judge of the Parish of Assumption in Louisiana, was killed in a duel on the 23th ult., with R.C. Martin, a lawyer residing in the neighborhood. They fought at ten paces, and Judge Pichot was killed at the first fire. Judge Pichot was a man of fine talents, and much esteemed—but his appointment as a judge was unpopular among certain persons, who tried to induce him to resign. This proving unsuccessful, twenty citizens of the parish agreed to cast lots, in order to determine which of them should insult him so grossly as to compel him to fight, or lose his caste in society. The lot fell on Mr. Martine, who took an opportunity, at a public dinner, to throw in the face of the Judge a glass of wine. The Judge, in accordance with the chivalrous custom of the South, challenged the ruffian, and in seeking satisfaction, was killed agreeably to the arrangement!

We have seldom seen a case which places in a more odious, absurd and injustifiable light, the savage custom of duelling. It is to be regretted that men of character and influence in society are so deficient in true courage, as to refuse to pursue the path, which is indicated by honor, by duty, by a regard to the well-being of society, by a respect for all laws, human and divine, lest they should be called coward, by unprincipled blackguards, or quarrelsome bullies.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

BOSTON, May 8.

The British Special Mission; The Boundary Question.—We learn from Washington, some important particulars of the progress of the negociation conducting by Lord Ashburton.

The first point touched upon in this negociation was the North Eastern Boundary Question. Waving, or partially admitting the right of the United States, under the treaty, to the whole teritory, it is now proposed to purchase the whole tract in dispute, and to pay for it according to an appraisment by competent Commissioners appointed for such a purpose. From $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 are named, or some sum between these are the probable sums.

This proposition has been submitted by the Secretary of State to the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts, and the negociators at Washington are only waiting for the action of the State authorities, to proceed to the other points in dispute, which are mere questions of indemnity, and can be easily settled. It is supposed that there will be no difficulty with Massachusetts, but it is feared that a party in Maine will oppose the sale of any portion of the territory, and create difficulty enough, through party politics, to defeat the whole negociation. We will soon see.

We have much information on the progress of this negociation, but do not deem it politic to give more at this time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

To Correspondents.—A Learner" came to hand this day, too late for insertion.

☞ Gesner's Museum of Natural History, Prince William Street, is opened every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 12 to 4 P. M.

Married.

On Wednesday, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. George W. Currie, to Miss Rachael Scott, both of this Parish.

On Thursday, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. Thomas Sweeny, to Miss Margaret Harris, both of this Parish.

On Tuesday, 10th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Alexander Barnhill, to Miss Rhoda Ann Cunabell, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

At Oromocto, on Saturday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Legett, Wm. Scoullar, Esq., to Miss M. J. Kinney, all of that place.

At Fredericton, on Thursday evening the 29th ult., by the Rev. Sampson Busby, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Robert Wiley, to Miss Jaen Todd, both of that place.

At Douglas, on Wednesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. Wm. M Leggett, Mr. Chas. Jarvis Clark, of Fredericton, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Dayton.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev J. Ried, of St James, (Charlotte County) James Brown, jr., Esq., M. P. P., to Mrs. Catharine Gillespie, both of St. David.

On the 7th inst by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Mr. Columbus Bacon, of St. Stephen, to Miss Mary R. Stickney of the same place.

Died.

On Saturday morning, after, a lingering illness, Dorothea, wife of Mr. Adam Jack, aged 35 years.

On Monday morning, Frederick, second son of Mr. Jacob Heber, aged 4 years and 5 months.

This morning, Robert, son of Mr. Josiah Marshall, aged 15 months and nine days. Funeral to morrow, (saturday,) at 5 o'clock, p. m. from his father's residence, in Mill street, York Point, when friends and acquaintance are invited to attend.

At St. Mary's, York County, on Sunday morning the 8th inst., of Croup, Emily Gertrude, second daughter of B. Jonett, aged 3 years and 5 months.

On the 2d ult., at Lime Island, St. George, (Charlotte County) Sarah, consort of Captain J. J. Cakeff, in the 60th year of her age.

At Cornwallis, on the 22d ult., in the 48th year of her age, Prudence, consort of John Wells, Esq.

At Merigonishe, on the 10th April last, in 110th year of his age, Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND, commonly called "*Kilty-man.*" The deceased was a native of Clyne, Sutherlandshire, North Britain. He was born in the last year of the reign of George the 1st, and consequently, lived under all the Sovereigns of the House of Hanover—six in number! He fought at the battle of the Little Ferry on the 16th of April, 1746, being then in his 13th year, and emigrated to this Province about twenty years ago. He retrained his faculties to the last, and as a proof of the independence of spirit which characterised him, spurned the proposal of accepting any pecuniary aid from the poor funds. He wore the kilt during his whole life time, urging as a reason that he would never disgrace his country by adopting a foreign garb. The writer of this sketch has known him to travel 26 miles during a cold winter day, about six years ago; and less than four years ago he came sixteen miles to record his vote for a Tory Candidate at an Election.—*Picton Observer.*

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived—13th, Barque Brothers, Daniel, Newry, via Charleston—Wm. Carvill, ballast.
Brig Wellington, Bogart, Philadelphia, 9—Thomas & Sandall, flour, wheat, &c.
14th, Ship Pekin, Russell, London,—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
15th, Ship Portland, Robinson, Liverpool, 37—W. Leavitt, general cargo.
Schr. Abigail Smith, Halifax, 8—sugar & flour.
14th, Steam-Ship North America, Mabee, Boston, assorted cargo, J. Whitney.
17th, ship Andover, Buckley, Cork, 35; passengers.
18, schr. Brilliant, Perry, Philadelphia, 9; Sancton & Crookshank, assorted cargo.
ship Londonderry, Hatrick, Londonderry, 41; T. Wallace, passengers.
19th, schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax; D. Leavitt.

CLEARED.

ship Miramichi, scott, Liverpool, deals and lathwood, R. Rankin & Co.; Bee, Mitchell, do. do.; Lord sandon, Feneran, Cork, deals, J. Robertson.
Brig Camilla, Healey, Killybegs, deals, J. Fairweather; Scott, scott, Dublin, deals, W. Carvill,
schr. Challenge, Valpey, Boston, iron, John Robertson; Fanny, Billings, Eastport, fish; Mechanic, Lyon, Boston, chalk; Burlington, Ellis, Baltimore, plaster.

☞ Notice.

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

THE Meeting of the Members of the *Protestant Conservative Association* will take place next week. A Committee will attend at the store lately occupied by Mr. Crozier, in Mr. Barlow's building, King street, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 4 in the afternoon of each day, to furnish Members with Tickets of Admission, and to inform them of the time and place of the General Meeting.

Persons desirous of adding their names to the subscription List, can do so at the same time.
20th May.

J. MUNRO, Silversmith,

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

SILVER PLATE,

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

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.

S. K. FOSTER,

Corner of King and Germain streets.

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

☞ 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 roasted;* raw and refined SUGAR; Molasses, London Mould, Dip and Sperm Candles; Glasgow and Liverpool SOAP, Wrapping Paper, Bags Pepper, &c. &c.
May 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

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. CROOKSHANK & SANCTON.

The Subscriber

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

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

Per North America from Boston:

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

—AND IN STORE—

6 hhds Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, 10 kegs TOBACCO, 6 puncheons Whisky and Rum,—all of which will be sold either Wholesale or Retail, at No. 18, King street, *for Cash only.*
May 20, 1842. J. O'DONNELLY.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

Landing ex schooner Margaret Trynor from Halifax:

25 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
20 puns. MOLASSES.
Ex Perthshire from Greenock:
Pot and Pearl Barley, Split Pees, Confections, Glasgow Soap, Soda, Alum, Glue, Clipped Logwood, Wrapping Paper, &c. For sale by
May 20. JARDINE & CO.

Soap! Soap!!

Landing ex ship "Portland" from Liverpool:

400 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, (56 pounds each,) which will be sold low while landing, by WM. CARVILL.
St. John, May 20.

Pale Yellow Soap, Confections, &c.

Landing, ex ship *Perthshire* from Greenock:

3 TONS Pale Yellow SOAP.
4 bales Printing and Wrapping PAPER.
20 boxes CONFECTIONS, MUSTARD, and STARCH; 15 bags BARLEY.
For sale very cheap for *Cash only*, at the TEA WAREHOUSE, *Prince William street.*
May 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

One Penny Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, an indented apprentice, named JAMES CARP. 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.

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; China SILKS; China Royals;
Llama CLOTHS; Orleans Cloths; Chusan Orleans; Mecnos;
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.

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.*

☞ 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.

☞ 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.*

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
13th march. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

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.

Cloth Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs the Public, that he carries on the business of making CLOTH, at Kingston, King's County. It being late last season before the machinery could be put in successful operation, in consequence of having to overcome many difficulties, he has in the meantime made the necessary alterations, and will now be enabled to do the work in a more expeditious and better style.

Wool that is sent clean washed and sorted, the prices are as follow:—For oiling, carding and spinning, 1s. 1d. per lb.; for warps, filling or stocking yarn, for carding, spinning and weaving, 1s. 6d. per yard, 5-4 wide—twilled 1d. more. For fulling, coloring, shearing and finishing all off, 1s. 2d. per yard.

To accommodate customers on the River St. John the subscriber has made arrangements for wool to be taken in at the following places, viz: Wm. Segee's, Fredericton, (Fredericton Hotel,) J. H. DeVeber, Gagetown; Robert Golding, opposite Long Island; at which places it will be put on board the steam boat and landed at Capt. S. Gorum's, whence it will be taken, manufactured according to order, and returned to their respective places.

Particular directions must be written and put inside the bundle, with a card outside, shewing the person's name and place of abode, that there may be no mistakes.

People's own make of cloth dressed at reduced prices: White cloth full'd at 5½d. per yard; full'd colored and pressed, 11d.; full'd, colored, sheared and finished off, 1s. 2d. per yard: Women's wear pressed at 3d. per yard; Rolls carded at the usual prices. Persons wishing their cloth full'd stout will please send directions accordingly.
SEYMOUR PICKETT.
Kingston, K. C., 13th May, 1842.

N. B.—The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the kind patronage he received from his friends last season, and trusts at this present to give them every satisfaction. [Obs. Sent. 3w.]

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, Curriers, 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.

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 Commtng House to the same building.
April 29.

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

The Subscribers, with reference to the above Notice beg to tender their services as *Auctioneers* and *Commission Merchants* to their friends and the public, and to assure them that their strictest attention shall be given to any business they may be entrusted with.
T. L. NICHOLSON,
JOSEPH T. HAMM.
St. John, 30th April, 1842.—4ms.

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 manufactured at the subscriber's Establishment, about 15 miles from the city.
GEORGE LLOYD.
April 22.—[cont. new bruns. tf.]

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

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.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Fair at Gagetown, (Q. C.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a FAIR will be held at Mr. James GRASS' 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 County, 26th April, 1842.

St. Andrews & Fredericton.

L. 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 FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine new ship *CORSAIR;* will be ready to receive cargo in two weeks, and will take a Charter to any safe Port in Great Britain or Ireland. Apply to the owners, W. & R. WRIGHT, or to
13th may. JAMES MALCOLM.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of F. & S. SMITH.

THOSE Creditors of F. & S. SMITH, who have signed the Deed of Trust and Release, will receive a Dividend from the subscriber on Wednesday the 18th inst. J. MALCOLM.
13th may. *Trustee.*

Candles, Soap, &c.

50 BOXES best London Mould CANDLES,
50 do. Liverpool Do.
100 Boxes Yellow SOAP;
10 Kegs TOBACCO.
20th April. W. H. STREET.

Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c.

THE subscriber has received by the *British Queen,* from London, his Spring supply of PERFUMERY, BRUSHES COMBS, &c.
JOHN G SHARP.
Corner North Market Wharf and Dock street.
13th may.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

A SPLENDID assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds,* warranted to grow, just opening and for sale at the lowest cash prices.
J. ELLIOTT.
King's square, adjoining Commercial Hotel.
6th may.

AUCTION SALES.

On WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber's will at Public Auction, at the warehouse of John Robertson, Esq. Nelson street, the following articles, viz:

5 PUNS. DEMERARA RUM; 6 Hhds. Loaf Sugar; 10 Bbls. bright Sugar;
3 Puncheons Molasses;
100 Boxes very superior Brown SOAP, 60lb. ea
50 Do. do. do. 30 lbs. each;
10 Butts Sherry WINE;
40 Barrels Prime PORK, in Bond;
100 Bbls. Prime and Prime Mess Canada PORK,
8 Hhds. and Qr. Casks old Port WINE;
100 Kegs best London WHITE LEAD,
40 Kegs Yellow and Black PAINT;
8 Tons CORDAGE—*assorted;*
20 Casks Wrought NAILS, all sizes;
10 Rolls sheet LEAD, 10 pieces TWEEDS;
50 Pieces Plaids;
20 Do. BROAD CLOTHS, &c. &c.

TERMS:—under £15 cash; £15 to £150 3 months, £150 and upwards 4 months, approved endorsed Notes.
T. L. NICHOLSON.
May 20, 1842.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE Subscribers have just received from the seed store of Joseph Breck & Co., Boston, a fresh supply of

Garden and Flower Seeds.

—IN STORE—
1 Tierce Red CLOVER SEED;
A few Bbls. Timothy SEED—*the growth of New-Brunswick.*
PETERS & TILLEY.
St. John, April 22.

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.

May 13, 1842.

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

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

Also, per British Queen from London—

An assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas;
Rich Dacape, 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;
Netts, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;
A large lot of silk Fringes and Tassels;
Hosiery and Gloves of every description;
Ladies' Work Boxes, assorted sizes;
White and 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.
W. G. LAWTON.

NOTICE.

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

10 HHDS. BROWN SUGAR; 50 Cases GIN; 20 boxes fresh Chocolate;
75 Boxes Tobacco PIPES;
75 Do. Window GLASS—*assorted sizes;*
25 Kegs Green and Black PAINT;
60 Boxes Mould Candles; 8 bags Saltpetre;
5 Bags Ginger; 1 box Cloves;
5 Boxes Brown Sugar;
150 Bolts CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 7;
50 Boxes Liverpool SOAP, 56 and 112 lbs. ea;
1 Cask Sherry, } *Wine;*
4 do. old pat Madeira }
20M Cigars; 80 bundles Hooks and Sickles;
30 bundles Scythes;
5 Pipes Pico Madeira WINE;
10 Kegs Tobacco, 5 cases CHAMPAIGNE;
10 Do. Coal Tar; 20 do. Stockholm do.;
50 Do. Corn Meal; 50 do. Rye Flour;
13 Boxes Conrish—*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;
200 Do. Canada Prime Pork;
10 Do. do. Beef; 20 do. Cargo do.
With a variety of **Dry Goods,**—consisting of—Mousline de Laine, 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, 2 quarter-casks, SHERRY,
1 pipe, 5 quarter casks MADEIRA,
2 quarter-casks Marseilles.
May 6. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Molasses, Turpentine, Bright Varnish and **PITCH.**

The subscribers have received per Margaret, which is now landing—

25 HHDS. MOLASSES; 4 Barrels Spirits TURPENTINE;
2 Barrels Bright Varnish; 10 ditto PITCH;
the whole of which they offer for sale on moderate terms for approved papment.
April 29. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK

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.
April 29. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ One Hundred English made TRUNKS, for sale cheap.

Salt, Molasses, Pork.

2,000 bushels Liverpool SALT;
45 Hhds. Molasses; 150 barrels Pork;
10 Firkens 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.

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

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. & Hhds. bright SUGAR;
200 Cases GIN; 71 HIDES,
which are offered for sale at very low prices for approved payment.
April 29. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

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.

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.*

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.

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 ALSTON 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.

SEVERAL OFFICES TO LET in the Brick Building corner of Prince William and Church streets. Apply to JARDINE & CO.
8th April.

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

TO BE SOLD OR LET—with immediate possession:

A spacious Dwelling HOUSE and Premises at Hampton Ferry, consisting of eight good Rooms which have lately undergone a thorough repair. To an active person desirous of entering into a Country business, it affords a good opportunity being well situated for trade.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH SUMMERS.
March 18.—Cour 3t *Market Square.*

TO LET, from the 1st May next—

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

ALSO—

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Germain st., at present occupied by the subscriber, containing ten rooms, six with fire places, bed-rooms in the garret, with a fire place in one, frost proof cellar, two coal cellars, and a never failing well of water. This house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of two families.
B. REYNOLDS.
March 4th. *Germain street*

Stock and Farm for sale.

A VALUABLE FARM situated about 40 miles from the city, containing 700 acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty acres of which is cleared and under cultivation, cuts annually from forty to fifty tons of Hay, and might be divided into two convenient Farms, the main road from Shediac 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, vegetable and wood Cellars, with several Rooms having Franklins and Grates set on the first and second flats.

For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.
21st January. Cour.

TO LET,

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

TO LET, And possession given first May next,—A part of the house occupied by the Subscriber, containing 2 Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, a Kitchen and Woodhouse

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liver Complaints.

AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered !

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

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

There are cases so numerous of these brillian effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to pet 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, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sciatica or Hip-Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones ; Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description. Fever Sores, and Internal abscesses ; Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Byca : Erysipelas, Bloiches, 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 devices.* 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.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st October. JOHN J. HOGAN.

Sign of the Golden Fish,

DOCK STREET.

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

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

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

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

HE 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.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

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

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to

12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

COAL.

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

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

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

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Dennefordʼs* 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 Annisged ; *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* Rondeltia ; *Rowland's* Kalydor ; Macassar Oil ; Beats' Oil ; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.

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

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

June 11.

W. H. STREET'S

WINE Establishment,

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

1st January, 1842.

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

WINES IN BOTTLE—

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

WINES IN WOOD—

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

SPIRITS IN WOOD AND BOTTLE—

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

A few Cases Geneva.

BEER—

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

In Bond and on Consignment—

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

—ALSO ON HAND—

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

W. H. Street.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals :

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

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

With an extensive stock of CHOICE BOTTLED WINES, comprising,—Sparkling Burgundy, Hock, Moselle, Sauperay, Revisautes, 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.

Pork and Beef.

Now landing, and for sale by the subscribers—

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

3d Dec. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &

[Landing ex Margaret Trynor, from Halifax :]

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

Ex 'Rambler,' from Boston :

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

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

December 24.

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

January 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

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

7th January. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Pr. Glasgow—From Glasgow :

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

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

December 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Consignment,

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

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

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

St John, October 22, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—ON HAND AS ABOVE—

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

October 22. J. R.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent.

sept 10.

Fine Old Tinta—Vintage 1828.

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

Dec. 24. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

MR. JACKSON,

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

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

Salt Rheum, &c.

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

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

Essence of Smoke,

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

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

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

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

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

Dec. 17. J. ELLIOTT.

Cigars, Java Coffee, Fruit, &c

Landing, ex schooner *Lighter,* from Boston :

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

IN STORE.

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

On Consignment :—50 chests souchong TEA.

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF REVERSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

King William street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. Jas. Walkinshaw, Esq.
Chairman. *Dep. Chairman.*
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Thomas Brook, Esq. Isaac Lawrence, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. Edwin Leaf, Esq.
Wm. M. Christie, Esq. Wm. Lyall, Esq.
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Jas. G. Gordon, Esq. G. B. Whittaker, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. T. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

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

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

SOLICITOR—John Saunders Bowden, Esq.

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

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

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

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

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

February 18, 1842.

October 15th, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

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

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

CITY GROCERY.

Market Square—St. John, N. B.

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

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

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

JAMES MACFARLANE.

St. John, Dec. 17, 1841.

Paper Hangings.

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

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

18th March. S. K. FOSTER.

Bar, Pig, and Sheet IRON,

STOVES, TIN PLATES, &c. &c.

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

250 TONS common British IRON, well assorted,
100 tons Refined British Iron, well assorted.
100 ditto No. 1 Scotch Pig (Garishirie Brand,)
20 ditto Swedish Iron, well assorted,
20 ditto Refined Round Iron, ½ to ¾ inch,
100 bundles Plough Plate Iron,
200 Plough Share Moulds,
40 bundles *Naylor & Co's.* best Cast Steel, ass'd.
40 ditto do. German do. do.
20 ditto do. Sleigh shoe STEEL
20 ditto Blister steel, (Z)
25 ditto do. do. C. C. N. D.
60 boxes Tin Plates, CW. IC. IX. DC. and DX.
200 bundles best Sheet Iron, Nos. 20, 22, 24 & 26,
300 bags Spike Nails, 4½ to 10 inches,
250 ditto Canada Fine Rose Nails, 6d'y to 30d'y,
5 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
10 tons HOLLOW WARE, viz : Pots, Covers, Pans, and Ovens,
10 ditto Tea Kettles, assorted No. 0 to 4,
100 Canada Stoves, assorted, 20, 24, 27, 30, and 32 inches,
50 Full Register Grates, assorted sizes,
50 Half ditto ditto ditto,
30 Franklins ditto ditto,
12 Anvils, assorted, 1 to 2 cwt.
12 Smiths' Bellows,
15 Anchors, assorted, 1 to 10 cwt.
8 Chain Cables, assorted, ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch,
40 cwt. short-link Chains, 5-16 3-8, 7-16, & 1-2 in.
400 boxes best Liverpool Soap, 56 lbs. each,
30 boxes Dipt Candles,
25 barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK,
20 bales Irish Bacon, (very fat) ; 40 Irish Hams,
7 puns. strong well flavored Grain WHISKY,
3 ditto ditto Malt ditto,
40,000 White Oak Barrel STAVES
500,000 Bright spruce DEALS, in shipping order,

Also, on Consignment :

50 bolts best Bleached CANVAS,
4 Iron PLOUGHS,
2 handsome Iron MONEY CHESTS.

Nov 12. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Raisins, Onions, &c.

Landing ex schr. Margaret Trayner, from Boston :

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

Ex Martha Brae, from Halifax :

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

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

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

Dec. 3.

Flour, Grocery, and Provision

WAREHOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.