THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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Weekly Almanack.

MARCH.	R. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.
12 Saturday,	6 11	5 49	6 36 11 33
13 Sunday,	6 10	5 51	7 45 0 5
14 Monday,	6 8	5 52	8 45 0 35
15 Tuesday,	6 7	5 53	9 46 1 10
16 Wednesday,	6 5	5 55	11 3 1 43
17 Thursday,	6 4	5 56	morn 2 19
18 Friday,	6 3	5 57	0 21 3 2

New Moon, 12th, 1h. 32m. 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: Hon. H. Johnston.

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

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

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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.

Mail Stage to Fredericton.

THE subscribers have commenced running a STAGE three times a week to Fredericton, leaving St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Fredericton on the alternate days.

☞ Books will be kept at the Commercial Hotel, St. John, and at Mr. Segee's, Fredericton.

JAMES HEWITT.
JOHN WINTERS.

Nov. 26.

Mail Stage between Saint John and Fredericton.

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced running a STAGE between this City and Fredericton, via the Nerepis Road, leaving Saint John on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock; and Fredericton on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at the same hour.

Passengers can register their names in the books, which are kept at the Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton; at either of which places any further information will be given.

☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners, and no credit allowed.

JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES GREEN.

Dec. 3.

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 Prince and Germain streets; and Mr. John Cook, Carleton. January 21.

Winterbon's ANTI-BILIOUS SOLUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

November 5th.

CANDLES.—80 Boxes London Mould Candles, 6's. wax wicks, in 60 and 30 lb. Boxes; 30 Boxes Dipt Candles, and a small quantity very superior STARCH. For sale by

Oct. 1 SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Miscellany.

[From the London Morning Post.]

MEMOIRS OF SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.

Francis Chantrey was born on the 7th of April, 1782, at Norton, a small village on the borders of Derbyshire, where his father and his father's father had been for many years possessed of a small property. He was an only child, and his father died when he was eight years old. What his education was beyond what the school at Norton supplied, we have been able to ascertain. His mother married again, and young Chantrey, tired of the pursuits of husbandry, had his genius accidentally awakened to its own particular pursuit by the sight of a carver and gilder's shop in Sheffield, where some figures were exhibited in the window. The man's name was Ramsay, and Chantrey entered into an engagement with him.

With Ramsay he continued nearly three years, during which time his leisure hours were devoted to a more noble pursuit than making ornaments for furniture or moulds for picture frames. He gradually became a sculptor: he purchased clay, hired a small room in Sheffield, and wrought far into morning at his own art. It is said that Ramsay discouraged him in his private studies, which, if true, savours more of the master than the man of taste. Certain it is that Chantrey, confident in his own genius, purchased up from Ramsay the remainder of his engagement, and in April, 1802, was in London—a young sculptor, diligent in his study and in pursuit of employment. Let us notice, here, that there is, among the treasure in the house of the poet of "Memory" and "Columbus," a table with the ornaments by Chantrey; it was recognised, the story goes, by the great sculptor when dining one day at the house of the poet. "Who made that table?" said Chantrey. The poet named the maker. "No, no!" said Chantrey "he did not make it, but I did; I was in his employment; I wrought those ornaments." Mr. Rogers directs the visitor's attention to the table in the MS. catalogue of its curiosities.

It is no easy task in London, where men elbow one another for existence, to jump at once into reputation and employment—and Chantrey found the truth of this. He painted miniatures for a short time; two from his hand are still in existence, and then he took to canvass and portraiture. As yet he had received no lessons in drawing, as yet he was altogether self-taught. The Royal Academy was then, as now, open to all students who had got beyond the infancy of art, and Chantrey entered the Academy, and learned, as he says in a paper before us, to draw and model there. His portrait by himself, and in oil, at this time hangs over the fireplace of his friend and servant, Mr. Allan Cunningham. It is clever and unconstrained, and much in the manner of Opie. All who knew him at the time speak of its being excessively like.

His first exhibited work on the walls of the Royal Academy was in 1804, when he sent for exhibition a "Portrait of D. Wale, Esq." He was then residing at No. 7, Chapel-street, West, Mayfair. In 1805 he was living at 22, Vine-street, Piccadilly, and exhibited at the Academy, in the year, three busts—one of a Gentleman; one of W. Young, M. D., F.L.S.; and one of the Rev. J. Wilkinson, late vicar of Sheffield. In 1806 he lived in Charles-st., St. James's, and exhibited a bust of Bigland, the essayist. In 1808, when at 24, Curzon-street, Mayfair, he exhibited a bust of Satan, still in his studio; and in 1809 he received his first order, one from Mr. Alexander, the architect, for four colossal busts of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, for the Trinity House and for the Greenwich Naval Asylum. In 1809 he married at Twickenham Church, his cousin, Miss Mary Ann Wale, the present Lady Chantrey. He now removed to Eccleston-street, Pimlico, a place he never left, and with his marriage commenced at once his happiness and his fame. In 1810 he executed a posthumous bust of Mr. Pitt for the Trinity House. But the year 1811 was the year in which his genius broke out, and in which he commenced his career of fame and fortune. He had six busts in that year's exhibition: 1, Horne Tooke; 2, Sir Francis Burdett; 3, J. R. Smith; 4, Benjamin West, P.R.A.; 5, Admiral Duckworth, 6, William Baker, Esq. Those of Horne Tooke and Raphael Smith are among the best of his busts. With the Tooke, Nollekens expressed his great delight. He lifted it from the floor—set it before him—moved his head to, and fro, and having satisfied himself of its excellence, turned round to those who were arranging the works for exhibition, and said, "There's a fine, a very fine *busto*; let the man who made it be known—remove one of my busts and put this one in its place, for it well deserves it." Often afterwards, when desired to model a bust, the same excellent judge would say, in his own persuasive manner, "Go to Chantrey, he's the man for a bust—he'll make a good bust of you; I always recommend him." He did recommend him, and sat to Chantrey for his own bust. In the year 1811 he became, moreover the successful candidate for a statue of George III. for the city of London. He had nearly lost it, however, by a very singular occurrence, for when the design had been approved of by the common council, a member observed that the successful artist was a painter, and therefore incapable of executing the work of a sculptor!" "You hear this, young man," said Sir William Curtis; "what say you—are you a painter or a sculptor?" "I *live* by sculpture," was the reply, and the statute now in Guildhall was entrusted to his hands. A man, it is clear, though a Michael Angelo, may have too many occupations. This was his first statue, and it is at once easy and dignified. To give a catalogue of his works from this period is to give a history of his life. In 1812 he exhibited busts of Johnes, of Hafod, of Curren, of Stothard, and of Northcote. In 1813 a bust of Cline and six others. In 1814 busts of the King and Professor Playfair. In 1815 a bust of James Watt. In 1816 busts of the Marquess of Anglesey, Sir Everard Home, and Sir Joseph Banks. In 1817 then newly made an Associate of the Royal Academy, "the Sleeping Children" (the monument now in Lichfield, Cathedral) and busts of Nollekens, Sir James Clarke, Bone, the enamelist, Bird, the painter, and Hookham Frere.

There is not a more exquisite group in the whole range of modern sculpture than Chantrey's Two Children at Lichfield. The sisters lie asleep in each other's arms, in the most unconstrained and graceful repose. The snowdrops which the youngest had plucked are undropped from her hand, and both are images of artless beauty, and innocent unaffected grace. Such was the press to see these children in the exhibition that there was no getting near them; mothers, with tears in their eyes, lingered and went away, and returned, while Canova's now far-famed figures of Hebe and Terpsichore stood almost unnoticed by their side. The Royal Academy, with tardy justice, at length admitted him of their number, and in 1818 Chantrey was an Esquire and an R. A.

Orders now crowded in upon him as they were never known to crowd before upon a British sculptor. To busts and portrait statues, more than he could well execute, were added orders for poetic figures, left to his own selection, from the Prince Regent, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Egremont, Lord Yarborough, Lord Dartmouth, and Jesse Watts Russell. But he still adhered to busts and portrait statues, and left poetic figures to hours of leisure, never, alas! to come to him. In 1818 he exhibited a bust of John Rennie, the engineer, one of his most admirable heads, and that exquisite little statue at Woburn of Lady Louisa Russell, the present Marchioness of Abercorn. The child stands on tiptoe, with a face of the most exquisite and arch expression, proud with delight of the dove which she fondles in her bosom. All who have been at Woburn will recollect this little figure; but the trays of the Italian boys have given it a wider, and only its deserved celebrity.

In 1819 he exhibited his sitting figure of Dr. Anderson for Madras, perhaps the very best of all his statues, and a bust of Mr. Canning for Mr. Bolton, of Liverpool. The same year, in company with Stothard, the painter, he extended his acquaintance with ancient and Italian art beyond the treasures of the Louvre and the spoils of Napoleon.

On his return from the Continent he modelled four of his very finest busts, viz., those of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Phillips, the painter, Mr. Wordsworth, and Sir Walter Scott—the Wordsworth for Sir George Beaumont, the Sir Walter Scott for his own gratification, and from sincere respect for the worth and genius of Sir Walter. Chantrey never excelled this bust—it is his very best—the best, perhaps, in either ancient or modern art. The man and the genius of the man are both there. It appears that he had sought at first like Lawrence for a poetic expression, and had modelled the head as looking upwards gravely and solemnly. "This," he said to Mr. Allan Cunningham, when Scott had left after his second sitting, "this will never do—I shall never be able to please myself with a perfectly serene expression. I must try his conversational look—take him when about to break out into some sly, funny old story. As he said this, he took a string, cut off the head of the bust put it into its present position, and produced by a few happy touches that bust which alone preserves for posterity the cast of Scott's expression—the most fondly remembered by all who ever mingled in his domestic circle.

The history of this admirable bust is contained in the following very interesting letter:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR R. PEEL, BART.

"*Belgrave-place, Jan.* 26, 1838.

"Dear Sir Robert—I have much pleasure in complying with your request to note down such facts as remain on my memory concerning the bust of Sir Walter Scott, which you have done me the honor to place in your collection at Drayton Manor.

"My admiration of Scott, as a poet and a man, induced me in the year 1820 to ask him to sit to me for his bust, the only time I ever recollect having asked a similar favour from any one. He agreed, and I stipulated that he should breakfast with me always before his sittings, and never come alone, nor bring more than three friends at once, and that they should all be good talkers. That he fulfilled the latter condition you may guess, when I tell you that on one occasion he came with Mr. Croker, Mr. Heber, and the late Lord Lyttleton. The marble bust produced from these sittings was moulded, and about 45 cast were disposed of among the poet's most ardent admirers. This was all I had to do with the plaster casts. The bust was pirated by Italians, and England and Scotland, and even the colonies, were supplied with unpermitted and bad casts to the extent of thousands, in spite of the terror of an Act of Parliament.

"I made a copy in marble from this bust for the Duke of Wellington; it was sent to Aysley-house, in 1827, and it is the only duplicate of my bust of Sir Walter Scott that I ever executed in marble.

"I now come to your bust of Scott. In the year 1828 I proposed to the poet to present the original marble as an heir-loom to Abbotsford, on condition that he would allow me sittings sufficient to finish another marble from the life for my own studio. To this proposal he acceded, and the bust was sent to Abbotsford accordingly, with the following words inscribed on the back:—'This bust of Sir Walter Scott was made in 1820, by Francis Chantrey, and presented by the sculptor to the poet, as a token of esteem, in 1828.'

"In the months of May and June, in the same year, 1828 Sir Walter fulfilled his promise, and I finished, from his face, the marble bust now at Drayton Manor—a better sanctuary than my studio—else I had not parted with it. The expression is more serious than in the two former busts, and the marks of age more than eight years deeper.

"I have now, I think, stated all that is worthy of remembering about the bust, except that there need be no fear of piracy, for it has never been moulded. I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your very sincere and faithful servant.

"F. CHANTREY."

In 1822 he exhibited his bust of George IV.; in 1824 his bust of the Duke of Wellington, his first statue of Watt, and the statue of Dr. Cyril Jackson, erected in Oxford; in 1826, his statues of Grattan and Washington, the one for Dublin the other for Boston; in 1827, his statue for Sir Joseph Banks, now in the British Museum; in 1828, his bust of Sir William Curtis; in 1829 his statue of Sir Edward H. East, for Calcutta; his parting of Hector and Andromache, and his Penelope with the bow of Ulysses, now at Woburn, and his bust of the Marquess of Stafford, now in the British Institution; in 1830, his bust of Sir J. Soane, and his Hebea blessing two Hindoo girls, now at Madras; in 1831, his busts of William IV. and the Duke of Sussex; in 1832, his statue of Canning, for the Town-hall, Liverpool; in 1833, his statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Bombay; in 1837, his statue of Sir John Malcolm, for Westminster Abbey; his statue of Dr. Dalton, for Manchester, and his busts of Southey, the poet (for John Murray,) Mrs. Somerville (for the Royal Academy,) and Professor Wilson, of Oxford (for Calcutta); in 1840, his busts of the Queen and Sir Charles Clarke, his statue of Roscoe, for Liverpool, and of Northcote, for Exeter; in 1841 (the last he lived to honour and adorn,) his statues of the Bishop of Norwich and the Bishop of Lichfield, for their respective cathedrals.

This is nothing more than a catalogue of his works exhibited within the walls of the Royal Academy, to which we have to add his statues of Francis Horner, James Watt, and Sir Stamford Raffles, in Westminster Abbey; of General Gillespie and Heber, in St. Paul's; of Spencer Perceval, at Northampton; of Miss Johnes, at Hafod; of Mr. Wildman, at Chilham Castle, near Canterbury; of President Blair and Lord Melville, in Edinburgh; of Mrs. Jordon, for the late King; of Sir Charles Forbes, for Bombay; besides a bust of Sir Robert Peel, an excellent likeness; and a bust, the last he lived to execute, of Lord Melbourne, for the Queen.

This is a list, and a very incomplete one, of his marble progeny. Of his statues in bronze there are those of George IV. at Brighton and in Edinburgh; of Pitt in Edinburgh and in Hanover-square, London; of Sir Thomas Munroe on horseback at Madras; of George IV. on horseback, for wherever her Majesty's Ministers may choose to place it; and an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, for the city of London. This last, though incomplete, is, we are happy to say, left in that advanced state by its great artist that a common foundryman may give it all the finish that it wants. We wish that we could say the same of the two statues on one bench of those noble brothers by birth and genius, Lords Eldon and Stowell; or of the statue of Dr. Goodall, for Eton, or the Marquess of Wellesley, for the India House. But Chantrey had wrought enough for fame and for fortune, and it is now useless to regret that he did not live to commemorate more worthies in marble.

When the Marquess Camden was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, his friend Chantrey was made D.C.L., and received from William IV. the honor of knighthood. A baronetcy was offered him, but refused, on the grounds that he had no one to succeed him in the honor. This was in 1836; he was then ailing, more corpulent than usual, and less inclined to active exertion. The seeds of disease grew gradually space, and it required no medical eye to discover that Sir Francis Chantrey, in every month of his existence, was making three months' progress to the grave, and that our great sculptor would never reach to the three-score years and ten of scriptural allowed life. In spite of disease and bodily inactivity, he, at times, worked with all his usual spirit and nicety of touch; and the elated eye and clay-worked mouth gave token to his friends that there was some chance of his restoration to health. But Chantrey had roused himself up to this; for he never sank into a lethargy of hope, and his friends were deceived.

With the details of his last short and fatal illness, the public have been but newly acquainted. He was buried in a vault of his own making over his mother's grave in the churchyard of his native Norton. He had always an affection for his native place, liberally relieved the poor of the neighbourhood, and had but lately founded a school for the education of the poorer boys.

It is not always that a man is mindful of the source from whence he derived his fortune, or is willing even after death, to lend a helping hand to assist others to a career as fortunate as his own.—Nollekens left his long scraped together £200,000 to two gentlemen far from necessitous and nearly strangers to him, while Chantry has left the bulk of his fortune for the sole encouragement of native art. We know not the terms of the will, but we believe it is left, not for sculpture, but for competition pictures. The public will be pleased to hear that Sir Francis is said not to have been unmindful of the rare, long, and valuable services of Mr. Allan Cunningham, for eight-and-twenty years the foreman of his works, in whom he found many qualities not often united, and who contributed in many ways, if not to raise, at least to extend the reputation of his master.

Sir Francis Chantrey was about five feet seven inches high, of a stout make, and one of the most active and vigorous men of his time, but latterly inclined to corpulence. His head and face were very fine, his mouth exquisitely chisselled; Lord Byron's not finer nor more expressive: his eyes round and lustrous; one useless for vision, but in no way apparently different from its fellow. He had been bald from an early age. His voice was agreeable, his conversation humorous and sarcastic by turns, and always animated. He had mixed much with the world, and, unlike the Hermit of Parnell, has profited by experience than by books. He had been much of a reader in his youth, and had that happy and rare art of learning from conversation what others sought for in books and in study. His knowledge was, therefore, very general, and there was scarce a topic at table but what he could speak, and very ably upon. His fame, his manner, and his matter, always commanded attention. Then how delightful were his dinner parties, not for the viands only, though they were always of the choicest description, but for his own sake, for he talked much, and made a stranger's diffidence rub off by touching on subjects he knew were agreeable to him. Then, too, his conversation was not addressed to one or two on his immediate right or left, but was aimed at the whole table; and if one would talk he could always listen. Doctor Johnson would have loved his table, and would have been reminded of the dinners at Sir Joshua's and at his friend Eilly's in the Poultry.

No man, not even Izaak Walton or Charles Cotton, was fonder of fishing than Sir Francis Chantrey. There is not a book published within the last 20 years about the rod and the gun, for he was also a first-rate shot, but contains some allusion to his excellence in those arts. At Holkham, in Norfork, the splendid seat of Sir Francis and Lady Chantrey's kind friends, Lord and Lady Leicester, he has commemorated in marble his most successful achievement with his gun, when two woodcocks were killed by him in the preserves of Holkoam, at one shot, and in what is called a *shy* season. The very feathers seemed to flutter in the marble.—Grinling Gibbons never did anything better. The inscription is by Lord Brougham, and in Greek.—We give an English one, offered in humor by a friend. It is not, however by Lord Brougham, but, as the old poet says, "by another hand":—

The snowey hills of Norway bred us,
The silver springs of Holkham fed us.
A sculptor, as we winged our way,
Held out his gun and made us clay;
But sorrowing for us as we fell,
To marble turned us by a spell.
Princes and peers flocked in a bevy,
And said how glorious done in gravy
Geologists looked marvelling on
But, feeling, cried, "By ——, a stone!"
How blest our fate o'er men and mice,
Heaven made us once and Chantry twice.

Of his love for fishing we recollect at this moment a story in point. When one whose divine notes still linger in the ears of all who ever heard her Madame Malibran visited the studio of Sir Francis, she complimented the great sculptor on the happiness which he could not but feel in being surrounded by a marble off-spring of his own creation, by so many fine figures that seemed to possess every thing but that "promethean touch" which can only represent, not give, "I had rather," said the great sculptor with a shrug and a snuff, "I'd rather be a fishing." Sir Francis was a second Sir Joshua in his love for snuff.

Another of his stories that he was fond of telling occurred at a dinner at Holkham, when one of the Royal family was present, and when the conversation turned on the doctrines of the Arminians and Socinians. "Pray, Sir Francis, which are you, an Arminia or a Socinians?" said his royal Highness, "O?" was Chantrey's composed reply, "O! I'm a Derbyshire man." Others might be told, but we have perhaps given enough.

Conclude, however, we cannot without retiring to the solemn sight his body presented in its winding-sheet on the night of the inquest. In an exquisite little gallery, built for him by Sir John Soane, who always was good when his limits were cramped, lay the body of the great sculptor—his eyes closed, his face calm, but with an expression serene and solemn even in death. Above were wax-lights burning clearly, and all around a collection of the finest casts from the antique. The Laocoon was at his head, the Venus and Apollo on his right and left, and around the room the Hissus and the Theseus, and other of the glories of Greece, with one or two of Canova's own casts. This was no get up for the occasion—no manufactured propriety; but nothing could be more appropriate, or more suggestive of thoughts suitable for so solemn an occasion.

THE RUINED CHURCH.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Beneath thy roof, no eager throng
List to Salvation's word,
It only echoes to the song
Of the wild forest bird;
Around thy doors a mournful wreath
Of shrouded ivy falls,
And flowers a fleeting fragrance breathe,
Amid thy crumbling walls.

I never grieve at the decline
Of palaces and towers,
Where dames and knights were wont to shine
In gay and festal hours;
The waving plumes, the gems of pride,
The dance, the banquet rare—
These o'er my fancy lightly glide,
But do not linger there.

Yet when thy ruined walls I view,
How easy it appears
Each peaceful image to renew
Of long departed years!
Thy silvery bells are heard around,
As once they used to be,
Filling the soft air with the sound
Of Sabbath melody.

The villagers pursue their way
Along the primrose glade,
The lisping child, the patriarch gray,
The matron and the maid—
They enter at the open door,
They meekly take their place,
And God's assistance they implore
To bless the words of grace.

Long years have passed—that rustic train
Now lie in Death's cold thrall,
And few, or none, perchance, remain
To sorrow for thy fall;
Yet are the truths of little worth,
They heard and treasured here?
No, no—they raised their souls from earth,
To reach a holier sphere.

And I am wrong to gaze in gloom
Upon thy dull decay,
Knowing thou art no common dome
To fade with time away;
And though to thee it be not given
Through future years to last,
The spirits of the just in heaven
Bear witness of thy past.

French Rewards for Talents and Virtue.—One of the most interesting exhibitions of Paris lately took place, viz: the distribution of prizes accorded by the Academie Francaise for the most useful literary works, and the best instances of moral actions during the past year. An interesting detail was first read by the secretary, relative to the nature of the literary productions which were to be rewarded, by announcing that the prize for poetry (fifteen hundred francs) on the given theme "The influence of Christian Civilization in the East," had been gained by M. Alfred des Essarts, who would read his poem to the audience. The young author was then led up to the president, from whom he received a rich gold medal; and, amidst warm plaudits from the members, he read aloud his manuscript. Of the eight prizes for works most useful to morality, six were to female writers, who, as the secretary gallantly said, had united elegance with power, and purity with industry. When the literary rewards were terminated, the prizes for virtuous actions were detailed by the director, M. de Jony, who is so well known in England by his "Hermit of the Chausses D'Antin," published many years ago. A sum of 10.000 (£400) was given among four persons for praiseworthy acts: the first prize of 3000f. to a poor washerwoman, who, although she had 7 children of her own, had adopted eight orphans fifteen years ago, and had maintained them through many the struggles and difficulties ever since. Another prize was to an officer who had saved the life of a child from a burning house, which no one else would enter; and, after his first escape, hearing a female voice from the second floor exclaiming.—"Oh, save my daughter!" regardless of the fearful danger, the young man rushed up the ladder, and found his difficulties increased by the mother and daughter having fainted; however, by almost superhuman exertion, he saved both, at the expense of severe personal injury to himself. A further sum of 10.000f. was given in smaller portions, for instances of virtue and domestic good conduct in humble life.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

The following passage is extracted from the late Thanksgiving sermon of Rev. Mr. Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H.

'Ours, it is to be feared, is an irreverent age and land. The number of those who neither fear God nor regard man, is greatly multiplied. The whole providentially arranged system of things seems to be reversed.—and if there is any one motto, which might be inscribed on the surface of society as it now is, or as modern innovaters and radicals would have it, it would be this—'The elder shall serve the younger.' Youth no longer hangs upon the counsels of age and experience, or deigns to ask of the former times,—but the less one knows of the past, the surer and wiser guide for the future is he esteemed by many. Men often talk of the past, as if God had never worked, virtue never lifted a finger, and wisdom never given a true response, until now. We hear much concerning the *dead past*, and are bidden to let it *bury its dead*. Oh how soon, if our children are no wiser than ourselves, will they talking the same unmeaning cant about our boasted present.

ACTION OF HYDROCYANIC ACID &c. UPON THE EYE.

To the Editor of the London *Sun*.

Sir,—Be so good as give insertion to the following hints on the effects of hydrocianic acid in your valuable Journal:

It is a well known fact that the eyes of those who have been destroyed by hydrocyanic acid, for a length of time after death, show none of the usual symptoms of dimness; on the contrary the eye is clear, and the pupil much dilated. This satisfied me that the acid exerted a specific action on the eye, which might be made available, as a medical agent, for relieving many of the diseases to which that organ is so subject.

My first experiment was undertaken in 1837, with the diluted acid, by dipping a sponge into it, and rubbing it on the forehead for the space of a few minutes, which gave the skin a very red appearance; but the patient experienced not the least sense of heat, and the pupil was slightly dilated.—I continued to use this with very beneficial effects in incipient cataract, opacities of the cornea, inflammation, amaurosis, iritis, &c. Of late I have substituted the vapour of the concentrated acid to the eye with much more decided effect, and without the slightest danger. The plan I generally adopt is to put into an ounce phial a drachm of the acid, and hold it in close contact with the eye, the eyelid being open, for the space of about half a minute, or until such time as the patient feels a little warmth, or the person holding the phial sees the pupil greatly dilated and the vessels of the eye injected with blood, which is the invariable effect of the application of the acid. The patient is not sensible of pain from this peculiar state being induced, which appears to me to result from the powerfully sedative influence of the acid, thereby showing that two opposite powers, to wit, stimulating and sedative, are exerted at the same time, and thereby the uneasiness arising generally from a stimulant alone is prevented. Its great power in removing those diseases chiefly arises from the two powers being so blended, and thus enabling the eye to bear a sufficient stimulating action without injury. The person who holds the acid to the eye should be careful not to allow the patient to smell it.

The essential oil of bitter almonds I use for the same diseases. I put two drachms of water to two drachms of the oil in an ounce phial, and hold it in the same way to the eye as the acid but its effects are not precisely alike. The feeling induced by the oil is soothing, and generally relieves all sense of pain, even of tic dolourcux, without sensibly dilating the pupil, or causing much redness of the eye. I find very useful in taking away the heat occasioned by the hydrocyanic acid.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. TURNBULL, M. D.

48, Russell-square, Sept. 23, 1841.

The Shortness and Uncertainty of Time.—Consider that the period allowed for securing the salvation of the soul is short, and will soon come to an end. This can in no case be extended beyond the limits of human life. But life is short, even when protracted to its utmost term. 'The days of the years of our life are threescore years and ten, or if by reason of strength they be fourscore years; yet these are soon cut off, and we fly away.' Men, however, die not by seniority; and but few, comparitively, are permitted to arrive at old age. Many are cut down in the morning and meridian of life, and no man can boast of to-morrow, or tell what an hour can bring forth. In a few days the harbingers of death may appear, and disease, by its ordinary progress, in a short time conduct the individual to the tomb. The case is so common and familiar, that the death of those, who but a few weeks ago were in the bloom of life and in the vigor of health, excites no great alarm, at least produces no permanent impression on the mind of surviving friends.

Death regards not the convenience or wishes of men; nor will he wait till you are prepared to obey his summons. You flatter yourself with the prospects of many future years of comfort. So did multitudes at the commencement of the year which has been lately concluded, whom it has consigned to their long home. And the year on which you have now entered may be pregnant to you with the issue of eternity. While your friends at the beginning of the ensuing year shall participate, as you have often done, in the festivities which usually accompany the return of the season, that anniversary may find you a tenant of the narrow house, an inhabitant of the world of spirits. 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might; for there is no work nor device nor knowlenge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest.' 'This day I am deliberating whether I shall believe or reject the gospel of the Son of God, whether I shall embrace or disregard the great salvation; whether I will have God or the world for my portion; heaven or hell for my eternal home:—But if I decide not instantly, and make not the choice which duty and interest combine to dictate, the day is at hand when the period of deliberation shall be past, and my doom unalterably sealed for ever.—*Dr. Campbell.*

CHARACTER OF WOMEN.—There is almost always something of nature's own gentility in women, except indeed when they get together and fall a gigging. It shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape than our rough, masculine angles. A vulgar boy requires, Heaven knows what assiduity, to move three steps—we do not say like a gentleman, but like a body that has a soul in it; but give the best advantage of society and tuition to a peasant girl, and a hundred to one but she will grow into refinement before the boy can make a bow without upsetting the table. There is a sentiment in all women, and sentiment gives a delicacy to thought, and tact to manner.—But sentiment with men is generally acquired, offering of the intellectual quality, not, as with the other sex, of the moral.

THE WAY TO TERRIFY.—Prince Belloselsky possessed to an eminent degree the talent of telling a ghost story. At a large party one evening, the ladies drew their chairs around him, and exclaimed, "Do, Prince, terrify us a little." Upon this the Prince ordered the lights to be extinguished, with the exception of one, which was left burning in an adjoining appartment, the door of which remained ajar. The narrator commenced his tale, which turned, as might be expected, upon the apparation of a horrid phantom, advancing slowly, in the midst of darkness visible to a person in bed. For the last ten minutes the Prince had kept his hand extended on a marble table; his voice assumed a sepulchral tone. All at once, he applied his icy hand upon the bare arm of his hostess, who uttered a piercing scream. The terrified auditors rushed into the other room, and in their confusion extinguished the solitary light. The sudden darkness redoubled their panic. At last the servants made their appearance with flambeaux; and the Prince, who began to be alarmed at the success of his experiment, succeeded with some difficulty in calming the apprehensions of his fair audience. "Ladies," said he, "tis all your own fault; you requested me to terrify you a little, and I like to make myself agreeable."

CHINESE STREETS.—Some of the streets through which I passed were rather broad, and all were paved with loose flag not cemented together. The different trades appeared to have their particular streets; the dyers were in one part of the town, the braziers in another and so on. Some of the shops were very well set off, and all quite open to the street. The houses were mostly built of wood, and the names and occupation of the owners were painted up and down the door-posts in yellow and other colours, some being gilded, which gave the streets a gay appearance. Here and there was an opening, where a joshouse stood; the pillars and other parts of the front were gaudily painted and ornamented, and on the roof were placed several images.—*Imprisonment in China.*

Economical Food for Horses.—Nine pounds of bread, made of oatmeal and bean flour, will afford more nourishment to horses than a bushel of oats of good quality. A French farmer in Haimaut feeds his horses during the winter a mixture of boiled potatoes and chopped straw, giving each horse daily two feeds, about fourteen pounds of potatoes, which food agrees with the horses, and is much relished by them.

The Spaniards do not often pay hyperbolical compliments, but one of their admired writers, speaking of a lady's black eyes, says, "They were in mourning for the murders they had committed."

A false friend is like the shadow on a dial; it appears in clear weather, but vanishes when it is cloudy.

The young unmarried ladies are very much opposed to the Bankrupt Bill, because they say it prevents an *attachment*.

POOR COPY

THE WALDENSES.

Several articles, on the present state of the WALDENSES, were lately published in an English paper, in consequence of what was said at one of the meetings in London, last spring, as to the unsoundness of that ancient Church. The subject is one of considerable importance, as the present inhabitants of the vallies of Piedmont are the lineal descendants of those holy men, who, in the twelfth century, chose to suffer persecution as the people of God rather than to deny the faith delivered to them by their fathers.

These communications, five in number, will appear consecutively in our columns, and it is hoped they will prove interesting to our readers.

Having visited the Waldensian valleys in 1836, and inquired then, particularly, as to the orthodoxy of the ministers, and having learned with much satisfaction, from competent and pious persons there, that whatever could be said of the coldness or deadness of many amongst them in their sermons and tone of spirituality, not one of the ministers then in their Church could be charged with the open rejection of the doctrine of the Trinity; in fact, that it could not be then said that any one of them was not orthodox. With this view of these ministers, I read with much interest the defence of them by their zealous friend, Dr. Gilly, as it appeared in your paper, May 17 last, in reference to the statement of a minister of our Church, delivered at a Meeting some time before, namely, "*That Socinianism had made great progress there, in days past, and even now it still partially prevailed there.*"

That statement surprised me, and as I received your paper from a friend early in June last, whilst in the valley of La Tour, on a second visit, I resolved to examine very carefully if any grounds could be at present discovered which might justify that statement. As the testimony of each distinct witness is of some weight, I trust you will admit into your valuable paper a few observations from one who has very recently been amongst that interesting people, and who gave some attention to their present conditon.

The result of my inquiry has fully confirmed my previous belief that not one of the present Waldensian ministers can with truth be called a Socinian, nor, Arian, nor Unitarian of any other grade, however cold and spiritually lifeless, some of them are found in preaching. *They are orthodox*, yet some of them preach without spiritual unction.

I mentioned the charge above stated to several of the ministers individually, and showed your paper, translating the substances of the article. The late Moderator, and the professors in the *College of the Holy Trinity*, in the valley of La Tour, were amongst these. Each, for himself, disavowed solemnly the charge of Unitarianism of any grade, and distinctly asserted, that not one of the present ministers was infected with that soul-destroying hersey. I had the priviledge, likewise of being present at a General Meeting of the clergy, convened together by what is called *The Table* (their ecclesiastical Board of management), in which fifteen of the nineteen ministers who compose their whole body were assembled for discussing certain matters especially certain points touching their printed Liturgy. It is interesting to observe they have adopted for their use the Burial Service from the Litergy of our Established Church. I had than an opportunity of presenting your paper to the whole assembly. They were unanimous in declaring that neither Socinianism nor any other grade of Unitarianism "even partially prevailed" amongst them now, and were surprised and grieved that such a charge could be made in England against their present body. Of the four ministers not present at this Meeting I had previously seen three, and had conversed with them, so that I had seen all the ministers but one.—The Confession of Faith—of which in a future letter—gives ample evidence of the orthodox and Evangelical character of the Waldensian Church.

I was highly gratified at having the priviledge of being present at such a Meeting of the ministers of this long persecuted, and even still persecuted, Church; and I felt impressed with the conviction that they presented a very respectable appearance as to clerical attainments, taking into account, especially their insulated position, their numerous privations of various kinds, their great deficiency in religious publications, and the numerous literary and religious advantages which other Churches enjoy, and which the poor Waldensians in their position cannot obtain.

I do not desire to convey a wrong impression on this subject, nor to raise the expectation of the reader too high of the Christian attainments of the Waldensian ministers; far, far from it, I wish merely to convey that their present ministers, as a body, especially the younger members, exhibit a gratifying degree of Christian elevation, considering the very, very unfavourable and depressing condition, in every respect, in which they have been placed.—Whilst several amongst them appear cold and dead as to high spiritual feeling and vital religion, not one of them can justly be called unorthodox, so that it cannot now be said, in truth, that Socianism, or any form of Unitarianism, "now partially prevailed there."

Those who reside entirely in Great Britain can form no adequate idea of the difficulties and privations, respecting books in particular, under which the poor Waldensian clergy and people labour. In England, numerous are the literary aid for theological studies and clerical purposes. The press teems continually with such productions. Bookshops are everywhere to be found, and public libraries, so that, indeed, dull, inattentive, or too much otherwise occupied must the ministers be in our land who shall fail to have access to such invaluable helps. The poor Waldensian ministers have no such advantages. No book-shops are in their valleys,—none in their neighbourhood to furnish them with theological helps. They have no public libraries to enter. It is true they have a College lately established, and in it a library in progress of formation, composed of gifts of books obtained through the kind attention of Dr. Gilley and other friends of this interesting people; but then the greater part of these books are in English, a language which at present they do not understand. We have in our highly favoured land abundance of commentaries on the sacred Scriptures, concordances, biblical and theological dictionaries, indices, printed sermons, essays, and other important theological works; in fact, we have the sunshine of theological literature shining around us. The poor Waldensian ministers have none of such aids, except those they may be able to carry with them from switzerland when they pass there some time completing their studies, and ridgid is the search for books by the authorities at the frontier, whilst all around their native land is theological darkness and mook-ish superstition. French is the language to which the ministers give most attention; it is the language of their printed Liturgy, and of their ministrations in public worship. A Patois is used in the valleys for common purposes as well as French; Italian is known by the ministers and by many of the people, and the three languages are taught in their schools. But even in the French language there is a vast defficiency in theological works for clerical assistance. It is truly delightful to behold, however, what continued efforts are for some time past being made by French and Swiss Protestants to supply this deficiency. There have been of late many useful productions given to the public. Even a concordance for the Bible in French has recently been published. I have seen some portion of Scott's *Commentary* translated into French, and also the Bishop of Chester's valuable *Commentaries in the Acts of the Apostles* and on the *Gospels of St. Mathew and of St. John*, translated and printed in France. The religious tract and book shop in Paris, and that of Thoulouse, are producing many valuable publications as well originals as translations from English, and many useful works appear in Genava and Lausanne; but it will be long are these as yet partially though very important advantages can flow in upon the poor Waldensian ministers.—Independant of their scanty means for the purchase of books, much difficulty arises from the Government under which they live, which must greatly impede the access to them of useful theological works. It may be interesting to present a brief sketch of some of these difficulties:—

When a consignment of books, i. e. Bibles, New-Testaments, Catechisms, &c., arrives at the capital, Turin, for their use, the Moderator is obliged to petition the Government for permission to obtain these books from the custom house. After much delay a Commission is appointed to investigate them, and examine the Moderator's application. When his person is verified, and when he is permitted to obtain the books, he is obliged to subscribe to the following conditions:—

1. That he will form no deposit of these books in the capital, nor in any other city of the kingdom, but that he will quickly transport them to the usual place for the meetings of the Table.

2. That he will distribute them only to members of his own communion, and that likewise within the prescribed limits of their valleys, under certain penalties.

3. That he will not communicate them in any manner, and that he will warn his people not to communicate them, to any Roman Catholic subject either within or without the limits.

4. That he will keep a register of the books distributed, the names and residences of the persons to whom distributed, and that he will furnish a copy of the register from time to time to certain Government authorities.

I am not quite sure that books are always permitted to pass into the valleys on such occasions. It is much to be lamented that any Government should be so jealous of the free circulation of the sacred scriptures and of theological works! May the day soon come when the eyes of all governments and nations shall be fully opened, and when all restrictions shall be removed, so that the word of God, given by inspiration, and all works which explain and apply its sacred contents, may have free course to run and be glorified; and that all men, taking God's lamp for their feet and light for their paths, may speak the same thing, and with one mind and with one mouth may glorify God, through Jesus Christ our Lord!

I had much unexpected gratification in observing that amidst all the difficulties in which the Evangelical Church of the valleys has for ages continued to struggle, the present ministers could present so respectable an appearance as to intellectual and theological attainments; and I rejoiced to behold the prospect of much spiritual elevation, which, from all I saw, I have reason to hope, under the blessed influence of God's Holy Spirit, may ere long be found amongst them. The young ministers, especially, give much precious promise in the piety and zeal which many of them exhibit: and it is doubtless the part of all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, whether clergy or laity, to remember that interesting Church in their prayers, imploring for them in particular that God may be pleased to manifest himself amongst them more and more daily in spiritual unction and power, until the little leaven be made to leaven the whole lump.

This Evangelical Church consisting in about 22,000 members, having nineteen ministers and fifteen parishes on the south side of the Alps, is peculiarly important in a theological point of view as a rallying point, should God be pleased to stir up the dry and dead bones of Italy. Hence I deem that the true spiritual members of Christ should feel it a solemn duty to do everything in their power to promote the spiritual weal and Evangelical elevation of the Waldensian people. Especially can the visit amongst them of pious clergymen and laymen, under God, be turned much to their spiritual profit, by their examples, conversations, hints, suggestions, and exhortations.

Much advantage has been found to arise, in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland, from what are called "clerical Meetings," friendly and brotherly assemblies of the neighbouring clergy, for the purpose of reading and considering the word of God together, mutually aiding and stimulating each other by remarks, illustrations, and prayers; as well as much practical good to the younger clergy in particular, from the communicated experience of those longer in the vineyard of the Lord. Feeling the value of such Meetings, I suggested to several of the Waldensian ministers the adoption of them whenever they could do so. Such Meetings amongst them are of far more difficult attainments than amongst us. They have mountains to cross, they have very bad roads to traverse, they have not any public vehicals running in the valleys, and they must make nearly all their journeys on foot. Some of these servants of the Lord took up the subject warmly, especially the late Moderator, and a Meeting of that kind was adopted at La Tour. In a letter which I received about the end of July last from one of the younger ministers, I have the pleasure of stating that the spiritual advantage of clerical Meetings are already experienced. I shall conclude this letter with an extract, and I shall give a literal translation. "We have had lately at Praly a clerical Meeting, (*conference pastorale*), which has much rejoiced me. We were present, seven pastors and one candidate for the holy ministery.—We proposed to ourselves a topic, essentially with a view to edification, under the influence of that word of the Apostle to the Gentiles, that after having preached to others, we ourselves should endeavour to be acceptable. We read 1 Tim. i., then each person presented such observations as his experience suggested. The communion of spirit and the most perfect harmony reigned in this fraternal assembly. If God will give us grace to continue such Meetings, they will become an efficacious mode of edifying the flocks trusted to our care, in edifying-ourselves. About the 15th of August next there will be a church consecrated at Mancille: all the pastors are invited to attend, and we shall have, I hope, on that occasion a *conference* at Roderet. I am sorry you were not able to stay longer in our valleys, and that I had not more of your society; but I have joy in thinking that although absent you cherish a very sincere interest for the kingdom of God in our country, and I present these dear valleys, with full confidence, to your Christian affection and to your prayers."

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

Interlacken, Sept., 1841 ANTHONY SILLERY.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

"To be or not to be?" is a question often anxiously heard with regard to the proposed change in the laws of debtor and creditor. The measure, like most others occupying the attention of the public, appears to have its opposers as well as supporters, so that considerable doubt is thrown into the answer to the above question. As I am an advocate for the change, altho' not peculiarly interested in its adoption, I propose while urging the propriety of ameliorating the condition of the insolvent debtors within the Province, to express my sentiments on the tendency of laws restrictive of the personal liberty of the debtor in general.

In this way, Mr. Editor, as it will appear that I am no advocate for the complete abolition of imprisonment for debt, I think may be avoided that blind opposition which always attends innovations upon laws and customs of long standing, and which is often unnecessarily strengthened by the very eagerness displayed by the advocates of change, creating suspicion of their motives, however pure they may be from the alloy of self-interest.—I am not one of those who look upon imprisonment for debt as inconsistent with good morals or sound policy; as a mark of barbarity, and a stigma upon the enlightened age we have the happiness to call our own. I regard it as the result not of a general failure of human feelings and affections, but rather as a certain and necessary indication of the spread of knowledge and the establishment of commerce on a secure and permanent basis. This, however startling it may appear to such as have not taken the trouble to consider the matter, may be deduced from the progressive alterations that have been made in laws generally since the first ages of the world. We always find that in a state of barbarism the laws of a people are few and simple: that life and liberty are held sacred; that few capital punishments are inflicted; and very often that the highest crimes may be atoned for by pecuniary satisfaction. As tribes advance in the scale of nations, their laws become more complex, more penal and more exact; capital punishments are inflicted in a greater variety of cases, and personal liberty becomes more circumscribed. Thus we see that long after the laws in England began to be regarded with fear, and administered with discrimination, restrictions on freedom were not known as a means of enforcing respect to commercial obligations; but as the condition of man changed—when his energy, activity and enterprise became directed towards more worthy objects than had hitherto engrossed his attention, a gradual change was induced over the features of civil actions, and the result is, that that class of them which alone were bailable, such as actions for assault and battery, and other injuries to the person and to personal property, have long ceased to be such; and the whole class of actions for breach of contracts in which the defendant could not formerly have been holden to bail, are the only ones in which the defendant can now, as a matter of course, be deprived of his liberty on *mesne* process.

As the world then is become essentially commercial, and as, in order to promote the *spirit of traffic* our ancestors have been induced to sacrifice a portion of their liberty at its altar, it becomes us as reasonable beings, to consider *well* before we apply the torch to the structure they have raised for its support, unless the adoption of a stricter code of morality or the observance of a better faith in their dealings with each other has taught mankind in recent times to trust to honour alone for the adjustment of their respective rights. But then, Mr. Editor, I have to contend that although it would be highly impolitic to abolish imprisonment for debt in toto, yet, as personal liberty is a blessing not to be lightly esteemed, and as any scheme that abridges the necessity of its restraint must add to our stock of happiness, it becomes us now as christian men to support any measure which while calculated to afford security to the creditor, has also for its object the protection of the debtor against the effects of ruinous persecution on the part of any creditor who having the *power* has also the *will* to resort to it.—The merchant of Saint John is often compelled under the present state of the laws, to pursue a course widely foreign to the dictates of his generous feelings, and why? because he knows that his debtor, though of ability to pay in many cases nineteen shillings in the pound, is disabled from so doing by the exactions of other creditors driving him to destruction. Then why should he not; why should not all who wish to escape the obloquy of being oppressors of the human race, unite at once to secure the enactment of a Bankrupt Law which would secure to him a fair distribution of his debtor's effects in the event of failure, and thus render his daily avocations more pleasing?

I take it that there are three classes of oppositionists to the Bankrupt Bill. The first consists of such as through ignorance of the real nature of the provisions of a wholesome bankrupt system, obstruct its passage from the fear of rendering contracts less binding, and from the false conclusion that every accession of liberty to the debtor will be a proportional detraction from the security of the creditor. The second are such as are accustomed to fatten on other men's misfortunes. And the third consists of those who object to the *expense* attendant on the establishment of a Court of Bankruptcy. To him of the first class, I would suggest for his consideration, whether a power of investigating the affairs of his debtor, whenever he may have reason from the commission of any of those acts which are *prima facie* evidence of a state of bankruptcy, to doubt his solvency would not be an *acquisition*? Whether his sleep would not be less disturbed by hideous apparitions of empty store-houses and vacant coffers, were he assured that it would be next to impossible for his debtor by undue preference to deprive him of the fruits of his honest industry? If any of this class be sceptical of the advantages to be derived by the creditor from the scheme, let him consult the English Bankrupt Law, and he will find how much it is to *interest of the debtor* to act honourably, and how great a *risk he would incur* by an improper disposal of his substance. Let him do this I say, and he will find that *imprisonment might still be allowed to exist*, but that the *dread of it* would be confined to such as are disposed to depart from the path of rectitude. He will have too, the additional satisfaction, if he be a humane man, of knowing that his debtor will have the opportunity by making a full exposition of his affairs, and thereby securing to himself the means of commencing the world anew, to preserve his character from stain.

With regard to the second class; as *reason* cannot avail with them, I must leave them to their own consciences.

Then comes the question of *expense*. The first bankrupt system of England was maintained at an expense of £70,000 per annum—a large sum of money certainly: but was this reckoned a burthen by those who, being *creditors*, and expecting or at least *hoping* to be such, *concurred* in erecting it?—The fact of their petitioning for the enactment of the law will afford an answer to the question.

Under the improvements made by stats. 1 and 2, w. 4, & 3 and 4, w. 4, a great saving in this respect was effected, so that at present the whole cost of the establishment is £26,000. Now if a judiciary establishment were erected in the Province for Bankrupt purposes, at 5 or 6000*l*, (a high estimate) what would the *expense* be in comparison with the benefits reasonably to be hoped for as resulting from it? If a Bankrupt Law would be the means of in some measure reviving our prospects, by inducing British merchants to give us credit, what class in the community would murmur at the expence?—Would it, think you, Mr. Editor, be the *Trader*, whose hopes are almost prostrated? Would it be the Farmer, whose produce is now worth little or nothing? Would it be the house and land holder, whose property has fallen in value at least 25 per cent.? Or would it be the labourer, who instead of earning from 5s. to 7s. 6d per diem, is now forced to subsist on the charity of those who can but ill afford to extend it to him? If none of these will object, I am sure, Mr. Editor, the number of the opposition must be materially diminished *after matters are fairly considered*, for I cannot rank the lawyer among the number, as "Probus," a writer in the last Courier has done, as I imagine that even they, though feeding of late "in clover," must soon be reduced to "short commons."

Let us up then while it is day, for if ever there was a time when the energies of the patriotic were called for, now is the time for the exertion.

Your's, &c. OMEGA.

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

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

1 CASE *Dennsford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* Solution of Copaiba;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Delby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Ponsa's* Balsam of Aniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia: *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.
4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *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; *Hannay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.
1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 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.

☞Notice.

MR. GEORGE M. BURNS, of the city of St. John, Merchant, having duly assigned to the Subscriber all his debts, claims and effects, of every description—All persons indebted to the said Geo. M. Burns, are therefore required to make payment to the subscriber, who only is authorized to grant a discharge. W. H. SCOVIL.

St. John, May 5, 1841.

☞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, MARCH 11, 1842.

By the arrival at Halifax, on the 3d inst. from New York, of the steam ship *Clyde*, one of the West India mail steamers, we have been put in possession of English dates to the 16th of January, which were brought out from England by the steam ship *Dee*, another one of the Line; and by the packet ship *Hendrick*, at New York, dates one day later than the above have been received.—The *Clyde* made the passage from New York to Halifax in 52 hours, and was to have left again for New York on Tuesday last.

Lord Ashburton was to leave England for New York, in a government steamer, about the 24th of January.

Great preparations were making for the baptismal of the young Prince of Wales on the 25th of January, on which occasion the King of Prussia would be present.

A fight had taken place in France between two regiments of soldiery, which appears to have been speedily put a stop to without much loss of life.

The steamer *Columbia*, with the January mail from Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, in 10½ days.

Much anxiety continued to exist in England by reason of the delicate state of relations between that country and the United States; but the greatest satisfaction is manifested at the appointment of Lord Ashburton as special ambassador to the United States for the purpose, if possible, of bringing all matters in dispute between the two countries to a satisfactory and honorable termination.

Lord Melbourne had been having a visit to the Queen, at Windsor, this being the first since he was *relieved* from the responsibilities of office.

DOWNING STREET, Jan. 1.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Esq., to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia.

On the 18th ult. died at Rome, after a short illness, Cardinal Joseph della Porto Rodiana, Vicar-General to his Holiness the Pope. The deceased was in the 69th year of his age, and had been invested with the purple by the reigning Pope in the year 1825.

Mr. Peel, uncle to the Prime Minister, died on the 6th of January, worth £2,000,000 sterling.

Viscount Jocelyn has accepted the invitation of the Tory electors of King's Lynn to come forward to represent that borough in the House of Commons, in the place of Sir Stratford Canning, who is gone as Ambassador to Constantinople.

The King of Prussia's present to his godson, the Prince of Wales, according to the on dits in the first circles at Berlin, will be a splendid royal mantle, lined with ermine, decorated with the star of the order of the Black Eagle, formed of brilliants and other jewels of the first water.

The steamer Madagascar has been lost on the coast of China, and several officers and Lascars have fallen into the power of the Chinese.

The passengers and crew of the brig Sultana, which was burnt by lightning near the coast of Borneo in January last, have arrived at Singapore, after sufferings of the severest kind from the petty rajahs and pirates.

Money still continued abundant, being at low rates in the Stock Exchange, and bills negotiated in Lombard street, at 4¼ per cent.

The steamer *Unicorn*, with the March mail from Boston, arrived at Halifax on the 3d, and was to sail for England on Sunday last.—The Unicorn takes the place of the missing steamer Caledonia.

Henry Bowyer Smith, Esquire, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port, left town last week for Halifax, on his way to England.—William Stringer, Esq., (Warehous-keeper,) is Acting Collector during Mr. Smith's absence.

THE ORATORIO at the Mechanic's Institute came off last night before a crowded and highly respectable audience; indeed it must have been extremely gratifying to Mr. St. Luke to find that the immense labor bestowed by him on the getting up of this performance, was duly appreciated by the community. The pieces selected were listened to by the company with the most intense interest, and more particularly the Sacred Solo, (with trumpet obligato,) and Song, by Miss St. Luke, which were sung with the most thrilling effect. The choruses were well sustained, and it was not without a considerable degree of gratification we witnessed among their number the hoary head of one who for many, many years, has contributed to the science of sweet sounds, and who may fairly be reckoned the father of music in this community.—We congratulate Mr. St. Luke on the success his exertions have met with; and the Poor, for whose benefit part of the proceeds are intended, will have double cause to "rejoice greatly."

The AMARANTH for March was published on Saturday. Like its predecessors, it is printed very neatly, and the contents are interesting.

FRIGHTFUL EXTENT ON PAUPERISM IN THE CITY.—Notwithstanding a number exceeding Six Hundred Families of the destitute among the labouring classes are furnished with their only means of support through the channel of the public work, so generously sustained by the munificient charity of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative bodies, yet still with all such aid, the Overseers of Poor have to maintain at this present time the overpowering burthen of nearly three hundred individuals in the Hospitals and other Parish Houses, and gives a weekly assistance besides to two hundred and forty sick and distressed families (without bread-winners) numbering more than nine hundred souls additional outside.—*Courier.*

It may be satisfactory to Immigrants here who are communicating with their friends in the United Kingdom, preparatory to their emigrating to this Province, to know on what terms lands are publicly disposed of. The terms for procuring such lands are specifically stated in the Royal Gazette, and are open for inspection daily at Mr. Wedderburn's office, Prince William street, or at his residence in Union street. This notice is very satisfactory, from the numerous and various reports of other terms being industriously but unduly circulated among the distressed emigrants in the city and neighbourhood.—*Communicated.*

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At a numerous Quarterly Meeting of the Saint Patrick's Society, held at the Saint John Hotel, on Monday, the 7th March, It was *Resolved* unanimously.

"That in the present times of privation and distress—the most patriotic mode of celebrating the Festival of our Patron Saint, will be to contribute for the relief our suffering fellow-countrymen, the amount which had usually been expended in a Public Dinner."

A subscription was at once entered into and the sum of £20 subscribed.

The Oratorio which was performed in Christ's Church, Fredericton, on the 15th ult. for the benefit of the poor, is to be repeated on the 18th instant. Mr. Card, of this city, will, we learn be the organist on the occasion.

The President of the United States has informed the Senate that in his judgment, no communication could be made by him on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary without detriment or danger to the public interests.

Governor Davis, of Massachusetts, sent a Message to the State Legislature, a few days ago, on the subject of the Boundary, with a view to prepare "the people" for the settlement of the dispute, by negotiation with Lord Ashburton.

SEVERE GALE.—There was a severe south-east gale at Bermuda on the 16th ult. Fortunately the vessels in port at Hamilton and Saint George, were but slightly damaged. It appears, however, that a ship and brig were driven ashore on the south side. Captain Prudden, of the Sylph, reported having passed a ship on the rocks, which had the appearance of being a southern packet from New York. She had been dismasted at sea and was making a harbor, the wind blowing a gale from S. E. when she went ashore. She will be a total loss. There was also an American brig on the rocks, sunk and full of water.

A member of the Executive Council of Wisconsin, U. S., was shot in the Council Chamber on the 11th ult.

A passenger in the Clyde, informs us that in conversation with the Harbour Master at Nassau, he understood that the sixteen murderers, who were on board the Creole, were still in confinement at that place, waiting the decision of the British and American governments as to their, ultimate disposal.—*American paper.*

SHIPS BUILDING AT QUEBEC.

February 16, 1842.

		Tonnage.		Remarks.
Messrs. Gilmour's,	3	500, 700, 700	1900	
Mr. Munn,	3	340, 400, 600	1340	
Messrs. Oliver's,	4	390, 400, 550, 680	2020	Contract Ships.
John Jeffery's,	3	600, 600, 700	1900	Stopped building
Mr. Lampson,	3	500, 100, 100	700	2 barks for inland navigation.
Mr. Nesbitt,	2	400, 500	900	
Mr. Dubord,	2	350, 780	1130	Building at Portneuf.
Mr. Vidal,	1	300		
Mr. Nicholson,	1	450		
Mr. Black,	1	480	2230	Stopped building
James Jaffery & co.	1	500		
Mr. T. C. Lee,	1	500		
Mr. D. Burnet,	6	100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100	600	Barges for inland navigation.
Vessels,	31		18,720	Tons.

On the 25th of January, 1841, there were 34 vessels building at Quebec, measuring 19 460 tons, including one at Point Levy and another at Point aux Trembles.

In the month of February, 1840, there were 37 vessels building at Quebec, the tonnage of which amounted to about 20,000.

The decrease in ship building at Quebec has been occasioned by the decline in the price of shipping in the United Kingdom, and the business has only been kept up to its present amount by low wages, which are reduced to less than half the rate of last year. The ship builders will thus be able to go into the market with *some* hope of remuneration.

That the workmen are able to live at the present rate, is owing to the low prices of several of the necessaries of life. If provisions were higher, the business could not be carried on during the low rate at which ships are sold in Europe; for there is no other market for this description of the produce and manufacture of the country; the mechanics and labourers employed, would be reduced to change their occupation for others for which they would be less qualified, to emigrate, or perhaps to beggary, and probably to the amount of a hundred thousand pounds a year would be lost to circulation among the labouring classes, and throughout the country.—*Quebec Gazette.*

MONTREAL, 19th February.—Last night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the house occupied by the officers of the 23d Regiment, situated in *Great St. James' St.*, and very speedily it raged with so much fury, that, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of a strong body of firemen, the whole of the building, as well as that next to it, inhabited by Mrs. Perry, was enveloped in flames. About one o'clock this morning, the roofs of both houses fell in, and nothing is now left standing, save the blackened brick walls. We are sorry to learn that the furniture in neither houses, was insured. On the building and out-houses, however, which are the property of M. E. David, Esq., insurance, to the extent of £2500, had been effected with the Mutual Office. A good deal of furniture was brought out of the houses during the fire, and lodged for safe keeping in the Methodist Chapel, under the charge of the Police. The building occupied by the Commercial Bank of Upper Canada, and by Mr. Wilson the Agent, as a dwelling house, narrowly escaped several times, the fire having communicated by the outside wood work next in the roof, but the engines having promptly played upon the spot, it was extinguished. Much inconvenience was felt for some time from the want of water. The firemen and police deserve much credit for their exertions, and a party of military preserved order and protected the property recovered.—*Gazette.*

BRIDGE OF ICE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The river below the great cataract presents at this time a most singular phenomenon, being completely bridged over from the foot of Table Rock to the distance of a mile and a half, by an arch of impacted ice, of immense thickness, which has been crossed daily by travellers and visitors for a week past, in perfect safety. The ice, broken into very fine pieces in its passage over the falls, has risen up below in such quantities and with such force, that the mass has been elevated no less than thirty-five feet above the Summer level of the river, and frozen solidly together by the showering spray, presents a firm mass, with occassional fissures several feet in width, and of great depth. So permanent seems this wonderful barrier of nature that a small building has been erected on it and occupied as a grocery.

[*From the Picton Observer, March 1.*]

LOYALTY.—We extract from the *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last the following truly original expression of the attachment of Her Majesty's faithful subjects at the Gut of Canso to her crown and person, and we doubt not Her Majesty will be quite as gratified with the spirit of loyalty breathed in the document as we were amused with its quaintness. If Her Majesty accept the hospitable invitation of her trusty subjects at the Gut of Canso, we trust it may please her to extend her visit to Pictou:—

ADDRESS

To our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

WE, your Majesty's loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the Township of Canso, in the County of Inverness, in your Province of Nova-Scotia, most humbly and respectfully beg leave to approach your Majesty with this our Address, on the joyful occasion of an heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain, in your Son. We beg leave to say that, although coming at the eleventh hour, we have never ceased to rejoice since the intelligence reached us of the happy event to which we allude, and at the same time to assure your Majesty that, if it had been possible, we would have been foremost to express what we now do. Descendants of Britain, we feel proud of the name; and, looking to Great Britain as our home, rejoice that amongst ourselves we have in full exercise those free Institutions which give to the British Islands an extent of Dominion on which the Sun never sits.

That your Reign may be long, glorious and happy, is the ardent and united wish, as also that it may be over a loyal, true, happy and contented people. May the present heir Apparent, the Duke of Cornwall, grow with his growth, and become, in God's Providence, the nursing Father of his loyal Subjects—your Addressors, and all others of your Majesty's Dominions.

As a signification to your Majesty of the sincerity of what has been said, we annex a copy of Resolutions on the occasion, and a description of our regale, which we hope will convey to your Majesty some idea of our feeling, knowing that our loyalty cannot be sufficiently evinced by an Address.

In conclusion, we beg leave to add our congratulations on your intended visit to your Possessions in America, and invite you to see us at Hawkesbury, conceiving, as we do, that it is the Key to your Majesty's Possessions in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Canada: With these, our fervent wishes, we beg leave to conclude this Address, with the best of wishes for the continued health of your Majesty, Prince Albert and your children.

PETER JOHN BREWARD, J. P.
EDWARD LAVIN.
WILLIAM M'KAY.
R. B. DICKSON.
ALEXANDER BOUTIN.

Strait of Canso, Inverness, Nova Scotia, Feb. 11, 1842.

Resolved, That the respectable Inhabitants of Hawkesbury and places adjacent, on either side of the Strait of Canso, do assemble at the House of Mr. Wm. Philpot, at Hawkesbury, on Tuesday the 8th instant, and regale themselves with a public dinner in commemoration and honour of the birth of a male Heir Apparent to the Throne of Great Britain.

Pursuant to Resolutions passed, a company of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled at the time and place appointed—a Piper and performer on the Violin having been employed for the purpose, and in attendance, the Room decorated with flags, colours and emblems—under the Royal Standard! Dancing commenced and was continued until the dawn of day the following morning. The Procession which should have taken place at 11 o'clock A. M. of the 9th., was deferred in consequence of the severity and inclemency of the weather, when it was formed at the house of Mr. Philpot. The National flags, formed by Robes or Stars, and supported by standard bearers, under Music from the Pipes and followed by a number of the party, started, and presented such a pleasing scene to the surrounding spectators that their hearts were filled with joy.—Every dwelling throughout the route of the Procession, from Michael Berrigan's to Edward Lavin's, was saluted; and to each of the said dwellings, those in the Procession were invited, and kindly entertained.

At the residence of Mr. Lavin, the colours were stationed outside, and inside, those of the Procession most handsomely entertained by Mr. Lavin; and whilst therein three times three cheers were given for Queen Victoria.

In returning, the house of the President, Peter J. Breward, Esq., was again visited, and the whole party again invited to make themselves joyful inside, which they did, by the aid of music from the Pipes, for the length of an hour. After which, the Procession formed again, and displayed the Colours to Madame Belliache, who, from infirmity, was unable to rise, and then returned to the place from whence it started—when, after some little merriment, the regale was concluded.

It must not be omitted that Mr. Berrigan was very handsomely chaired by the Company on the first evening, and kindly lent his flag, containing the harp, for the ornament of the room. Every person Ladies as well as Gentlemen, declared themselves content, happy and pleased, and determined to support the British Constitution.

POSTSCRIPT

Arrival of the February Mail.

We have this day the gratification of announcing to the country the safe arrival of the English Mail, after having been due since the 20th of last month.—It will be seen by our extracts that the Caledonia put back to Cork after having been seven days at sea—experiencing the most terrific weather. The mail was transferred from the Caledonia to the Acadia, and arrived at Halifax in 16 days. Even this untoward event will be the means of increasing the unqualified confidence already felt in the Cunard steamers.—The mail arrived in this City at half past 8 o'clock this morning, by express from Halifax.

We are indebted to our friends in London, Liverpool and Cork for copies of their latest journals.

The christening of the young Prince of Wales had taken place amidst much rejoicing; he is called Edward Albert.—The King of Prussia was present at the ceremony, who after having visited the principal public places in and about the metropolis, left on the 4th of February for his own dominions.

Lord Ashburton had left in Warspite, frigate, for the United States, but was obliged to put back through stress of weather, having lost boats, anchors, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FEBRUARY 3.

The important national ceremony of opening the Imperial Parliament took place to-day, under circumstances of peculiar interest.

His Majesty the King of Prussia left the Palace a short time before, in one of her Majesty's carriages, attended by four footmen in the royal state liveries, and escorted by a detatchment of the Life Guards as a Guard of Honor.

The Queen was accompanied in the state carriage by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Earl of Jersey, (master of the horse,) and the Duchess of Buccleuch, (mistress of the robes). Her Majesty was received with those hearty manifestations of affectionate loyalty throughout the route with which her ear has now happily been long familiar.

To the right of the throne, and on a level with it was placed a most splendid chair of state for the Prince of Wales; the back of which was magnificently ornamented with the plume of his Royal Highness in gold. The chair of course remained unoccupied. To the left of the throne, and one step below it, a chair of state was also placed for his Royal Highness Prince Albert: and to the right of the throne, on the floor of the house, in front of the Archbishop's bench, two chairs were placed, one for the King of Prussia, and the other for the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

At an early hour the passage to the body of the house, and to the galleries, were completely thronged by ladies in full dress anxiously waiting the opening of the doors.

At a quarter past one o'clock the Lord Chancellor robed as a peer, entered the house, and took his seat on the woolsack. Shortly afterwards all the judges entered and took their seats around the Lord Chancellor. At half-past one the Duke of Cambridge, dressed in a field marshal's uniform, with his royal robes, entered the house, accompanied by Prince George. The Royal Duke sat at the end of the Opposition benches, and was in constant conversation with the Dowager Duchess of Richmond. The Prince George sat on the Woolsack. In a few minutes afterwards the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg dressed in the uniform of the Austrian hussars, entered the house, accompanied by the Princes of Saxe Coburg. The Duke was conducted by the deputy usher of the Black Rod to the chair of state provided for him on the floor of the house. The Prince stood near the steps of the throne.

At twenty minutes to two his Majesty the King of Prussia entered the house, dressed in the uniform of the Royal Prussian guards, and wearing the collar of the order of the Garter. His Majesty was preceded by the Duke of Wellington, carrying the sword of state, and was conducted to the chair of state appropriated for him, and immediately entered into conversation with the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George. His Majesty's suite followed, and took their seats among the foreign ambassadors. On his Majesty entering the house all present rose, and continued standing until the arrival of the Queen.

At seven minutes after two o'clock the approach of her Majesty was announced by the firing of cannon, and at a quarter past two, her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, an[illegible] preceded by her great officers of state, the Earl o[illegible] Shaftesbury bearing the cap of mainten

...lf of St. Lawrence and ...ervent wishes, we beg ...tires, with the best of ...ealth of your Majesty, ...ren.

...ORN BREWAND, J. P. ...LAVIN. ...M'KAY. ...ERSON. ...ER BOUTIN.

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...anied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and preceded by her great officers of state, the Earl of Shaftesbury bearing the cap of maintenance, the Duke of Rutland carrying the imperial crown on a velvet cushion, and the Duke of Wellington bearing the sword of state, entered the house and took her seat on the throne. On her walking to the throne, the Queen bowed to his Majesty the King of Prussia and to the Duke of Saxe Coburg.

Having taken her seat, her Majesty desired their lordships to be seated, and commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons.

There was more than the ordinary portion of time suffered to elapse before the Speaker appeared at the bar of the house. During the interval an opportunity was given to every one to contemplate the scene that was before them, and anything more exhaustive of epithets of admiration could not possibly be conceived. Although there appeared not to be sufficient space to accommodate another person, yet the silence that prevailed among the magnificent assemblage of majesty, nobility and beauty, were as if the faculty of breathing had itself suddenly become suspended.

The costume of her Majesty was splendid in the extreme. It consisted of a white figured satin dress beautifully embroidered with gold; a small tiara of diamonds encircled her head: her hair was dressed in that chaste and pleasing style which is now so familiarly known to her people; and a rich scarlet velvet robe hung from her shoulders, the train being borne by the Mistress of the Robes and the First Lady in Waiting. The dresses of the peeresses and ladies were likewise most costly, rich and rare. Every colour of the rainbow was displayed on this memorable occasion, but the predominent hues were pink light and blue, in satin and silk. There were not many plumes worn, the feeling which appeared to prevail being that beauty is:

——"When unadorned, adorned the most."

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling, handed the following Speech to Her Majesty, which she immediately read to the assembled Peers and Commons in her usual tone of sweetness, but, as it seemed to us, with, if possible, more than her wonted impressiveness and earnestness of manner.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the birth of the Prince, my son—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness—and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and Government, by my faithful and loyal people.

I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia, who, at my request, undertook the office of Sponsor at the Christening of the Prince of Wales.

I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded, with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

There shall also be laid before you a Treaty which I have concluded with the same Powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquility.

The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Teheran has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the King of Prussia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

I am engaged in negociations with several powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions, founded on the just principle of mutual advantage may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

I regret that I am not enabled to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China.

The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates of the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you.

I rely, with entire confidence, on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require.

You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges; and I felt confident that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I recommend to your immediate attention the State of the Finances, and of the Expenditure of the Country.

I recommend also to your consideration the state of the Laws which affect the Import of Corn, and of other Articles, the produce of Foreign Countries.

Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.

It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the Laws which regulate the Registration of Electors, of Members to serve in Parliament.

I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people.

[*From the Liverpool Mail, 19th February.*

RETURN OF THE CALEDONIA STEAMSHIP TO CORK, MUCH DAMAGED.

Extract from the letter of a passenger on board the Caledonia steamer, dated off Cork, 15th February:—

"For the first three days after we sailed, we got on admirably with a fair wind, but on the morning of the 7th, the wind chopped round, and commenced blowing very hard. On the 8th, the storm increased from the westward, with a heavy head sea. It continued throughout the 9th. On the 10th, the sea was tremendous, and carried away our fore-starboard bulwarks and ice-house; filled the fore-cabin with water; completely washed out the passengers, whose berths were in that part of the vessel, and thoroughly saturated all the bedding, and sprung the rudder. Part of the after-larboard bulwarks and the iron-rail on the taffrail were twisted off, the wheel-house damaged, and the paddle-box partly stove in.

"The gale continued unabated during the 11th. We had to steer by the sails whilst endeavouring to secure the rudder (the main piece of which was completely twisted in the case), by lashing chains round, passing iron bolts through it, and fixing chains over the stern. At six, p. m., (11th,) being then in latitude 49 20, longitude 29 W., the captain and officers found it would not be safe to proceed on the voyage, as they were all of opinion the rudder would not hold together for two hours more against such a heavy sea. The captain therefore put her head about, for the purpose of running into this place for repairs. Lieutenant Parsons, R.N., also coincided with the captain and officers."

"Notwithstanding all our misfortunes, I must say the Caledonia is a most excellent sea boat, for she rode through the whole gale like a duck. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Lott for his courageous and seamanlike conduct through the whole storm—in fact, on all occasions; and I refer you to a series of resolutions you will see published, drawn up by the passengers, acquitting him of all blame."

The Caledonia, after remaining a short time in the Cove of Cork, proceeded to this port, which she reached about seven o'clock on Thursday night. The preceding letters succinctly convey to the reader the damage which she has sustained.

The following is an extract from a letter of another passenger on board the Caledonia:—

"The first two days of our departure were very fine, and we got on swimmingly. After that we had strong head winds, and on Thursday and Friday it blew most frightfully, carried away our larboard bulwarks, started her tree-nails round the bow, carried away the ice-house, the engine and forward cabin doors, and compelled the passengers in the fore cabin to fly to the after cabin. Another sea struck her and stove in her larboard paddle-box, quarter-boards, stern-cloths and stanchions, wheel-house, windows, &c. The ship laboured hard, and shipped many seas during the night. On Friday the gale continued with undiminished fury; we discovered the rudder was much split from the head, and much shaken. It was secured immediately with bands and chains, as well as could be possibly done, but still could not be done to stand against the fury of the gale, and we were in consequence obliged to turn our course to Cork, and run before the wind; fortunate for us, the wind has continued in the same quarter ever since. We were about 1,300 miles from Liverpool, with a rudder that would only stand about three hours of a strong head wind, therefore we may consider it a mercy, under divine Providence, that we are saved from perishing. The wind has continued a gale since Tuesday, the 8th, until to-day, and we were under as much fear last night as we had been during the voyage. It blew a perfect gale, and the ship rolled fearfully, but still we are to be thankful for having a fine ship; and had the captain been undecided about altering our course until the rudder had been rendered useless, we should have all been lost. The captain said it blew in squalls harder than ever he experienced; and it hailed large hailstones the whole of the gale on Friday that it was impossible to look it in the face."

As a proof that the machinery of the Caledonia has not sustained the slightest injury, we may mention that she came up the river on Thursday night at full speed.

Lord John Russell's amendment in favour of a fixed duty on foreign corn was negatived in the House Commons, on Wednesday night last, by a majority of 349 to 226.—This may, therefore, be considered a decisive vote, by an overwhelming majority, in favour of Sir Robert Peel, and it certainly affords conclusive evidence that Lord John has completly lost the confidence of the house, without the slightest hope or chance of his ever recovering it.

LIVERPOOL.—Various names have been mentioned as those of probable candidates for the honour of representing Liverpool. Mr. Herries, Lord Granville Somerset, Sir George Murray, Sir Howard Douglas: all those individuals have been passed in review for choice. The last-named gentleman seems however, to be the favourite with the leaders of the Tory party.

Whether the Liberal party will make an opposition to Sir Howard Douglas, or to any other individual the Tories may bring forward in preference to him, we know not. Certainly, the issue of the contest but a few months ago does not afford any encouragement to embark in a new enterprise at the present moment. We fear that any candidate whom the Liberals might induce to stand would, without a political miracle, incur certain defeat.—*Liverpool Albion (Radical.)*

The Duke of Buckingham has virtually ceased to be a member of her Majesty's Government. It was on Monday that the termination took place of a discussion which, we believe, had endured for eight or ten days between the noble Duke and the First Lord of the Treasury, in whose proposed measure upon the subject of the corn laws every member of the cabinet is understood to concur, with the single exception of his grace. Whether his grace's acceptance of the vacant garter has supplied a motive for his retirement from the cabinet is a question of doubt, but also of probability.

The Duke of Buckingham secedes from the cabinet (says the *Morning Post*) now because his late colleagues are less convinced than his grace of the importance of upholding the interests of British agriculture, but because his grace is not so fully convinced as they are that certain proposed alterations, supposed to be favourable to British commerce, may be effected without injury, or the risk of injury, to the agricultural classes. The Duke of Buckingham, in ceasing to be a member of the present administration, continues to be its friend; and no parliamentary opposition on the part of his grace is to be anticipated, except on the specific points of the specific measure, with respect to which it has been the misfortune of the cabinet to differ from his grace.

The Duke of Buccleuch succeeds his Grace the Duke of Buckingham in the office of Lord Privy Seal.

The celebrated Count Pezzo di Borgo died at Paris on Tuesday last, in the 78th year of his age.

A deputation from the North American Colonial Association, consisting of Mr. John Masterman, M. P., Mr. Russel (chairman), Messrs. Gillespie, Bliss, Gould, Brooking, A. Gillespie, jun., Harrison, Carter, and Dowie, had an interview, on Thursday, with Sir Robert Peel, at his offical residence in Downing-street.

Letters have been received from Prince Esterhazy announcing his recovery, and intention of returning, without delay, to resume his functions at our court. His highness expects to reach London at the end of this week.

Review of the Scots Grays by Prince Albert.—A grand review of the Royal Scots Grays took place on Wednesday, on the Downs, near Brighton.—His Royal highness was habited in the uniform of his own regiment, the 11th Hussars, and accompanied by their Serene Highnesses Princes Ferdinand, Agustus, and Leopold of Saxe Coburg; the two former appeared in the Austria uniform, and the latter in an Hungarian dress.

Mr. Gregory, Conservative candidate, has been returned for Dublin, with a majority of 390 votes over Lord Morpeth.

Captain Berresford, (Conservative,) has been returned for Athlone.

Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, has been returned a member of Parliament for Liverpool, without opposition, vice Justice Creswell. Sir H. is a staunch conservative.

On Monday Lord Viscount Bernard, Conservative, was returned for Bandon without opposition.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager's health continues to improve daily.

The Duke of Wellington was in good health and at his post in the Councils of the country.

Sir Charles Lemon has been elected for West Cornwall, without opposition.

STATE OF TRADE, February 17.

Manchester.—The feeling in our market was one of extreme depression. There was very little demand either for goods or yarn; the business done was generally at prices a shade below those of last week, and consequently lower than were ever known in this market at any former period.

Rochdale, Monday.—To-day has been one of the dullest markets we have had this year; indeed there has been little or nothing done in the shape of regular business. Those who have been obliged to sell have done so at considerable sacrifice. The wool market has been as still as the piece market, and prices stationary.

Huddersfield, Tuesday.—Trade still continues in a dreadfully fitful state in this market, and all parties are alarmed by the dismal prospect before them. In short, there scarcely ever was seen in this town so agitated a market day. As to sales and prices it is vain to quote. There is literally no business doing, and the condition of tradesmen is daily growing worse.

Stockport.—Nearly all the cotton manufacturers of Stockport and neighbourhood have given notice to reduce the wages of almost all descriptions of hands in their employ. The reduction offered to the power-loom weavers is 1½d. per cut, or 12½ per cent. We hear nothing of a turn-out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE AFFAIR OF THE CREOLE.

Lord Brougham moved for certain papers touching the seizure of the Creole at the port of Nassau. All that he had heard of the subject since he first brought it forward had confirmed him in the opinion he had formerly expressed; the fact was that the power did not exist by law in this country by seizing, detaining or giving up persons who had revolted, under circumstances as similar to those which attend the seizure of the Creole by the slaves on board, although a murder had been committed. There was no municiple law or power by which it could be done. The state of the law was one which ought not to continue, for it was most expedient that the rights of good neighbourhood should exist between bordering countries.

The Earl of Aberdeen said he had had some correspondence with the governor of the Bahamas on the subject. The question was surrounded with difficulties, and he was not sure but there was a colonial law which would entirely meet the question. In the meantime, however, he hoped the motion would not be pressed.

Lrod Denman said it was the opinion of the whole of Westminster Hall that the British government had no legal power to interfere.

Lord Campbell expressed a similar view of the case, denying that he ha l ever held the opinion that prisoners who had sought shelter in our dominions could be legally given up to be tried.

Lord Cottenham entirely concurred, as did the lord chancellor.

After a few words from Lord Brougham, the motion was understood to be withdrawn.

The Chinese expedition had met with more success, and captured Chusan and Ningpo. Their next object of attack it is supposed would be against Pekin itself. No overtures had as yet been made by the Emperor.

☞ Several articles intended for this day's impression, are unavoidably omitted, to make room for English news.

Married.

At Upham, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. W. W. Walker, Mr. Edward C. Dixon, of Hampton, to Mary Ann, daughter of Joshua Upham, Esquire, of the former place.

Died.

On Sunday afternoon, after a severe illness, of only four days, Helen Maria, infant daughter of James William Boyd, Esq.

On Thursday the 24th ult., aged 44 years, Mr. John Bracking, of Killisher, County Fermanagh, Ireland, leaving a wife and four children to deplore their loss.

On Thursday morning last after two days illness, Ann Hennigar, second daughter of Capt. Wm. D. Faulke, aged 9 years and ten months. Funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

"She has gone from this earth to the land of the blest,
Where the muses are hushed and all sorrows at rest,
As she never knew sin, none can e'er be forgiven;
Then welcome her back to her own native haven."

On Thursday morning, Samual Alexander, youngest son of Mr. William Divine, aged eleven months.

On Friday evening, Margaret, wife of Mr. John Harrington, in the 28th year of her age, leaving a husband and two children to lament their loss.

At Kingston, King's County, on the 2d inst., of typhus fever, in the 16th year of her age, Julia Ann, second daughter of A. Davidson, Esquire—beloved by all who knew her.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived 10th, schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New York, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Feb. 26—Brig Charlotte Ann, Vroom, Philadelphia, scantling, plaster, &c.—Jas Robertson.

March 1—Schr. Margaret Trynor, Martin, Philadelphia, plaster and mackeral—Jardine & Co.

SHIPWRECK.—We learn by the steamer Maid of the Mist, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Digby, that the ship *Scarpy*, Winburn, belonging to Messrs. Adam & Davidson, of this city, and which left St. John on Monday week, for Liverpool—was cast away on last Thursday morning, at Sandy Cove, about 20 miles below Digby—and is a total wreck. The crew and part of her cargo—consisting of flour—wil be saved.—*News.*

The barque Janis of St. Stephen, which was blown out of Grand Passage, Nova Scotia, in the late gale, as noticed in our last, and it was feared had been shipwrecked, was driven up the Bay, and we are glad to learn made a harbour in safety at Shepody. Assistance was sent to her from this City some days since.

Advertised at New York, schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, for St. John, to sail 26th Feb.

Schr. James Clark, Doane, hence at Boston, via Portland, on the 25th ult.—28 days.

Arrived at New Orleans, 12th Feb., ship Symmetry, Whitney, Liverpool, via Montego Bay; below, on the 10th ship Clyde, from Liverpool.—At Mobile, 11th, ship Speed Ellis, London; 15th, ship Columbus, Cowing, Liverpool.—At Savannah, 12th Oromocto Cronk London.

Cleared at Savannah, 16th Feb. barque Henry Hood, Scott, for Liverpool.

Ship Binkenhead Brown, of St. Stephen, sailed from Barbadoes, on the 7th of February, for New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—Arrived, Crown, Wiseman, from St. John, N. B.; 11th, Lady Milton, Jones, from St. John: 13th, Mary Caroline, Brewer, do.; 15th, Britannia, (steamer) from Boston and Halifax; Creole, Donaldson, from St. Andrews N. B.

CORK, Feb. 9th.—Huron, Mowatt, from St. Andrews.

Arrived at Halifax on Sunday, Feb. 27th, H. M. Brig Pilot, Commander Ramsay, Barbadoes via Bermuda, ten days, with specie for the Commissariat. H. M. Ships Illustrious, Spartan and Rover, sailed 5 days previous from Burmuda for B. W. Indies: H. M. Ships Pique and Volage to sail in 4 days for do.

Yarmouth, March 4.—Schr. Spartan, owned by Messrs. Tookers of this place, Capt. Aaron Goudly, from St. Kitts, bound to this port, with a cargo of molasses and sugar, on the 13th of January, (11 days out), lat. 34, long. 68 80, sprang aleak; bore up for Bermuda. On the 18th ult., the leak having increased so fast that she was in a sinking condition, the Captain and crew were taken off by the Schr. Fairplay, Capt. Whiting, of Kingston, Massachusetts, and carried to St. Thomas. When they left the wreck it was thought that she would soon sink, having six feet of water in her hold. Capt. Goudey arrived here on Monday last, in the Brig. Maria, Capt. Morell, of St. Stephens, and speaks in the highest terms of gratitude of the gentlemanly and humane conduct of Capt. Whiting and Capt. Morrell.

American Schr. Henry Cope, Capt. Callinghan, from Philadelphia, bound to Halifax—with a cargo of 878 bbls. and 50 half bbls. wheat and rye flour, 273 bbls. corn meal, 50 kegs butter and 100 kegs lard—ran ashore at Chebogue Point, near this harbour, on Wednesday night and became a total wreck. 600 bbls of her cargo were saved.

Fine Old Tinta—Vintage 1828.

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

Dec. 24. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

To Engineers.

THE New-Brunswick Steam Boat Company want a competent person of steady habits as ENGINEER of the steamer *New Brunswick.*

Immediate application to be addressed to the Agent, and enclosed to Captain R. WYLIE, Saint John, stating the salary for year, commencing 19th instant, Board inclusive.

JOHN S. COY.
WILLIAM A. M'LEAN.
Fredericton, 11th March, 1842. *Agents.*

Molasses, &c.

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

March 11. W. H. STREET.

Mechanic's Institute.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting, for March, will be held at the Hall, on Monday evening, the 14th inst. immediately after the Lecture.

March 11. H. J. CHUBB, *Rec. Secretary.*

ORATORIO.

A REQUISITION, numerously signed by the principal residents of FREDERICTON and others, expressive of their desire that the ORATORIO should be repeated, having been received by the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT; the 18th instant has been fixed on for the Performance, on which occasion the price of the Tickets will be reduced to Half a Dollar—Children half price as before.

The surplus proceeds will be given in aid of the establishment of an *Infant School in Fredericton.*

G. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

Fredericton, March 4, 1842.

COAL.

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

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

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

March 4.

Steam Boat Notice.

ONE of the subscriber's Steamers will commence plying on the Bay, on Monday 7th March.

25th Feb. JAMES WHITNEY.

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.

Rye Flour.

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

JARDINE & CO.
Corner of Prince William and Church street.

Feb. 18.

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 (Gartsharie Brand,)
20 ditto Swedish Iron, well assorted,
20 ditto Refined Round Iron, ¼ to ½ 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 Brigher 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.

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.

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.

New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Stock.

50 SHARES of the above mentioned STOCK for sale by

CRANE & M'GRATH.

February 11.

Sperm Candles and Sugar.

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

January 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

AUCTION SALES.

To-morrow (Saturday) 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, will be offered by T. L. Nicholson at Auction, at the Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co. Water street.

50 BBLS. American Prime PORK;
50 ditto Canada Prime,
10 casks SALERATUS;
10 hhds. Refined SUGAR. Terms at Sale.

March 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Tuesday 15th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the subscriber's Warehouse:

THAT valuable Leasehold Property, fronting on the New Marsh Road, comprising One Acre MARSH LAND, on which a new House, nearly finished, is erected, and a large Ice House and Root Cellar.

25th Feb. W. H. STREET.

Underwriters' Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY next, 16th instant, will be sold by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock, at Sandy Cove, Digby Neck, Nova Scotia:

The Hull and Spars of the Ship SEPOY, with the CARGO that may be on board, as she now lies, for the benefit of all concerned. Terms cash.

Saint John, March 11, 1842.

Corporation Property to Let by Auction.

ON MONDAY the 21st March, inst., at noon, at the Coffee house corner, Market Square, the following sources of Corporation Revenues, for ONE YEAR from the first day of April next, viz:

The SLIPPAGE at Union street Slip;
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto at Lower Cove Slip;
Ditto at Carleton;
The WEIGHING MACHINE at Union street;
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto Market House, Sidney Ward;
HAY SCALES in Carleton;
WHARFAGE at the Breakwater;
ANCHORAGE;
WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE, at Rodney Wharf, Carleton.

The Purchasers will, at the time and place of letting, be required to sign Bonds, with two sufficient sureties each, for the due payment of the purchase money quarterly: in default thereof, the source of Revenue bid off will immediately be put up again for sale. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place.

H. PORTER,
B. L. PETERS,
THOMAS HARDING,
JOHN SANDALL,
ROBERT SALTER,
GEORGE BOND,
Committee.

4th March, 1842.

TO LET, from 1st May next—

A HOUSE at the East end of Queen street, fit for the reception of a respectable family. It has a frost proof Cellar, and a fine spring of water. Also, a good BARN and cow house attached. Apply to THOS. BALDWIN.

4th March. 3w

TO LET, from the 1st May next—

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

ALSO, TO BE LET—

A COTTAGE in Union street, containing two large rooms, with Franklins, six bed-rooms, a kitchen with a large pantry off the same, and a frost proof cellar. There are on the premises a BARN, 40 by 16 feet; also, a large Garden, which might be had if required, with the use of two lots of Ground, suitable for pasturage for a Cow. The house is new and in good repair, and is well suited for the residance 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. *Also*, a small house in Union street, adjoining the residence of R. Sands, Esq. There is a frost proof cellar, and a Garden 40 by 100 feet attached to the same. For terms and further particulars, apply to

B. REYNOLDS.

4th March. *Germain street.*

To Let,

THAT very convenient Brick House in *Wellington Row*, belonging to the Estate of the late Capt. GEO. A. NAGEL, and now in the occupation of JAMES ROBERTSON, Esqr. having an excellent frost proof Cellar, Well of Water, Barn and Outhouses.

ALSO—Two Shops, and first and third Flats of the House in Germain street, nearly opposite Trinity Church, belonging to the same Estate. For further information apply to

Feb. 25. H. HENNIGAR.

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.

Rooms to Let.

TWO Rooms, with Bed Rooms, Garret, Cellar, Wood House, &c. in a central part of the city to rent to a small family. Apply at this office. Feb. 25.

TO LET.

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

Feb. 18. JAMES WHITNEY.

APARTMENTS TO LET,

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

For Sale, or to Let

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

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

Feb. 11. SAMUEL BUSTIN.

To Let.

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

Feb. 11. WM. MAJOR.

Stock and Farm for sale.

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

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

Feb. 11.—3m. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

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

Nov. 19. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET,

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

4th Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

A Good Stand.

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

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

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

March 4.

TO LET,

From 1st May next:

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,

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

4th February.

TO LET,

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

4th Feb. (conr.) JAMES NETHERY.

To Rent—For One Year or more,

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

Apply to JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, Feb. 4 1842.

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

Jan. 28. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

To 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

THE LIFE MEDICINES.

GENERAL REMARKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21st January, 1842.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

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

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

Pr. Glasgow—From Glasgow:

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

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

December 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st October. JOHN J. HOGAN.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞Notice.

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

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

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liver Complaints.

AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O'LIN.

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

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

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

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 22, 1841.

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

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

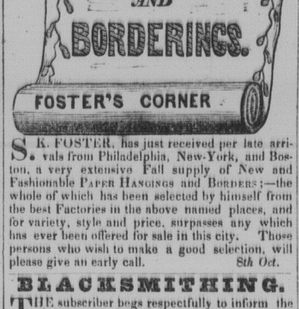
With an extensive stock of CHOICE BOTTLED WINES, comprising.—Sparkling Burgundy, Hock, Moselle, Sauperay, Revisattes, and Champagne; Still Hock, Hermitage, Burgundy, Barsac and Moselle; Sauterne, Bucellas, Calcavellos, Lisbon, Vidonia, Marsalla, Claret, Malmsey, Madeira, East and West India and south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

St. John, October 15, 1841.

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.



S. K. FOSTER, has just received per late arrivals from Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, a very extensive Fall supply of New and Fashionable PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS;—the whole of which has been selected by himself from the best Factories in the above named places, and for variety, style and price, surpasses any which has ever been offered for sale in this city. Those persons who wish to make a good selection, will please give an early call. 8th Oct.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to

12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.

sept 10. *General Agent.*

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Just received, per ANDOVER—

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

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

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

On Consignment,

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

10 HHDS. and 20 Qr. casks CANARY WINE,
6 Butts, 6 Hogsheads, 6 Qr. casks, } Pale and Brown SHERRY,
10 Quarter casks Outard's best BRANDY,
10 casks Champagne Brandy,
100 cases, 4 dozen each, London Brown Stout,
480 Kegs white, lead, 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 Alacana—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, house-line and spunyarn to 7½ inch shrouding;
Chain Cables and Anchors of all sizes.

October 22. J. R.

Pork and Beef.

Now landing, and for sale by the subscribers—

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

3d Dec. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts:—

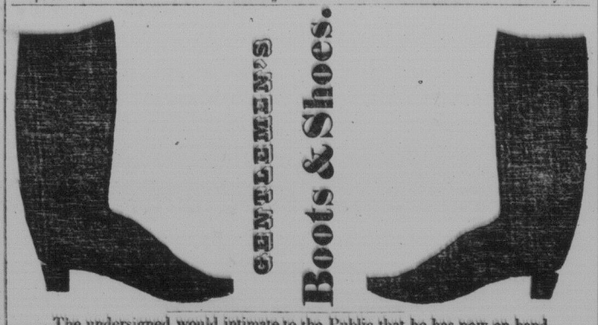
W. MAJOR wishes to acquaint his friends and Customers, that he has a very large assortment of **Toys**, of every description, enough to supply all his little customers, with Christmas Presents, and New-Year's Gifts.—☞ Toys at Wholesale and Retail.

Dec. 17, 1841.

BONNETS, &c.

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

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



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

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

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

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

1st July, 184 DAVID PATERSON.

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, Saint John; John Cook, Carleton; James F. Gale, Fredericton; George Burnet, Norton; Baxter Smith, do.; Justus Earle, Hampton; Wm. Pyewell, Kingston; Hugh M'Monagle, Sussex; James Sproule, do.; Andrew Weldon, Dorchester; John H. Ryan, Mill Stream, Sussex; George Pitfield, Salisbury; John C. Black, Sackville; Thomas Prince, Moncton; Peter M'Clelan, Hopewell; Allen Chipman, Amherst, N.S.; Thomas Turner, St. Andrews; Saml. Fairweather, Bellisle; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; W. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; John Tooker, Yarmouth, N.