THE Weekly Chronicle

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

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The Chronicle,

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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.

March.		H.	Sun. S.	Moon.	H.	W.
10	Saturday,	5	32	6 28	Morn	2 47
11	Sunday,	5	30	6 30	0	3 39
12	Monday,	5	29	6 31	0 52	4 34
13	Tuesday,	5	28	6 32	1 32	5 35
14	Wednesday,	5	27	6 33	2	5 6 45
15	Thursday,	5	25	6 35	2 32	7 49
16	Friday,	5	24	6 36	2 55	8 48

Last Quarter, 13th, 5h. 8m. 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 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.-Director next week: John Boyd, 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: John Duncan, Esq.

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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.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL BRUNDAGE, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*

Carleton, 30th April, 1840.

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.

RECEIVED

Per ship "Andover," from Liverpool.

10 CASES Naylor & Co's warranted CAST STEEL, assorted.
10 Bundles do. German do. do.
12 do. do. Granite Wedge do.
10 do. do. (L.) Blister do.
10 do. do. Sleigh Shoe do.
And for sale low by
Feb. 19.—4w. WILLIAM CARVILL.

BIRCH TIMBER & DEALS.

ABOUT 30 tons BIRCH, of superior quality, ex "Princess Royal," from Parrsboro, and now lying in Pettingill's slip, may be had if applied for before being sent to a pond. Also—a quantity of DEALS and STAVES, at same place.

Feb. 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Salmon TWINES and Souchong TEAS.

JUST received by the subscriber—50 Chests excellent quality Souchong TEAS; 2 Packages of Salmon TWINE.

5th Feb. JOHN V. THURGAR.

10,000,000

Superficial Feet Saw Logs.

THE Subscribers will contract for Ten Million Superficial Feet Spruce SAW LOGS, to be delivered at their Mills near Indian Town, early in the ensuing Spring. H. J. & D. MACKAY.

Dec. 11

Wanted to Purchase.

5,000,000 SUPERFICIAL feet of Spruce SAW LOGS.

Apply to WILLIAM CARVILL.

Feb. 19th.—6w.

NEW GOODS,

Per Andover, from Liverpool.

THE subscriber has received a choice assortment of Hair Brushes, Bone and Ivory Tooth Brushes, Cold Cream, Bears' Grease, &c. &c.

Feb 19. W. MAJOR.

Souchong Tea.

47 CHESTS superior souchong TEA, just received on consignment, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, for cash or approved paper. [Jan 29.] JAS. MALCOLM.

MORE COFFEE, &c.—Landing ex schooner *Cumberland, from Boston*:—25 bags real Java Coffee; 8 Pockets HOPS, for sale by

January 1. JAMES MALCOLM.

Miscellany.

EDITH OF GLENGYLE.

BY ROBERT HAMILTON.

CHAPTER I.

Night was on the waters. The blue sails of the star-studded heavens were occasionally mottled by white clouds, which, rising in the boundless horizon, and careering on the wings of the invisible winds, seemed like angel visitants soaring upwards again from earth, to the regions of the beautiful. The bosom of the ocean lay as placid, as the sweet face of a sinless, sleeping babe—not a ripple broke its mirrored surface, or if there did, it looked as a dream ruffling the slumber of a mighty beauty. Peace had spread her mantle over all. Not a sound disturbed the holy silence, nor could creation have looked more lovely on the first night of its virgin birth. From the broad blue waters rose abruptly the high and rocky island of Canna, in the western highlands of Scotland, formed of rough and precipitous crags, with scarcely a vestige of verdure on their frowning fronts, but thickly inhabited by the gannet and other sea fowls that sojourn there in the security of nature's fastnesses. On the summit of the island are still to be seen the remains of an ancient castle, which tradition informs us, in early times, belonged to the family of Glengyle.

It was thus, as nature lay in the arms of midnight, that a small speck was seen to rise on the distant verge of the horizon, and gradually increasing in size, at length assumed the form of a boat or pinnace. Nearer and nearer it approached, till the figures of two men were distinctly visible. The first, who from the sound of his voice, seemed to direct the movements of the other, was a young man of about twenty years of age. His face was perfect in every lineament that betokened manhood's make, yet commingled with those traits of beauty that arise from the virtuous spirit that lights its fire within. His hair was dark and glossy, and fell in matted ringlets down his broad and manly shoulders, over which was thrown a dark green Tartan plaid, the folds were fastened on the left shoulder with a massive gold broach, while his lower garments displayed the kelt or philabeg so peculiar to the Celtic character in the days of yore—from his waist were suspended two silver inlaid pistols, while a short dirk, most richly mounted, completed his warlike equipments. On his brow was placed the peaked Highland bonnet, surmounted by a heron leather. Such was the personage who guided the rudder of the boat, and in a tone that dejected him a man of superior grade, directed the efforts of the other.

"To the left Fergus!" shouted he. "See yonder the pine branch blazes brightly."

The Highlander looked askance to where a bright ruddy flame rose on the peak of a crag that towered high into the heavens, then plied his oar with a stronger energy, while, with a voice of jocularity, quaintly remarked. "Is it her eyes, or the pine, that burneth brightest?"

"Both, both, my cunning vassal," replied the young chieftain, Ronald, as the boat bounded against the bank of the island. Like a wild deer he leaped ashore, and the next instant was lost in the gloom of a mountain corrie.

Was it to join his brother chieftains in the hour of battle? Was it to hunt the eagle in his mountain eyry, that thus so eagerly sped the youthful Ronald? No! but to meet the blue-eyed Edith, the sun-burst of his soul. Opposed to the father by the most inveterate bonds of hatred, for the younger brother of Ronald had fallen in a feudal skirmish with the clansmen of Glengyle, who, a proud and powerful chieftain, was strongly incensed against the house of Ronald, which disputed his title to The Lord of the Isles, it was only by stealth he could obtain an interview with the object of his affections, the daughter of his implacable enemy. Such was the time selected for the scene we have just narrated. We will not detain the reader by a useless detail of the secrecy and danger with which the youthful chieftain stole to the society of his love. Suffice it, they met. On the very summit of a rugged rock, were the lovers seated. In the exuberance of their joy, they dreamed not of danger. The still hour of midnight seemed to hallow with its breath of silence, their words and vows of endearment. Earth and its sordid feelings were forgotten, the stars of the cloudless skies beamed as in brighter brilliance on their meeting, and life was, to them, one garden of bloom and blossom.

"And you will be mine, my Edith, through weal and through woe, through danger and peril till the chill hand of death shall sever us!" exclaimed the impassioned youth, as he pressed to his bosom the true and blushing girl.

"Can you ask it Ronald?" replied she. "Have I not plighted my faith before the presence of my God, before him unto whom all secrets are known? Yes my Ronald, thine 'till mine eyes are dim in death." And as she uttered these words she extended her right hand to Heaven, and looking upwards seemed to call to witness, the spirits of the just, who looked smilingly, as it were, from every star that gemmed the floor of the eternal paradise.

"I do believe thee!" fervently rejoined Ronald "and look here," he added, "receive this as the symbol of our eternal faith," at the same moment unclasping the broach that bound his Tartan. The maiden received the token, and placing it in her bosom, fell in tears, but tears of joy, in the arms of her lover. Suddenly a black cloud shot across the disk of the moon, vivid streaks of flame chequered the horizon. The sullen sound of distant thunder was heard, the wind swept past with mournful moan, big drops, the precursors of the coming tempest fell heavily around, and gloom usurped in an instant, midnight's reign of glory.

"Ah!" exclaimed Edith, "'tis an evil omen. Take it, take it back my Ronald; the heavens frown in anger upon the gift."

"Foolish girl," he exclaimed, "is it for us alone think you, that the ruler of the storm seeks now to show his anger? In truth Edith, I deemed you a maiden of a clearer soul. Old Duncan the seer of second sight should only be guilty of such superstition. Farewell, my loved one; to morrow at the accustomed hour, I shall again be with you. Go! the night breeze will chill thy tender form," and he drew her mantle closer around her, and imprinted a burning kiss upon her ruby lips.

"Villain!" exclaimed a voice from some unseen figure that had been a witness to their meeting, and the next moment the crack of a rifle, followed by a deep groan, told that Ronald was the victim. Like a panther from his ambush, sprung forward the father of Edith; he rushed furiously to the body of the bleeding youth, seized it with an Herculean strength, and dragged it to the brink of the precipice, hurled it to the depths of the dark deep ocean.

CHAPTER II.

Three years had rolled away, and all traces of Ronald were effaced, and although suspicion hung heavily on Glengyle, still no distinct proof had been found to fix upon him the crime of murder. The young Edith refusing all consolation, and wishing not to implicate her father, had renounced the world and retired to the convent of Innisfail. One morning, at this period of our story, a small schooner, with every sheet of sail expanded to the wooing winds, was seen to enter the waters of Canna. The pennon that fluttered from her mast, denoted her of Spanish craft, while the bright brass cannon that looked frowningly from her port holes, told that she was accustomed "to the battle and the breeze." Her crew were attired in a motley mixture of fanciful dresses, while their swarthy faces and brawny frames marked them for men to whom blood and peril were the day-dreams of their lives. As the gallant vessel rode gaily up the bay, she made the welkin echo with her brazen throats of thunder, and many were the surmises of the islanders whence she came and what was her object. Having anchored directly opposite the castle of Glengyle, a small boat was lowered from her side and made directly for the shore. It was manned, with six seamen, as we have already said, arrayed in the richest and most fanciful attire. He who appeared to be the leader of the party, was, however, even more gorgeously attired than the others. On his head he wore a cap of network of the brightest crimson, from which, over his left ear, dangled a large golden tassel—a blue and yellow striped jerkin encased his body—a snow white shirt, similar to those worn by the Greek sailors, richly embroidered, hung in thick folds from the waist to the knee; his hose were of the deepest scarlet, a short boot or buskin enclosed each foot, and was bound tightly at the ancle by a large diamond buckle. A tartan scarf was thrown loosely around his throat—his dark hair fell in thick masses over his shoulders, while his sun-burnt face and bosom showed that he had been a rover in a summer clime. His bearing was bold and daring, while the tone in which he gave his orders to the crew, told that he was accustomed to command.

"Look to your arms!" shouted he, as they reached the shore, and fastened the boat to a large rock that lay on the margin of the bay—"look to your arms. There are sharks here that may show their teeth." In an instant their cutlasses were gleaming in the air. "Follow me!" he cried, and leaving the boat in possession of one of the crew, the party briskly began to ascend by a path which led to the castle of Glengyle. The leader applied to his lips a small bugle which hung from his neck by a scarlet riband, and made the glens and mountains of rugged Canna echo and re-echo again. The peaks of the island were, in an instant, thronged with clansmen of Glengyle, arrayed in their bright coloured tartan costumes, which showed like a tinted forest in the rays of an autumn sun. "By the mass!" said the captain—"but this is a gallant sight. I should like to try the prowess of these hardy clansmen. What say you, Spalatro? what say you Henriquez?"

The two persons whom he addressed, were the next in rank on board the vessel—tall, dark visaged men—scarred and mutilated from the various conflicts in which they had been frequently engaged.

"Ay, ay," responded Spalatro, "but their numbers, Senhor, the hawk wars not with the eagle. The boldest breast must fall before unequal numbers."

"Sagely spoken, my son of the billow," replied the captain, "but Henriquez thinks otherwise. I can tell by the fire that lights his eye, he would not shrink from the conflict."

Henriquez waved aloft his spotless cutlass and only replied, "you say rightly, captain." A grasp from the hand of his commander bound them firmer in fellowship.

By this time they had reached the summit of the mountain island. The rude fortress of Glengyle stood full before them. On the outward wall paraded some hundred clansmen, while the centre tower and turrets were thronged with warriors ready to do battle, and wondering who could be the strangers who thus fearlessly broke upon their mountain stronghold. A strong oaken gate thickly studded with bolts of iron, but better known as the portcullis, precluded all entrance, while from the wall hung a rude bugle, formed from the horn of the Caledonian bull, which in those days roamed the monarchs of the Scottish woods. The strangers paused. The strength of the castle and formidable array of warriors, showed that, although accustomed on their own element to roam as conquerors, yet here, they must, in submission bend. The captain approached the gate, he seized the horn, "and blew a blast so loud and shrill," which told that he was no stranger to this mode of Highland calling. The ponderous gate rose slowly, and Glengyle followed by a numerous retinue, came forth, and briefly demanded the strangers business.

"It is with Glengyle alone I must speak," said the leader of the party, "alone! free and unguarded, man to man must our interview be held."

Glengyle looked around to his followers, who regarded the manner and language of their visitor with astonishment.

"What—do you fear me!" continued the stranger.

A deep blush covered the countenance of Glengyle. A breath had been cast upon the unsullied buckler of his courage, and his hand involuntarily grasped the hilt of his sword, the followers of the stranger, at the sight of this, like blood-hounds in defence of their leader, sprang forward. The vassals of Glengyle drew their arrows to the head—they waited but the signal from their leader, and the next moment the feathered shafts would have been buried in the bosoms of the rash and fearless crew.

"Hold!" exclaimed Glengyle. "Never shall it be said, that by numbers we overcame a foe;" and he waved his hand for them to retire. Their bows were lowered to earth, the sinews of their arm relaxed, and their arrows rattled as they again were returned to their quivers. The captain, with a look told his followers to desist. Slowly and reluctantly, as if disappointed in the dearest calling of their souls, they passed to a distance, and Glengyle and the stranger stood face to face. A breathless silence ensued. Conjecture, wonder and suspicion were busy in the soul of Glengyle. Revenge, deep, insatiable revenge, occupied that of the stranger. He was the first to break the silence."

"You know me not?" said he, keenly eyeing Glengyle.

'No! No traces of your features dwell in my memory—no sounds of your voice are familiar to my ear,' replied the chieftain.

'Indeed! yet we have met before—we have seen the sun ray kiss the night tears from the heather—we have chased the deer over moor and mountain, and heard the pibrock rise on the gale, as we have shared in the conflict.'

'Say you so?' exclaimed Glengyle. 'When—where, I can call no sign to memory to remind me of our meeting.'

'Follow me!' cried the stranger, and he made a motion to move.

'Whither?' said Glengyle.

'To a spot dear to thy memory and mine.'

They passed on—the stranger leading the way—and though dangerous and intricate, yet from the apparent ease with which he threaded it he showed that he was no stranger to the path. On the summit of one of the crags that overlooked the ocean, he suddenly halted, and turning to Glengyle exclaimed, 'Here pause we!' and as he spoke he looked on the broad, bright sky, then on the face of the boundless deep, where, like an albatross slumbering in its ocean cradle, his gallant bark swung by its deep-imbedded anchor. 'Oh God!' he exclaimed, 'scene of my youthful happiness, bitter remembrance of my blighted hopes;' and like a child he sobbed heavily in agony of soul.

Glengyle regarded him with wonder and distrust. The memory of the past was busy within him, and remorse and terror clung to his heart like coiled serpents around their victim.

'To what purpose are we here?' asked Glengyle—'why this emotion?'

'Canst thou ask?' replied the stranger, in the most bitter accents of reproach. 'Thou! destroyer of my peace, thou! blighter of my bower of beauty. Look here!' and he frantically tore open the garment that covered his bosom, and to the horror-stricken vision of Glengyle, displayed the mark of a fearful, although now closed wound.

Glengyle started back in horror. The past was frightfully clear before him: it looked like the dead returned to life, and he gazed mute and motionless upon the figure of young Ronald, now the pirate captain, and who, in return, sought for retribution on the very spot where, three years before, Glengyle, assassin-like, thought he had destroyed him.

The brand of the rover gleamed fiercely in the air; he spoke not, but looked like the demon of revenge. Glengyle knew that appeal to his bosom was in vain; he therefore drew from its scabbard his sword. Stern and savage was the combat that ensued—each in his turn sought to be the victor, but the prowess of young Ronald prevailed. Glengyle was thrown prostrate to the earth—his sword was shivered into many pieces. In the savage exultation of revenge, the conqueror dragged him to the very precipice from which he himself had been hurled. 'Mercy!' shouted Glengyle! With a giant grasp Ronald held him above the waves. A loud shout rose from the pirate crew, as, from the deck of their vessel they beheld the figure of their commander thus triumphant, although to them, was the cause unknown. Sense forsook Glengyle; he hung lifeless as a corpse in the clutch of Ronald.—Revenge was gratified: humbled and helpless he had his enemy at his mercy, and mercy prevailed. He threw the senseless chieftain on the ground, winded his bugle for his comrades, and in an appeased yet moody spirit of revenge, sought, again his bark of blood and battle.

CHAPTER III.

"Whither, oh whither wilt thou roam,
Like a sea bird seeking an ocean home."

When he reached the deck of his vessel, his gallant crew thronged around him, anxious to know the cause of the scene they had recently beheld.—He spoke not, but walked moodily to and fro. The sun was now high in the heavens, and a brisk breeze came sweeping along curling the face of the ocean. In an instant as if struck by some sudden thought, he shouted aloud, "Heave the anchor and set all sail!" With the speed of lightning were his orders obeyed, and like a thing of light and happiness she bounded across the waters. On her prow stood Ronald, gazing to the south, as if in expectation of some object which should strike upon his eye. With none held he converse, and seldom and few were his orders. Just as the god of day was descending in his car of glory, the solitary and storm beaten abbey of Innisfail rose upon the sight. For the first time did he move from his position, and with hurried steps hastened below. In an instant he again returned, relieved of his weapons of warfare, and with a smile of joy beaming on his face. The vessel had now neared the shore. At the command of Ronald, was the anchor given to the deep, and accompanied by two of his crew, his favourite Spaniards, Spalatro, and Henriquez landed on the Holy Island. At once he directed his steps to the abbey. The vesper hymn was sweetly rising on the wings of evening. The grey twilight was drawing her veil across the face of the waters, and the dashing waves rose in mournful murmurs on the ear. Slowly and alone he approached the building; one solitary taper from a little casement, mingled its melancholy beam with the receding day and coming night, like the fading eye of departing immortality. Ronald's heart was softened. Boyhood's years were again before him when, unstained with crime, he placed his hand upon his bosom, and bowed in devotion at the hallowed shrine. Tears gushed into his eyes, and unconsciously he sank upon his knee at the postern of the abbey. The porter from within had beheld his approach, and unclosing the gate in charity and peace, bade him enter. He obeyed. The gate was again secured, and Ronald stood, for the first time, since the ocean claimed him as her son, within a house of prayer.—"Your mission son?" inquired the old domestic.

'Have you,' said Ronald a daughter called Edith Glengyle, in your sacred sanctuary?'

'We have! peace be with her,' answered he.

The rover felt as a brand had entered to his soul. Sight and feeling seemed to forsake him, and he grasped the shoulder of the domestic to save himself from falling.

'The saints be merciful,' cried the attendant.—"What has befallen thee—what ails thee, son? What have I uttered that thou shouldst be sick at soul.

'Nothing, nothing, my good man,' replied Ronald. 'A sudden faintness came over me! Is she well? Does she ever think of me? Speak, I conjure thee.'

'Of thee, my son? Who? What art thou, that thus shouldst ask such questions respecting the Lady Edith?' inquired the old man, surprised at his singular and almost frantic manner.

'I am' he was about to reveal himself, but a moment's reflection caused him to refrain. Then, continuing, he said, 'Can I not see her? She knows me well—no—she does not now know me, but'—he could say no more: the flood of feeling had drowned his utterance, and a stream of tears coursed down his manly face.

The domestic could not divine the cause of his sorrow, and only endeavoured to soothe his grief with kind and consolatory words.

'Take this' said Ronald, 'take it to her—place it in her own hands, and she will know that one who once was dear to her yet lives and loves her.'

It was a small locket, containing the emblem of two hearts united, the first gift of Lady Edith to Ronald.—It was a precious one—he had ever worn it next his heart—in love and in joy, in despair and in hope, in banishment and battle, there had his treasure repposed—dearer than the blood tears of his bosom. And now—when she deemed him numbered with the departed—when the world was to be to her but as a dream—when every hope was gone—but one—yet that the best and brightest—her hope in Heaven! again was she to be called back to earthly happiness, again was the bloom of beauty to blush upon her cheek, and the kiss of love to burn upon her lip. The old man departed.—With tottering steps he sought the apartment of the lady abbess; and revealed his mission to her. In silent wonder did she receive the intelligence, and gaze upon the token. Edith, in their moments of converse, had unbosomed to her the story of her early love, and now the abbess knew that it was Ronald, who like a spirit of the other world, had come to claim her for his own.

'Thy will be done!' ejaculated the holy matron, and at once sought the chamber of Edith.

To describe the feelings of Edith, when informed of her errand—of her doubt that it was Roland who still existed might be attempted, but weak the effort. They who have felt the pang of separation from all that was dear to them on earth—who have been unexpectedly restored to the object of their affections at the very moment when even hope appeared to have forsaken them, can best conceive the feelings of the Lady Edith.

'Mother!' she exclaimed, 'deceive me not. Is he alive? has Heaven yet such happiness in store for me?—Oh! lead me to his presence. Ronald, thy Edith is yet true to thee.'

Leaning on the abbess's arm, slowly they followed the old man to the hall of the abbey. The shadows of night had fallen thickly upon the world: in a recess stood Roland, lost in the intensity of his feelings. The soft steps of the party scarcely disturbed the silence that reigned around. The abbess consigned the trembling Edith to the support of the aged domestic, and advanced to Ronald, softly ejaculated, "Benedicite, my son!" He started, at the sound, and beholding the abbess, fell upon his knee.

'Rise,' she said. 'Thou hast past through the furnace, and thy reward awaits thee. Edith, approach!'

Edith raised her head, which, till now, had rested on the shoulder of the old domestic. The moon, at the same moment, burst forth in the majesty of radiance. The faces of the two lovers met each others gaze.

'Edith Glengyle!' exclaimed the enraptured youth. A loud scream burst from the maiden, and the next moment she lay senseless on the bosom of her lover.

That night beheld her on board of the rover's bark, and the first beams of the morning saw her before the towers of Canna. Brief was the message that Ronald sent to her father, and brief was the answer that was returned. '*Peace and welcome!*'

That noon beheld the nuptials of the long parted lovers in the chapel of the castle, and at the same altar did Glengyle and Ronald swear eternal fidelity. The bread was broken and the cup was drained, and long and loud were the shouts of joy that arose, and deep and fervent were the blessings showered on the gallant Ronald and his lovely Edith.

The reader will naturally ask how came the lover to be the rover captain. The question is easily answered. The night on which Glengyle had hurled Ronald from the cliff, the pirate bark was cruising in the bay of Canna. A party of her crew had landed close to its base, for the purpose of reconnoitering, when the splash of the body in the waters attracted their attention, and having recovered it—for the deep folds of his highland costume buoyed it on the surface—they found that life was not extinct. They bore it to their vessel, and when Ronald awoke to consciousness, he found himself careering over the blue waters of the Spanish main. No alternative was now presented to him but to embrace their lawless life. His noble form and daring soul raised him to the command, and seizing the first opportunity to visit the scene of his love and injury, it was, as in the tale described, he gratified his revenge. With regard to Edith, in one of the Spanish islands he encountered a priest, who, in his pilgrimage, had visited Innisfail. In his discourse he happened to mention her name. Curiosity led Ronald to enquire the minute particulars, and thus was the clue to the discovery. It is almost needless to add, that from the hour of his nuptials with Edith, he renounced the life of a rover. Peace and plenty were offered to the remaining crew to leave their calling, but the dull life of the landsman accorded not with their feelings. The broad sea, the black flag, and the cleaving cutlass were light and music to the soul, and the same night that beheld Edith and Ronald united, beheld them again on their path of peril and of death.

SONG OF THE ARTISAN.

BY ELIZA COOK.

I never murmur at the lot
That dooms me as the rich man's slave;
His weekly ease I covet not—
No power I seek, no wealth I crave.

Labour is good, my strong right hand
Is ever ready to endure;
Though meanly born, I bless my land,
Content to be amongst its poor.

But look upon this forehead pale,
This toitless cheek, this tayless eye;
What do they ask? The mountain gale,
The dewy sod, and open sky.

I read of high and grassy hills,
Of balmy dells, and tangled woods;
Of lily-cups, where dew distils,
Of hawthorns where the ring-dove broods.

I hear of bright and perfumed flowers,
That spring to kiss the wanderer's feet;
Of forests where the young fawn cowers,
Of streamlets rippling, cool and sweet.

The radient summer beams may fall,
But fail to light my cheerless gloom;
They cannot pierce the dusky wall,
Where pallid fingers ply the loom.

No warbler sings his grateful joys,
No laden bee goes humming by;
Nought breaks the sliding shuttle's noise,
But angry oath or suffering sigh.

Pent with the crowd, oppressed and faint,
My brow is damp, my breath is thick;
And though my spirit yield no plaint,
My pining heart is deadly sick.

I cannot see the blue of heaven,
I cannot see the green grass sod;
I pant to share the blessings given,
To all and each one by my God.

Give me a spade to delve the soil
From early dawn to closing night:
The plough, the flail, or any toil
That will not shut me from the light.

I often dream of an old tree,
With violets round it growing wild;
I know that happy dream must be
Of where I played a tiny child.

A dog-rose hedge, a cottage door
Still lingers in my wearied brain;
I feel my soul yearn more and more
To see that hedge-row once again.

Double the labour of my task,
Lessen my poor and scanty fare;
But give, O, give me what I ask—
The sunlight and the mountain air.

SINGULAR FACT.—A few days ago a log of Saint John's yellow pine timber, cut up in the Greenock Patent Saw Mill, was found to contain a hive of bees, in a most perfect state of preservation. The log was a root cut of 35 feet in length, and 36 inches square. It was about 140 years of age, as indicated by the annual fibres of the wood. The age of the tree, at the period when the bees seem to have taken up their abode in it, must have been from 30 to 40 years, as all the timber beyond that age was perfectly sound and without perforation. The insects were found in crouses of various sizes, all the way up from the bottom of the tree to near the upper end, and each crouse was connected with the other by a small aperture, or passage, by which a connexion was established between all the compartments of the hive. Bees in all stages of growth, and without wings, were found in it, and the full grown bees, in a state of perfect preservation, presented an appearance exactly similar to that of our own honey bee after being destroyed by smoke. One of the cells filled with the bees still remains at the mill for the inspection of the curious in natural history.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

SKILFUL OPERATIONS.—The *Richmond Compiler* describes two very interesting surgical operations which have been lately performed by Dr. Warner. They were for the congenital deformity of foot; and consisted in severing the tendons, the contractions which occasioned the deformity. The first of the two cases was that form of a club-foot termed, by medical writers, *Talapes Equinus*, the subject a son of a highly-respectable gentleman of Albemarle, of about ten years of age. The deformity consisted of the complete extension of the foot, so that the heel was elevated about three inches above the ground, whilst the foot was turned slightly inwards and rested upon the outter edge of the toes. The operation consisted in the complete section of the *Tendo Achilles*, which immediately remedied the deformity, so that there now remains no disparity between the two feet. The second case was a *double club foot*, styled *Talapus Varus Versus*. The patient was a young man, aged twenty years. The feet turned inwards, so that the toes of each pointed to the ancle of the other. They were turned completely over, the weight of the body resting on the top of each, during the upright position. It was necessary in this case, to cut, in addition to the *Tendo Achilles*, the long flexor muscle of the great toe and the common flexor of the lessor toes. Notwithstanding the aggravated character of this deformity, immediately after the operation the toes were directed forwards, the foot elongated, and, at this time, the weight of the body rests upon the sole of the foot.

OPERATION TO REMOVE HUNCHBACK.—An operation was recently performed at Hitchin, Herts, for the removal of a hunch on the back. The operation was upon a gentleman, one of five brothers, four of whom are from 5 feet 10 to 6 feet in height. The patient was "My Lord," or hunchback. He was stripped to his waist and laid diagonally upon a bag of wool, and a longitudinal incision made through the skin, about two inches on the right side of the spine, below the greatest convexity of the hunch. The skin was then carefully raised the whole length of the cut, four inches, and at the base of the upraised skin a deep fleshy incision was made five inches in length, and one and a half deep; and one inch below this another lateral cut was made, both cuts being inclined to a centre, like a slice of cheese; the portion of flesh thus excised was taken away, and the sides of the flesh compressed, and the skin drawn over the dissection covered with strips of adhesive, plaster. The left side was then operated upon in the same manner. The hæmorrhage during this operation was inconsiderable, and the patient was able in the course of ten days to accompany his brothers in the field as straight and as well formed as themselves, but much shorter in stature. —*London paper.*

LOSS OF A LEG FROM SELF-AMPUTATION.—About 12 months since a single woman, about 36 (who for years had suffered from a bad constitution), was seized with the gradual loss of the use of the left leg, commencing at the toes, which gradually extended itself until it reached between the calf of the leg and the knee, the whole of the leg being perfectly useless, and becoming callous. About a fortnight since, previous to the medical attendant calling upon her, she was in the act of being moved out of bed, when it was found the leg had separated three inches below the knee, causing no pain, or hemorrhage following. The disease, divested of surgical phrases, is called dry mortification. The leg, we believe, is in the possession of William Ward, Esq., surgeon, Huntingdon, who attended the patient, and is in a perfect state, the flesh and toe nails remaining entire, but the colour a dark brown, the surface of the foot bright, as though polished with a brush.—*Belford Mer.*

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

St. Matthew.—This Apostle and Evangelist is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or to have been slain with a sword, at a city in Ethiopia.

St. Mark.—This Evangelist was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired.

St. Luke.—This Evangelist was hanged upon an olive tree, in Greece.

St. John.—This Apostle and Evangelist was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death, at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. Peter.—This Apostle was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, at his own request, thinking himself unworthy to die in the same position and manner as his blessed Master.

St. James the Great.—This Apostle was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less.—This Apostle was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the Temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip.—This Apostle was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew.—This Apostle was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew.—This Apostle was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people until he expired.

St. Thomas.—This Apostle was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude.—This Apostle was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon—Zealot.—This Apostle was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias.—This Apostle was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas.—This Apostle of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews, at Salonis.

St. Paul.—This Apostle was beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.—*Frederick Visiter.*

LONGEVITY.—There is at present alive, in the island of Harris, a man who was born in 1730, and has attained, or rather turned, the 110th year of his age. From his youth upwards he has cherished all the feelings that constitute the true Celtic character, and was deemed trustworthy enough to become one of the attendants of Mr. M'Leod, tacksman of Berneera, during his sojourn in a hiding place that bloodhounds could not reach, subsequent to the disastrous battle of Culloden. The spot chosen was Uamha Ullisdi; and while thus secreted, he fared better than Baron Bradwardine, by clansmen and friends, who supplied him with venison, mutton, fish, and other necessaries, obtained by hunting dexterity, or otherwise, and served according to the rude fashion of the times. The name of the individual, who has seen generation after generation committed to the grave, is John Martin; his faculties of speech, sight, and hearing are unimpaired, and he is still so hale in bodily health, that, in good weather, he thinks nothing of travelling to the top of the highest hill in Harris.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

WET FEET.—How often do we see people tramping about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people, when they return home, sit down by the fireside and permit their feet to dry, without changing their stockings or shoes. Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking, and rheumatism and inflammation, which enables the doctors to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and the lungs; and when such diseases have once taken place, "the house is on fire"—danger is not far off, therefore let us entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.—*Med. Adv.*

20 20

PROVINCIAL.

[*From the Miramichi Gleaner, March 30.*]

PUBLIC MEETINGS—FIRST MEETING.

At a Public Meeting of the Magistrates, Merchants and other inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, called by the High Sheriff of the County, upon a requisition signed by a number of respectable inhabitants, and held at the Court House, Newcastle, on Saturday the 27th March, 1841.

J. M. Johnson, High Sheriff of the County, in the Chair—

[Some Resolutions were passed approving of the Administration of Sir John Harvey; and an Address was prepared and agreed on, to the same effect, to be presented to His Excellency.]

The following is a copy of the Requisition to the Sheriff, and his notice calling the meeting.

Miramichi, 24th March, 1841.

Sir,—We request you to call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County, to the Court House, Newcastle, on Saturday the 27th inst. at three o'clock, p. m. to adopt such measures as may be deemed most advisable to convey to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the deep regret felt by the Inhabitants of this County at his retirement from the administration of the Government of this Province.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,
[*Signed by eleven Persons.*]

To John M. Johnston, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland.

In pursuance of the above Requisition, I hereby give Notice that a meeting of the Inhabitants of this County will be held at the Court House, Newcastle, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at Three o'clock, P. M., for the purpose above mentioned.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 22d March, 1841.

SECOND MEETING.

At a Meeting of upwards of Forty of the inhabitants of this County, held at the Court House, Newcastle, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock, and assembled in consequence of a notice from the High Sheriff, calling a Public Meeting at 3, and at which they were prevented from attending in consequence of the hasty manner in which the former meeting was dismissed, and of expressing their opinion on the subject-matter of said meeting. Mr. Michael Samuel, was called to the Chair.

Moved by P. Williston, Esq. and seconded by Mr S. J. Frost—

Whereas, the Meeting called for this day, at three o'clock, commenced at 7 minutes past three, and was adjourned without allowing the inhabitants of the County an opportunity of giving a voice in the Resolutions there passed; and whereas a number of respectable and influential individuals, who were on their way to the meeting, were delayed in consequence of the state of the travelling until twenty-five minutes past three, previous to which time it was adjourned—

Therefore *Resolved unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the conduct of the High Sheriff of this County, in so abruptly dismissing the previous meeting, at which not more than *twenty* individuals were present, was highly improper, and unjustifiable, and such as merit our indignation, and was thus hastily dismissed to prevent the free expression of public opinion.

Moved by W. Carman, Junr. Esq., and seconded by W. Letson, Esq.:

Resolved, *unanimously*, That this meeting are of opinion that Sir John Harvey, has done no act to entitle him to an Address from this section of the Province; and that it does in the most unqualified terms condemn the recent grant of the House of Assembly, of £1500 Sterling, out of the Revenues of the Province, and are of opinion it cannot be justified on any constitutional grounds.

Moved by Wm. Murray, and seconded by Mr. John Petrie:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Gleaner.

RICHARD SAMUEL, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and John T. Williston, Esq. being called thereto, it was moved by W. Salter, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Wm. Ledden:

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Samuel, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

P. Williston, Esq. in proposing the first Resolution, said:—

Mr. Chairman,—I beg to offer for the adoption of this meeting a Resolution. I came here to attend a Public Meeting, called by the high Sheriff, for the purpose of getting up an Address to his Excellency Sir John Harvey, on his recal from the administration of this Province; but strange to say, that that meeting was adjourned before persons from a distance could have an opportunity of attending. The Sheriff well knew that persons from Chatham would be present, and he had every reason to suppose I would be here, and it was impossible for him to know whether I was favourable o an address or not, but Sir, the manner in which he has acted in this tran-action, is most shameful and most disgraceful. When we consider the immense power vested in the Sheriff, is there not reason to apprehend, if he would in this instance so far forget himself as to act as he has done, that our lives, our property or our liberties wou'd be safe; for a man who would lend himself, as the Sheriff has done this day, would, to please a favourite, pack a Jury or perpetrate any crime to gratify his party feelings.

The Sheriff well knew that the inhabitants of this county were opposed to the proposed address, and that unless he could, by some manœuvre get it carried it would not pass at all.

Mr. Samuel, before he put the second resolution, said—

I do not dabble much in politics, but from all I have seen and heard, I was of opinion that Sir John Harvey was not entitled to an Address from this county, but as there was a public meeting of his friends called, I made up my mind to attend, hoping something might be elicited there, to make me alter my opinion, as I was not biased in any manner; I am sorry that what has happened prevented me from attending; and what I have heard, tends only to strengthen my previous opinion.

W. Carman, Esq., on the moving the second Resolution, spoke in substance, nearly as follows:—

Mr. Chairman,—I came here, Sir, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the inhabitants of this County, called by the High Sheriff. On my arrival here a few minutes past three, I found the meeting was closed. This Sir, is the first time within my recollection of a public meeting despatching the business, and closing doors in twenty minutes. As there are now present nearly three times the number that were at the former meeting, and I consider this as much a public meeting as that, we must not allow the proceedings of that meeting to go to the world as the sentiments of the inhabitants of this county.

A trick of this kind must not be allowed to succeed—(cheers.) I will call your attention to the extraordinary requisition on which their meeting was called: In the first place it bears date the 24th instant, and requesting the Sheriff to call a public meeting of the inhabitants this day at three o'clock: to adopt such measures as may be deemed most advisable to convey to his Excellency Sir John Harvey the deep regret felt by the inhabitants of this county at his retirement from the administration of the Government of this Province; this, after having been handed about for two days, is signed by only eleven persons; and I am credibly informed that not more than fifteen attended the meeting, nothwithstanding the language of the Resolution of the Assembly was adopted in the Requisition, and the word "retirement" inserted instead of recall. More might have attended this or the former meeting had they not supposed that those only who felt 'deep regret" were expected to attend. When I read this, Sir, and when I view the proceedings of this day, I feel myself justified in saying it has been a trick, and I regret the Sheriff should so far forget the high and responsible situation he holds, as to have allowed himself to be a party to it. (Cheers.)

When I was called upon on Wednesday by the High Sheriff and others upon the subject of an address to Sir John Harvey, I frankly stated that I should not join in an address, and advised that a meeting should not be called as the address could not be unanimous, and that feeling would be excited. I was in hopes, Sir, that my suggestion would have been followed, and that those who wished for an address would have prepared one, and circulated it for signature. Had this been done, political contention might have slumbered, and we been permitted to enjoy our opinions in silence, until a fitting time should have arrived for expressing them; but, Sir, this has been denied us. There are some who delight in dabbling in troubled water, and will not allow us a little repose. (Applause.)

From facts within my own knowledge, I feel satisfied that the meeting was called at the suggestion, and by the wish of the Members of the House of Assembly, to countenance them in their unjustifiable expenditure of the Public Money; and having been recently placed in a proud situation by a large and respectable portion of the constituency of this County, I felt myself imperatively called upon to attend this meeting, and express my sentiments, openly, manly and candidly.—(Applause.) It was my intention to have moved a Resolution to the effect, that it was matter of regret that a meeting should have been called for the purpose of passing an Address to Sir John Harvey, as those opposed to his administration were desirous that he might be allowed to retire from the Province, on his recall, without being compelled to do any act that might in the least degree wound his feelings. That having been recalled, any act approving of his administration, they conceive, would be a censure on her Majesty's Government, and sanctioning the recent vote of the House of Assembly. This, Sir, would have been carried, and I should have been spared the unpleasantness I now feel in supporting the Resolution before the meeting. Look, Sir, at the Resolution of the House of Assembly, (moved by the hon. member for Fredericton, Mr. Wilmot,) in that the representatives of the people say, that 'His Excellency's administration of this Government has been characterized by a sound and liberal policy, and has given universal satisfaction to the constituency of this Province.' That his policy has been liberal, *too liberal*, indeed, I do not mean to deny; but that it has been sound, and given universal satisfaction, I do most positively. After eulogizing his conduct in 1838—9, relatively to the Boundary Question, which they would have us believe is the main cause of voting him the Address, they resolve that such a sum as will purchase a Bill of Exchange for £1500 sterling, be voted for the purpose of purchasing a Service of Plate, to be presented by the Legislature 'in token of the high estimation in which his administration is held by all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this Province.' This vote, Sir, I conceive cannot, in the language of the resolution, be justified on any constitutional grounds. I was in hopes, Sir, that Sir John, knowing the Province was in debt—knowing that it came out of the hard earnings of the people, would have had magnanimity enough to refuse it, but alas, vain hope—he has received it. Is it for such purposes that taxes are laid on the common necessaries of life? Is it for such purposes that the raw material and staple article of the country is heavily taxed? Is it for such purposes that the poor emigrant is compelled to deny himself of all that is not only comfortable but necessary, to fill the coffers of the casual revenue, before he can obtain a piece of wilderness land? But, Sir, it comports well with the former acts and grants of the House.

Let us go back to 1833, at which time a meeting was held in this building, to Petition for the redress of what, at that time, were considered grievances; two of the most prominent were the high duty on timber, and the price of wilderness land. Two gentlemen, of high standing and influence, Mr. Street and Mr. Gilmour, were sent as a deputation to the House of Assembly, and were examined before the Committee of Grievances, appointed in consequence of our and similar petitions. That Committee made their report, from which it appeared that the most conspicuous grievance complained of was the mismanagement of the Crown Land Office, and the enormous sum expended in the collection of the Casual Revenue. A deputation was sent to England, at a very heavy expense, and this revenue was subsequently yielded upon the understanding that 14,000£ sterling would be permanently granted to defray the Civil List.

Let us pause for a moment to enquire how the matter now stands. Is not the duty on Timber the same now as it was then? Are we better off as to the disposal or price of land? Is the revenue better managed now than at that time? For three years before the arrival of Sir John Harvey, the casual revenue amounted to £126,000; for the last three years it amounts to no more than £60,000 making a decrease in three years of £57,000 notwithstanding the mismanagement and expense of the Crown Land Office, then under the management of the much abused Mr. Baillie. He, notwithstanding, had been enabled to amass a surplus revenue of £120,000. The whole of this sum was yielded to the disposal of the House of Assembly on Sir John Harvey's assuming the government, and the whole of which is expended, and the province at this moment in debt. A very natural question will arise—how is this? The only answer I can give is—that it has been squandered: and when we turn to the Journals of the Assembly and compare the expenditure of 1836 with that of 1840, we are justified in making the assertion. In 1836 the expense of the Legislature was £5,574, in 1840, £12,371.

There was expended on Public Buildings in 1836 £3,931; and in 1840 £8610; the law expenses in the former year were £525, and in the latter £2,225. In 1836 they gave £1,308 for charitable purposes, and in 1840 £3,422; and now, Sir, I come to the most monstrous expenditure of the whole—it is the sum expended every year on that old extravagant jade *Mis*-cellany. (Laughter.) She appears to be an especial favourite with the House, which expends large sums on her paraphernalia; but like most old maids the older she grows the more extravagant she becomes. In 1836 they voted her £4,316, and last year the enormous sum of £16,426; one sixth of the whole of the casual, territorial, and ordinary revenue of the Province. The total expenditure of 1840 exceeded that of 1836 by £86,000, and the whole revenue of the Province by £44,000. This will explain why we are in debt. (Applause.) But where this money has gone to, none but those versed in the *science* of *Legislation* can tell. The House at their last session voted Sir John Harvey £500 per annum, from the time of his assuming the reigns of government, in addition to the £3000 sterling, fixed by themselves in their bargain with Lord Glenelg. With this grant I should not have complained, had they voted it to the Governor of the Province and his successors, as I was always of opinion that the Governor's salary was too small. He should have sufficient to make him independent of the monied influence. (Applause.) At this session, several days were occupied in debating whether additional taxes should be levied on the necessaries of life, or create a debt—the latter I presume they have determined upon, as I do not find they have made any provisions for the decrease of revenue that must arise this year on Spirits. Notwithstanding this, and disregarding the depressed state of the Timber Trade in the Mother Country, and the prospect of an equalization of the Timber Duties, they have given away £1,500 of the people's money, (one fifth of this is raised in this County) without their sanction or knowledge, and which they would have opposed if an opportunity had been afforded them. Is there one at this meeting that will say he approves of it? I pause for a reply.—(Cries of no, no, not one.) This, Sir, is Responsible Government—this is the "*new and improved Constitution*"—this is the fruits of the harmonious working, of which we have heard so much. I have yet to learn what Sir John has done to entitle him to an Address from this side of the Province. There is one act of his of which I will speak before I sit down, that appears to be dwelt upon by his admirers, and that is the Geological Survey of the Province—I do not allude to it for the purpose of depriving him of any credit that he may be entitled to, but merely to show how little he regards our interests. In 1837, during Sir Archibald Campbell's administration, the Inhabitants of this County petitioned the Legislature for a grant to enable His Excellency to cause that survey. The prayer of that petition was not complied with, and such a survey was deemed unnecessary. In the Session of 1838, Sir John recommended it to the House by Message, and they immediately granted a sum for that purpose. For this I give him credit—but as the idea first originated here, surely we were entitled to some consideration; but although a Geologist has been employed and paid by the Province for the last three years, he has not been sent to this side of the Province, although extensive mines have been opened and worked in the adjoining County, by a company of capitalists in the mother country, and the prevailing opinion is, that this country abounds in mineral wealth. There are other reasons I could mention, why I think Sir John is not entitled to an Address but I will not descend to local matters. My own opinion is, that as he has been recalled, any expression approving of his administration, might be construed as a censure on Her Majesty's Government, and would be sanctioning the grant of the House of Assembly.

The learned Gentleman, then sat down amidst great applause.

J. T. Williston, Esq. spoke in favour of the 2nd Resolution, as far as we were able to collect his remarks, as follows:—

Mr. Chairman.—I would not have said one word on the present occasion were it not to record my disapprobation of the recent vote of the Assembly of £1,500 sterling to purchase a Service of Plate for His Excellency Sir John Harvey, to be presented to him as a mark of esteem and regard. There is no doubt on my mind, that the chief object of the friends of Sir John in the Assembly in wishing an address is to ascertain in this way, how this grant of the people's money for such a purpose may be received by the inhabitants generally. I therefore think it is the duty of every man, who disproves of this measure, to testify his disapprobation of it in this public manner, by going with the resolution now before the meeting. I am sorry indeed, that the friends of Sir John, should have drawn him before the public in this manner, with the great majority of the people against him. For my own part I would much rather that he should have been allowed to retire quietly, as I disapprove of any mark of public disapprobation to the Representative of our gracious Queen; but there are cases when silence and forbearance ceases to be virtues. When I know that His Excellency assumed the government of this Province with an overflowing treasury of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand pounds and upwards, about three and a half years since, and that it appears on the 1st January last that the Province was in debt 48,000£. I cannot join in any mark of approbation to his Excellency. This subject has been so fully explained by my friend Mr. Carman, that I consider it unnecessary to go into particulars; suffice to say, that the expenses of the Legislature amounted to 12,000£ and upwards, and that the Contingent Bill was unusually high.

His Excellency is the Chief Magistrate, and was bound to have enjoined strict economy, but instead of that it is well known that large sums have been expended upon himself. This is the result of a too harmonious combining of the various branches of the Legislature.

Sir, this extraordinary grant of £1,500 is made at a time when the Province is labouring under embarrassments, so much so that the poor old soldiers, their widows, and schoolmasters are without their allowances for the last year, and in many cases their families are in the greatest distress; and at a time too, when the house was considering the propriety of either incurring a Provincial Debt, or to levy additional taxes on the necessaries of life. During this debate, his honor Mr. Simonds said, that if the House continued in the same way, that in three years the Province would be £100,000 in debt, and this from the lavish expenditure of the people's money by the Legislature; and, Sir, when this unexampled grant was about to be proposed, the house was endeavouring to levy a tax on the staff of life, which was lost by a majority of one. Can it be believed—is it possible, that the Legislature would put their hands into the public treasury, to give his excellency such a present when they had said it was necessary to tax bread and tea, to carry on the ordinary affairs of the province (Cheers.)

When the House addressed His Excellency, informing him of the grant, was his answer such a one as was given by His Excellency Sir James Kempt, to the Legislature of Novascotia, when they informed him they had voted him a sword, in token of their esteem and regard; no Sir, the latter declined receiving it, and said—If the purchase comes out of your own private pockets, I shall feel proud to receive it, but if it is to be purchased with the money of the people I cannot consent to take it. (Applause.)

Now Sir, as regards the recal: of His Excellency by the Home Government, it is a matter with which we have nothing to do, and any expressions on our part would be interfering with the parent government, which it becomes us, as loyal subjects not to interfere with. (Applause.) I wish His Excellency well; I have no doubt that he would make a very good citizen, but I must say, he has not made a good or economical governor. I speak on public and general grounds, alluding in no way to individual injustice that he has done

With regard to the meeting which was held here a few minutes ago, it certainly was a very extraordinary one. It has been usual on such occasions to give some little time for persons to come from a distance, and particularly at a time like this, when the traveling is bad. That the chair should be taken at 7 minutes after the time appointed to meet, that the whole business should be done in the short space of 15 minutes, and the meeting closed with only 15 or 20 persons present, certainly requires some explanation. Could there have any previous arrangement? Is this way to pay a compliment to a Governor? I shall say no more on this subject but leave every person to form his own conclusion.

BRITISH NEWS.

Important to Sea Captains.—A case of considerable importance to sea captains was brought before the notice of the lord mayor of London, on Saturday. A druggist had been employed to supply medicines for a ship on her voyage to the coast of Africa; but the drugs were so much adulterated as to be utterly worthless. The captain of the ship said, all his crew died on the voyage; they were so obstinate they would take no other medicine but salts; but if they had been so inclined, there were no medicines in the chest fit for them. The druggist had been summoned to attend, but he did not appear to answer the charge. His name was not mentioned.

The South Australian journals, received to the 28th September, contain startling accounts of the outrages the native *wreckers* of the country, and the summary vengeance taken upon them by the Government. The Maria, a brigantine, sailed from Adelaide for Hobart Town in the 16th June last.

A few days after the sailing of the Maria, intelligence reached Adelaide that a vessel had been wrecked a few miles to the southward of the southernmost point of South Australia; and it was feared that the survivors of the wreck, having reached the shore, had been barbarously murdered by the natives. Governor Gawler immediately despatched Mr. Pullen, the Marine-Surveyor, to investigate the facts. Mr. Pullen's party consisted of Dr. Denny, surgeon to the whaling establishment in Encounter Bay, five sailors, and three natives, named Rob, Charley, and Peter. They proceeded in a whale-boat to that part of the coast where the party was supposed to have been murdered, near the wreck of another vessel the Fanny, and landed on the 30th July; leaving three men with the boat. Mr. Pullen divided his shore-party into three divisions, and walked along the coast. We quote his report to the Governor—

"We had not proceeded far when the middle party hailed; and on reaching where they were, the sight I witnessed was truly horrible. There were legs, arms, and parts of bodies partially covered with sand, strewed in all directions; and in one place was a body with the flesh completely off the bones, with the exception of the feet and ankles.—The feelings of the party looking on were apparently the same; horror sat on every countenance. Sad and sorrowful as was the task, we determined on burying them in something like decency. The boat was stopped, a spade procured, when, after digging a large and deep grave, we disinterred the whole. Out of one hole we took four bodies,—two males, one a large and powerful-limbed man with gray hair, one woman, apparently young, and a female child of about ten years old. The skeleton was a female; two male children, one about fifteen the other ten, one with red hair the other dark-brown, in separate holes; and at a little distance, completely alone, a female infant, very light hair, and, I should think, not more than two years old. Both the women were married; one of the men handed me their wedding-rings. All tracks were completely obliterated, with the exception of a few native foot-prints, and those very faint, and no signs whatever for tracing whence they came.'

On further search, recent foot-marks were perceptible on the beach; where they found a blue-cloth cap, and, at intervals, several spars and planks "stuck on end, apparently intended as marks"; and at last a whale-boat was found with a mast stepped, and near her four oars. In this boat, most probably the survivors of the wreck reached the land.

Major O'Halloran, the Commissioner of Police, was afterwards sent by the Governor with an armed party to discover the murderers, and with power to execute as many as three if the evidence of their guilt was conclusive. The Major and his party succeeded in capturing many prisoners, of whose guilt little doubt could be entertained, as articles of clothing belonging to the deceased and stained with blood were found in their huts. Two of the most ferocious of these natives were taken to the spot where the murder was committed, and there hanged in the presence of the other prisoners. This summary proceeding had caused great excitement at Adelaide, and some of the inhabitants were sending a petition to England for the recall of the Governor. Governor Gawler had laid a minute before the Council, justifying his conduct in directing the summary punishment of the murderers.

Trade of Paris with America.—A statement is given in the Commerce to show—we suppose, the comparative importance of the trade of Paris with the United States of America over that with Great Britain, from which it appears that the export of goods to the former during the month of January had been of the value of £101,500 sterling, and with the latter the value of £16,500 only.

The Courier has the following notification as to a recent appointment at the Palace:

"It was at one time expected that the appointment Superintendant of the Royal Nursery would have been conferred upon the Baroness Lehzen, who at present holds no recognized situation in the Household of the Sovereign; but whatever the intentions of her Majesty in this respect might have been, they have, it is said, been abandoned at the instigation of the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty, in deference to the judgment of others, consequently gave up all idea of conferring the appointment upon the Baroness. The lady who has since been selected to fill the office is a highly respectable widow named Southey, the sister-in-law of the celebrated Dr. Southey, residing at Canterbury. Her husband was the late Captain Southey, in the Royal Navy. Prince Albert's treasurer and private secretary, Mr. G. E. Anson, proceeded to Canterbury a few days since, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements with Mrs. Southey; and it is believed that the whole have been satisfactorily completed, and that the duties of Mrs. Southey will commence forthwith. The amount of salary is stated to be £300 per annum."

It will be remembered that the font used at the christening of the Princess Royal was made expressly for the occasion, by the especial command of her Majesty. It is believed to have cost nearly £1,000. The font which was used at the several christenings of the sons and daughters of George the Third and Queen Charlottee is still preserved amongst the plate belonging to the Crown; but her Majesty, desiring to have a font to be used exclusively for the christening of her own children, declined (upon the existence, of this beautiful piece of plate being notified to the Queen by the Duke of Sussex) to use it upon the occasion.—*Herald.*

POPULATION AND MILITARY FORCE OF THE DIFFERENT POWERS IN 1841.

The following statistical return made by Chevalier Cesar Moreau, from official documents, was read at the Royal Statistical Society of Paris, at their meeting of the 2d January, showing the population and military force of the different powers in 1841:—

Germany.—The German Confederation was established at the peace of 1814, with the consent of France, England, and the Holy Alliance. It is composed of the empire of Austria, the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Bohemia, Hungary, Hanover and Wurtemberg; of the grand duchies of Saxony, Baden, electorate of Hesse, and other principalities; the republics of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. This may be considered the grand military confederation of the north of Europe, which extends its power over the Lombardo-Venetian states, and the whole of Italy under the yoke of Austria. It is the alliance of these states which is the great check to the ambitious views and despotism of Russia.

The empire of Austria may be considered the most important. It is composed of thirteen states, viz., the archduchy of Austria, Styria, Illyria, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia and Silensia, Gallicia, Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, Transylvania, and Lombardo-Veneian. It comprises 900 towns, 2,137 burges, and 75,596 villages. Its population is 23 millions and a half of inhabitants; army, 280,500 men; and a well constructed navy. Its climate is temperate, and produces grain, fruit, and cattle in abundance.

Bavaria.—Population, 4,500,000 inhabitants: army, 35,800.

Denmark.—Population, 2,000,000 inhabitants; army, 40,000 men; and a large commercial navy.

Belgium.—Population, 3,600,000 inhabitants; army, 47,000 men; no navy; country fertile in grain.

Holland.—Population, 2,600,000 inhabitants; army, 26,000 men; a large commercial navy; soil fertile.

Norway.—Population, 1,080,000 inhabitants; army, 12,000 men; several excellent ships of war.

Sweden.—Population, 3,866,000 inhabitants; army, 45,500 men; several excellent ships of war.

Saxony.—Population, 1,500,000 inhabitants; army, 15,000 men; country fertile.

Switzerland.—Population, 1,900,000 inhabitants; army, 85,000 men; country fertile.

Wurtemburg.—Population, 1,580,000 inhabitants; army, 14,000 men.

The kingdom of Prussia is the second military power included in the Germanic confederation, and keeps the equilibrium between Austria and Russia. Population 12,500,000 inhabitants; army, 209,000 men; a large commercial navy; soil fertile.

Russia.—This great military empire, situated in Europe and Asia, comprises the ninth part of the terrestrial globe, and the 28th part of the whole globe. Its military colonies on the banks of the Liemen Dnieper, Boy, Borys, Ingoul, Novomirgorod, and the South, (which she gained by pillage and murder), alone amount to upwards of 100,000 men, on a similar plan to the military colonies of Austria. This description of military agricultural force is annually increasing, and threatens sooner or later to invade Circassia, and Turkey, which will eventually form a province of this ever-growing empire, should not the determination and wisdom of the British cabinet, united with that of France, put a stop to the ambition of the autocrat. Although so extensive, Russia is far from being so populated in comparison with France, England, and other parts of Europe, where liberty and industry are joined together for the benefit of mankind. Its fettered peasantry or lordes are scattered in small towns of desert villages. Its army and savage bands of Cossacks, Calmuks, baskirs or irregular cavalry, are disseminated all over the empire from north to south, each forming a sort of military *autocracy* of themselves, or an independent force of nobles and slaves, over which the Czar himself has alone the power of life and death, but notwithstanding he is entirely under their will or influence. This numerical strength in case of a sudden war, could not be concentrated in any particular point but with the greatest difficulty, as the strongest antipathies exist between these barbarous hordes, and those of an opposite part of the empire differ in language and religion. In Austria, Prussia, and other powers forming the Germanic Confederation, the law of *conscription*, similar to that of France (excepting nobles), is adopted for the recruiting of the army: but in Russia every peasant or serf is considered the property of the nobles, and can be called upon to serve as a soldier whenever the emperor may think proper to command him. This despotic power is too often abused by the generals-in-chief, who show more partiality towards one province or government than another; from whence arises the state of hatred and revolt, which exist among many of the corps, and this is only kept down by the *knout* or violent flogging, and other severe corporal punishments, at the mercy of their officers, all of whom are nobles. Population, 56,800,000 inhabitants; army 800,000 men (regular troops): large navy. Parts of the country fertile in grain, wood, tar, resin, hemp, &c.

France, next to Russia, may be considered the strongest military power on the continent of Europe, its army well organised, as well as its national guards. Since the glorious revolution of 1830, many great improvements have taken place in its composition, and the conquest of Algiers and Constantine has again raised that military spirit of glory which distinguished her armies under Napoleon le Grand whose immortal remains now repose within the sanctuary of the Invalides. As yet France has not established military colonies similar to her allies of Russia and Austria, as a reward to her bravest veterans; but the subject is under the special consideration of his Majesty Louis Phillipe, and his Excellency Marshal Soult, the minister of war, according to the plan proposed by Marshal Vallee, who has made Northern Africa, once the retreat of pirates and savage Arabs, become civilized by France and her deserving warriors. The army in France is raised by the law of conscription, which obliges each canton to furnish annually the contingent of young men of the age of one-and-twenty, required by the government, which number is balloted for by the rich proprietor's son, as well as that of the humble peasant; and, once exempted, they are not called upon to draw again. The length of service is for seven years, at the expiration of which they can either continue in the army, or demand their discharge to retire home to the bosom of their family. The officers rise gradually from the ranks according to their bravery and merit, or are named by the king from the Ecole Polytechnique of Paris, and the Military school of Saumer. No commissions are purchased, and all corporal punishment is prohibited by the military code. Population, 34,150,000 inhabitants; army, 480,000 men, exclusive of National Guards; 380 ships of war, and 45,000 sailors or marines. France is divided into 86 departments, 363 arrondissements, 2,834 cantons, and 37,234 communes. One of the richest and most fertile countries in Europe, producing grain, fruit, cattle, &c. in abundance.

Great Britain.—Although it may be classed among the military nations of the north, it must be considered more a maritime power than a military one, and one of the most commercial, fertile, and industrious nations in the world; through its particular geographical position as an island, which gives it the command of the seas. Its possessions in the different parts of the globe present a population of 143,185,000 inhabitants, and an army of 305,500 men including the troops belonging to the East India Company and other colonies. The British army, as well as the navy, is raised by voluntary enlistment. The commissions in the army are purchased by the *elite* of the aristocracy, few men ever rising from the ranks, however brave. In the navy, royal marines, and artillery, the officers rise from the rank of midshipmen (*aspirant de vaisseau*) and cadets. Population, 23,400,000 inhabitants, viz. 7,500,000 inhabitants Ireland; and Scotland, 2,300,000 inhabitants. Standing army, 125,000 men; navy, 20,000 men; marines, 10,000; ships of war, 545 of various rates.

Spain.—Population, 13,000,000 inhabitants; army, 80,000 men; navy, none; very fertile.

Portugal.—Population, 8,850,000 inhabitants; army, 30,000 men; navy very small; very fertile.

Sardina.—Population, 4,400,000 inhabitants; army, 48,000 men; navy small; very fertile.

Sicily.—Population, 7,480,000 inhabitants; army, 55,000 men; navy very small; very fertile.

Greece.—Population, 750,000 inhabitants; army, 6,500 men; rich in fruit, silks, &c.

Turkey.—Population, 20,000,000 inhabitants; army, 100,000 men; rich in fruit, and silks, &c.

Persia.—Population, 9,500,000 inhabitants; army, 95,000 men; rich in fruit, silks, &c.

Morocco.—Population, 6,100,000 inhabitants; army, 25,000 men.

America (South).—Population, 39,000,000:—viz. 14,600,000 whites, 10,000,000 Indians, 7,400,000 blacks, and 7,000,000 other castes.

United States.—Population, 11,900,000 inhabitants; army, 7,000 men; a large commercial navy.

Brazils.—Population, 5,000,000 inhabitants; army, 30,000 men; fertile in grain, fruit, gold, and precious stones.

Mexico.—Population, 7,500,000 inhabitants; army, 25,000 men; fertile in grain, fruit, gold, and precious stones.

Peru.—Population, 1,700,000 inhabitants; army, 10,000 men.

Hayti.—Population, 880,000 inhabitants; army, 45,000 men.

India.—Population, 139,000,000 inhabitants; army, 230,000 men.

China.—Population, 175,000,000 inhabitants; army, 920,000 men.

Japan.—Population, 25,000,000 inhabitants; army, 120,000 men.

Siam.—Population, 3,600,000 inhabitants; army, 30,000 men.

Oceania, in the maritime world, consisting of New Zealand, and all the other islands, forming the fifth part of the globe; population, 20,500,000 inhabitants.

Latest from England.

Halifax, March 31.—The British Queen steamer, from Southampton, bound to New York put into this Port yesterday afternoon for a supply of Coal, and to repair damages sustained on the voyage—having experienced very boisterous weather. She brought London papers to the 10th inst. with which we have been obligingly favoured, but, with the exception of news from China, a short outline of which we give below, they contain nothing of much moment.

The British Queen will start this Evening, she has 64 passengers.—*Royal Gazette.*

London, March 10.—By an extraordinary Express from Marseilles, we have received intelligence from China and India—from China the accounts are to Nov. 24, and Macao to Dec. 18, and Bombay to Feb. 1.

The great object of interest is the state of the British relations with the Chinese Government.—The negociations appear to have produced nothing, for the Chinese seem desirous of shuffling and delay. A truce was concluded on the 6th Nov. with the Chinese, binding them within certain limits—the British boundaries being Chusan and the small Islands adjacent. Admiral Elliot had resigned the command in consequence of ill health, and had sailed for England in the Volage. The command devolved on Sir J. J. G. Bremer.

Sir S. F. Whittingham, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, had died of Apoplexy.

A notice was issued yesterday from the Chamberlain's office, of the Court's going into mourning for her late Royal Highness the Electress of Hesse.

A Deputation of the North American Colonial Company had an interview with Lord John Russel yesterday, on the subject of emigration to the British North American Provinces.

The Earl of Mountcashel on Monday asked Ministers if the Report of the committee of Foreign affairs of the Congress of the United States of the 15th February last, (which had reference to the Affair of McLeod,) was genuine—as he was inclined to think otherwise, from the high opinion which he entertained of the practical good sense of the people of the United States. Lord Melbourne replied, that he had no doubt of its authenticity.

Sheerness, March 8.—The Monarch and Vernon have been ordered to expedite their fitments.—America, it is said, is to be their station.

Portsmouth, March 6.—The Indus and Tweed have gone to Spithead to await orders—destined, it is supposed, for America.

The British Queen encountered a severe gale of wind which continued for ten successive days—during which she lost every Float from her larboard Paddle, and many from her starboard one—every sail was split or torn out of the bolt-ropes as soon as set,—Capt. Franklin, consequently, had no alternative left to him but to make the nearest port. During a lull of six hours, a few Floats were replaced, but the number was not sufficient to justify an attempt to continue the voyage to New York without previously putting into this port.—*Royal Gazette.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 9, 1841.

☞The Chronicle Office is removed, in consequence of the late Fire, to the store of N. Merritt, Esquire, in Water street, over the store of Messrs. Milby & Thomas.

City Elections.—On Tuesday last, our City presented quite an active appearance, it being the day appointed for the election of Civic Officers.

The greatest competition was manifested in the different wards. That of Queen's terminated in favor of Benjamin L. Peters, Esq., giving him a handsome majority of sixty-seven over the sitting Alderman, Mr. Humbert.

Sydney Ward was also warmly contested, which resulted in displacing the present Assistant Alderman, Mr. Cameron, and electing in his place Mr. E. D. W. Greenwood. Mr. Sandall has demanded a scrutiny of the votes polled for the sitting Alderman, Mr. Van Horne.

In King's Ward, Mr. Fairweather has demanded a scrutiny of the votes polled for the sitting Alderman, Mr. Porter.

On the Western side of the harbour there was also a keen contest in Guy's Ward, which terminated in displacing Assistant Alderman Coram, and electing Mr. Olive in his place. Mr. Coram has protested against the legality of the election.

A beneficial change having been now made, it is fully expected that still greater and more effectual changes will be made in the annual election of 1842.

M'Leod's Case.—The release of this gentleman had not taken place at our latest dates from the United States. What definite time the British Minister has given for the positive release of Mr. M'Leod, the papers do not state, but all agree in publishing that Mr. Fox has demanded his release from the General Government.—It now remains to be seen how much longer the British Government will allow the Americans to play the *ruse*, in detaining M'Leod, by ordering, appointing, and countermanding the time of a trial, which they know they dare not put in force. There is only one thing which would give courage to the General Government of the United States to proceed with the trial of M'Leod, and that is, if France should declare war against England; then indeed would M'Leod be tried and condemned, and the veil which now covers American hypocrisy would be raised—their protestations of lasting friendship would vanish in the secret hope of being enabled by assistance to strike a fatal blow against the prowess of England.

PUBLIC MEETING.—Several gentleman have desired us to state, that it is in contemplation to call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants, for the purpose of presenting an Address of congratulation to the new Governor on his arrival to these shores; and to request that His Excellency will be pleased to dissolve the present Legislative Body, in consequence of their having forfeited the confidence of an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the Province.

Through the politeness of our respected Correspondent, we have been favored with a file of Jamaica papers to the 27th February, which brings the following important political intelligence:

KINGSTON, Jamaica, February 23.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO JAMAICA AND THE OTHER BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

By the arrival of H. M. Brig *Sappho*, we are put in possession of a circumstance which might have been of the most appalling nature, at once shewing the duplicity and deceit of the French Government towards Great Britain under the administration of Thiers. The information we have obtained is to the following effect:—The Sappho had orders to reconnoitre the several foreign ports on her way down to this island. In accordance with such orders she called in at Martinique, where, to the surprise of the Officers of that vessel, they perceived Sixteen Broad Pendants, Six of which were double-banked Frigates, at anchor.

When the British Government were made acquainted with the different armaments equipping by the French at Brest, and other ports of France, a demand was made through our Ambassador at Paris, for information as to their destination. The reply given was, that they were intended to be sent to demand satisfaction for insults the French nation had suffered from a Barbary State, and the other portions of the armament was to proceed to reinforce the Squadron acting against Buenos Ayres. The British Government was satisfied, but, in consequence of the hostile feeling of the Thiers administration, hostilities were contemplated against England, and the Squadron which sailed to Buenos Ayres, carried with them instructions to the Naval force there employed to return to Martinique, and at the same time to expect a war with England.—One French vessel, partially dismantled, appeared off Barbadoes, supposed to have been sent to reconnoitre the British islands, but having been observed by Captain Leith, the senior officer, a Steamer, with additional force of Artillery and marines, was sent out to ascertain who she might be; the Frenchman showed Spanish colours, and was consequently supposed to be a Slaver, but, on examination, proved to be a French vessel. The captain stated that from the information he had received he supposed that war had been long before declared between England and France, which induced him to hoist spanish colours. The *ruse de guerre* was good, and had war ensued between the two nations this powerful force, concentrated in the midst of our West India isles, would, on the lately expected declaration of war, have at once pounced upon us and the other islands, and have made us an easy prey. In our present unprotected state resistance would have been less than useless—our militia a mere nonentity—only a handful of regular troops,—few, if any, vessels of war in harbour, the British Standard would soon have been surmounted by the Tri-color of France, our homes invaded, and ourselves unsuspectingly made prisoners of war.

Royal Gazette.

Provincial Secretary.—We have heard in various quarters, that William Young, Esq. is appointed, provisionally, to conduct the busines of the Provincial Secretary

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rious desire to do honor to one so generally esteemed. No Governor ever left Canada with fewer enemies. The warmest wishes of nearly the whole community are with His Excellency for every happiness and prosperity in his after life.—*Toronto Patriot, March* 19.

[Sir George Arthur left Halifax on Saturday last in the steamer Caledonia for Liverpool.]

Extract of a letter from Guysborough, dated March 15:—"The Small Pox, of a very fatal kind, has broke out here and is raging to a considerable extent; it is now in about 8 families. There have been 3 deaths, several have recovered. A man by the name of David O'Brien, has lost his wife and daughter, and his son is now down with it and not expected to live. It was first brought from Halifax by a young man, passenger in Keating's schooner, by the name of O'Brien, who has recovered."

CASE OF MCLEOD.—The Albany Argus contains a letter from Lockport, giving the proceeding in this case as far as they could go. On the opening of the court, Judge Dayton directed the clerk not to call the Jury, deciding at the same time not to hold the court in consequence of an informality, of rather a material error of the clerk, in giving but *five* instead of *six* days notice of the drawing of the jury for the term.

McLeod was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. His counsel, Messrs: Gardner and Bradley, then moved the court for two commissions to issue: one for the examination of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington—the other to examine McNabb and others, in Upper Canada.

Affidavits were also served for the purpose of removing the cause to the bar of the Supreme Court by certiorari, or to enable the prisoner's counsel to move for a change of venue so as to have the trial in some other county.

We trust that these proceedings will begin to open the eyes of those Editors who have been so amazingly puzzled as to what was done or what could be done in this case. They show that neither McLeod's counsel or any body else acquainted with the laws of the country, expect his release without a trial before the proper judicial tribunal in the State of New York. The commission for the examination of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fox, is of course for the purpose of presenting to the court the facts in relation to the position which the British Government has officially assumed in the matter.

The question of national law will then come up for argument before the court as to whether that position exculpates McLeod, in case he is shown to have been one of the party that committed the murder. This is precisely the course which we have designated from the first as the plain, direct and legal course, and the only one which could possibly be taken. We trust that it will now be seen that our laws and institutions are not so very complicated as to prevent their being administered with ease and effect.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The Southern freshet has caused great devastation among cattle. On one island in Oconee river, 700 were destroyed, and several persons have lost 100 head each.

MURDER. We learn that a shocking murder was committed on Monday night at Westville, about two miles N. W. from the city of New Haven.

A man by the name of Lounsberry, who was addicted to intemperance, is stated to have killed his wife with an axe.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.—According to the Globe, the President was taken severely ill on Saturday, and resort was had to cupping. The Madisonian speaks of his indisposition as slight, and states that he was better on Monday.

Golding's extensive bagging factory, at New Albany, Ind. was entirely destroyed by fire between the hours of one and two on Monday morning. Loss estimated from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. Insurance $10,000.

U. S. BANK NOTES. The attempt to put these notes upon a par with those of the other Pennsylvania Banks has not been successful.

☞U. S. Bank Notes are selling in Philadelphia at 17 and 18 per cent. discount.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.—A Peter Robinson has been tried in New York, for the murder of Mr. Suydam, of New Brunswick, N. J.—found guilty, and is to be executed on the 16th of April.

Dr. LARDNER.—A decree of divorce between Captain Heaviside and his wife, was pronounced in the Consistory Court at London on the third of March. Madam Heaviside is now in Philadelphia, with Dr. Lardner, to whom she will doubtless be married immediately.

THE CALEDONIA.—We saw on Saturday last, a number of neatly dressed, and fine looking sailors, walking through our streets, with the word "Caledonia" painted on their hats. On enquiring, we found that they belonged to the steam-packet Caledonia, now in this port. We further learned that Capt. McKellar, who commands the Caledonia, has been for many years engaged in steam navigation, and is one of the most able and efficient commanders at present employed in British vessels. His rules and regulations on board differ materially from the rules and regulations of steam-ships in general—for he is a man who regulates his own acts by deep seated moral and religious principles. He allows no profanity on board his vessel—no quarreling, nor brawling, nor loud and boisterous language, such as is by far too common on board all classes of vessels. But his crew, consisting of between 70 and 80 men, all appear quiet, orderly, under good discipline, and attentive to their duties. Wishing his men to attend religious service on the Sabbath, he gives to as many as can be spared from ship's duty, liberty to be absent from the ship on Saturday, and pass the day as they please, with the understanding that they must be on board before dark. Thus last Saturday fifty of the crew of the Caledonia had permission to absent themselves from their vessel.

On Sunday forenoon, Captain McKellar, followed by about seventy of his men, neatly dressed, left the packet, crossed the harbour in the ferry boat, and proceeded to the Bethel Church in North Square, to attend divine worship. As they passed along the streets their appearance attracted a good deal of attention. In the afternoon, they attended meeting, we believe, in the Seamen's Church in Parchase street—and in the evening, many of them were present at a lecture at the Bethel in North Square—and afterwards some of the crew took part in a Prayer Meeting. The men appear to be worthy of their Captain—and the officers all appear to be gentlemanly and correct in their deportment.

It is pleasing to witness such a state of things on board this vessel. How much more pleasing this is, than the swearing, shouting, quarreling, and fighting which are so often witnessed in vessels where the crews are numerous, and which many conceive to be the inseparable accompaniments of sea life.—*Boston Journal.*

We were startled from our propriety yesterday by the announcement of "a Steamer East," and at once concluded that it was our own "ACADIA," booming along and making an incomparably short passage across the Atlantic in the most boisterous season of the year.

As soon as she turned the Beach, however, and by the aid of a glass, we could survey her plainly—the painted port holes, in man-of-war style, so different from the black sides of the Cunard line—a figure head of the British Queen in flowing robes, instead of the fierce Indian, tomahawk in hand, on the bows of the Acadia—proved at once that we were receiving a visit from some strange bird of the ocean, and for an hour every body gave himself up to conjecture. On the Steamer came, but slowly: was cheered as she passed close to the wharves,—when the "British Queen" was descried on her stern; every body knew that she was 20 days out from England, and every body began to whisper "Oh, out of Coal."

The Queen dropped in at the end of Cunard's wharf, when it was discovered that her paddles were broken, (a fact which accounted for her slow pace up the harbour,) and that it was for the purpose of getting these repaired, and a supply of Coal, that she had put into Halifax.

On enquiring on board, we found that she had sailed from London on the 8th, and Portsmouth on the 10th of March; that she had encountered such severe gales from the westward, during the passage that her paddles were shattered, and one of them rendered completely useless, until the weather abated, and temporary floats were rigged on the paddle wheels, and enabled her to make this port.

Comparing the British Queen with the steamers of the Cunard Line, we do not find so much in favour of the former as we would have been led to believe by the description given of her in the New York papers. The Queen is certainly a large vessel, but her model, and interior arrangements for the accommodation of passengers, are, we think, far inferior to those of the Cunard line. Her Saloon is about the same size—perhaps a little larger; and the walls of it are more handsome, being decorated with an imitation of tapestry, woven with groupes of figures; and having a mirror set in at every few feet. But the Saloon is neither so light, so airy, nor the entrance to it so convenient, as in the Cunard Steamers. In fact it was some time before we could find the entrance—which consisted of two winding flights of stairs so shrouded in darkness, that we almost broke our precious neck (!) in descending them. Along each side of the Saloon are the state-rooms—and, in this respect, too we like the Cunard arrangements better, the state rooms not having so *direct* a communication with the *great dining room* of the Vessel. The seats in the Saloon are covered with figured crimson silk velvet: and, in common with the Cunard Steamers, there is a library for the use of the passengers.

The Saloon of the Queen, though more handsome than those of the Cunard Line, cannot compare with the magnificent cabin of the Unicorn.

One interesting scene on board of this splendid Ship, however we must not forget to mention.—You can by one easy flight of stairs enter the "engine room," and survey the immense engines and their complicated machinery without the least inconvenience. It is a sight worth looking at, and one of the most striking parts of it is some dozen furnaces far in the distance, blazing tremendously; and the dark shadows of the firemen, passing like demons to and fro, stirring the fire with long iron pokers, and adding fuel to the flame.

Halifax Morning Post.

RECOVERY OF MESSRS. DAVIS & PALMER'S STOLEN PROPERTY.—We are happy to announce, that the watches and jewelry stolen from the store of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co. on the evening of the 23d ult. were yesterday all recovered and restored to the rightful owners, through the vigilance and address of Mr. Harnden of the Southern express office, and Mr. D. Clapp, well known as an active constable and most expert rogue-catcher. The circumstances are as follow:—

An Englishman, named Williamson, who has resided in this city some two months, at the corner of Cambridge and Belknap-streets, has been in the habit of forwarding parcels to the South, through the agency of Mr. Harnden. He was known to be intimate with certain pickpockets who have infested this community, and was suspected by Mr. Harnden of being concerned in the daring robberies which have recently been committed here. Yesterday forenoon he called at Mr. Harnden's office and inquired the cost of forwarding a package of a hundred pounds to Philadelphia. Mr. Harnden, who had waited for an opportunity to point him out to the police, immediately gave notice to Mr. Clapp, and after he left the office, and was passing up Court-street, having reached the entrance of Franklin Avenue, Mr. Clapp, who had kept beside him, placed his hand upon Williamson's shoulder, and requested his company to the constable's office, which was acceded to without observation or refusal. From thence he was taken to gaol. He was charged with having committed the robberies both at the office of Messrs Gilbert and the store of Davis and Palmer, and was searched, but nothing was found to connect him with either. His house in Cambridge-street was also searched,—it appeared to have been recently deserted and nothing of a suspicious nature was found in it except three keys, one of which fitted the key-hole of Davis & Palmer's front door.

It was now apparent to Mr. Clapp that the scent was broken, and nothing remained but to parley with the prisoner. He had denied from the beginning all knowledge of the robbery of Messrs. Gilbert, but was not so obdurate with regard to the greater one from the premises of Davis & Palmer. True, he might be detained upon suspicion, but no clue existed to connect him with the robbery, and though he might be secured, yet the property would most probably be immediately concealed or removed by his accomplices. He asked Mr. Clapp indirectly, if he could obtain his liberty by giving information as to the property, and stated in addition, that though he was imprisoned, he could not be identified as the robber, and if any bargain was made with him, to be of any advantage, it must be done forthwith, since his knowledge of the present location of the stolen property would be likely to be of no avail after last night.

After some further conversation, his proposition was agreed to, Mr. Clapp wisely concluding that it was better to secure the property immediately, than to run the risk of having both slip through his fingers, though he thereby should lose all claim to the reward of $1200, which had been offered by the city authorities, for the apprehension of the robber.

A carriage was called, a trunk procured, and Mr. Clapp proceeded with Williamson to the Lowell Railroad depot, and from thence to a small store, in a building recently erected in Brighton-street, where, in a closet, the whole of the property was found—jewelry, watches, spoons, &c. After turning over some portions of the valuables at the suggestion of Williamson, to see if a package of diamond rings was safe, the goods were taken possession of by Mr. Clapp, Williamson merely observing, upon pointing them out—"Now I think you should give me a good gold watch." He had previously wished to retain whatever keys might be found in the building, but to this Mr. Clapp had refused to accede.

The "*keys*" consisted of every variety of implement which ingenious roguery could construct for the purpose of carrying on its schemes of depredation. Skeletons of keys, with separate wards of various sizes and fashions, drills, a machine for sawing through iron doors, &c. &c. nearly a peck in all, were obtained by Mr. Clapp, and conveyed, with the valuables of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co. to his residence in Essex-street. The whole property has been thus providentially secured, its owners not being able to refer to a single missing article, and Williamson, in compliance with Mr. Clapp's promise to him, has been set at large.—*Boston Messenger.*

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. Wedderburn will deliver a Lecture at this Institution, in Horsfield street, on the evening of Thursday the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock.—The subject—*Emigration, and its Causes, in a Western Course, from the earliest ages of the World to the present day.*

☞Tickets of admission to be had at the store of Mr. James Malcolm.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 6th April.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. William Black, Mayor.
James White, Esquire, Sheriff.
William Bayard, Esq. Coroner, for the City of St. John for the ensuing year.
Charles P. Wetmore, Esq. a Commissioner for Government House, in the room of the Honorable Mr. Johnston, resigned.
Asa Coy and Isaac Kilburne, additional Magistrates for the County of York.

Married.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thomas Morrison, to Miss Nancy M'Arthur, both of the Parish of St. John.

At Carleton, on Thursday the 25th ult. by the Rev. William Scovil, Mr. Charles T. Vail, to Miss Margaret Ann Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Clarke.

Died.

On Sunday the 28th ult. after a short but severe illness, borne with exemplary patience, Ellen, second daughter of the late Thomas O'Connor, of this city, in the 15th year of her age. Her mild and gentle disposition endeared her to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances who deeply lament their loss.

On Monday, Allen, son of M. H. Perley, Esquire, aged two months.

Yesterday, after a long illness, Mr. Ezekiel Fitzgerald, in the 28th year of his age. Funeral on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence in Sydney street, near Duke street.

At Fredericton, on the 26th instant, Margaret Jane, infant daughter of J. T. Smith, Esquire, aged 5 months and 26 days.

At Cherryfield, (State of Maine,) 24th March last, Wilmot W. Nash, Esq. late of Richibucto in this Province.

On Sunday evening last at Digby, N. S. Mr. John Brookes, aged 69 years.—He has left a numerous circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived. 2d—Schr. Fame, Kinney, Halifax, 6—J. & H. Kinnear, sugar, pork, &c.
Caroline, Baker, Philadelphia, 14—J. & R. Reed, flour and corn.
4th—Ship Mersey, Mather, Savannah, 11—H. J. & D. Mackay, ballast.
Lady Milton, Sinnott, do. 10—J. Lockwood & Co. timber.
Montrose, Davys, do. 10—J. Wishart, do.
St. Andrew, Leitch, do.—J. Wishart do.
Brig Arethusa, Card, Matanzas, 19—J. E. Chipman, molasses and sugar.
6th—Barque Clarence, Betts, Matanzas, 15—John Ward & Sons, molasses and sugar.
7th—Brig Charlotte Ann, Vroom, Philadelphia, 6—Thos. W. Robertson, flour, &c.
Collector, Anderson, Boston—Order, ass'd cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Thetis, Vaughan, Charleston, ballast—John Hammond; Queen, Huggins, Liverpool, timber, &c.—John Hammond; Marquis of Abercorn, Newton, Cork, deals—J. M. Wilmot.
Sch'r Carolinian, Oakley, Lubec, ballast—Master; Iole, Norwood, Eastport, ballast—Master; Margaret Trynor, Martin, Halifax, shingles, &c.—C. M'Lauchlan; Challange, Valpey, New-York, fire wood—C. M'Lauchlan; Brilliant, Crosby, Yarmouth, ballast—J. V. Thurgar; Compeer, Lincoln, Eastport, ballast—Thomas & Sandall.

Brig Addington, hence at Demerara, 6th ult.
Brig Majestic, Stickney, hence, touched at Antigue, 21st Feb. and sailed for Jamaica.
Arrived at New York, 23d ult. sch'r Harp, Wood, 12 days from Turks' Island; left brig St. Mary, of St. John, for Baltimore soon.
Arrived at Mobile, 9th March, ship Wallace, Main, St. John.
Cleared at Baltimore, 20th ult. sch'r Margaretville, for St. John; at Philadelphia, 23d, sch'r Byron, Robbins, do.

SHIPWRECK.—Extract of a letter dated Barrington, N. S. March 24th:—"A ship from St. John went on shore last night, on the inside of Blanch Islet. (Cape Sable.) Crew saved. The sails and spars are coming on shore. She is timber loaded—master's and vessel's names not known."

The brig Willard Grange, Keith, of and for Sunderland, 14 days from Savannah, laden with pitch pine timber, struck on Blanch Point, near Cape Sable, on the 23d ult. Attempts have been making to secure the cargo.

Hull, March 8.—Sailed ships Sovereign and George, for St. John, N. B.

GREENOCK, March 6.—The wreck of a vessel deal laden, about 500 tons, apparently new, and British plantation built, with masts and rigging gone, and "Benson" marked on the Pawl Bits was fallen in with 26th ult. lat. 49, long. 26 by the Iris arrived here.

La Bonne Mere, from St. John for Cork, waterlogged, was abandoned on the 17th February—crew and passengers saved by the Helen Mar from Savannah, arrived at Liverpool.

Stammering Infallibly Cured,
BY C. DAVIS.

THE Undersigned is happy to have it in his power to announce to the Public, that he has discovered an effectual cure for Stammering, and other impediments of speech: the application of which is performed without pain. The subscriber is in possession of this remedy for the last five years, during which time a vast number have been effectually relieved in every species of impediment, in the short space of from one to three days. Not a single case has ever been known of relapse.

The subscriber was himself a stammerer from infancy, until he attained maturity, when he discovered this valuable remedy.

Further information may be had on application at his rooms at the St. John Hotel.

CHARLES DAVIS.

2d April.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—Per schr. *'Emily,'* discharging at North Market Wharf:—30 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR. For sale cheap by [April 2.] RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
and Fancy Articles.

D. M'MILLAN has resumed Business in the Store lately occupied by W. G. LAWTON, Esquire. April 2.

SALT.

8,000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, on sale by
April 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.
Gour. *City Bank Building.*

Situation Wanted.

A Person competent to take charge of a set of Books either by Double or Single Entry is desirous of obtaining employment.—Enquire at the Chronicle Office. April 2.

Bright Sugar, Oatmeal, and Glass.
Landing this day, ex schooner Emily, from Halifax
8 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar;
74 Barrels fresh ground OATMEAL;
48 boxes Window Glass.
Ex schooner Hope, from Halifax—
14 hogsheads Bright SUGAR.
The above Goods will be sold cheap from the Wharf, while landing, to save storing. Apply to
JAMES MALCOLM.
Prince William street, (late London House.)
1st April, 1841.

CANVAS! CANVAS!!

JUST received and for sale cheap—250 Bolts half Bleached Navy CANVAS, of assorted Nos. [April 2.] W. P. RANNEY.

CIGARS.—On consignment ex schr. *Brilliant* just arrived from Cuba, a few M. very superior Havanna Cigars.
April 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—100 M. sawed LATHS, 100 M. Shingles, Nos. 1, 2. & 3. Apply to
April 2. WILLIAM CARVILL.

White Lead & Canvas.
Just received, and for sale cheap:—
A QUANTITY of London White LEAD, Bolts Bleached CANVAS, assorted Nos.
ON HAND.—Black, Red, and Green PAINTS,
April 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SOUCHONG TEA!

Landing ex Schr. Britannia, from Halifax.
25 CHESTS superior Souchong TEA.
April 2 JAS. MALCOLM.
Prince William-street.

REMOVAL.

W. G. LAWTON has removed his stock of DRY GOODS to the North East corner of the Market Square, the building owned by W. O. SMITH, Esquire, second door from Prince William street.

Expected per first arrivals:
A large stock of *BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CARPETING*, and sundry other *DRY GOODS.*
March 26.

Corporation Contract.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Office of Mr. CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN, until 12 o'clock on Saturday the 17th April, instant, from persons willing to contract with the Corporation for Building a

STEAM FERRY BOAT,

to be completed by the first day of August next.

The Plan and Specification may be seen, and any further information given on application to the Committee.

Good security will be required, and payments made as usual. The lowest approved Tender will be accepted.

JOHN HUMBERT,
GEORGE BOND,
CHAS. M'LAUCHLAN } Committee.
THOMAS CORAM,
St. John, 9th April, 1841.

Fresh Agricultural, Garden, and
Flower Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of Timothy Seed, Red and White Clover ditto, Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Beet, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Salsify, Tomato, Sage, Summer savory, sweet Marjorum, sweet Basil, &c.
Also—220 choice varieties of Annual and other Flower Seeds.
☞A further supply daily expected by the Westmorland, from London.
JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, &c.
Corner of N. Market Wharf and Dock street.
April 9.

Ship for sale.

THE Barque SARAH, 495 tons (old tonnage,) together with her cargo of Pitch Pine Timber, shortly expected from Savannah, will be sold on (or before) her arrival, for approved paper.
April 9. JAMES WHITNEY.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE subscriber has on hand about two hundred remnant lots of Room Paper, suitable for small Parlours, Bed rooms, Entries, &c. which he will sell at *Half Price*, to make room for a new and extensive assortment, expected in a few days.
April 9. S. K. FOSTER.

SEED OATS.

THE Agricultural Committee will purchase a quantity of SEED OATS of the best quality. Sample to be left, without delay, at Mr. Tisdale's Store, Market Square.

The Agricultural Committee have also ordered a quantity of superior SEEDS from Boston, which may be expected to arrive on the first return of the North America.

St. John, April 9, 1841.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST received 49 chests E. I. Company's Congo TEA.
—ON HAND.—
"*Clifton's*" HYSON and GUNPOWDER in chest and Half Chests.
April 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

☞*NOTICE.*

THE term of Co-Partnership existing between the subscribers terminates this day. The business in future will be conducted by JAMES WHITNEY.
JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.
St. John, 6th March, 1841.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Annual General meeting of the Members of the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of electing officers, auditing accounts, and the transaction of other important business, will be held at the Hall on Monday, the 12th April next, at 8 P. M.

Persons in possession of BOOKS belonging to the LIBRARY of the Institute, will please return them on or before the 5th April; as all kept out after that date will be subject to a heavy fine.

☞There will be no Lecture on the evening of the 12th April.

By order of the President.
April 2. H. J. CHUBB, *R. Sec'y.*

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.

Removal.

LONDON HOUSE.

THE Business removed to the North side of the *Market Square.* An extensive assortment of Silks, Merinos, Ribbons, Prints, &c., to be sold at very low prices.
March 26. 4t

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received by the ship "Sophia," from London:
AN extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Confectionary, Orange Marmalade, Jellies, Jams, Preserved Meats, do. Grouse, do. Hares, do. Soups, &c. &c.—which will be open for inspection early next week, at his Establishment, in the New Building erected by C. Johnston, Esq., corner of North Market wharf and Dock street.
JOHN G. SHARP,
Chemist & Apothecary.

☞**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having closed his Retail Grocery and Spirit Establishment at No. 12 King street, the same being now occupied by Mr. John Sears—all those indebted to the firm of J. & J. Alexander or the Subscriber, by note or book account, are requested to liquidate the same before the 1st day of May next, otherwise such notes and accounts will be handed over to an Attorney for collection at the expiration of that time.—Office, over No. 12, King street, in the same building.

Still on hand.—A choice selection of Bottled and Draught Wine, which will be sold *very low* to close.
March 26. JOHN ALEXANDER.

CITY PAINT SHOP.

House, Ship, Sign, and Ornamental Painting, in all its various Branches, executed at the shortest notice.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage during the past year, and now respectfully informs them that having the first class Workmen, he intends to continue the above Business in all its Branches.

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, &c., Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, Gilding on Glass, Imitations of Woods and Marble, executed in the neatest style. All orders left at the subscriber's Shop, next door north of Trinity Church, Germain street, punctually attended to.
March 26, 1841. GEORGE LLOYD.

Fashionable Millinery.

Per ship *Thetis*, from London:
MRS. MILLAR respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity to part of her Fall Supply of SILK VELVETS and Satin BONNETS; with VELVETS, SATINS, and RIBBONS to match.
ALSO—A few Boxes of FLOWERS, suitable for the season. *9th October.*

Landing ex 'Liverpool' from London:—
PIPES, hhds. and quarter casks Choice OLD PORT; puncheons and hhds. BRANDY; hogsheads best Rotterdam Geneva; cases Fancy STATIONERY; cases Hardware; Boxes of London sperm CANDLES, 6's; boxes London mould do. 6's; boxes do. Dip do. 8 and 10's; boxes London Yellow SOAP. For sale by
January 8. W. P. RANNEY.

STORES TO LET.

Possession given on the first of May.
THAT Valuable Stand for a Retail Dry Goods Business, at present in the occupation of Mr. John Bowes.
ALSO—The small building adjoining the Subscriber's Shoe Store, in Germain street, which will be fitted up either for a Taylor's or Shoemaker's Shop. Please Apply to
April 9.—3t S. K. FOSTER.

TO LET.

THE two Upper Flats of the House next North of Trinity Church, in Germain street, containing Rooms, Bed Chambers, &c., sufficient for a genteel Boarding House. If not let as such shortly, they will be let in separate apartments.
Also, the two SHOPS on the ground flat. Please apply on the Premises, to
April 2. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

TO LET.

For One or a term of years—or to be sold.
THAT very roomy and commodious HOUSE with the large ornamental Garden in the rear, fronting on Union-st. the late residence of Mr. John Doherty. A genteel family whom a spacious handsome house would suit, will find few as eligible—the terms of which are equally moderate. Apply at the Brewery on the opposite side of the street. Possession given immediately. GEO. DOHERTY.
March 26.—3w.

To let—on Shares; or to Rent.
And possession given immediately.
A LOT OF LAND, containing 700 acres, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation cuts 40 tons of Hay annually, and situated about 40 miles from the city. The Post Road from Shepody to St. John leading through the centre of the Land. There are on the premises two comfortable Houses, and two good Barns. If let on shares, good security will be required for whatever stock may be left on the premises, and for the due performance of whatever agreement may be entered into. Application to be made at the *Hibernian Hotel*, to JAS. NETHERY.
March 19.

TO LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—That pleasantly situated and well finished Dwelling House at the lower end of *Union Street.* It contains four rooms prepared for Franklins, six bed rooms, Cellar Kitchen, bake oven and Pantry, a good frost proof cellar and water cellar, with a Garden attached, and well of water; Also, a Stable and fuel house underneath, all in excellent order throughout and very convenient. Apply to
Feb. 12. B. REYNOLDS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE subscriber's House in Queen's square. Possession gave 1st of May next. WM. HOWARD.
26th Feb. Cr Ob Ns 6w.

TO LET,

A newly finished three story Double dwelling House, situate in *Carmarthen street*, containing a kitchen, vegetable and wood cellar on the first flat; a parlor and back room on the second flat; two rooms and bedroom on the third flat, and a well finished garret containing two bedrooms to each house. It is well adapted for two genteel families. Rent moderate. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel.*
Jan 29. Cour JAS. NETHERY.

TO RENT—From 1st May next:
THAT Shop and Premises, now occupied by Messrs. Burns and Merritt, in King street: Also, the Cellar Shop in the same building; which will be finished by the first April next. Apply to
January 22. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

TO RENT—A new and pleasantly situated House fronting on Dorchester-st. (in the vicinity of the Stone Church,) will be rented from one to five years. Possession may be had on the first of April or may next, as required. Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
January 1.

TO LET,

For one or more years from the 1st of May next:
THAT valuable stand for Business now present occupied by Messrs. J. & R. Horan, in King Street, adjoining the London Clothing & Fancy Warehouse. For further information please apply to
N. W. BUSTEED.
Feb. 19th, 1841. *Cour.*

STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber's Store on the south Market Wharf, at present occupied by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, will be let from the 1st May next, on reasonable terms.
5th Feb. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

STRAW! STRAW!!

THE Subscriber wants to purchase 40 Tons Rye or Oat STRAW during the season, for which a fair price will be given. Apply to
March 12. N. W. BUSTEED.
[Cour. & News.—4w. No. 16 King street.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of NELSON, FRASER & CO. was dissolved by mutual agreement, on the 1st day of October, 1840.
V. H. NELSON.
ARCHIBALD FRASER.

THE Business will in future be carried on by the subscriber on his own account, in the new Store, next to Messrs. Holdsworth & Daniel, Market Square, who is duly authorized to receive all debts due, and also to settle all claims against the aforesaid firm in these Provinces.
ARCHIBALD FRASER.
St. John, October 1, 1840.

Iron, Paints & Oil, &c.

E. L. JARVIS & CO. have received by recent arrivals from London Liverpool, and Hull:
1000 KEGS Nos. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD; 400 Kegs Green, Yellow, Black, Red, Blue, and Brown PAINTS;
30 Hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
3 Tons PUTTY, in bladders,
30 Casks PIPE CLAY and Paris WHITING,
60 Tons Banks' best and common IRON.
ON HAND:
A very general assortment of IRONMONGERY, and further supplies daily expected.
Brick Store, South Market Wharf,
8th May, 1840.

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.*

India Rubber Shoes.

JUST received—7 cases Men's and Women's Rubber Shoes; 1 ditto Children's, from 4 to 12 years. 1 do. Women's lined and trimmed with fur. For sale cheap for cash.
March 5. S. K. FOSTER.

REFUSE BOARDS.—For sale by the subscriber, from the Wharf.—25,000 REFUSE BOARDS in lots to suit purchasers.
March 26. J. LOCKWOOD & CO.

LIFE PRESERVER!
Dalley's Magical Pain Extracting
Burn Ointment.

Composed from 30 compounds, containing, in the highest forms, the six paramount, besides many minor virtues, most important to soothing, healing, and perfect cure—

Is the only certain, soothing, prompt Burn Specific in the world—

Also rapidly cures ambiguous, long-standing and inactive sores, swellings, deep bruises and inflammation, felon, fever sore, white swelling, cut, frosted part, sore eyes, mumps, chafe, tender feet, chapped throat, broken breast prevented and healed, bile, gun-shot wound, chilblain, cutaneous disease; erysipelas; indeed all kind of sores incident to man, and invaluable to dress blisters; soothe, draws, and heals, and it in a few days removes the red appearance ever produced so long by blistering.

Whoever prefers *life to death, ease to agony, beauty to deformity, prompt cure to lingering sore*, though naturally ever so doubting, will, after one trial, ever keep it at hand.

One box is enough to save life, and always pain from 50 common burns.

Loss of life never has occurred where used, nor scar known after even the deepest injury.

All eminent physicians (who have tried its wonderful powers) agree that there is not so important a cure in the world. Prejudice extinct—every family will possess it.

Thousands of certificates of unmatched cures can be produced; all will testify that *life, agony, and scar* can always be saved by it, if present.

Miss Clark, superintendent of Albany Orphan Asylum, says for burns, scalds, inflammations, swellings, sore eyes, mumps, and general injuries, it has no equal, and leaves no scar.

Mr. Swartz says his child was burnt much and deeply, and himself cut badly; both cured in a few days without scar.

Mr. Carson's foot with melted iron burnt to the bone, useless and in torture nine months; healed, unscarred, in few days.

Mr. Doneghan's child scalded in both arms and hand; cured in eight days without scar.

Mr. Bray's child badly frozen, and two years in agony; cured in few days.

Miss Marvin's foot scalded, and was eight days and nights in agony, until this was used; cured in few days.

Mr. Hamlin cut with 1¼ inch chisel 2 inches deep his leg, by it lost but four days work, had many serious burns and cuts; healed without pain and scar.

A child's face burnt all over, and wounded three distinct times to bleed while healing; cured without pain or scar in nine days. Man frozen, and three weeks in agony; entirely healed in few days. A leg and foot scalded, and three years in distress; cured soon. Another blown up and burnt much with combustibles; cured, extracted the powder without scar. A child covered with sore and inflammation, given up by two of the faculty, saved at once and cured. A thumb beat flat by a sledge, six weeks under surgical skill, when to be taken off; cured as complete as ever. An eyeball burnt much by smith's cinder, and for months hopeless; cured complete.

It is commonly stated 58 would be given for a box, rather than be without it; many would give $10. Still $1 will buy it.

☞*The above medicine for sale at the Circulating Library, Germain street.* 1st April, 1841.

Essence of Smoke,
for the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Public, that the Essence of Smoke has been extensively used throughout the Province during the past season, and that all those who have given it a fair trial, recommend it as decidedly preferable to the old mode of smoking fish and meat.

House-keepers, Provision-dealers, and others can smoke any quantity of meat or fish, without the least inconvenience or loss of time, by attending to the following plain directions:—While the ham, &c. is moist from the pickle, wipe it with a dry towel, then wash it over twice or three times with the Essence of smoke, allowing six hours to elapse between each washing; hang it up, to dry slowly; it will then keep for years, and in any climate.

No fly or insect will touch any thing preserved with the Essence of Smoke.

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

Meat or Fish that has become tainted will be restored to a wholesome state in a few hours by being washed once or twice with the Essence of smoke.

For its uses in the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammations, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, and many other complaints, and also for its beneficial effects in the removal of diseases, and accidents to which horses

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introducion of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "I acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured.—These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents*.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most credulous.—The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, Is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

THIS never-failing remedy has been used many years with distinguished success, at the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Dr. Scudder, and confidently recommended as an extraordinary and wonderful remedy for either partial or complete deafness in all its stages.

By the timely use of this pungent Oil, many who have been completely deaf have been restored to perfect hearing after using from three to ten flasks. This may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true. The Acoustic Oil is not presented to the public as a nostrum, but as the prescription of one who has turned his attention exclusively to the Eye and Ear, and who pledges his professional reputation upon the success of this remedy.

Dr. Scudder has numerous certificates, but hesitates to publish them, as he considers them unnecessary to so truly valuable an article as the Acoustic Oil. Its immense sale is the fairest proof of the estimation in which it is held. It is presented as a public blessing, enabling the aged parent to mingle in conversation with his children, and to reply to their numerous questions with a facility from which he had previously been debarred by a distressing partial or complete deafness.

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

Composed of herbs and roots principally, and has been found by long experience to be highly useful for the cure of the various diseases to which horses and cattle are subject, viz. distemper, hidebound, drowsiness, loss of appetite, inward strains, yellow water, inflamation of the eyes, fatigue from hard exercise, &c. It carries off all gross humours, prevents horses from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies and cools the blood, &c.

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

An agreeable cordial, and effective Remedy fo Coughs, Hoarsness, Colds, Pains in the Breast, Influenza, Hard Breathing, and Difficult Expectoration.

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

Applied morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling or the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises and sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.☞A few drops on sheep's wool applied to the ear of deaf persons, will, by constant application, cau se them to hear in two month's time.

West's Patent Chlorine Cosmetic and Pills, for the cure of the most inveterate Ring Worms, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions and disorders of the skin.

Faulace and Temple's invaluable Gonorrhea Mixture, for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorrhœa in five days.

All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock & Co., New-York, and at the Circulating Library, Germain Street.

St. John, 1839. A. R. TRURO.

British and Foreign Newspaper Office, West India Club-House, and Colonial Reading Rooms, South Street, Chichester, England.

P. L. SIMONDS, Newspaper and Advertising Agent, takes leave to acquaint Officers of the Navy, Army, and Company's Service, West India Proprietors, the Mercantile Community at large, and private individuals who have friends and relations on foreign stations, that he receives regularly Files of Newspapers from all the British Islands, Colonies, and Possessions Beyond Seas, which are preserved for the facility of reference and inspection, and sent, when requested, to parties residing at a distance for perusal.

All the Newspapers published in the following Islands, British Settlements, &c., are received by the packets and private ships, with the utmost regularity:—Antigua, Athens, Bahamas, Barbados, Berbice, Bermuda, Bombay, Buenos Ayres, Cape of Good Hope, Calcutta, Canada, Demerara, Dominica, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guernsey, Halifax, Hobart Town, Honduras, Isle of Man, Jersey, Jamaica, Madras, Malta, Montreal, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, Smyrna, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sydney, Tobago, Toronto, Trinidad, South Australia, Western Australia, &c. &c.

Also various German, French, Italian, American, and other Foreign Journals.

The Proprietor ventures to affirm, that a larger assortment of English, Irish, and Scotch Provincial, of London and Foreign Journals, is to be met with at these old-established and much frequented News Rooms, than any other establishment of the kind in the provinces.

Lumber.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the Lumber Yard formerly occupied by SOLOMON HERSEY, Esquire, situate near Portland Bridge, where he offers for sale a choice assortment of Pine and Spruce LUMBER, viz:

975,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
4,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
14,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
10,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
66,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
75,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
135,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65 000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1839.

DR. LE SAGE'S specific for secret maladies, or Gonorrhea Eradicator.—The above remedy for the most distressing disease incident to the human race, originated from the enlightened mind of the eminent Le Sage, the promulgation and success of which throughout the kingdoms of France and Italy, has, of late years, added such high honor to the highly honored name of the inventor. This composition unites safety with efficacy. And the disease, whether in the form of Gonnorhea or Gleet, is eradicated by the use of it, with certainty and success, and the sufferer is restored to his usual health without delay or inconvenience. Tens of thousand Parisians will accoffee the truth of these remarks, and it is confidently offered to those afflicted as the best and surest remedy for the above mentioned loathsome disorder. Of all the reputed specifics for this affection which for years past have deluged the continent of Europe, Le Sage's medicine alone has been esteemed worthy of general confidence, and has been, and is, eagerly sought after by all who are anxious to be cured without the sacrifice of property. The secret has hitherto been confined to France and Italy. It is particularly recommended to sea-faring men as containing no portion of mercury, whereby so many have been disabled from service on board ships.

ANODYNE LINIMENT.—Owing to the numerous imitations of this medicine that are in circulation, the genuine will hereafter be signed on the outside of the bottle by "Nathaniel Howard," the Proprietor, in his own hand writing.

This Liniment has been used for upwards of 20 years, and proved to have been an effecual remedy in a multitude of painful affections, such as Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps, stiffness of the Joints, sore Throats, &c. It has given perfect satisfaction to all those who have used it, and needs only to be tried to be universally esteemed.

Directions—After shaking the bottle, rub it faithfully on the part affected for fifteen minutes, three times a day and apply flannel.

☞Sold at the Circulating Library, by A. R. TRURO. Agent. 11th sept.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, FLOCK MASTERS, AND BREEDERS OF STOCK.

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO., London, Proprietors, respectfully solicit the patronage of Noblemen, Farmers, Flock Masters, &c. for their Medicines, and beg to say that a single trial will at once establish their value. At this season of the year they feel it necessary to direct attention to their various Medicines to relieve the disorders to which young Animals are subject, particularly the Astringent Mixture for the scour or looseness in Calves, Sheep and Lambs; Drink for staggers in Sheep; Fleece Preserving Dipping Paste; Tonic Drenches for weak Calves and when weaning; Healing Balsam, or Restorative Liniment for premature calving, lambing and foaling,—this is an invaluable preparation, and cannot be too highly appreciated: and many others too numerous for insertion.

Messrs. Harris & Co. beg to inform Farriers and others practising among Horses in remote districts, that they will find it much to their interest to have a stock of their HORSE MEDICINES by them, comprising Balls, Blisters, Drenches, Liniments, Lotions, &c. &c., all of which are at very moderate prices, compounded of the best Drugs that can be procured in London, and under the immediate inspection of an experienced Veterinary surgeon, carefully packed, and with labelled directions for use, so that the most inexperienced person may administer them.

☞All the above Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street, and every information further required on the subject, can be had on application to A. R. TRURO,

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

NOTICE.—The business of Mackay, Brothers & Co. will in future be conducted at St. John under the Firm of H. J. & D. MACKAY.

HUGH MACKAY,
JAMES MACKAY,
DANIEL MACKAY.

Oct. 23, 1840.

BEEF, PORK, BREAD, &c.

RECEIVED by late arrivals—60 Bbls. Canada Prime Beef; 30 do. cargo ditto; 110 barrels Prime Pork; 40 ditto Prime Mess ditto; 100 bags Navy Bread. For sale at lowest rates by

2d October. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

DEMERARY RUM,—Ex schr. *Emily*, just arrived.—30 Puncheons DEMERARY RUM, *(strong and well flavoured;)* for sale cheap from the wharf, by

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, ——— ———: Woodstock, John M'Beath, Esq: Andover, (Co. Carleton,) Mr. Jon. P. Taylor: Gagetown, W. F. Bonnell, Esq: St. Andrews, Wm. Kerr, Esq: Chatham, (Miramichi,) Geo. Kerr, Esq: Bathurst, William Napier, Esq: Dalhousie, A. Barberie, Esq: Norton, Mr. John Elliott: Sussex Vale, J. Reeve, Esq: Richibucto, William Butler, Esq.; Londonderry, N. S. Mr. James K. Fulton: Amherst, Mr. J. A. Chipman: Canning, (Queen's County,) Dr. Woodd: Sheffield, Mr. N. H. DeVeber: Wilmot, N. S. Mr. Lawrence Phinney: Bridgetown, Thomas Sparr, Esq: Digby, Post Master: Annapolis, Mr. Lawrence Hall.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms.

This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of Justice.

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of Property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms.

Conditions made known, and every information given on application at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

P. S.—The above is the first Agency established by this company in St. John.

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates as any similar institution; and w 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.

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

THE attention of House-keepers is respectfully directed to the above article. By using this Soap *more than half the time* and nearly *all the labor* usually employed in washing are saved!

It goes further and washes better than any other soap.—The hands are not effected by it, neither does it injure the texture of the finest linen, or remove the colour from Printed cottons.—One trial is sufficient to convince every one of its superiority.

Price 6d. per single pound.—Printed directions are given to every purchaser.

Sold in St. John by Messrs. J. & J. Alexander, and Mr. G. Chadwick; in Carleton by Mr John Cook, and by the subscriber at the Chemical works.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, July, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank—

JAMAICA. { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar,

Barbados,	Demerara,	Trinidad,
Antigua,	Dominica,	Grenada,
Saint Lucia,	Saint Kitts,	Saint Vincent.
Tobago.	Berbice,	Saint Thomas,
Porto Rico,	Saint Croix,	

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their beral support received since commencing business in this City, and would respectfully inform them that he has removed his Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment to a part of the premises owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Hay, as a Chair-making Establishment, situated in Prince William Street, a few doors South of the Bank of New-Brunsw and nearly opposite the residence of Wm. Jarvis, Esquire: and trusts, from his usual attendance to, and experience in business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

☞Every article in the Cabinet and Upholstering business executed with neatness and dispatch.

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

J. Hutchinson,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support received since he commenced practice in this City, and will feel happy to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, at his residence in Charlotte street, (between Horsfield and Duke streets,) from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4, P. M., and hopes by strict attention and moderate prices, to receive a continuance of public patronage.

J. H. has a large supply of the best Mineral Teeth, also, Gold, Silver and Platina for stopping carious teeth. Full Sets inserted on gold, silver, or platina plates. All work done warranted to answer, or no charge.

Mr. Hutchinson has been a resident of St. John for the last eight years, and intends remaining in this city; all who favour him with calls in the line of his profession, may have confidence that he will do all in his power to please; many have been induced by fine advertisements and wonderful certificates, to go to strangers. Who knows but they are impostors? All they want is to get employment and pay, then off—let the work do well or ill, they're gone. All who employ such must expect to suffer by it.

☞Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. Jewellery repaired, &c. sept. 18.

William Reynolds,

Bookseller, Stationer and Binder, West side Cross street, 4 doors from King street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and Dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other blank Books; Navigation and school Books by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments Fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c

☞Books imported to order.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved SOFA BED. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £15. The lowest prices asked, and no abatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

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.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

To the Afflicted.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great powers the *Essence of Smoke* possesses in the preservation and smoking of Meat, Fish, &c. it has since its introduction into this Province, been found to possess other properties, which are of higher importance to the welfare of society, viz: its wonderful *Sanatice* powers in the removal of *Inflammation*, allaying *Pain*, arresting the progress of *Fevers*, *Mortification* and *Cancers*; consequently useful in a variety of diseases.

Hundreds of respectable persons residing in St. John and in the country, can, and are ready to attest to its efficiency in the following diseases, from the effect it has had in removing their various complaints, viz: Rheumatism, Pain in the back, &c. Inflammations and swellings of every description; sprains, bruises, cramp, spasms, chilblains—Applied warm with the friction of the hand.

Chronic or acute inflammation of the Eyes; cutaneous eruptions; burns and scalds; ring-worm; scald head—Applied cold.

Cancer, gangrene, fever sores, ulcers—Applied warm.

Inflammation of the stomach, lungs, bowels, &c. consumption, asthma—A table spoonful taken three times a day in honey or treacle, gradually increasing the quantity if necessary.

Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers—take a wine glass full three times a day, sponging the body frequently with it. Inflammatory and Putrid sore throat—used frequently as a gargle. Foul breath—gargle the mouth, rinsing with pure water.—Tooth and face ache—put a drop in the tooth, and apply it externally.

The poor have not only found this medicine a cheap and efficacious remedy in the above complaints, but it is in daily use among the better classes of society.

Manufactured by the subscriber, at the *Chemical Works*, Hampton, and sold by Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, J. & J. Alexander, J. & J. Reed, Peters & Tilley, and G. Chadwick, St. John; James F. Gale, Fredericton; Thos. Simo, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Saml. Fairweather, Belisle; G. Picket, Kingston; Mr. Roach, and Mr. Mattheson, Sussex Vale. Jan. 3.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a store in Ward street, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. D. Hatfield & Son, for the purpose of transacting a General

Auction & Commission Busines,

is now prepared to receive Goods intended for sale, and to attend to such orders in the above line as his friends and the public may be pleased to entrust to his management.

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

W. D. W. HUBBARD, begs leave to notify the Public that he is prepared to transact any business that may be offered him, as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and solicits from his friends a share of patronage in that line.—Office at present in Prince William street, over the store of Mr. E. L. Thorne.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him are requested to liquidate their accounts immediately, he being desirous of finally settling his former business as soon as possible, 10th July, 1840.

Valuable Building Lots.

TO LET, for a term of years—a large and valuable Building LOT in a most central situation, in Lower Cove, being 105 feet on Carmarthen street, and 40 feet on Queen street. It would be divided into three Lots of 35 by 40 feet each, if required.—For further particulars apply at the *Hibernian Hotel.*

10th July. JAMES NETHERY.

New-Brunswick House.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, ex ship *Oromocto*, from Liverpool, part of his Fall supply, viz;

FINE and superfine Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Grey and White shirtings; Roll'd Jaconetts; Umbrellas; Plain and printed Saxonies; Plain and Fig'd Merinos; Mousline de Laine Dresses; Blankets, Shaw; 100 Dozen Plush and sealette Caps, &c. &c

Which will be sold low for cash.

☞*FURS and other Goods daily expecte*

18th sept. JAMES BOWES.

Digby Packet.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the schooner *Barbara*, being put in fine order, will carry the Mails to and from Digby during the winter, and will leave Saint John every Saturday evening, and Digby every Tuesday evening. For Freight or Passage, apply at the store of Messrs. Thomas & Sandall, to Capt. Wright on board, or to

8th Jan. J. WHITNEY & CO.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale—50 Chaldrons Grand Lake COALS. Apply to

Oct 9. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

RUM.—40 Puncheons Jamaica, Demerara, Berbice, and St. Kitt's RUM. For sale by

October 2. W. P. RANNEY.

ST. CROIX RUM.—40 Puns. of the above, just received per schooner "Emily."

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK.—50 Barrels American Clear PORK—just received and for sale cheap.

Dec 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

ANNAPOLIS HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public generally, and travellers in particular, that he has erected a large and spacious HOTEL, upon the old site, immediately opposite the Steam Boat Wharf and Ferry Landing. This Hotel offers particular advantages to travellers on account of the comfort of the building, and its convenience to the Steam Boat landing. The office of the Royal Western Stage is also kept at this hotel. —The subscriber trusts that he will receive that support from the public which his exertions have entitled him to.

N. B.—A choice selection of Wines and Liquors of every description kept constantly on hand.

Horses and Carriages can be always provided at the shortest notice.

LAWRENCE HALL.

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1840.

IRON,

STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c.

The Subscriber has in store, and offers for sale the following Goods at low rates, for good payment;

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted; 75 ditto Refined ditto; 10 tons Round ditto, from ¼ to ½ inch; 3 do. Cast STEEL, assorted sizes; 3 do. Blister do. ditto; 20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto; 4 tons short link CHAINS, 5/16, ⅜, and ½; 4 Chain Cables, ⅝ in.; 1 do. ¾ do.; 2 do. do. 1¼ inch, second hand; 1 ANCHOR, 12 Cwt.; 2 tons Ploughshare Moulds; 20 bundles IRON WIRE, 1 to 15; 40 cwt. Metal WEIGHTS, 56 lb. each; 20 do. ditto, 1 to 28 lb.; 5 do. Sheet BRASS; 100 dozen Miners' Shovels; 20 do. Ballast do.; 100 do. Farmers' Spades; 20 kegs Irish LARD, in good order; 20 full Register GRATES; 50 half do.; 3 tons Hollow Ware, assorted, Pots, Spiders, Bakepans, Griddles, &c.; 10 doz. Frying Pans; 10 boxes Yellow Soap.

And daily expects per ship Calcutta:

60 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron; 1000 bars 3-4, ¾ and 1 inch Round Iron; 50 Ploughshare Moulds; 8 tons Oakum, 1 do. Spunyarn, &c.; 10 tons CORDAGE, from 6 thread ratline to 6 inch; 40 boxes Belfast white SOAP, 56 lb. each; 40 do. Dipt CANDLES, 8s to 10s; 20 do. IC Tin Plates; 15 puns. *very strong* WHISKY, of superior flavour.

Per Ann Rankin, from the Clyde:

556 IRON POTS, assorted, from ¼ to 30 gals.; 320 BAKEPANS & COVERS, 10 to 16 in.; 18 BOILERS, 30 to 50 gallons; 30 very handsome full Register GRATES, assorted sizes.

Nov. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following Lands, lying within eight miles of this city:—

Two Lots of 100 Acres each, on the Black River road, near Mr. Calvert's farm;

One Lot of 300 Acres, in the Parish of St. Martin's, being lot No. 1 in the Grant to Nicholson & Ferguson.

One Lot of 200 acres, in the Parish of Lancaster, and in the third tier of lots West of South Bay, being on the South side of John M'Namara's grant; and on the East side of a reserved Road.

The above will be sold at low rates and on very easy terms, to persons inclined to make immediate improvement thereon. ☞Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted.

Oct 9. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

SHOE STORE.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received per ship 'Audover' from Liverpool.

LADIES Double soled Prunella BOOTS, Golesh'd,
Ditto Pump ditto ditto ditto
Ditto Prunella Boots of a new Pattern;
Ditto White and Black satin Slippers;
Ditto French Kid, Prunella & Russia Kid do.
Ditto Cheap House shoes of assorted qualities.
Ditto Black Cloth Boots, assorted;
Girls' Slippers of every description;
Ditto Stout Boots and Walking shoes;
Gentlemen's stout shoes and Pumps;
Ditto Slippers, assorted;
Youths' Boottees and Walking shoes';
Boys' and Childrens stout Boots and shoes, suitable to the season.

N. B.—The above Goods are direct from the manufactory and warranted good.

Feb. 5. S. K. FOSTER.

FOR SALE—200,000 S. F. Bright DEALS.—[Feb. 5.] W. H. STREET.

ON CONSIGNMENT—Ex *Woodlands*, from New-York:—25 casks SAL ÆRATUS; 5 Hhds SPIRITS. For sale by

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Jan 8. *City Bank Building*

RUM.

5 HHDS. fine flavoured high proof RUM, now landing and for sale low, in bond or duty paid, on application to

JOHN ROBERTSON.

29th Jan. *City Bank Building.*

JUST RECEIVED—20 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER—*New.* For sale cheap by

Oct. 9. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

Sheet, Bar & Pig Iron, Copper,

FORGE BELLOWS, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex ship *Brothers* as follows:

100 BUNDLES of BRIGHT SHEET IRON, assorted, Nos. 16 to 25.
11,112 Bars Refined and Common English Iron, well ass'd., containing, ¼ inch to 3½ inches, Round; ½ inch to 4 inches, Square; 1 inch to 3 inches, by ¼ inch Flat; 1 inch to 4 inches, by ⅜ inch, do.; 1 inch to 4½ inches, by ½ inch, do.; 1½ inch to 4 inches, by ⅝ inch, do.; 2 inches to 3½ inches, by ¾ inch, do.
40 tons No. 1 Pig Iron;
122 bolts ⅝ and ¾ COPPER;
5 tons best RUSSIAN OAKUM;
5 tons C ORRAGE, assorted;
15 boxes BROWN SOAP;
6 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 30 to 34 in.;
309 hampers IRISH POTATOES.

Jan. 8, 1841. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Confections, Soap, &c.

LANDING ex ship *Ellen Bryson*, from Glasgow:—CONFECTIONARY, consisting of Lozenges, barley sugar, almonds, acid drops, &c.
Pale yellow and white SOAP, Washing Soda, Tobacco Pipes, &c. For sale by

8th Jan. JAMES MALCOLM.

COFFEE.—50 Bags just received on Consignment, for sale by

Nov. 6. W. H. STREET.

WHISKY.—10 Puncheons strong WHISKY, just received in the schooner *Thomas Lowden*, and will be sold low, either on board or duty paid. Sept. 4 JAS. T. HANFORD.

BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

40 BBLS. Prime BEEF; 40 do. PORK; 50 do. OATMEAL, ground this Fall from new Oats; 40 Sides Sole Leather; 3 Bales of Calcutta HIDES; 20 boxes 10×14 Glass; 20 Hhds. good Porto Rico SUGAR; 100 Firkins & Tubs prime BUTTER; 2 Bales of Pilot Cloths; 1 Bale of FLANNELS; 1 Bale of Plushings; 1 Bale of Damasks.

Jan. 29. CRANE & M'GRATH.

White Wine Vinegar.

JUST received at the *Hibernian Hotel*, a few Qr Casks White Wine VINEGAR, worthy the attention of private families, may be had in any quantity to suit, on application as above.

Feb 11. JAMES NETHERY.

PORK & BEEF,—Received per schooner Nile, from Halifax:—30 Barrels Prime BEEF; 20 do. PORK, for sale by the subscribers.

Dec. 11. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Bright Deals & Battens.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale:—500,000 feet 9 inch DEALS; 300,000 do. 11 inch ditto 200,000 ditto 2½ inch BATTENS.

Dec. 11. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor 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 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 Joan Daulien, 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 Susan Goodrant, a young unmarried woman; subject to ill health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

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; Affection of the Liver; after trying docter's remedies in vain for a long time was cured by the Life Medicines 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 Moffats Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasent to to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion