OLD AND YOUNG.

ED HEADS AND GREY!

in Chemistry.—East India
—Colors the Hair, and will
in!!!

form of a powder which in plain
ay be applied to the hair over night,
rning the lightest *red or grey hair* to
and by repeating a second or third
t jet black. Any person may, there-
east possible trouble, *keep* his hair
or a perfect black: with a positive
he powder, if applied to the skin,

There is no trouble in removing
as in all powders before made.—
f application, a person turning grey
nown to have a grey hair! Direc-
with the article. There is no color-
nent, as one can easily test.
s are warranted by the gentleman
es it, who is the celebrated chemist
author of Comstock's Chemistry,
many other works well known and
d by the public.
d only by COMSTOCK & CO.,
, New-York.
early all Shops, and at Saint John
RS & TILLEY, J. ELLIOTT, Messrs.
Sons, and others.

ity and Better Quality than any other
e Price!!! Remember this.

r Complaints.
ICKNESS AND DISEASES.
DR. LIN'S
NCE LIFE BITTERS—
HINESE BLOOD PILLS.
he Greatest Secret Discovered!
—purge—has been the cry for the
This has been effectually tried, and
e multiplied, and died: and why?
ging was not necessary, but *too*
done—without the tonic to follow,
ystem. Purge, you must! The
of the blood must be carried off—
ion of them prevented. Prevent,
of such humours.
hinese live to such immense ages,
e powers of youth or middle age?
rify the blood. The Chinese Blood
because they work upon and
—are the standard remedy. These
nd the Temperance Bitters, taken
strengthen the system and prevent
of the base humours which infest
hich only increase by purges, un-
e taken after. Buy, then, these
Take weekly the pills, and daily
You are or have been invalids for
onths, or years, you will find the
drawn off, and prevented from a
llow yellow hue of sickness change
ll blooming glow of health an-
y.
es so numerous of these brilliant
and space forbid an attempt to put
ny but use these medicines, and
health and strength shall be yours.
directions that come with them.
LENT COUNTERFEITS.
d. Buy no remedy of the kind
name—O. C. LIN, M. D. on the
n the notice as follows:
rding to Act of Congress, A. D.
CONNEL, in the Clerk's Office of
t of the United states for the south-
ew-York."
only genuine.
tock & Co., New-York, are the
ents for the United states and
untries.
DOCTOR O'LIN.
rly all shops, and at st. John by
Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos.
and others.

[*From the New-York Herald.*]
YSTERIOUS.
belonging to one of the most anci-
families of this city, who must be
merous friends, having since the
recently, been bent nearly double,
ars confined to his bed, has been
health—has regained his natural
nd has quitted his carriage, and
ase!! We believe this is the gen
scription as near as possible, and
ration in it. We will give inqui-
nd doubt not his humane feelings
erty; so that any one doubting,
acts—though he requests his name
print. Among other similar in-
es G. Reynolds, 144 Christie st.
and will give personal assuran-
his case. Both were rheumatism,
ords and sinews. How has this

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment
Herald, Jan. 26, 1841.
rly all shops, and at st. John by
Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos.
d others.

A COUGH? Rev. Dr. Bartholo-
nt Syrup, a safe medical pre-
ng no poisonous drugs, and used
actice of several years, will most
lief.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. VI. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1841. No. 15.

THE CHRONICLE,

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

Terms—10s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Dec.		Sun. s.	Moon. h.	w.
18 Saturday,	- -	7 28	4 32	10 11 3 5
19 Sunday,	-	7 28	4 32	11 12 3 42
20 Monday,	-	7 28	4 32	Morn 4 24
21 Tuesday,	-	7 28	4 32	0 14 5 17
22 Wednesday,	- -	7 28	4 32	1 20 6 19
23 Thursday,	-	7 28	4 32	2 27 7 33
24 Friday.	- -	7 28	4 32	3 40 8 54

First Quarter, 20th 9h. 54m. eve.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.–(Saint 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: Jas. Kirk, Esq.

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

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

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

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

Brown's Compound Boneset Candy,
MEDICATED.

A REMEDY that has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping cough, Phthisic, sore throat, and all diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public spenkers; and in consequence of the extensive sale and wonderful efficacy for curing the above complaints, has caused a number of Druggists and Confectioners to counterfeit this valuable Cough remedy. An imitation has just been shewn me with my name stamped on the candy, evidently to deceive the public. For the genuine you will call for "Wm. Brown's Boneset Candy, Medicated," and see that the direction is signed by the proprietor, and the candy stamped—"Wm. Brown."

☞ The subscriber has just received a supply of the above genuine article from Boston, which he offers for sale at his store, late *Circulating Library*, Germain street. J. ELLIOTT.

24th september.

☞ 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.

Furniture Ware Rooms,
DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st *October.* JOHN J. HOGAN.

REMOVAL.

DONALD ROSS, Fishmonger, King street, begs respectfully to return his sincere thanks for the patronage he has experienced since the Fire of 1837, and to inform his Customers that he has removed his Business to his newly erected Brick building in Dock street, at the sign of the GOLDEN FISH, when he will continue his business on an enlarged scale.

His stock will consist of a General Assortment of GROCERIES, and FISH of every description.

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.

March 26, 1841.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

THE attention of Gentlemen, Farmers, Farriers and Cartmen, is particularly requested to the valuable stock of Horse and Cattle Medicines on hand, prepared by Messrs. Harris & Co., Veterinary surgeons, London. They are applicable to all diseases to which horses and cattle are liable in this country. For sale by the subscriber.

sept 24. J. ELLIOTT. *Agent.*

Miscellany.

THE THIRD BRIDESMAID.

(Continued.)

"It is impossible to tell, Miss, till it is finished;" answered the lady, snatching up the silk, and measuring the skirt with an air that indicated she suspected our heroine to be new at dealing with persons of her dignity; and Harriet surprised, and with many misgivings, allowed her to proceed in her operations, without asking further questions.

The second day following, Harriet was called upon by a messenger from the dress maker, demanding nearly one fourth more of the material.

"I gave her enough for the dress, such as I intended it to be, I told her I did not wish to have it much trimmed;" she replied looking aghast.

"But the sleeves and skirt are already finished, Miss;" said the girl, "and we can't go on with the dress without stuff to make the body and cape;" and Harriet, seeing there was no remedy, was obliged to call upon her mother for a further supply.

The dress came home the next day, and was really as elegant as any young lady could desire, and so highly becoming, that Harriet conceived from it a much more favorable estimate of her personal attractions than she had ever previously held. Mrs. Ronaldson even examined it with admiration, and surveyed her daughters appearance not without a degree of pride; but the bill had come with the dress, and she could not forbear sighing that such an improvement had been purchased by as great a sacrifice of prudence. The amount was double that of her calculations, having been swelled out considerably by preposterous charges for such items as lining, sewing silk, and so forth. But who gains anything by disputing a dress maker's bill? Mrs. Ronaldson paid it in silence, but after she had done so, she remarked to Harriet "your poor little sisters will have to wear their old bonnets another summer for that."

A day or two after this, the dinner party was to take place, and Harriet, in looking over the things she was to wear, recollected that, of her stock of neck gear, there was not a single article she had not displayed again and again, before the same company, and that even had it not been so, there was nothing of sufficient richness to put on with the new dress. To her great relief, however, she remembered that Mrs. Gillingham, who still acted as partial superintendant of her affairs, had lately purchased a very beautiful scarf, of which she had offered her the use whenever she might take a fancy to wear it. Accordingly she determined to claim, and as her friend had been anxious to see the new silk, she concluded to go on the errand herself, ready attired for the party.

The walk was one of considerable length. The block of buildings to which Mrs. Gillingham's house belonged, though within the city limits stood some distance aloof, and was approached by a new street, which for several hundred yards did not contain a single house. During her progress, Harriet's thoughts were very pleasantly employed in anticipating the probable incident of Mrs. Silsbee's assembly, and of a visiting expedition she was to make the next day with Julia; on which occasion, also, she intended to sport the new dress, to have the gratification of displaying it to many who might otherwise know nothing better than that she still kept the old one in active service. And among her other cogitations, she resolved upon what had suggested itself to her before she got the dress, to wear it sometimes at night, as the other bridesmaids had occasionally departed from pure white in their costume. This, indeed, she felt to be necessary, as her satin, which she had untrimmed and retrimmed, for variety, had frayed a good deal and lost its stiffening, so as to look flimsy and worn.

The day was a warm one, of an unusually warm spring, and Harriet, though provided with a parasol, was not sorry to see a cloud come occasionally over the sun. But when she was mid-way upon the open space to which we before alluded, she ceased to enjoy that aspect of the sky. She was caught in a shower, sudden and heavy as ever fell on that April day. Hoisting her parasol, a new green one, which she had purchased as a bargain the fall before, and never had necessity to use, she set off running as fast as new shoes and a tight bodice would allow her, towards Mrs. Gillingham's door. Her friend saw her from the window, and hastened into the entry to meet her, with innumerable ejaculations of horror and surprise.

"But don't be so much frightened, my dear," said she—"you are really quite pale! I hope it is not spoiled—your beautiful new silk!—come to the fire, it is only wet; but, mercy on us!—Oh, that parasol!—that ruinous green parasol!" and Harriet, drawing the skirt around her, saw that the side and hind breadths, were thickly streaked, as were the sleeves, with bright green, the dripping of her parasol.

She grew almost blind. "Oh, Mrs. Gillingham," exclaimed she in agony, "can nothing be done? is it ruined for ever?"

"Be quiet, my dear, and we will see;" said Mrs. Gillingham, and bringing water and a napkin from the side board, she commenced rubbing it, but without success. It only destroyed the lustre of the silk without affecting the stains; "wait till it is dry," said she, but when dry, the green looked very little paler. "If it had only been of some other colour;" she pursued, "but lilac shows the slightest spot, and the shade of this is so delicate!"

"I calculated upon taking such good care of it," said poor Harriet.

"It does not look so bad after all;" said Mrs. Gillingham, too sanguine to remain long in despair; "the streaks are faint and will hardly be perceived except through accident, by those who know nothing about the matter. Indeed," walking to a little distance to note the effect, "any one who might chance to see them, would think it one of the new style of changeable silks, which are so fashionable."

"But is it fit to wear to-day to Mrs. Silsbee's?" asked Harriet, very little comforted.

"Certainly it is; who would think of looking for stains on such an elegant new dress? then, you know, to-morrow, or whenever you don't want it particularly, you can find out some of those people who advertise removing spots from cloth and silk, and have it all righted. There must, doubtless, be some way of repairing the mischief."

With this hope, Harriet endeavoured to compose herself, and entered upon the object of her visit. Mrs. Gillingham instantly brought the scarf, and tried it on her young friend to determine the most advantageous and becoming way to wear it. "Be careful, my dear," said she, "to let it fall over this arm, so—it will conceal the spots on the sleeve, besides showing the figure to the best effect." So much time having been lost by the accident, she kindly offered to send her in her own carriage to Mr. Parkhurst's, whence the bridal party were to proceed to Mrs. Silsbee's.

On arriving at Mr. Parkhurst's, Harriet found the ladies waiting, ready bonnetted and shawled, and was called upon immediately to step into the carriage with the bride and Miss Wilcox the fourth bridesmaid. Little could be seen of the dresses in the carriage: but the ladies had scarcely entered Mrs. Silsbee's dressing-room, when Miss Wilcox on assisting Harriet with her scarf, uttered an exclamation that drew all the ladies in the room around, and our heroine was obliged to enter in an account of her disaster, which, in her imagination, their reiterated condolence only tended to aggravate.

"You will have time enough to go home and change your dress," said Miss Wilcox, who had been considered the beauty of the party, and who, on Harriet's presenting herself in her new attire, had felt an apprehension of being eclipsed; "Mr. Parkhurst's carriage will be here in a few minutes with the other girls, and I have no doubt you can make use of it."

"I have concluded not to change my dress;" said Harriet, thinking of her slender wardrobe at home, of the extent of which, she knew her companion to be fully aware.

"That is right," said a good-humoured young lady; "the dress is exceedingly becoming; if the ladies perceive the stains, they will readily guess something of the cause, and as to the gentlemen they never notice such things."

"I beg your pardon;" quickly returned Miss Wilcox, "many gentlemen are even more particular than ourselves. I heard Silsbee Egerton say a few days ago, that a mean dress on a lady quite disgusted him. He is very fastidious in his taste."

Chagrined by the rudeness of her co-bridesmaid, Harriet followed Julia down stairs, and was conscious of making her entree with a very bad grace. Before taking their seats, Miss Wilcox had the perfidiocity to observe to her loud enough to be heard by all around, "It is a pity that we have to sit so much in the light, it will show the stains in your dress so plainly."

Before the company was summoned to dinner, an old gentleman who, among others, had approached to pay his compliments to the bridal party, congratulated Silsbee Egerton, who was a dry-goods merchant, on his having lost nothing by a large vessel, which had narrowly escaped sinking a week or two before, and of which the cargo had been brought to the city. "It is lamentable," said he, "that so many costly goods should have been rendered little more than valueless. The cheap stores are filled with them, and are selling them at one third their cost. Even the silks, which were less injured than the rest of the cargo, are going off as fast as they can be measured at something under half price."

"Oh, then, 'we shall walk in silk attire,' as the song says, all of us!" laughingly said the young lady who had opposed the advice of Miss Wilcox to Harriet; "when finery is to be had so cheap, it would be very stupid if every body did not wear it."

"Yes, yes, many of us are too ready to seek to benefit ourselves by the losses of others;" returned the old gentleman, "you, however, my dear, are the last person I should suspect of wishing to speculate in that way."

"Of course, very few *ladies* think of making purchases of that kind;" said Mr. Silsbee Egerton, and proposed to Harriet to accompany him to a centre table to look at some new annuals. Whilst they were turning them over, a plan suggested itself to her of discovering whether her present companion had any knowledge of those she had received, which caused her so much surprise and curiosity, when her thoughts were dispersed by a lady near her, saying in a low voice,—"Any person can see that it is one of the new damaged silks." She glanced involuntarily at young Egerton, and noticed that his eye was scrutinizingly wandering over her dress. Her comfort was destroyed for that day. She feared to leave her seat, lest similar remarks should follow her, and if she saw a look resting on her, she presumed its expression to be, in the words of Lady Macbeth,—

"Here's a spot!"

Instead of passing the next day in fashionable visiting with Julia, as she had so anxiously anticipated, Harriet employed it in running from place to place to find some one by whom the beauty of her dress could be restored. She had put it on, the better to assist her purpose, but the trouble it caused her, was unceasing. At first, she feared to walk on the sunny side of the street, lest the glare of light upon her should make the streaks more apparent, and after another thought, she as carefully avoided the shade, as in it the silk could reflect no lustre to attract attention from them. And when she found herself in the vicinity of any lady, of whom every city boasts a number, distinguished for fine and tasteful dressing, and, to be presumed particularly sharp-sighted on that subject, she hurried out of her way as fast as possible. After all, her quest was unavailing. She found persons enough who professed to clean silks, but from all she received the same answer, that the green could not be taken out, except by applications which would extract the lilac also, and they were unanimous in advising her to have the dress ripped and dyed, as nothing else would make it wearable. The dyeing, however, would have taken a fortnight, besides there being a risk of failure, and as against that time there might no longer be a necessity of wearing it, she had the prudence to defer resorting to that expedient. She avoided going out in the dress by daylight, and arranged it for one or two evening parties; but though the defects were less seen at night, she felt that every one knew they existed, and had as little satisfaction in it as ever.

About two weeks subsequent to the above catastrophe, Harriet, having been sitting with her mother in deep thought, observed anxiously, "I find mamma, that every one seems to expect me to make a party for Julia."

"What reason have you for supposing so, my dear?"

"Oh, various reasons. All the other bridesmaids have had parties, and so have all the intimate friends of the family. Julia, herself, said, the other day, that when I had mine, it would have been the fifteenth given to her, and Miss Wilcox, a few days previous to her's, told me, before half a dozen of persons, that she had been waiting some time for me to give one, as I had the precedence in other things, but, as I had not yet proposed it, she would send out her invitations first, if I had no objection. And yesterday, Silsbee Egerton in remarking the graceful manner in which she had played the hostess, said that he anticipated seeing one soon figure equally well in the same capacity."

"They must all be aware Harriet, that we are no party-giving people."

"But that seems to make no difference, mamma, on an occasion like the present."

"And, as it must generally be known among your acquaintances that I am disabled from attending personally to my household affairs, all reasonable people will hold you excused."

"Emma Wilcox was situated very much in the same way;" said Harriet, "her aunt, with whom she lives, has been confined not only to her room, but to her bed, for a year, and still Emma's party was the finest given yet. It was her managing all herself that gained her so much credit."

"Any one who has money plenty, like Miss Wilcox, can easily do all that is fashionable. But, my dear, no more of this. The thing is out of the question. Though it is years since I have gone into company, I know that our rooms are not suited for such a purpose. The furniture, though well kept, is old and plain, and I know that you would be ashamed of it. And, supposing you were to give a party, think what an incongruous assemblage you would have to bring into them! If our acquaintance was confined to one particular circle, it might do better; but, few that we know, are acquainted with each other. Many families of our best friends, those who served us in times of distress, and difficulty, are people of few pretensions, and I would not offend them by neglecting to invite them. If invited, they would be sure to attend, and their manners and appearance would little assimilate with those of your new associates. And then the expense! I am astonished, Harriet, that you allow yourself to think of such a thing; but I might have known at first, that one improper desire gratified, would lead to another."

Mrs. Ronaldson seemed decided, but, as she was always gentle and indulgent, Harriet was not discouraged. Though she saw the force of her mother's reasoning, she had made up her mind that the mortifications attending a party would be lighter than those of giving none. She called Mrs. Gillingham in, to repeat some remarks she had also heard, and to represent that a party yet was necessary to attach her to her new set, after which, all difficulty would be over. When her mother began to waver, a new accessary came to her aid.

This was in the person of their next door neighbour, a Mrs. Haverset, who, on an occasion either of festivity or affliction, was always ready to invade the domiciles of her acquaintances; as in the one she might possibly have a chance to discover the contents of their cupboards, and, in the other, to inspect the quality of their bed-linen. From Harriet's numerous engagements, she conjectured the probability of her giving an entertainment in return, and made her a call in order to receive an invitation, rightly suspecting that she was visited merely as "a neighbour," and that, therefore, her claims to the courtesy might not be considered imperative. With Mrs. Ronaldson, she was not sufficiently in favour to be admitted into her chamber, and Harriet received her alone.

After a few preliminaries, she proceeded: "I just ran in, Miss Harriet, to have a little sociable talk with you, and to offer you my neighbourly services. I understand that you are about to give a party, and as I know that your mamma's rheumatism prevents her from taking an active part in her domestic concerns, I thought I might be able to assist you. You know we old housekeepers are sometimes capable of giving a few useful hints to young ones, and if I can save an invalid any trouble, I am always willing to do so."

"I am much obliged to you, Mrs. Haverset," replied Harriet, much surprised; "we have had giving a party under consideration, but I do not know if we shall conclude in favor of it."

"Indeed! I thought it was a settled matter; though, to be sure, for so young a person as yourself to engage in preparations for it, would be rather an undertaking. For my part, though I have not for some time been in the habit of entertaining much, I think I have the nack of doing it with much less labour and expense than persons generally. The great matter is to set about it in the proper way."

"Pray, what is your plan, Mrs. Haverset?" asked Harriet, all attention.

"Why, my dear, to have as much done under my own eye, as possible. It is a ruinous thing to employ confectioners and such people. If you prepare the refreshments at home, you can do it at one third the expense."

"But very few persons are capable of doing that in good style. I have never practised making the articles necessary, and though mamma has a couple of excellent works on cooking that would do for guides, I might still be likely to fail."

"Oh, those cook books!—away with them! you might as well order every thing at a confectioner's at once as to follow them. They require such a variety of materials, and of such qualities, that it is folly to think of using them. I have been in the habit of preserving easy and cheap receipts for the last fifteen years, and have such a collection as would surprise you. They are so simple that you could not easily go wrong in using them, particularly as I would give you any information with the greatest pleasure."

Harriet thanked her again, and felt that her ends were in a fair way of being accomplished, for her mother's objections having come down to those of expense, she reasonably concluded that if two thirds of that could be saved, of course they would be proportionately weakened.

"For instance," resumed Mrs. Haverset, "in baking cakes, about which, of course, you know something, I have adopted all the modern improvements. I use saleratus in nearly every kind. I consider it invaluable, it makes materials go so far. You can save dozens of eggs by it in preparing largely, and the milk in which I always dissolve it, renders a smaller quantity of butter necessary. You must be careful, however, or it will discolour your cake, but I can instruct you how to manage that. Then you will want ice-cream, I suppose."

"Of course it is necessary, and it comes very high in the shops."

"Outrageously so, and it is extravagance to go there for it. If you make it yourself it is a cheap thing enough. I would never think of taking cream. Nobody does who pretends to understand the art. I always use milk, and thicken it with a little arrow-root, or indeed, if I have not that convenient, I sometimes use starch. To take eggs as some people do, is, at some seasons, almost as bad as buying cream. Then, when it is sweetened well, which, by the bye, it is not necessary to do with loaf sugar; clean brown, if it is not too dark, will do, or if you wish to be very particular, common Havanna, and pretty highly flavored with essence of lemon, which is cheap, you know, you have as good ice-cream as any body can make. I suppose you have made calves' feet jelly?"

Harriet replied in the negative.

"That is another thing in which you can save a great deal. I have an excellent receipt. There is no manner of necessity for so many ingredients as it is common to put into it. Indeed, it is more for show than any thing else, just to have calves' feet jelly you know. To tell the truth, I seldom make it of any thing else than pig's feet. They cost very little, and in party seasons, calves' feet are sometimes scarce and high. When you need my receipts, my dear, don't hesitate to send for them. I am not one of those selfish people who keep such things for their own benefit alone. If you give a party, I suppose it will be a large one?"

"Rather so."

"Then, as a great many private families do not think it worth while to keep china and glass by them sufficient for a large company, and as the stores charge unconsciously high for lending, you will be perfectly welcome to mine.—I have a considerable stock on hand, and I am something of a bargain maker. There is one of the advantages of having neighbours you can be on intimate terms with. We can be of so much service to each other on such occasions; even if one has relations to depend upon, one does not like to be sending to them, if they live at any distance, there is so much danger of breaking the things in carrying them backward and forward; and besides, it sets people to watch what is going on."

"Is there not some difficulty in obtaining servants to assist at such a time?"

"There are plenty to be hired, but they ask so much for their services, that it is allowing one's self to be imposed upon to employ them. However, I could easily help you along there. I suppose you will not want more than three waiters, and it is not of much consequence whether they are all grown up. Black Hetty, my washerwoman, has a couple of boys, whom I have sometimes myself, engaged, when I have had a little extra company. They are heedless, to be sure, as most boys are, and don't know much, but you will only have to give them strict orders before they go into the rooms, and they can carry trays round well enough. And then they can be had for any thing you choose to give them. For the head waiter, you can get a coloured man that Mr. Haverset sometimes employs about the store, Deaf Joe, they call him. He is out of a regular place, the boarding houses being unwilling to employ him on account of his hardness of hearing, and he gladly goes out to wait at half a dollar a night. As to Hetty's two boys, you can have them a whole day in training if you choose. Indeed, you will require them during the day, to do errands, and to work the ice-cream freezers, of which I suppose, you must have two, lemon and vanilla, as it is the custom to have both kinds. But I am outstaying my time.—Mr. Haverset will be coming in to his dinner. Good bye, my dear, and when you need any assistance just let me know."

(To be concluded next week.)

TO CONSERVATIVE ADVERTISERS.—*The Lancaster Gazette*, in noticing that the radical paper published at Blackburn has either ceased to exist, or has announced its approaching dissolution, says very justly—"But for conservative support two thirds of the radical prints would share the same fate. The pestilent character of the radical press is universally acknowledged and reprobated, and yet odd as it may appear, it owes its existence almost exclusively to the support which conservatives (through advertisement favours chiefly) give them." We again call the attention of the conservatives of this country to the anomalous fact of their affording the principle of vitality, by thus supplying them with advertisements, to journals advocating a cause which they, as consistent friends to conservatism, are bound to oppose, and if possible, to check. The "liberals," as they call themselves, act upon a different principle. We never hear of their advertising in a conservative paper. It is a rule with them as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, not only to confine their own favours to the radical journals, but to put to requisition every direct and indirect influence to prevent any addition to the business of the conservative journalist. These are facts of such every day occurrence that they are incapable of contradiction. However, we ask "Ought these things to be?" Are the conservatives acting consistently or considerately? Are they doing their duty in thus giving the means of propagating doctrines and principles which they profess to consider detrimental to their own cause, and subversive of the holiest and best institutions in the kingdom? Ought they not rather to rally round that organ which is the unflinching advocate of their own political and religious creed? Ought they not to give their undivided support to the paper which has been established for the spread of their own cause? Surely these questions can admit but one reply from all genuine and consistent conservatives. *Verbum sat sapienti.*—Stockport Advertiser.

We recently met with the following affecting tale, which shows the effect produced on honest public officer, by a *suspicion* of defalcation. We do not often hear of similar results in this "enlightened" country. Our public officers bear such visitations with wonderful fortitude. And perhaps it is well that it is so—otherwise, lunatic asylums would be multiplied indefinitely through the land:—*Mercantile Journal.*

A True Story.—There are, perhaps, no scenes which excite more commiseration or more sympathy, than madness. We enquire with peculiar interest into the causes which have deprived our fellow men of reason, that prerogative of humanity, that characteristic of his pre-eminences over the rest of the animal creation, that which assimilates him, in some degree, to the first cause of his existence.

During my travels in the north of Europe, I visited, frequently, those receptacles of derangement which man has erected for his less fortunate brethren. Actuated by curosity, I entered one day the Hospital of Berlin, where I beheld an object, the impression of which on my mind, six years have not been able to obliterate; often does this scene recur to my imagination, and I dwell on it when I should be sad.

It was a man whose exterior was very striking, his figure, tall and commanding, was inclined partly by age, but still more by sorrow; the few scattered hairs which remained on his temples, rivalled in whiteness the driven snow; and, in the lines of his strongly marked countenance, the deepest melancholy was visibly depicted. He immediately arrested my attention, and I enquired with eager curiosity who he was, and what brought him there!—Startled at the sound of my voice, the object which had excited my interest seemed to awake as from a reverie; he looked around him without much seeming speculation, and then began with slow and measured steps to stride the hall where the more peaceable inmates of his gloomy mansion were permitted to take the air, repeating in a low but audible voice, 'once one is two; once one is two'.—Now and then he would stop and remain with his arms contemplatively folded on his breast for some minutes, then again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat, 'once one is two; once one is two.'

His story, as I received from the superior of the Hospital, is as follows:—Conrad Lange, collector of the revenue of the city of Berlin, had long been known as a man whom nothing could divert from the paths of honesty; scrupulously exact in his dealings, and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he had acquired the good will and esteem of all who knew him, and the confidence of the Minister of finance, whose duty it is to inspect the accounts of all officers connected with the revenue.—On casting up his accounts at the close of a particular year, he found a *deficit* of 10,000 ducats. Alarmed at this discovery, he went to the Minister, presented his accounts, and informed him that he did not know how it had arisen, and that he had been robbed by some person bent on his ruin. The Minister received his accounts but thinking it his duty to secure a person who might probably be a defaulter, he caused him to be arrested, and put his accounts into the hands of one of his secretaries for inspection, who returned them the day after, with the information that the deficiency arose from a miscalculation; that in multiplying, Mr. Lange had said *once one is two*, instead of once one is *one*. The poor man was immediately released from his confinement, his accounts returned, and the mistake pointed out. During his imprisonment, which lasted but two days, he had neither eaten, drank, nor taken any repose—and when he appeared his countenance was as pale as death. On receiving his accounts he was a long time silent, then suddenly awaking as if from a trance, he repeated 'once one is two?'

He appeared to be entirely insensible of his situation; would neither eat nor drink, unless solicited; and took notice of nothing that passed around him. Whilst repeating his accustomed phrase, if any one correct him by saying 'once one is *one*,' he was recalled for a moment, and said 'oh, right' once one is one; then again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat 'once one is two.' He died shortly after my leaving Berlin."

DRESS-MAKERS' ASSISTANTS IN LONDON.—The number of young girls employed in dress making and millinery in London, is much greater than the public have any idea of. It is impossible to ascertain the number with the exactitude which could be required; but I have a certain data in my possession, by means of which we may make a pretty close approximation to it. The number of females whose names are on their doors as the mistresses of dress-making and millinery establishments, is nearly one thousand. It is no exaggeration to assume that the number of persons who live by those branches of business without having their names on the doors, is five hundred. This would make, in figures, the entire number of "mistresses" dressmakers and milliners one thousand five hundred.—The question then occurs—What may be the average number of young girls a mistress employs as assistants?—In a few of the larger establishments, the number so employed is from thirty to forty; in very few it is less than six. In order that we may err on the safe side, if we err at all, we shall suppose the average number to be ten. Ten, then multiplied by one thousand five hundred, would make the entire number of young creatures so occupied fifteen thousand.—*Lights and Shadows of London Life.*

THE CASE OF THE REVD. MR. SIBTHORP.

This Revd. gentleman, who is a brother of Col. Sibthorp, M. P. for Lincoln, and till lately, a clergyman of the Church of England, was one of the originators of the great Oxford Tract movement in 1834. Ever since those publications commenced he has signalized himself by practically carrying out the spirit of those Tracts, in his public ministrations,—praying with his back to the people, keeping lighted candles on the altar, &c.: the end of all which has been that he has publicly renounced the protestant faith, and is soon about to become a Romish priest.

The Record, newspaper, in allusion to this fact, says—

"The withdrawal of the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp from our Church to the Popish communion is not an unexpected event, certainly, but it is a solemn and remarkable occurrence and one big with instruction to many. Seldom have we been exposed to more severity of rebuke than we experienced from various members of Mr. Sibthorp's congregation, when we ventured to remark on the lamentable change which had taken place in his ministrations, and in the outward ornaments and services of his Church. Now, we presume, we shall be rebuked no more by that class of our readers in the Isle of Wight.—The changes to which we objected, and over which we mourned, have now reached their just consummation. He with whom they originated is no longer a Protestant Minister, but (soon to be) a Popish priest. The actual state of the mind is frequently as distinctly to be seen in small, as in great things; and in the case of the Puseyite sect, not only in the Popish doctrines which they hold, but in the tiny practices with which they are enamoured. What is in these little matters, is it asked? What in the stone altars, the three or nine steps by which they are reached, the prayers with the back to the people, the lighted candles, and matters still more insignificant, to which grave doctors dedicate their anxious attention in the present day? Without saying what else there is in them, there is this, the exhibition of a state of mind away from the essentials of Gospel truth, and feeding on the garbage of a superstitious mind. It is as sure an evidence of a serious inroad having been made into the spiritual health, as the longing for the matter unfit for human food by patients of a certain class is proof of disease of the body. In this point of view, changes of the kind in Mr. Sibthorp's chapel at Ryde affected our minds perhaps equally with his doctrinal errors. And just so with Dr. Walter Farquhar Hook. His adhesion to Tract No. 90, does not more impress us with the truth that essentially his principles are Popish, than the elaborated trumpery with which he signalized the recent consecration of his church at Leeds, leads us to the same conclusion. His annunciation of doctrine chimes in with Popery; the character of the religious services in which his soul delights affords evidence that the religious condition of his mind is similar to, or rather identical with, that of the Popish mind when similarly engaged. Thus two independent witnesses bear evidence to the same fact. And we know that the evidence of two witnesses is true. Tract No. 90 was supposed to be written with the immediate object of retaining such men as Mr. Sibthorp in the Church, who could not see how consistently with their principles, they could remain associated with the Anglican Church, and separated from the Popish communion. If there is much of Mr. Sibthorp's honesty in the sect, there will be many to follow his steps. But however this may be, let our readers mark this new proof of the just tendency and issue of the Puseyite principles and practices. And we beseech them, as they love their Church, and value their faith, not to be ministering, in any degree, in the pulpit or out of it, even to what they may consider the innocent fringes and phylacteries of the system. It is poison-ed raiment. It is a "garment spotted with the flesh," which we are commanded to "hate," and put far from us, avoiding "even the appearance of evil."

Mr. Sibthorp was received into the bosom of the Romish Church, at St. Mary's College, Oscott, Limerick County, Ireland. One of the students in that College says in a letter, "A Reverend brother of the ultra-tory M. P. for Lincoln, Col. Sibthorp, came here a few days ago to examine further into the tenets and practices of Catholics. After being satisfied by Dr. Wiseman, and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer, as to some of our difficult doctrines, he yesterday read his profession of faith in our chapel, and had the happiness of receiving from the Bishop this morning, the blessed Eucharist. He built a church at his own expense, some time ago, on his estate, which he will immediately sell, and will come here after a year, to study for our priesthood. This, I am delighted to add, is only the beginning of a great many more influential conversions that are expected to take place before long in this country."

A clergyman of the Church of England, at a late public meeting, made the following observations upon the secession of the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp: "It must be painful intelligence to some of you to hear that Mr. Sibthorp has gone over to Popery. I have long watched his mystic course, and have been grieved to see the tawdry ornaments with which he has decorated his chapel at Ryde, adorning it with traditionary rubbish. In the Standard, newspaper, there is a very strong article upon this subject, expressing a hope that all the other Puseyites in the Church of England may follow the example of our deluded brother. I do not say this out of unkindness to him—far from it; but as the Standard has very justly observed, it is better to have an open enemy than a secret foe; so I would rather see them all go over to popery, than remain in the Church as wolves in sheep's clothing. I thought so years ago, and expressed my conviction that this heresy was only a device of satan to meet the powerful aggression of Evangelical Churchmen."

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT TYLER'S MESSAGE.

After alluding to the release of Grogan, he says—

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline, steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the enquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorised war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and Government of Great Britain.

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognize it as an admissible practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorised outbreak, which, on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to receive the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighbourhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their territory with an armed force. The correspondence of the two governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code—and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, or susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested, or detained while on the ocean; and if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity.

This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Union, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which the American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense and justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honourable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment, others of opposite character.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negociation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New-Hampshire from the contiuuous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labours and is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received will be laid before Congress.

British News.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT BURNLEY.

The town and neighbourhood of Burnley, in this county, were, on Sunday evening last, thrown into a state of great excitement and confusion by a report that an officer of the 60th Rifles, a private soldier, and a female servant about the mess-house, had all been stabbed in many places, and had died of their wounds. The sensation excited was intense; and it was found true to a great extent the report was true, for none of the three wounded individuals survived beyond an early hour the following day.

The barracks at Burnley, erected in 1821, cover a large area, and are generally occupied by both cavalry and infantry. At present there are stationed there two or three troops of the Queen's Bays, or Second Dragoon Guards, occupying the cavalry part of the barracks; the infantry quarters are tenanted by two companies of the 60th Rifles, under the command of Major Cockburn. The regiment quitted Windsor about two months ago; and its present head quarters are at Bolton, under the command of Colonel Sir John Maclean. The recent death of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. R. Molyneux, of this regiment, must be in the recollection of our readers. The double murder and suicide occurred within the mess-house, a detached building in the barrack yard.

The officers dine in the mess-room at seven o'clock; and on Sunday evening last, they had dined, when the unfortunate officer, Lieutenant O'Grady, quitted the room about eight o'clock, an earlier hour than that at which he generally retired after dinner. About half an hour afterwards, Major Cockburn, and several other officers, being still in the room, they were astounded to see Lieutenant O'Grady rush into the room; and, as he staggered towards the hearth, he exclaimed—"Major Morris has murdered me." He then fell upon the hearth, apparently exhausted from loss of blood; for his dress was by this time drenched in blood from a large wound on the left side. He was placed upon the hearth; and while the officers were crowding around him, loud screams were heard from the direction of the unfortunate man's apartment, and Major Cockburn rushed from the room to ascertain the cause of this fresh alarm. He saw the unfortunate young woman whose life was the second sacrificed by the murderer, in his fury, lying in the lobby. He also saw the murderer, whose name is Robert Morris, brandishing a large carving knife, apparently the weapon with which he had stabbed both the officer and the female. Major Cockburn, with a view of intercepting what he supposed the flight of the murderer, turned round, and ran out of the front entrance of the mess-house, and in front of the building, towards the back door to the lobby, calling as he ran—"Order the guard out; and, sentry, stop every body that passes." Having reached the back door, Major Cockburn entered the building that way, and then found Morris, the murderer, stretched on his back, and apparently dead, from self-inflicted wounds with the knife, which was lying on the ground, at a short distance from his feet. All these bloody deeds must have been perpetrated within about two minutes. It is impossible to describe the scene of horror and confusion, from the moment it was discovered that Lieut. O'Grady had been stabbed. People were rushing to the spot from all parts of the building, for it would seem that the mess-woman, the mother of the deceased girl, was in the mess-waiters' room when he stabbed his officer; and her shrieks and cries of murder, followed by those of the unhappy girl herself, and of the persons who arrived in time to witness the flight and suicide of the murderer, spread the alarm throughout the barracks, and the officers' quarters were soon crowded with inquirers.

We now return to Lieutenant O'Grady, who, during the latter part of those tragic occurrences, had been placed by his brother officers on the hearth rug, and attended by Mr. Cohen, the assistant-surgeon of the regiment; the principal surgeon, Dr. Fraser, being at the head quarters at Bolton. The wounded officer exclaimed to those about him, "Oh! I have long expected this from that villain;" and immediately afterwards he asked, "Is that poor girl dead?" Mr. Cohen told him she was not. Taking an officer's hand, Lieut. O'Grady said to him with much earnestness and emotion, "Oh, this is a bad way to die. Any way to die but this!" Mr. Cohen then desired him to keep himself quiet, that perhaps all would not be so bad as he anticipated; and he endeavoured, by holding the lips of the wound together, and compression, to stay the blood which was now pouring from the wound. Mr. O'Grady looked at him, and, speaking as if in pain and with difficulty, said, "Oh! it's of no use; I shall not live many hours. This is the death of me." He was then placed on a table, and conveyed to his own room, and laid upon the bed. By this time, Mr. White, a surgeon in practice at Burnley (which is distant about a mile from the barracks), arrived, and, with Mr. Cohen, attended the unfortunate gentleman during the remainder of the night. He lingered till half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning, and then expired.

When the poor girl was raised from the ground, it was found that she was bleeding profusely from several wounds inflicted below the shoulder on the left side and on the back. She was conveyed to one of the rooms of her mother, at the other extremity of the building; and a medical man shortly afterwards attended. She appeared to suffer much pain; and twice, in paroxysms of agony, she exclaimed, "Oh, Morris! Oh, Morris!" She survived only till eleven o'clock the same night, about two hours and a half after the fatal deeds.

Robert Morris was almost instantly raised, and carried to his room; he expired in two or three minutes afterwards, having apparently stabbed himself with such desperation as to inflict two or three mortal wounds, besides others of a less serious nature. He never spoke after the fatal acts above described. The sergeant-major picked up the knife, which is about a foot in length—being an old carver, much ground, and so thin that the back had almost as sharp an edge as the true edge; the point, too, was very sharp. The force with which this deadly weapon had been used, in its too fatal success against three lives, was evident from the blade being quite bent for several inches next the point, and the point being also turned, as if it had come into contact with some hard substance; probably the resistance of a bone.

As to the cause of this three-fold crime, though nothing can be ascertained with certainty until after the inquest on the bodies, we have heard enough to leave little, if any, doubt that Morris was actuated by jealousy. There seems to have been considerable intimacy between Lieutenant O'Grady and the girl; and Morris was jealous of this, and desirous that she should marry himself; strangely enough, for he was aware that she was already married. On Sunday afternoon, Morris and the girl (for, though married some years ago, she had not completed her twenty-first year) took a walk together towards the town; and it is said, that, during this walk, Morris reproached her with suffering the attentions of Lieutenant O'Grady, and threatened that he would be the death of them both. On their return to the barracks, Morris waited at dinner in the mess-room as usual; but, when asked by the mess-woman, the mother of the deceased girl, to come to supper, as he had been accustomed to do, he replied, "I'll have no supper," and walked out of the room. It is known, that Lieutenant O'Grady, on quitting the mess-room, at eight o'clock, went to his own apartment; and it is supposed, that the girl had gone thither to wait for him, and had then told him of the threats of Morris to take his life and her own. It is conjectured, that, upon this intimation, Lieutenant O'Grady immediately went into Morris's pantry, which, adjoins his own room; but, whether to demand that Morris should deliver up his sword and rifle (for he was a private in the regiment), or to order him into custody, or to remonstrate with him, is not known, though it may appear from the evidence of Mrs. Hadden, the mess-woman, who was present at the rencontre, and is the only individual who can throw any light on the commencement of the transaction. Be this as it may, it would seem that, as soon as Lieutenant O'Grady had made known to Morris why he had sought him, the latter, snatching up the carving knife, had commenced the bloody work which has terminated so fatally. After stabbing Lieutenant O'Grady, while in the pantry, Morris seems to have rushed past the wounded officer to his apartment, where he probably knew or suspected the girl to be. She, hearing the alarm given by her mother, was about making her escape, when, as is supposed, she was overtaken by the murderer at the door, where he stabbed her repeatedly in the back and side—a large splash of blood being visible on the wall near the lintel of the door, between the doors of the two rooms. Such, we have no doubt, will prove to be the principal facts of this melancholy catastrophe.

It was expected that the inquest would be held on the bodies on Tuesday, before John Hargreaves, Esq., coroner for the Blackburn division; but he was engaged at Haslingden, holding an inquest over the body of Mr. Robinson, butcher, of that place, who, it will be recollected, was severely injured a few days ago by the overturn of a coach, and who died from the injuries he received on Saturday last. The inquest on the three bodies at the barracks was therefore fixed to be held on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, at the barracks. We understand that a respectable and independent jury was summoned, not including any person living in the immediate neighbourhood of the barracks, so as to secure an impartial and unbiessed inquiry. Eight of the jurors were summoned from the township of Habergham Eaves, in which the barracks are locally situate, and eight from the adjoining townships.

On Tuesday, Dr. Fraser, the principal surgeon of the regiment, proceeded from Bolton, the head-quarters of the regiment, to Burnley, we were told for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination of the bodies, prior to the inquest.

By the orders of Major Cockburn, the bodies have been kept as nearly as possible in the same state as when life became extinct. That of Lieutenant O'Grady is in the room which the unfortunate young officer occupied, and we believe his dress has not been removed; and, with the exception of the surgeons and persons whose attendance is necessary, no one has been permitted to see the body. From what we can learn it would appear that Lt. O'Grady had received but one serious wound; but that seems to have been inflicted with the most desperate and deadly purpose. The knife must have penetrated to some depth between the ribs and hip joint on the left side; and we understand, that, as soon as Mr. White had ascertained its situation and nature, he pronounced it mortal. The deceased was a fine, athletic young man, about five feet 9 inches and a quarter. The corpse of the unfortunate girl is lying on a bed in a small room near the apartments of her mother. Her gown has been removed, and it has six or seven large cuts through it, and nearly the whole dress is saturated with blood. We understand that the principal wounds were just below the left shoulder, and a third near the lower part of the back, on the left side. These would indicate that the murderer had overtaken her, or, at all events, had come behind her at the time. The deceased appears to have been rather a good-looking girl. The body of Morris is lying at the other extremity of the barrack yard, in the dead-house. The clothes are still upon the body; a short green jacket, in which he waited at mess, and black trousers, which are perforated in eight or nine places by the point of the carving knife. The principal wounds are three deep stabs upon the chest, and another upon the left side of the abdomen, through which a portion of the entrails protruded. The deceased has no marks of a ferocious disposition in his countenance; on the contrary, there is a look of placidity in the features, and a manifestation of intelligence in the broad and high forehead, that appeared to indicate him superior in some respects to his station. And this we learn was the fact. He was a sober, steady man; very fond of reading, and possessed of very acute reasoning powers. He was about five feet eight inches and a half in stature.

With a few particulars, as to the deceased persons, we must close this account. The unfortunate officer, William Sharman (or as the army-list gives his name, William Stanner) O'Grady, was of a large and somewhat distinguished Irish Family, being the nephew of the late lord chief baron of the Irish exchequer (Baron O'Grady), who, in 1831, was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Guillamore, and died in April, 1840. The young officer who has now come to an untimely end, was cousin to the present Lord Guillamore. Mr. O'Grady's father was one of the nine sons of Darby O'Grady, Esq., of Mount Prospect, county Limerick. We believe the deceased's widowed mother at present resides in Dublin or Kingstown; and if report be correct, this will be the second time she is doomed to mourn over the premature death of a son. A brother of the deceased, we are told, was killed in a duel, some years ago, with a Capt. Smith; an affair which at the time caused considerable sensation in Dublin, where it occurred. Looking at the fate of two fine young men by hostile wounds, there would seem something strikingly remarkable in the family motto—"*Vulneratus, non victus.*"—(Wounded, not conquered.) The deceased officer was formerly a lieutenant in the 16th Lancers, and was with that gallant regiment in India. He appears to have joined the 60th Rifles on the 31st October, 1834, and at the time of his death held the rank of first lieutenant. He was in his 29th or 30th year. He is described to us as having had many of the characteristics of the young Irish gentlemen; he was hot headed, and at times intemperate, but was much liked by the soldiers of the regiment—indeed we might say that both officers and men were very much attached to him, and his death, especially under such circumstances, appears to have cast a deep gloom over the place. We understand that the Rev. T. G. James, M.A. chaplain of the garrison, was with him during the last few hours of his existence, fulfilling the last Christian duties, and offering such consolations and prayers as the sad circumstance called forth. The dying officer declared to the chaplain, that he had lost his life in endeavouring to save the life of another.

Robert Morris, whose age we were told by one person was 28 or 29, and by another, 24 or 25, was a Scotchman, a native of Aberdeen, a private in the regiment, but also employed, as we have stated, as mess-waiter. We believe he had been about eleven years in the regiment. He was considered a good, steady, trustworthy man, and nothing had been alleged against him, except some former quarrels with the girl, to whom he appeared devotedly attached. It is said that Lieutenant O'Grady once ordered him into confinement for some neglect of duty, or act of insubordination.

Isabella Hadden, as she was generally called, only completed her twentieth year on the 21st of April last. We learn that this wretched girl, the fatal cause of all this crime, had long been of indifferent character. When only sixteen years of age, she married a man named Patrick Terrett, a private in the 97th Regiment, then stationed at Burnley Barracks. She has for four or five years lived separate from her husband, who, we believe, is now with his regiment in Malta or Corfu; and she was employed by her mother about the kitchen, assisting in cooking &c. She has left an infant, a daughter, about two years old, this child was placed out at nurse in Burnley or the neighbourhood. —*Liverpool Mail.*

(*From the London Times.*)

All the mass of worthless evidence adduced for the prosecution of M'Leod was as patiently analyzed by Judge Gridley, with the usual cautious distinctions, as if his life had been actually dependent on the issue; and after indulging in a long and wasteful expenditure of profound judicial laws, the complacent luminary was constrained at last to let the jury retire. They too, lest the farce should suffer in their part of the representation, make a decent show of hesitation, although, as even the New York journals confess, their acquittal had been agreed on two days before.

Thus if any sensible portion of the British public ever conceived that the continuance of our amicable relations with America depended upon the issue of M'Leod's trial, their apprehensions on that score may now be considered at an end. But although we never to any extent partook of those apprehensions, and least of all since the publication of Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Crittenden, we cannot disguise from ourselves that their still remain certain correlative questions of great importance, the satisfactory adjustment of which may be attended with some difficulty. The case of M'Leod has disclosed to the Powers of Europe a vital disability in the American Constitution, which, unless it be forthwith repaired, not only places the Republican Union in the untrustworthy position of being unable to exact from its component states a due observance of international law, but must compel foreign kingdoms, for their own safety, to insist at all hazards that such a dangerous insubordination shall be effectually extinguished. If great Britain or any other Power enter into an amicable alliance with the transatlantic union, it is on the distinct understanding that the *whole* American nation are parties to that alliance, and shall be bound to respect the treaties of their central Government. What powers or privileges may be arrogated by the seperate provinces of the Union, we have nothing to do with. The responsible party with whom alone we treat is the Federal Administration. If the Federal Administration cannot enforce its own approved policy among its subordinate states, the American *Government* is an impotent phantom—a mere formal nonentity, set up to give a colourable respectability to an enormous system of buccaniering. No civilized country could be safe in treating with such a Power. To talk of the supreme and independent sovereignty of New York is a perfidious insult to every nation in Europe. If New York and the other American provinces be independent states, let them severally send their Ambassadors to foreign Powers, and let them be bound respectively to the obligations of international justice. Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State to the Republican Union, has emphatically declared that M'Leod's detention, in an international point of view, was illegal. But an American *imperium in imperio* refuses to acquiesce in the Federal Government's decision. The New York sovereigns have persisted in bringing M'Leod to trial. They have bearded and defied the Washington Cabinet to the teeth. Great Britain, apart altogether from the acquittal of her persecuted subject, has thus been incidentally dishonoured by the private lawlessness of an organized mob, wholly unknown to European diplomacy. Of course, a rectification of this injury, or at least a satisfactory guarantee against its recurrence, in which all nations are equally interested, is indispensable to the peace of the world. The Queen of England's power to protect her subjects is a question which cannot be lightly disposed of. On such an important point as this, is it to be endured that our glorious empire shall quail to my masters of New York? As matters stand at present, Her Majesty has been foully spat upon by these inflated bravadoes. M'Leod's acquittal we care not a straw about. It is enough, that in proud defiance of their own nominal Government, they have actually brought him to trial. To the constitutional counter efforts of that government, as betokening the existence of sound principles among the leading American statesmen, a fair portion of respect is undoubtedly due; and in virtue of such respect, a suitable term may reasonably be allowed, for enabling them to prevent in future the refractoriness of their subject states. But this important international exigency cannot be lost sight of. The continuance of Great Britain's amicable relations with America cannot be permitted to depend upon the caprices of a Republican province. The prevention of war in M'Leod's case has fortunately been secured, not by the mere accident of his acquittal, but by the equally accidental fact that the Federal Government happened to be opposed to his conviction. Circumstances, however, may change that government. Less enlightened men may be called to the management of American affairs. Is Great Britain, then, to be at the mercy of the discretion or indiscretion of the persons who may happen to hold office at Washington? Such an idea cannot be tolerated for a moment. The Queen of England's power to protect her subjects must be regulated and recognised on clear and determinate principles, irrespective of the possible versatilities of the diplomatists with whom she treats. This is a point which demands immediate settlement.

CHINA.

The commercial letters transmitted by the overland mail from China and India were delivered this morning. They are numerous, but nothing seems to have been communicated in them to produce much improvement, if any, to the tea trade. The market is still very flat. The following comes down to the latest date:—

"*Macao, August* 24, 1841.

"Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir W. Parker arrived here on the 9th inst., and set to work without delay, the former at his desk, and the other with the fleet. Sir J. C. Hobhouse seems to have had from somebody, a full and accurate description of Captain Elliot, physical as well as mental; and seeing that such a one had not accomplished anything, to have selected as his successor a man in all points the most opposite to him. It is impossible to conceive a more striking contrast than is exhibited between the past Plenipotentiary and the present. This contrast appears to have extended to the condition of things. The dull, gloomy feeling of indisposition and care which prevailed throughout the community has been overcome. Old Parker, with his one eye, has infused a portion of his own energy and spirit into every person. On the 13th inst., Sir H. Pottinger sent up his secretary, Major Malcolm, to China with a 'chop.' One letter was for the Emperor, which the Commissioner Yishan was ordered, through the Kwangchoofoo, to forward to Pekin or wo beide him. Another was to himself, to say that the English Plenipotentiary would respect the truce made with Capt. Elliot at Canton, in June last, so long as the Chinese themselves respected it, but that, if they broke it, we betide them too. Another 'chop' in the shape of a notification was to the few English at Canton, in which they were addressed to this effect:—'Gentlemen, you are very great fools for being here, and remember that you are so at your own risk and peril, for should you be seized and executed, I shall take no notice of you. I now warn you to go away.' It threw them into a perfect fever, yet if they stay not up there, England will to a certainty get no supply of tea this season. An interview was held between Secretary Major Malcolm and the Kwangchoofoo, or Lord Mayor of Canton, with whom Elliot made and concluded the treaty of Canton. For this Kwangchoofoo I have a high degree of personal respect. He has a contour the *fac simile* of that of the Duke.—I met him in Beale's-lane three days ago, and I could not help taking off my hat to the living image. He must be a Chinese Tory, for he looked the perfect gentleman. After the interview, when the Kwangchoofoo waited upon Yishan, the imperial commissioner and nephew of the Emperor, to give him the letter he was to send to his celestial uncle, he found himself in a most awful scrape. Yishan told him that, as *he* had concluded the treaty of Canton, *he* must be answerable for it and its consequences, for, as he (Yishan) understood, he (the Kwangchoofoo) told him he had settled the whole matter with the English, and the payment made of six million dollars had covered all the demands of that nation, and so he had written to his uncle. Of course I do not know how the talk proceeded, but in three or four days time, the Kwanchoofoo paid a visit to Macao, unexpected and uninvited, to solicit an interview with Sir H. Pottinger, which was wisely and prudent refused him. He was referred, instead, to his former acquaintance, Major Malcolm. To the Major it is reported he was very communicative, endeavouring to prove to him how excessively angry the Emperor would be if the English fleet presumed again to go to the north, and to show how much better it would be to settle the matter down here at once and for ever. To facilitate the great point, he offered a payment of ten million dollars *more*, to satisfy the cormorant craw of the English. On learning that this could not now be thought of, he went off in the worst possible plight. Three days since the fleet, with Sir Henry Pottinger in company, set sail from Hong-kong to the North. We hear every ship is ready for action, and it is generally supposed that the large town of Amoy, in Fokien province, will be the first to have to sustain an attack; and to reap the fruits of Chinese boasting and bluster. Now that we are in it, we must proceed.—There is no withdrawing. Neither ten, twenty, nor fifty million dollars should buy us off if the thing is to be done effectually. Whether it will be an easy matter—whether the Emperor will succumb, and by acceding to our demands, save his throne, no one knows. If, with his almost incredible resources at command, he were a man of spirit, he might and would give infinite trouble. This brings you down to the present day in Chinese matters."

(*From the Times.*)

According to a private letter from Macao, dated the 22d of August, and which is deemed in the city of very good authority, the following are the conditions which Sir Henry Pottinger, under his instructions from this Government, is to demand from the Chinese as the basis of a treaty of peace between the two Powers:—

1. The opening of all the Chinese ports situated on the eastern coast to all the European nations without exception, who will be permitted to trade freely, subject to a moderate duty on the entry and departure of their vessels.

2. The abolition of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the Hong merchants.

3. The appointment of an English Ambassador to reside at the Court of Pekin.

4. Indemnity to the English merchants for the loss sustained by the destruction of opium and the abolition of the trade.

ACCOUNT OF PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT IN KESHEN'S HOUSES.

Gold, 270,000 taels weight; sycee silver, 3,400,000 taels weight; foreign money, 2,000,000 taels weight; land cultivated, 39 king. A king contains 100 mow, or Chinese arces, equal to about one third of an English acre; four pawn shops in the province of Pechele; two ditto Shihking or Moukden; 84 banking (or scoff) shops; 94 large pearls; 14 strings of pearls; eight pearl lams; 34 arrow thumbrings, made of feathers of the *feitsuy* bird; 18 pieces of coral; 24 catties of ginseng; 25 catties of deer's horns; 420 lengths of 18 striking clocks; 10 gold watches; 24 fur garments; two images of horses, made of precious stones; two images of lions, made of precious stones; 28 chrystal washhand basins; one tortoiseshell beadstead; four chariots; 198 female slaves.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE TOWER.—The gun-making trade is all on the *qui vive* both at London and Birmingham since the immense destruction of arms in the Tower, and the government authorities have already taken steps to repair the immense loss which they sustained in the munitions of war by that unfortunate event. It is said, on good authority, that they have already applied to the East India Company for their stock of muskets; but this will be a poor supply, their magazine of arms not containing at present above 3,000 or 4,000 stand. The number of muskets said to be destroyed (250,000) is now ascertained to be much below the real amount, and, should the chests in the vaults below be injured by the fire, double that number of arms will be rendered useless. The latter, however, were well packed, and the locks kept constanly oiled, so that should the fire not have heated them and spoiled the temper of the lock springs, no injury to them is anticipated from the immense flood of water in which they are immersed; and an error has also gone abroad that a great number of the new percussion guns were destroyed, the fact being that all guns of this discription which have been lately made have been sent off to the different depots of troops almost as soon as finished. It is expected among the trade that nothing but percussion will be manufactured, and that for them government will issue an entirely new pattern. As a proof of the rapidity with which muskets can be manufactured in this country, it was found during the late war that by means of machinery and an infinite division of the labour, the gunmakers of Birmingham could manufacture a musket per minute, and there is no doubt that if the recent lamented fire should give a sufficient spur to the trade, the same astonishing celerity would be again exhibited among our mechanics.

LONDON SHOP-WOMEN.—The number of young women employed in draper's shops is said to be about two thousand five hundred. In some of these shops there are as many as thirty girls occupied from morning to night at the counter. These girls have, for the most part, received a fair education, and are remarkable for the genility of their appearance and manners. They invariably board and live in the houses of their employers. Their yearly salaries, in addition to their board and lodging, vary from 10*l.* to 30*l.* In perhaps about a dozen instances when the parties are known to be very experienced shop women, 35*l.* and 40*l.* are given. In one single case, that of a young woman, who is, or lately was in the employ of a house in Blackfriars Road, the princely salery of 100*l* per annum was given. This young female is said to exhibit wonderful resources as a saleswoman. She discovers the character and peculiarities of her customers, as if by a species of intuition, and so completely adapts herself to them, that it is impossible to withstand her insinuating manner, when pressing on the purchase of articles. Her persuasive powers are so great, that she not only induces ladies to purchase articles for which they have no immediate use, but in cases where they did mean to make purchases, she induces them to purchase three times the quantity of articles they contemplated before entering the shop. In many, if not most of the draper's shops, a small commission, varying according to circumstances from one shilling to half-a-crown per pound, is allowed to the young women who can prevail on customers to purchase shawls, gown-pieces, and other articles, which have gone out of fashion. This commission is allowed them as an inducement to put all their ingenuity into requisition to get rid of articles which have ceased to be in demand. And some of the more ingenious of these saleswomen, thus add, I understand, very considerably to their fixed salaries. I know one instance in which a female adds in this way, on an average, 110*l.* to her 40*l.* salary, making in all 150*l.* per annum. It is right, however, to mention that I am not aware of any other shop woman who turns her business talents to any equally profitable account. *Lights and Shadows of London Life.*

The Nile has been four inches higher this year than it was last, but, owing to embankments which had been erected all along the course of the river, it has not done a very great deal of damage.

It is generally expected that the crops this year will be very abundant, especially that of cotton.—The land of Egypt must certainly be very fertile, considering the immense crops it yield, and how very badly it is managed. Probably not more than one fourth of the arable land in Egypt is under cultivation in consequence of the defective system of Government, and the want of population. In the present state of the country one may reckon on an average the quantity annually exported is between 500,000 and 600,000 ardebs (315,000 to 380,000 imperial quarters) of wheat, and 200,000 to 300,000 ardebs (130,000 to 200,000 imperial quarters) of barley.

The demand for wheat in England influences the trade here indirectly, for as the wheat and barley of this country are not of a quality to suit the English markets, England in the time of scarcity draws her supplies from the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean ports, which latter shop their stock of hard wheat, and replenish their stores with Egyptian.—*Times.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book Account, that they will please call and settle the same immediately, as all Accounts remaining unsettled on the 31st December next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

NATHAN & CHAS. GODSOE.

Stall in E. Barlow & Sons building, corner of Market Square and King street.

3*d Dec.* 1841.

Office in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 17, 1841.

What is the cause of the frequent alarms of fire in our City?

The repeated attempts which are made night after night to set the town on fire, would give just cause of alarm were it not for the very efficient and praiseworthy exertions of the Volunteer Watch.—These attempts have hitherto been unsuccessful, and the incendiaries have as yet escaped detection, even although they are nightly becoming more and more bold in their daring. What will be the end of all this, no one can tell; the cause it would be most desirable to ascertain.

The Portland fire seems in some mysterious way connected with the late firing of the South Market Wharf, and the frequent incendiary attempts of which we are continually hearing, would seem to be attributable to the same cause. St. John, always generous, always ready to relieve those that are in distress, notwithstanding of the commercial difficulties from which it was suffering at the time, did, on the latter occasion, come forward nobly. Money was wanted to assist the sufferers, and money was most liberally contributed for that purpose: not less than £600 were raised in St. John and Portland for those who were loosers by the fire in August last. Now all this was very well in its way; it was in fact *nobly done*, but it was not *prudently done*; for it may well be suspected that the very money thus raised, was the cause of the firing of the South Market Wharf. This may seem a bold assertion, when not backed by direct evidence; but a moment's consideration of the circumstances of the case will certainly go far to prove it. They stand thus: the fire in Portland, which was purely accidental, unhoused many poor creatures whose all was consumed in the flames. For these a subscription was raised nearly the whole of which was distributed among them according to the numbers in their families their losses, &c. The industrious part of the sufferers immediately made use of what they received in removing to the States, as they saw no good prospect of finding employment here in the present state of things. The dissolute and idle portion of them we have among us still. These last were enriched by the receipt of a sum of money for which they had not laboured, and which probably exceeded what they had ever before had in their possession at one time; for they are of that class who spend every penny they get on rum. There were others too of the same class, who although they had lost nothing by the fire, put in their claims for relief, in the hope of getting something. Nearly the whole of the money subscribed has thus been distributed among these sufferers; and now, let any one consider for a moment the case of the profligate part of them: they lost little or nothing, for they had very little to lose: the money they received as sufferers was like a little fortune to them; it furnished them with the means of giving loose to their dissolute habits for a time; and no doubt all they got was spent in that way. Now is it too much to say that these are the individuals, whose nightly attempts to set our city on fire, spread continual alarm among us? Is it going too far to charge these men as the incendiaries, and the subscription which was raised for their relief, as the grand incentives of their attempts? They have already tasted the sweets of having to spend what they did not labour for, and *plunder*, if not *subscriptions*, is now their aim. They try, night after night, in different parts of the city, to set a fire fairly agoing, in order that they may distract attention; and they most daringly set about it early in the evening, that they may have a long night before them for plundering. This was without doubt the cause of the firing of the South Market Wharf; and it is from this cause that the respectable part of the citizens are obliged, in self defence, to keep up a nightly watch over their property.

But what is to be done in order to cure all this, is a question not so easily answered. An effective Police, which will no doubt soon be established in St. John, will tend to free us from the evil in its effects; but the cause lies deeper. The system which some ship-owners at present pursue of opening such facilities for immigrants into the Province, is certainly chargeable, in some measure, at least, as the cause of the evil.—The passage money from the old country to St. John is so small that friends and relations, and parish overseers find it a very cheap way of getting rid of those that are worse than useless at home; they therefore gladly embrace the opportunity afforded them of transferring the burden of supporting these from themselves to us. Of those that come to our shores, such as have the means, immediately remove to the States; and the industrious ones, that have not money enough to take them there, only remain here until they have earned what is sufficient for that purpose. None but the useless and the bad stop with us: there are few or no agricultural labourers, that settle in this Province; they immediately set off on their way to the 'far west' in the States. Those that are left for us here are almost all of them paupers, who could not earn a livelihood at home: or still worse, such as by their conduct, had rendered themselves unfit to be members of society in the old country. The Overseers of the poor in this city can testify to the truth of this: let any one ask them how the matter stands. They can point out many families entirely dependent upon the parish allowance, that were sent here by their relations, purely in order that they might get rid of the burden of them. They can bear evidence also to the evil of subscriptions and private charity. There are many individuals in our community who give away a great deal in acts of private charity: their hand is ever open to relieve distress: 'Their pity gives ere charity begins.' Thus much may be said in their praise, but here candour must stop. They mean well, and occasionally they do well, by being so liberal; but in how many cases is their charity ill-bestowed, for once that it is well bestowed? How often do they encourage idleness, for once that they relieve real distress? How often do they supply the drunkard with the means of gratifying his evil propensity, for once that they give to the truly deserving poor?—This is not said with the view of checking private charity: far from it: but let such as are disposed to relieve the wants of their fellow-creatures, enquire and know something of those to whom they give: there are ways and means of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of their statements; and time spent in making enquiry is by no means lost.

And as to the checking of the immigration from the old country it is difficult to say what ought to be done. If the Province derived any advantage from the present influx it would be highly injudicious to throw any obstacles in the way of it. But there is no advantage: on the contrary there is a positive loss; for as soon as these creatures set their foot on shore they commence begging from door to door, or surround the Overseer's house. They do *not wish*—they do *not intend* to settle in the province: their great object is to get to the States: and we are obliged to support them, while they are here, and afford them the means of leaving us: and all this that some half dozen of merchants may be enabled at the expense of the community at large. This ought not to be: things can never be in a healthy condition, whilst such is the case. Could there not be a greater head money laid upon immigrants, sufficient to protect us from the burden of supporting those that flow in upon us in such numbers? In the States this answers well enough, and would no doubt benefit us also. Let those that come for the purpose of settling in the province have the value of the head money given them in land, so that they should be no loosers in the matter: and whatever is derived from such, as wish to leave us, might help to lighten the burden of keeping those that are depending upon the city, or the province, for support. This plan is well worthy of consideration, in the present state of things: and the tendency of it would certainly be to relieve the province, and St. John especially from a burden, which is continually becoming greater, and which in the present stagnation of trade, is much felt.

INCENDIARISM.—Since our last, but one incendiary attempt has been made, which was on Friday night, to set fire to the house of Mr. Portmore, in the Lower

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and Church Streets.

IRONICLE.

N, DEC. 17, 1841.

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who give away a great deal in
ity: their hand is ever open to
Their pity gives ere charity be-
h may be said in their praise, but
t stop. They mean well, and
do well, by being so liberal; but
is their charity ill-bestowed, for
bestowed? How often do they
ss, for once that they relieve real
ften do they supply the drunkard
gratifying his evil propensity, for
e to the truly deserving poor?—
with the view of checking private
it: but let such as are disposed to
of their fellow-creatures, enquire
ing of those to whom they give:
d means of ascertaining the truth
ir statements; and time spent in
is by no means lost.
hecking of the immigration from
is difficult to say what ought to be
vince derived any advantage from
it would be highly injudicious to
es in the way of it. But there is
on the contrary there is a positive
as these creatures set their foot
mence begging from door to door.
Overseer's house. They do *not intend* to settle in the province:
is to get to the States: and we are
rt them, while they are here, and
means of leaving us: and all this
zen of merchants may be enriched
of the community at large. This
things can never be in a healthy
such is the case. Could there not
money laid upon immigrants, sof-
us from the burden of supporting
upon us in such numbers? In the
ers well enough, and would no
also. Let those that come for the
g in the province have the value of
given them in land, so that they
osers in the matter: and whatever
such as wish to leave us, might
e burden of keeping those that are
the city, or the province, for sup-
is well worthy of consideration, in
of things: and the tendency of it
be to relieve the province, and St.
from a burden, which is continu-
creater, and which in the present
le, is much felt.

—Since our last, but one incen-
s been made, which was on Friday
to the house of Mr. *Portmore*, in
which however was detected in
any mischief, the parties having be-
the inmates and made their escape.

The Hon. and Reverend Lord AUGUSTUS FITZCLARENCE has made a present to the Church of Amherst, N. S., a magnificent Communion Table Cloth, of crimson silk velvet, circumvested with a band of woven gold, and ornamented in the centre with Scripture devices, exquisitely wrought in silver and gold. The cloth is accompanied by two volumes of Altar Services, bound and printed in a most superb style, and bearing an appropriate inscription. This beautiful gift arrived in the last steamer from England.

By Proclamation in the last Royal Gazette, the Legislature of this Province is prorogued to the 19th January next, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

It is stated in the London papers that Sir Henry Pottinger is to demand from the Chinese as the basis of a treaty of peace, "the opening of the China ports to all EUROPEAN nations," thereby excluding the Americans.

WE rather guess brother Jonathan will think their exclusion from participating in the privileges granted to other Nations "tarnation hard." In sober seriousness we will tell him the reason.—'There was a time when England looked upon the United States as one of the civilized nations of the earth, and treated her as such; extending to her the right hand of fellowship, and would gladly have continued to do so up to this period, had not the fallen state of the "Sovereign People" rendered it not only impolitic, but unjust in regard to her political relations with the other nations of the earth. Sovereign Republicans may stand aghast at this charge against their "people," and lest they may be inclined to dispute the correctness of our position, we will help their memory to a few of their national picadilles. First then we would point to the cowardly, treacherous and ungenerous act of declaring war with England when the whole of the nations of the Earth were leagued against her, under the shallow pretence that the "right of search" which England pro practice, and which she now pows practice, and which she will convince to practice, was an indignity to which they as a nation could not submit. And how did that unprincipled act terminate? why as it began, by America being compelled to forego her unrighteous pretensions—and when England had settled her differences with all other nations, and found America at her feet, and at her mercy, how did she treat her? did she say die villain for thy perfidy! No, but she stretched forth her mighty arm, raised her and forgave her. "*England conquers to save.*" Again we would point to their treachery, faithlessness, and brutally barbarous conduct on the Canada border. When the Arsenals of America were thrown open to supply a hoard of murderers with missiles of destruction, and when those miscreant monsters in human shape, under cover of night, murdered in cold blood and without discrimination innocent babes and helpless women, and fired their habitations in the most rigorous season of the year. How did America, that boasted land of freedom act in this business? why she sheltered and aided secretly the butcheries of those lawless demons; and so far degraded themselves as a nation, (in order to escape the just vengeance of England) as to acknowledge that they *had not the power to controul their people, or to enforce their laws.* Again recently in the State of Mississippi, the trifling sum of $200,000,000, lent them by the good natured simpletons of England, has formed a subject of debate in the State Legislature, which body are equally divided as to the justice (American justice be it remembered) of cheating the parties who in a luckless hour placed confidence in a people utterly devoid of all principle. It has also been acknowledged, and boasted of by the American prints, that the whole of their Banking system of that country, both Governmental as well as individual has been an organized system of fraud of the blackest character. How then we ask can America expect to be classed with civilized nations, or treated with by them? Her national character, or rather her want of it, has become notorious, and her perfidy and faithlessness proverbial.

Should any civilized nation henceforth attempt to treat with her, what guarantee can her authorities give that the "sovereigns" will allow them to keep their faith!—In all future treaties with America, let the contracting parties fully understand that it is not with a Plenipotentiary they have to arrange, but with 11 millions of visionaries, whose caprice at any moment can revoke all treaties, and whose lawless propensities, and utter disregard even of their own choice of officers, would cause them to think it sport to tar and feather or flay and roast them into submission to the wills of eleven millions of infallible Sovereigns. This then is the reason, and a just one too, why England cannot permit America to participate in the privileges she grants to nations who have faith in treaties and reverence for authorities.

HOAX.—An infamous hoax has been played on our Western neighbours by some unknown hand, who professed to give an account of a skirmish which he stated to have taken place between the British and American troops on the Disputed Territory. As our readers may wish to see the *invention*, we copy the article, which was published in an extra of the Boston Mail:—

"On the morning of the 27th of November, Captain Kennedy, commanding at Fish River, received a note from an individual calling himself Major Stockburton, of her Majesty's Royal 68th Regt. ordering him to abandon the post within twenty-four hours, and repair to that part of the country heretofore under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Captain K. returned an answer refusing peremptorily to leave his post until ordered to do so by the power which placed him there. The British major replied that he should take immediate measures to remove him, peaceably if he could, forcibly if he must. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the same day, placing himself at the head of a battalion of troops, which were in the town of Madawaska, and recently from the Fort at Temiscouta Lake, he proposed to carry his threat into execution.

When his men were within a few hundred yards of the American encampment they were discovered by the sentinels, and ordered to halt, which refusing to do, the troops were paraded, their muskets loaded with ball cartridges, and they were ordered to remain silent till the intention of the enemy was made known, which was done by the discharge of a musket, the ball from which passed through Captain Billing's left hand.

Captain K., then ordered his men to fire, which they did, killing or wounding some half dozen. The British then retreated about one hundred yards, loaded, as is supposed, and again advanced, discharging their muskets without doing any mischief, our men being protected by their log-house or fort.

After this discharge they advanced in quick time, our men reserving their fire until they were within two or three rods of the fort, when they fired upon them killing and wounding some 20 or 30. The British scattered in confusion and ran some one way and some another, save one officer who vainly endeavoured to rally them, who was shot.

They returned from whence they came. Our company lost but one man killed, and four wounded, one supposed mortally. This act of British aggression in time of peace, calls loudly for satisfaction. The company of troops stationed at Fort Fairfield, are probably at Fish River before this, and Colonel Pierce, who commands at Houston, has sent two companies from that fort."

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP SAVANNAH.—A letter received in New-York from Mr. Phillips, the mate, gives information that the steamship Savannah, Capt. B. Crane, which sailed thence on the 26th ult. was totally lost off Cape Hatteras in a severe gale, on Sunday night, the 28th. She sank immediately. The letter was written on board the brig Rowena, lying off Cape May. It adds,—"We have succeeded in reaching the brig Rowena, bound to Philadelphia," and gives the following names of the persons saved: Capt. Crane, lady and son; Mr. Phillips, mate; the steward and his wife; Lydia, the chambermaid; Mrs. Moore, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Harth, (supposed passengers); and two firemen—in all, twelve. The *Commercial* says—Upon this we infer that these were all on board the wreck. The Savannah had four large and substantial boats, and we presume they divided the passengers and crew equally. It is supposed that there were on board the packet, when she left New-York, between thirty and forty persons. There were only six or eight passengers. The Savannah was put up in handsome style, to run between New-Orleans and Galveston, Texas. She was commanded by Capt. Crane, well known as the navigator of the iron steamer Stockton across the Atlantic, some two years ago. She was owned by Charles Morgan, John Haggerty, and Capt. Crane, and was valued at about $20,000. No insurance.—*Boston Courier.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Bark Cowper, Captain Upton, from Buenos Ayres, October 2, arrived at this port yesterday. By her we have received the British Packet of October 2, which, however, contains nothing respecting the operations of the hostile naval forces of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.—The Packet says—

"The last accounts from the interior left General Oribe within twelve leagues of the capital of Tucuman, a squadron of his under the command of Col. Lagos having completely routed a division of 400 men of the revolutionary troops. Private letters would lead to the belief that Lavalle had abandoned the territory of the Republic.

General Pacheo, in conjunction with the division of Cuyo, was in pursuit of La Madrid, whose march appears to be in the direction of Mendoza. The vanguard under the command of General Benavides and Colonel Flores, was already harrassing his rear. Intelligence of important results is, therefore, hourly expected."—*Ib.*

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING OF THE JEWS.

The following is a form of prayer and thanksgiving of the Jews, which was on Sunday used at the different synagogues throughout Great Britain, in the Hebrew language, on the accouchement of her Majesty the Queen, and the happy birth of a prince royal:—

O Lord God, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, whose dominion is everlasting, in Thy great goodness dost Thou bestow Thy kindness on all the inhabitants of the universe; through Thee kings reign and princes administer justice; on them hast Thou placed the kingly diadem; with songs of thanksgiving do we approach Thee, and with praise and blessings for Thy favour shown to us, that Thou hast vouchsafed to visit our Sovereign Lady the Queen Victoria with mercy and salvation. Thou givest to the weary strength and to the feeble power. In her travail Thy help was nigh. Thou didst release her in safety from her suffering and hast granted unto her a son. O Lord, bestow on him length of days in health and prosperity, and may his name be praised and extolled; and as Thou poured water upon the thirsty soil, and floods upon the dry ground, so abundantly grant to him the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and of might. Thou O Lord, will be with him for ever. Amen.

Most High King, whose eyes are upon all created beings, as Thou hast in Thy goodness given the kingly crown to our Gracious Queen Victoria, so continue to bestow upon her Thy favour to strengthen her, and may her throne be established in mercy and in kindness; may her days be prolonged and her reign be continued in happiness; may the sceptre not depart from her posterity; and shield her and her offspring, and be to them a guard from all evil; may peace reign in their habitation and tranquility in their dwellings, and may the bounty of the Lord be on them. Amen. Let thy blessing attend his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the illustrious consort of our most gracious queen; may he live to behold his descendants to the third and fourth generations flourishing and populous in the fullness of Thy bounty. Amen.

QUEBEC, Nov. 29.

The General Post Office and nearly all its contents were this morning destroyed by fire—indeed nothing was saved except a portion of the contents of the Sorting Room. The Accounts and Records of every description have been burnt. The fire, which appears to have originated over the Messenger's Room, burst out at two o'clock. The whole upper part of the building was filled by fire and smoke by the time the alarm was given, and nothing escaped destruction but the Letters and Papers in the Sorting Room."

FREDERICTON, 6th December 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is gratified in publishing a statement of the funds which have been subscribed by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the undermentioned Battalion of the Militia of New Brunswick, towards the reconstruction of the Monument to be erected on Queenston Heights, in Canada, to the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock:—

1st Battalion St. John City Light Infantry.		
By the Officers,	£24 4	0
Capt. Chas. Drury's Company,	3 1	6
Capt. Thos. W. Peters' Company,	3 2	0
	£30 7	6
1st Battalion York County.		
One day's pay each from 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 9 Captains, 19 Subalterns, and all the Staff,	£13 17	3
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates,	0 9	6
Officers of the Rifle Company, attached to 1st Battalion York, 1 day's pay each,	1 15	10
	£16 2	7
1st Battalion Northumberland.		
One day's pay each from 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 15 Captains, 27 Subalterns, and 300 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates,	£42 17	6
2d Batt. Northumberland County,	20 2	6
2d Batt. Northumberland County,	10 0	0
2d Batt. Carleton County,	9 14	0
1st Batt. King's County,	20 0	0
— — —	9 5	0
Total,	£158 9	1

By His Excellency's Command.
GEORGE SHORE, *A. G. M.*

Married.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. James Thompson, to Miss Margaret Belmore, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. John Jenkins, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. George M'Kee, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Robt. Wilson, Mr. John Gault, to Miss Catherine Work, both of this city.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Ann Thompson, both of this City.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Andrew Spence, of the parish of Portland, to Miss Agnes Rogers, of this city.

At Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Shephard, Mr. John Chapman, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. Robt. B. Chapman.

Died.

Suddenly, Tuesday morning, aged 2 years and 5 months, Michael James, youngest son of Mr. Michael James Lowery.

Wednesday morning, Aaron Mann, of Lancenburg, (N. Y.) aged 25 years, late second Mate of the ship *Mechanic* of this port.

On Monday morning last, Alice, daughter of Mr. Noble Ruddock, aged 18 months.

At Boston, on Monday 6th inst. Charles R., son of Mr. Charles R. Gibbons, aged 9 years.

At sea, on the 22d of October, Robert, second son of Mr. Francis Wright, of Woodstock, in this Province. The crew of the vessel in which the deceased met with a premature death, had been on short allowance for three weeks, having only three pounds of bread and the same of beef per week.—He had been at the helm, after eating his small allowance, about fifteen minutes, when he fell suddenly upon the deck, and, upon examination, it was found that the vital spark had fled.

At Clifton, near Windsor, on the 27th Nov. Louisa, wife of the Honourable Mr. Justice Haliburton, and only daughter of the late Capt. W. L. Neville, of the 13th Light Dragoons.

At Richmond, in the Parish of Woodstock, on the 22d ultimo, in the 47th year of her age, Hannah, wife of Mr. William Flemming of said place.

At Fredericton, on the 19th November, after a short illness, Sergeant-Major Redpath Davidson, of the 69th Regiment. He had been ailing at intervals for some weeks past, and on Wednesday last was obliged to take to his bed from which he never rose. Sergeant-Major Davidson joined the 69th Regiment from the "Coldstream Guards" in the year 1831, at Cork.

At Kingston, U. C. on the 22d November, James Macdonald, Esquire, aged 45 years. The deceased, for many years, was well known to the mercantile community of Canada as keeper of Commercial and British American Hotels, whereby he accumulated a very handsome competency. A native of Nova Scotia, and by profession a printer, he early made Upper Canada his home, where he was also known to the public as printer of the *Chronicle and Gazette* and *Patriot* newspapers.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. Arrived, 8th—Schr. Mary Ann, M'Cready, Mount Desert—Master, cattle, &c.

14th—ship Maria, Cook, Yarmouth, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Princess, Vaughan, New Orleans, ballast—Master; Glenlyon, Murhead, Liverpool, timber—J. M. Wilmot: Bona Dea, Valpey, Liverpool, timber—J. Hammond; Duncan, Robertson, Savannah, ballast

Schr. Andromeda, Rude, Lubec, plaster—Thomas & Sandall: Susan Baker, Hall, Boston, plaster—Master; Woodlands, Johnstone, Philadelphia, plaster—Master.

Arrived at New York, 28th of November, schr. Collector, Anderson, of this port, from Sydney, Cape Breton.

Schooner Constant, Cann, 16 days from Antigua, arrived at New York, on the 29th ultimo, left British brigs Ann, loading for Glasgow, and St. Mary, discharging.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 3d inst. brig Wellington, Frost, for St. John.

Boston, Nov. 2.—Schr. William, Coumins, from Shelburne, N. S., for this port, went ashore on Lovell's Island, in the snow storm of Monday; crew safe. She is expected to be got off after discharging.—Schr. Curlew, Ricker, of and from Argyle, N. S., for Boston, with wood, went ashore on Scituate Beach, on Monday last, about noon, in the snow storm; the crew landed in safety, and the vessel is expected to be got off with trifling damage, after discharging.

Greenock, Nov. 16.—The Pollock, Pardon, from Miramichi, has been assisted in here, water-logged, having been ashore at Colonsay.

OFFICE TO LET.—An Office in the Brick Building corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets. Apply to
Dec. 17. JARDINE & CO.

Farm For Sale.

A Valuable FARM containing 350 Acres more or less, part under cultivation, with Buildings and other improvements, situated at the upper end of the first Lake Lomond, at present occupied by Thomas Dolan, a Tenant at will.—Apply to SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
December 17, 1841.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his place of business to his new Brick Building in Prince William street. L. H. DEVEBER.
17th Dec. N. Bruns. & Cr. 3w.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received until Saturday next, for bridging the property at York Point belonging to Robt. W. Crookshank, Esquire, further particulars made known on application to SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
December 17.

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.

Boots & Shoes, Cordage, Tea, &c.

On Consignment, ex "Orbit," from London, 'Mary Caroline,' and 'Lady Milton,' from Liverpool:
12 TRUNKS (London made) Ladies' Winter BOOTS and SHOES,
44 Coils tarrd's Manilla Cordage, 1¾ to 3 inch;
50 Coils Rope, P. C. hemp, 1½ to 7 inch,
2 Puns. Islay WHISKEY;
60 Chests fine CONGOU TEA,
Which the subscribers offer for sale at a moderate advance. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Saint John, Dec. 17, 1841.

Flour and Corn Meal.

The subscriber offers for sale, hourly expected to arrive ex schr. 'IONIA,' Fields, master, from Philadelphia:—
1,000 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, and CORN MEAL.
Dec. 17. B. TILTON.

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.

Foster's Shoe Store,

[CORNER OF KING AND GERMAIN STREETS.]

Just received per "Mary Caroline" from Liverpool:
SIX casks and cases, containing every description of Ladie's and Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the winter season, and warranted good.
For sale cheap by the package or retail.
December 17. S. K. FOSTER.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex brig "*Ready Rhino,*" from New York:
50 BARRELS, 30 half barrels New Genesee FLOUR;
10 Kegs No. 1 TOBACCO. For sale by
Nov. 19. JARDINE & CO.

WANTED to CHARTER,
A Vessel from 240 to 350 tons, to take a cargo of Deals from this Port to Cork direct. Apply to
10th Dec. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Just Printed,

And for sale at the stores of Messrs. G. & E. Sears, and Messrs. Fraser and Avery, Booksellers:
SHEWING THE DANGEROUS CHARACTER OF
A TRACT
THE OXFORD TRACTS,
With Testimonies against them.
Price 2d each, or three for 7½d. Nov. 5.

AUCTION SALES.

Dry Goods at Auction.

On MONDAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by the subscribers, at their Auction Room, without reserve, to close consignments:
300 MUSLIN DE LAINE DRESSES, 70 Pieces 9-8 Regatta Stripes,
200 Pieces 7-8 Printed COTTONS.
—ALSO—
15 Hogsheads BROWN SUGAR,
30 Boxes Tobacco Pipes; 20 kegs Tobacco,
20 Kegs LARD, good and fresh,
5 Pipes Pico Madeira WINE; 50 boxes SOAP,
4 Hogsheads GENEVA,
1 Hogshead and 4 Qr. Casks PORT WINE,
4 Butts and 1 Hhd. SHERRY,
9 Quarter Casks do.
1 Pipe, 5 Qr. Casks Cape MADEIRA,
2 Qr. Casks Marsala,
7 Hhds. Spanish RED WINE,
50 Cases GIN.
SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
December 17.

LONDON

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
(Opposite Mann's Hotel.)

JUST received per "Orbit," from London, an extensive and choice assortment of New MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, viz:
Popular Works on Musical Education, &c. BY C. CZERNY.
Czerny's PIANOFORTE PRIMER; Czerny's SEQUEL to ditto, containing 100 new and very easy Exercises;
Czerny's Preparatory Lessons, of moderate difficulty, expressly composed to facilitate the instruction of youth; 40 Daily Studies;
100 MUSICAL RECREATIONS, consisting of National Airs, Italian, German, French, English, &c. arranged progressively in the easiest possible manner, and fingered throughout in the modern style, in four books;
24 *very easy* Pieces, fingered, op. 455;
18 *brilliant* Pieces, fingered, op. 454;
The School of Taste and Embellishment, a collection of National Airs with Graces & Ornaments;
The CHILD'S LIBRARY.—24 popular Airs arranged as Rondos, and fingered;
Very easy PIANO DUETTS;
Czerny's LES FLEURS, or the Amateur's Library;
HENRI BERTINI'S celebrated Studies for the Pianoforte;
The QUEEN'S BOUDOIR, a Musical Annual for 1842;
Overtures, Ditto as Duetts, Quadrilles, Marches, Waltzes, Airs, with variations, &c. by various authors; Newest SONGS;
Instruction Books for all Instruments.
ON HAND:
Patent PIANOFORTES, with check action;
1 Rosewood GRAND CABINET, 2 Cottages,
2 Microchordons; 1 Mahogany ditto; 1 Grand Square with grand action;
2 GRAND SQUARES, *Allison & Allison's*;
1 Rosewood CABINET, 1 Mahogany Grand Square, check action, *Matzler's.*
—ALSO—
Trombones, French Horns, Bugle ditto, Clarionets, Flutes, Bassoons, Serpents, Guitars, Violins, Violoncellos, Metronomes, Musical Boxes, Violin Bows, Hair for ditto, Violin Mutes, ditto Guages, Flute Cases, ditto Cleaners, Accordians, Violin and Guitar Cases, Fifes, Violin Pegs, Tuning Forks, ditto Hammers, Canterburys, Violin, Violoncello, and Guitar Strings, &c., and a general assortment of every article in the line.
The subscribers respectfully solicit the Public, and Musicians in Particular, to call and inspect their stock of Musical Instruments, New Music, &c. Pianofortes, &c. Tuned, Repaired, and Lent on Hire.
December 17. BEYER & LEITCH.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

The subscriber has just received an invoice of Jewellery, consisting of the following articles:
LADIES' and Gentlemen's Gold WATCHES, of the newest patterns, and warranted of the best quality—Patent Levers;
Gentlemen's Patent Lever silver Watches;
Ladies' Gold Chains—new patterns;
Gold Keys, Seals, &c.
The above will be sold low if applied for immediately. JOHN ROBERTSON.
10th December.

LANDING from the *Mary Caroline*, 200 Chests best CONGO TEA;
And *Orbit*, from London—300 Kegs LONDON WHITE LEAD; 100 do. black, yellow and red PAINT. For sale by
Dec. 10. W. H. STREET.

☞NOTICE.

2 PIECES of colored and 3 pieces of White Embossed COTTON material have remained since the late fire, unclaimed at the Office of the subscriber.
10th Dec. GEO. WHEELER.

Tea, Candles, Soap, &c.

Per *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool:
35 CHESTS souchong TEA; 15 do. Pekoe flavored Congo ditto, (a superior article for family use); 30 hampers Cheshire, double Gloster and Cheddar CHEESE; 2 tons Glasgow Pale Yellow SOAP.
Per *Orbit*, from London—50 boxes of Wax Wick Mould Candles; 20 ditto dipt ditto.
Per *Charlotte*, from Halifax—150 boxes Raisins;
With an extensive stock of Raw and Refined Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Pickles, &c. &c. are offered for sale at lowest market prices, at the Tea Warehouse, Prince William street.
10th Dec. JAMES MALCOLM.

J. M. hereby notifies all persons indebted to him by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, to call and pay up their respective accounts before the first of January, as it is his intention on that day to make an alteration in his present business.

School of the Mechanics' Institute.

CLASSES will be formed at the School Rooms at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday the 13th instant, for the instruction of Mechanics, Apprentices, and all others who may wish to avail themselves of the undermentioned favourable terms, in the several branches of an English Education.
The course of Instruction will comprehend Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Use of the Globes, English History, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, Surveying, Mensuration, Navigation, &c. &c.
Attendance to be given every day and evening of the week, except Saturday, at the following hours:—Day school from 9 till 12 and from 2 till 4; Evening school from 7 till 9.
Price of Tuition—Day school, 12s. 6d.; Evening school 7s. 6d. per quarter, in all cases in advance, to the Treasurer of the Institute, who will furnish the pupil with a card of admission directed to the Principal.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Dec. 10. H. J. CHUBB, secretary.

Essence of Smoke,

For the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Beef, Fish, &c.
FOR Sale by Messrs. Thomas Walker & Sons, Peters & Tilley, Mr. John Sears, Mr. G. Chadwick, Mr. H. Blakslee, St. John.
Mr. Robert Boyle, Portland; Mr. B. Travis, Indian Town—
And sold by almost every respectable trader throughout this and the Province of Nova Scotia—
And by the subscriber at Mr. D. Aymar's store, corner of Germain and Princess streets.
Dec. 17. J. ELLIOTT.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the *New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society*, according to a Resolution of the Committe, will take place, God willing, on Thursday the 23d instant, in the *Hall* of the *Mechanics' Institute*, at half-past six o'clock, P. M. All persons favourable to the universal diffusion of the Scriptures, without note or comment, are respectfully invited to attend.
There will be a meeting of Committee at the house of the President, Judge Parker, on the evening of the 13th instant; previous to which, it is desirable that the *Secretaries* of the *Branch Societies* should send in their Reports, that the information they contain may be embodied in the Report of the Auxiliary.
By order of the President and Committee.
JAMES PATERSON,
Dec. 10th. *Secretary.*

Copartnership Notice.

THE SCOWS, WATER, and Ship Chandlery business heretofore carried on by T. M. SMITH, and latterly by JOHN WALKER, will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the Firm of *WALKER & SUTHERLAND.*
JOHN WALKER,
GEO. SUTHERLAND.
St. John, 1st December, 1841.

Raisins, Onions, &c.

Landing ex schr. Margaret Traynor, from Boston:
40 DOZEN CORN BROOMS, 20 dozen Painted Pails; 10 do. Hickory Axe Handles, 10 do Manilla Clothes Lines,
100 Boxes (halves and quarters) Bunch Raisins;
30 Barrels ONIONS;
5 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Boxes Chocolate; 1 case Cinnamon.
Ex Martha Brae, from Halifax:
10 Casks Pale SEAL OIL,
20 Boxes London Sperm Candles.
☞The subscribers are happy to announce that they have saved the greater part of their stock of fine Pekoe flavoured CONGO, which has given so much satisfaction.
JARDINE & CO.
Corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets
Dec. 3.

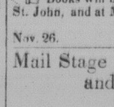
£500 REWARD.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 2nd December, 1841.
The following Resolution is read and passed unanimously:—
WHEREAS from information which this Board has received, there can be no doubt that some of the Fires which have recently occurred in this City, were the work of Incendiaries—and there is reason to believe that some of the former extensive Fires originated from the same source—
Resolved, that a Reward of ***Five Hundred Pounds*** will be given by this Board, to any person, who will furnish such information as will lead to the discovery of the fact, and the conviction of the offender or offenders concerned in any of the said Fires.
Extract from the Minutes.
JAMES PETERS, Junr.
December 3.—City papers. *Common Clerk.*

Molasses, &c.

Landing from on board the schooner *Victoria*, at the Market wharf—
10 PUNS. Prime Molasses, which will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for before storing.
In store—A few casks SEAL OIL, and 70 Firkins Prime BUTTER, which will be sold low for cash or approved paper.
CRANE & M'GRATH.
3d Dec. Nelson street.

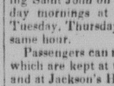
Mail Stage to Fredericton.



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,
Nov. 26. JOHN WINTERS.

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,
Dec. 3. JAMES GREEN.

October 15th, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has received, per *Emerald*, from Liverpool, and *Arethusa*, from London, a large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising as follows:—
Whitney Rose and Point BLANKETS,
White, Red, Yellow and Blue FLANNELS,
Baizes, Serge, Plaidings, and Drugget,
A large stock of Carpeting, with Rugs to match,
6-4 OIL CLOTH, for covering Furniture,
4-4 Ditto, Ditto, for Halls,
Coloured COUNTERPANES, Cotton SHEETS,
Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Lamb's Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
Woollen HOSIERY of all kinds,
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns,
A large stock of Gentlemen's Stocks and CRAVATS,
Black and col'd SILK VELVETS, with Ribbons to match; Rich satin Vestings, Broad Cloths,
Chequered and Figured CLOAK PATTERNS;
Woollen and Kid Gloves, of all kinds,
Cloak Girdles, and silk Fringes,
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs,
Bombazines, Paramattas, and Crapes,
Black and fig'd. Satins, Sarsnets,
A large stock of RIBBONS,
Orleans Cloths and Merinos, in every shade,
Prints, Furnitures, and Linings,
Ducks, Hollands, Diapers, and Linens,
MUSLINS of every description,
Which together with a large stock of Gentlemen's HATS, will be disposed of at lowest Market prices.
W. G. LAWTON.

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.

☞REMOVAL.

THE General Agency for *Moffatt's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters* is removed to the store occupied by Mr. D. AYMAR, corner of Princess and Germain streets, one door from its former stand.
26th November.

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 10th 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 in the law directs.
Chronicle Office. April 17, 1840.

☞NOTICE.

WILLIAM NEEDHAM AKERLY, of Fredericton, Merchant, having assigned to the Subscribers all his Real Estate,

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Phthisic 20 years; effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner have, by a judicious use of 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.

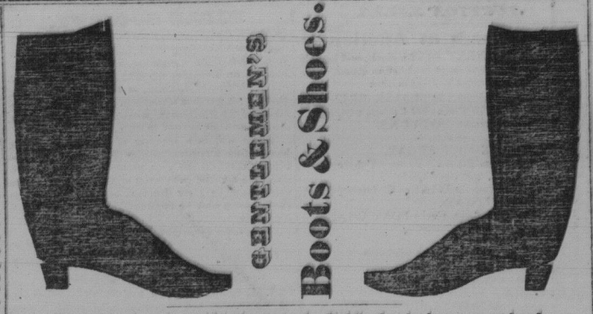
Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

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, Belfast; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; W. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; John Tooker, Yarmouth, N. S.; James Crowley, Digby, N. S.; Thos. Delany, Londonderry, N. S.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent for New-Brunswick at the store late *Circulating Library*, Germain st.
1st may, 1841.



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, 1841. DAVID PATERSON

Valuable Real and Lease Hold

Estate, for Sale or to Lease.

TWO Building Lots Nos. 13 and 14, fronting on the North Market Wharf, each 30 feet front, by 50 feet deep, more or less.

The above Lot will be sold on reasonable terms, & a large proportion of purchase money may remain upon the property for a term of years, on payment of interest; or they will be Leased separately or together, for such rent as may be agreed upon with the usual conditions.

A new Brick Building, 3 stories high above the Cellar story, 46 feet square, situated in Germain-st. nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. Hugh Johnston.—This Building is so constructed, as to admit of its being converted into two moderate sized dwelling HOUSES—the Ground extends back 200 feet more or less from the street; a considerable proportion of the purchase money meyrmain a upon interest in the hands of the purchaser for a term of years.

—ALSO—

Several Building LOTS 30x45, and 30x48 feet, fronting upon a new street, opened between Nelson-street, and the continuation of Smith-street, to the North Market Wharf, the said street to be 50 feet wide, and both sides with the street itself being private Property, offers an eligible investment for money, and an opportunity to persons desirous of obtaining Warehouses in the most improving portion of the City, surrounded with fire proof buildings. This Property will be sold on reasonable terms, and the largest portion of the purchase money will be allowed to remain upon the security of the Property, for 20 years if required, at simple interest, or Leased on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

A corner LOT, directly opposite the Fire-proof buildings, recently erected by the Subscriber in Nelson street, 40 x 45 feet, the said Lot fronting on Nelson-street 45 feet, and on the new street, from Nelson to Smith-street, 40 feet. The Lot is particularly valuable, situated as it is, in the centre of the most thriving part of the City, with fire proof Buildings in every direction—a good foundation with a frost proof cellar can be made at a small expence; three fourths of the purchase money of this Lot can remain upon the security of the Property on interest for 20 years, or it will be leased upon reasonable terms.

ALSO—AT CARLETON.

Several very valuable and convenient LOTS fronting on Rodney Wharf, (steam ferry boat landing) to be leased for a term of Years. Those Lots are held from the Corporation of the city, for 35 years from 1837, with the usual condition of renewing the Leases, or paying for the improvements. The Public Wharf in front of these Lots is 40 feet wide, thoroughly finished; the Market slip immediately in front of the Wharf is 190 feet, and the little risk there is to be apprehended from fire, together with the advantage of being on the Market Wharf, established as the Public thoroughfare to Fredericton and Saint Andrews, on the Western side of the Harbour, render them well deserving the attention of parties, who are desirous of procuring Building Lots on reasonable terms.

ALSO,—A FARM of 20 Acres of LAND, situated near the Tower, bounding on the City Line, together with several Town Lots fronting on Queen's Square, Carleton. For terms and further particulars apply to

July 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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.

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.*

GENEVA.

Sheet Iron, Tin Plates,

Swedes Iron, Pork, Linen, Threads, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex ship "Brothers":

193 BUNDLES **Sheet Iron**, No's 22, 24 and 26;
20 Boxes I C TIN; 20 Boxes D C TIN;
2 do. C W do.; 3 do. D X do.
5 do. I X do.;
613 Bars Swedes IRON—*well assorted;*
50 Tons Common Do. Do.
20 Tons Refined Do. Do.
120 Bundles PLOUGH PLATING;
190 Plough Share Moulds;
30 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess **PORK.**
3 Cases containing 78 Dozens assorted No's. best Linen Thread.

Also—On Consignment:

2 Fire Proof Safes; 5 Dozen stock Locks;
4 Iron PLOUGHS—*(Improved patterns.)*

WM. CARVILL.

October 15.

PIG IRON, CANADA STOVES,

Camp Ovens, Kettles, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex ship Perthshire:

330 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON;
500 Camp Ovens and Covers;
200 Extra Covers;
1073 Pots, assorted, ½ to 12 gallons;
100 Untinned Kettles, No. 0 to 4;
144 Canada STOVES, handsome patterns and well fitted, viz:—39x20 inches, 34x24 ditto, 24x27 ditto, 26x30 ditto, 21x22 ditto.

8th Oct. WILLIAM CARVILL.

28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

1 CHAIN,	100 fathoms,	1⅛ inch chain,	
1 do	90 do	1¼	do
1 Chain	120 do	1⅜	do
1 Ditto	105 do	1⅜	do
1 Ditto	90 do	1¼	do
2 Chains,	75 do ea.	1½	do
2 Ditto	75 do	1 1-16	do
4 Ditto	90 & 75 do	1	do
2 Ditto	75 do	15-16	do
3 Ditto	60 & 75 do	⅞	do
3 Ditto	60 & 75 do	13-16	do
3 Ditto	50 & 60 do	¾	do
6 Ditto	45 & 60 do	11-16	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60 do	⅝	do } short link.
3 Ditto	45 & 60 do	9-16	do } short link.
4 Ditto	45 & 60 do	½	do } short link.
4 Ditto	45 & 60 do	7-16	do } short link.

20 Chains assorted ⅝ and ½ inches in lengths to suit purchasers.
Anchors, from 1 cwt. by 25 cwt.
Kedge Anchors 1½ to 4½ cwt.
1 Doz. Grappling IRONS.

Stationery, Carpetings, Gunpowder, Earthenware, &c.

4 Cases superfine and fine Foolscap and Pott
3 do. Letter PAPER—*various kinds,*
2 do. Blank Books, assorted,
6 Bales Wrapping Paper, assorted,
20 do. Sheathing Paper,
250 Packages GUNPOWDER—Co. single F. double F. and cannister,
20 Bales fine, superfine, and three ply Carpetings,
40 Pieces Tartens, various patterns,
20 Hhds EARTHENWARE,
50 Bbls. ROMAN CEMENT,
100 Bbls. Calcined Plaster, very superior,
2 Chests INDIGO, 50 Boxes PIPES,
30 Pieces BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

Soap and Window Glass.

200 Boxes 30 and 60 lbs. Boxes hes Irish SOAP,
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, 50 & 25 feet each, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x17,
For sale low if applied for immediately.

Cordage, Canvas, Maraline, and Spunyarn.

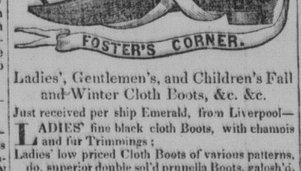
600 Coils CORDAGE, from 1¼ in. to 8in. Shrouding, with Spunyarn, Maraline and Housline,
80 Coils Manilla ROPE, 2 to 4 inches,
300 Bolts of Gourock, Muirs, Martin & Co., and other CANVAS.

Bar & Bolt Iron. Copper. Castings.

4 Tons SHOT, BB. to No. 7, assorted, in cask of 5 cwt. each; 100 Tons of Bar & Bolt IRON,
20 Tons Flat IRON—assorted,
10 Tons COPPER BOLTS, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch,
16 Cases Sheathing COPPER, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 ounces,
3 Tons Composition SPIKES, 7 and 10 inches,
1 Ton Composition Wood sheathing NAILS, 2¼ 2½, and 2¾ inch,
1,000 POTS, assorted; 500 Bake Ovens & Covers,
200 Bags Iron Spikes, 4½ to 10 inches.

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY

JOHN ROBERTSON.



Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Fall and Winter Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

Just received per ship Emerald, from Liverpool—

LADIES' fine black cloth Boots, with chamois and fur Trimmings;
Ladies' low priced Cloth Boots of various patterns,
do. superior double sol'd prunella Boots, galosh'd,
do. pump sol'd prunella Boots of every quality;
do. carpet shoes of every description;
do. satin, kid, seal, morocco walking shoes;
do Clarence and Albert Boots;
do. slippers of every description;
Girls' cloth and prunella Boots, assorted:
do. leather boots and shoes of every quality:
Boys and children's boots and shoes, do.

The above are direct from the manufacturers and warranted good.

Further supplies from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, daily expected. 1st Oct.

On Consignment,

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

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

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

St. John, October 22, 1841.

New Fruit, Coffee, Cigars.

Landing ex North America, from Boston:

60 WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes New Raisins; 20 bags real Java Coffee
10,000 best Cigars;
6 matts soft shell Almonds; 1 bbl. QUINCES.

For sale cheap at the Tea Warehouse.

Nov. 5. JAMES MALCOLM.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

THE different ingredients contained in Franks's Specific Solution of Copaiba, are those advised by the most practical and scientific in the profession, but, by a peculiar chemical process so compounded that each drug greatly increases the efficacy of the other.

This invaluable Medicine is recommended in the public and private practice of

Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.; Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S.; Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S.

Members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and many other highly distinguished members of the medical profession, by whom it is deemed the only Specific for the cure of those diseases to which it is more immediately applicable.

The testimony of these gentlemen cannot fail to convince every reflecting mind that Franks's Specific solution of Copaiba, is not only in every essential what it professes to be, but is considered a most valuable addition to those legitimate and adopted medicines daily prescribed by the faculty.

Franks's Specific solution of Copaiba is proved tobe the most effectual, safe, and speedy remedy for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, all Urethral Discharges, Fluor Albus, Spasmodic Stricture, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostrate Gland; its purifying effects upon the general health renders it particularly applicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility.

The most delicate persons may take it with perfect safety.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, London.

☞CAUTION.—None is genuine unless "*George Franks, Blackfriars-road,*" is engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each bottle.

The following Testimonials are selected from amongst numerous others forwarded to Mr. Franks.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. FRANKS's solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, than it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

"45, Lincoln Inn Fields, April. 15, 1835."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Roys College of Surgeons, London; Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New-street, April 13, 1835."

From ALEXANDER TWEEDIE, Esq., Surgeon to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"My dear Sir.—I have notes of six cases, in which I have administered your preparation of Copaiba, for the cure of Gonorrhœa, in all of which the disease has been subdued in a shorter period of time than according to the ordinary plans hitherto made use of. Besides these cases of which I have taken notes, I have tried it in several instances at the Grenville-street Hospital, and am quite satisfied that it possesses a control over the urgent symptoms of Gonorrhœa, relieving the discharge and mitigating the scalding in making water, that I have not observed in the usual methods of exhibiting Copaiba. In one instance only did it disagree with the stomach; but in this it seemed to depend rather on the method of exhibition than on the remedy itself, for, on diluting it with a larger quantity of water, the objection was at once obviated, and the patient got well in ten days from the time that he commenced taking the medicine. I have not had a case in which the discharge continued longer than ten days after commencing this treatment.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "ALEXANDER TWEEDIE."

Within a period of two months, upwards of 300 patients were treated with Franks's Specific solution of Copaiba, with perfect success, at the above Metropolitan Hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's, Guy's, and the Free Hospitals, by their respective Surgeons, whose Testimonials are given above.

Agent for New Brunswick.

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist & Druggist.*

St. John, June 18.

Under the sanction of the President of the College of Physicians, Professor Brande, of the Royal Institution, and a host of the highest members of the various branches of the Medical Profession.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

Greatly improved in purity and condensation.

THE great advantages of this elegant preparation are, that being in a fluid state, and possessing all the properties of Magnesia in general use, it is not liable to form "dangerous concretions in the bowels." It corrects acidity and relieves heart-burn effectually, without "injuring the coats of the stomach," or producing any of those lamentable evils resulting from the use of the Carbonate of Soda and Potash: it prevents the food of infants turning sour during digestion; it is very useful in cases of gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and, under all circumstances, it acts as a gentle aperient, peculiarly adapted for females particularly during pregnancy.—Dr. Conquest has expressed his regret that he should have allowed himself to be imposed upon by an *exparte* statement of Sir James Murray, and says "I have enquired into the circumstance, you are at liberty to continue the use of the certificate I gave you;" he subsequently said "I am pleased that you continue the use of my certificate." The following is a copy:—

"Dear sir,—I have been much pleased with the Bicarbonated solution of Magnesia, and feel with many others that the profession and the public are indebted to you for a highly valuable addition to our list of medicines. As an agreeable mild aperient, it cannot fail to supersede many now in use, but which so offend the taste and the stomach, as to justify their banishment from our prescriptions.

Your's respectfully, J. T. CONQUEST.

Finsbury-square, July 18, 1839.

"Mr. Dinneford, 172, Bond street."

Dr. Wilkinson of Bath says "a bottle of sir Jas. Murray's Fluid Magnesia, sent me by a chemist in this town for analization, gave me near *seven* grains of magnesia and *three of sulphate of Soda* to the ounce; whilst yours yielded *seventeen* grains of pure magnesia to the ounce. I conscientiously bear testimony to the correctness of the above results."

"Mr. Murray of Hull, after denying in the strongest terms the impudent fabrication attributed to him, says, "in proof of my sincerity, I have written to sir James Murray to cancel my name *toto cœlo* in connection with his testimonials."

Mr. Herron of the National medical hall, Dublin, says, "your preparation is really beautiful, I enclose you Morgan's analysis of your solution: he says it is the purest he ever saw, and 33 per cent. stronger than sir James murray's, which he formerly examined and reported on."

The Acidulated Lemon syrup usually sold with the solution makes the most delightful of saline Draughts, and increases the aperient quality; to be procured of JOHN G. SHARP,

Chemist & Druggist,

Agent for New-Brunswick, who will supply prospectuses containing the certificates of the most eminent Physicians in London. June 25.

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.

JAVA COFFEE.

LANDING ex schr. *James Clarke*, from Boston, 25 Bags Superior Java COFFEE, for sale by

Sept. 24th. JAMES MALCOLM.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

The Directors of the company are 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.

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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

AT THE solicitation of his friends having been induced to change his intention of relinquishing his present line of business as advertized some time past, in the different newspapers of the Province; now intimates to the public, that he will continue as heretofore to devote his time to the attention and comfort of those gentlemen who have and who may honour him with their support; and on the occasion of his recommencement, begs to return thanks to all those who have at any time favoured him with their visits, and assures them and the public generally, that his establishment will be conducted on the principles of a *Regular Hotel*; where all matters connected with a house of that standing will be punctually and assiduously attended to. It will also be his endeavour to improve as far as possible, upon the domestic comfort of the establishment, and so to render it second to none of the same kind in the province.

A choice collection of LIQUORS of every kind will always be kept on hand, as also whatever luxuries can possibly be procured.

H. JACKSON.

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, April 17, 1841.

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, Confiats, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms,

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on Cargoes of LUMBER, consigned to his Friends in Barbadoes, to amount of $8 per M. on Merchantable BOARDS and PLANK, and $2 per M. on long Pine and Cedar SHINGLES, by Drafts at 30 days on Cavan, Brothers & Co., London, or Messrs. Haviland & 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

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.*

By Authority of Letters Patent.

INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

BRYANT AND JAMES.

NUMEROUS imitations of the above article being now offered by parties copying our Labels and descriptive Title, we think it right to put Consumers on their guard against such deceptive practices, by requesting them to observe that every genuine package bears our name and address. In our PATENT Manufacture the object has been to confine the advantages of OIL AND BLACKING by giving increased pliancy and durability to the Leather, whilst affording an easy and brilliant Polish. That we have succeeded in this perhaps no stronger proof can be offered than the fact of its being an article used by MILLIONS in these kingdoms alone, and of exportation to every quarter of the Globe; we may further add that it is our determination to maintain the decided preference we have obtained by continuing to pay the strictest attention to quality, and to prevent disappointment we again respectfully request Purchasers to observe that every genuine Package has the words

"PATENT INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING."

Agent for St. John, N. B.. W. P. RANNEY.

☞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.

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 an youthful buoyancy.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O'LIN.

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

THE INDIAN'S PANACEA.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Scrotula or King's Evil, Sciation or Hip-Gout, Inetpient Cancers Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones; Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Itches, 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 Panaceas.

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 *Hogg'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 Scoundlers 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.