THE CHRONICLE.

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Weekly Almanack.

Feb.		S. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.	
20	Saturday,	6 39	5 21	6 12	11 54
21	Sunday,	6 37	5 23	Sets.	Morn
22	Monday,	6 36	5 24	7 0	0 8
23	Tuesday,	6 34	5 26	8 7	0 38
24	Wednesday,	6 33	5 27	9 18	1 11
25	Thursday,	6 32	5 28	10 31	1 48
26	Friday,	6 30	5 30	11 45	2 27

New Moon, 21st, 6h. 11m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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Miscellany.

THE FOSTER-SON.

FROM THE GERMAN OF MADAME C. PICHLER.

Oh woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without you;
Angels are painted fair, to look like you:
There's in you all that we believe of heav'n;
Amazing brightness, purity, and truth,
Eternal joy, and everlasting love! OTWAY.

(continued.)

Hitherto, the letters of the foster-son, except the recital of his own little military exploits, had contained nothing but a complaining remembrance of happy days that were past, and ardent longings to see once more, when the campaign was done, "his beloved aunt, his darling mother." True it was, that her memory still occupied the first place in his heart, as in his letters; but Frances, too, had a little place in both. The young officer had always so much to tell about her, so much to remark in her character of the beautiful and the good, when he visited and conversed with her, as often as his occasions permitted, at the house of her kind relative, that Leonora must needs have been no woman—certainly no woman, a prey, as she was at this moment, to the most influential and the most selfish of all the passions—not to be able to tell upon her fingers and thumb what all this would come to, *must* come to, before long. We may not conceal that it was a great grief to her. The dearest solace of her joyless existence, the image of the youth she so doted on, who had lived only for her, as she (if so much may be confessed of a wife,) *only for him*,—had been shorn of its dazzling beams, in which her love had invested it; the glow and fascination of which had, until now, given her strength to undergo all her self-denials and sacrifices.

What was the cause of this change? Madame von Veldeck was too apt a reader of the human heart, of her own especially, to be long in discovering it. It was a new feeling, (at least she had never felt it before,) of which Gustavus was still the source; it still had the welfare of her foster-son for its whole and sole concern; she was still thinking of, and loving, and caring for Gustavus alone. She would have been quite certain this was the case, had she not remarked that in all these views and wishes for her protege, her own name, her own form, mingled insensibly, and came between his figure and the sun. In a word, this excellent lady, with all her goodness of heart and all her powers of mind, yet owned to the woman's weakness—*she was jealous!* This discovery was no sooner made, than she began the contest so hard, so necessary to be obtained; the contest, that is, with her own heart. She was her own most severe censor—and this self-examination and victory over self resulted at length in the triumphant resolve "of never wishing to break or change the voluntary obligations of mother and guardian;" "of loving her own Gustavus" not a whit the less; of doing for him, notwithstanding, whatever lay in her power, even if it should happen, at some future day, he should embrace another with the very love, that custom and circumstances had, in the beginning, directed to herself." She wrote again to her brother; she asked for accurate information respecting Frances. All that she heard confirmed her nephew's first impression. Frances was every way worthy of him—her father's memory lived in all honour and esteem in the hearts of his fellow citizens—Frances shared this good report, and, even in regard to outward circumstances, there was nothing left, for Leonora to desire; for the young lady's property, even after the reverse she had experienced, was still considerable. From this day, then, Frances, and her position, with respect to Gustavus, constituted the main subject of the letters of Leonora to her foster-son, and she determined to further this affair all she possibly could.

About this period the health of Mr. von Veldeck began to fail. His age, which was still that of a young man, his constitution, which had continued sound up to this hour, and, above all, his fondness for never-ceasing occupation, made him look upon these trifling interruptions as unimportant, and refused throughout, to consult a physician. His condition was growing visibly worse, and Leonora urged him to have advice. The doctor was at last sent for: he found the matter not so insignificant—he bit the knob of his gold-headed cane—he spoke hesitatingly—"he was not at present able to give a decid'd opinion upon the case—the cure would, certainly, be the work of some time." Veldeck still laughed incredulously, until he, from week to week declining in strength and becoming worse, was soon not able to leave the house, and, by-and-bye, not even his bed. Howbeit, with each day's returning sun, he flattered himself with the sweet delusions of hope, and marked out a multitude of plans for the coming spring, which filled Leonora with melancholy commiseration. She was never tired of nursing him; she bore without a murmur his manifold humours and caprices, and ran every risk with her own health, to procure him an alleviation of suffering, and the gratifications and pleasures, few in number as they were, of which he could still taste. It was the reward of her benevolent and assiduous exertions, to lengthen the life of her husband, and to embellish his last days with a halo of dear woman's love: *to save him* she was not able. Things were now come to that pass, that it was neither possible nor advisable, to conceal his state from the sufferer himself. Mr. von Veldeck received the intelligence with all the horror and affright which may be looked upon as the first effect of such a solemn certainty, upon a mind naturally timid; yet, after a few hours, he rallied himself again so far, that he desired to arrange his affairs and to prepare for futurity, and set Leonora to write to his nephew, of whom he was not very proud, and whom he wished to see once more before his end.

Gustavus was much shocked at the news of his uncle's approaching death, and easily obtained permission of General Bachsentrager to leave his regiment for a few days. The young man flew to the capital with the speed of the eyas, when circling homewards to its nest in the hollow of the cliff. Leonora was at the door to receive him. She had tried hard, to appear composed and merely as a *mother*. The impatient delight visible on the countenance of Gustavus, the speechless ecstasy with which he rushed into her arms,—threw himself at her feet,—carried her also away. She clasped him to her bosom, weeping almost hysterically. For more than three years, this was the first happy moment—"she saw him again, in health, prospering, in favour with every one; yes, and what was more than all, it was evident that he loved her as deeply, as ardently, as ever."

Mr. von Veldeck, feeble as he was, welcomed his nephew with hearty good will and with manifest esteem. The gallant and courteous Captain von Sohran, and the passionate and unmanageable Gustavus, whom he had so often scolded and punished, seemed to him to be two very different persons; and thus it fell out, that an understanding, in every respect satisfactory, took place between them. Gustavus felt great delight at this happy change; he, like his uncle, had forgotten all that was past, and had you seen him as he sat by the bedside, Veldeck's fevered hand clasped in his own, and his fine dark eyes resting tenderly, with a half-hopeful, half-doubting expression, upon the face of the poor invalid, you would have said there was only a son, sorely and most sincerely afflicted, watching by the couch of a dying father.

He shared with his aunt in nursing and waiting upon their sick relative, and a thousand new and tender ties weaved themselves insensibly between their hearts.

The death of Mr. von Veldeck happened a few days after. His will, the contents of which he had kept a secret up to this hour, nominated his nephew as heir universal, seeing that he bequeathed to Leonora nothing but a small annuity, enabling her, it is true, to pass the days of her widowhood in comfort, if not in elegance, which, however, she was only to enjoy as long as she bore the name of Veldeck.

When the first season of a bereavement so serious, so afflicting, had passed away,—when Leonora and Gustavus had time to reflect upon the consequences of their loss,—the latter refused, altogether to enter into his inheritance, and insisted "that his aunt should, at any rate, divide the property with him."

As fast as he pressed her with this offer, so firmly did Madame von Veldeck keep to her resolution of not accepting it, and of honouring the will of her husband by obeying it to the very letter. All these explanations could not take place between parties circumstanced as the lady and the handsome young officer were, without mutual excitement, without counter-agitation, and in the hearts of both, the olden feeling, the partiality engendered in earlier happy years, awoke in greater power than ever. So we think our readers will allow, it was as easy as it was natural for the thought to arise in Gustavus, of closing the contest about the property by a kind of *coup de main*, by laying namely, his fortune and rent-roll at the feet of Madame von Veldeck, graced with an offer. (Was our hero blessed with more than the measure of a young man's vanity, in supposing his aunt would not be able to resist?) The giving her, I mean, his hand in marriage, and gratifying, at the same time, a passion that had burned within his bosom, ever since the self-action of his mind had originated the faculty of individual idea.

A mingled feeling of terror and of ecstasy pierced through Leonora's soul, when the young man one day as they were sitting together, and speaking with sorrow of the approaching separation, (for Gustavus had to return to his regiment in a day or two,) all at once threw his arm round her, and with the fervour of a pure, of a *first* love, made her the offer of his heart and hand. She was not able to answer; tears were all with which she could reply. Our hero thought he could read the meaning of this silence, of this voiceless language; he clasped her passionately to his heart, his spirit overflowed in the tenderest protestations of his love, of his happy fortune. On a sudden there occurred to her, *her* age and *his*—the future, that stood before them both—her nephew's repentance of his choice coming probably, in the first cause of gratified passion, but coming, even then, *too late*—his success in life rained before her eyes, *and by her own act!*—and, under the dictates of a love so deep, so rare, as perhaps was never felt before by the warm and yielding heart of woman, with the conviction strong upon her, that it remained only for her to say the word, to assure herself of the utmost stretch of happiness of which she was capable, or could even imagine,—she came to the determination of—*answering "No!* She rallied herself to fulfil this saddest, this most irksome of all duties. She wished to speak, she wished to tell him all that reason and experience suggested to her. She began—stammered out a few words, and sank back on the sofa. Gustavus was greatly alarmed; he called for help; her people came in. Leonora soon recovered herself again, but she was not in a condition to endure the scene which must now follow. Exhausted by her own contending passions, she entreated Gustavus, in a feeble voice, "to let her be alone; her decision she would let him know on the morrow."

The young man retired in confusion. The evening and the sleepless night she employed in the most painful battle with her heart, the struggle against a pure, a virtuous love, which was responded to with the most ardent devotion,—which it stood in her power to confirm by a sacred tie,—and which from no other cause but from her love of the well-being of Gustavus, superior to *all* love she felt for him *personally*, she was bound to condemn, to suppress for *ever*. That was the point to which she kept herself, to which she directed her best endeavours. She could not allow that her nephew's attachment to her, marked as it was with the natural impetuosity of his age and character, should hurry him into an union that he one day, and that *soon* for aught *she* knew, would most dearly rue, and which then would make her also, though the wife of his bosom, so wretched as cannot be told.

Notwithstanding the strength of this persuasion, she did not give herself credit for the power of telling him it with her own lips. She feared his vehemence, his love, her own weakness; she *wrote* to him. The young gentleman found the note in the sugar-basin, when they brought him in breakfast, with an apology for the non-appearance of his aunt, "who," the servant said, "was not very well this morning." If not exactly ill, Leonora yet awaited in her boudoir the result, in much fear and trembling. It was not long before Gustavus, his face glowing with crimson, his eyes flashing with excitement, came rushing into his aunt's room. He said nothing—he only threw himself at her feet, seized her hands, which he pressed to his heart, and remained for some minutes in that position. At length he started up, and conjured her "by the old love she bore him, by the still dearer, more aspiring, and more heart-born affection lately sprung up within him, (which he well knew was mutual,) by all that she valued or counted dear and sacred upon earth, not to make him wretched for the rest of his days."

It was a hard conflict for Leonora. More than once she was on the point, led away, almost in spite of herself, by her attachment, by the present sorrow of its beloved object, of forgetting the future in the fascination of the passing moment. Nevertheless, she once more took heart of grace; she resisted, like a heroine, all his endearments, all the brunt and outpourings of his passion, being proof equally against her own warm wishes and his complaining and despairing tones; so that, in the end, the gallant young suitor withdrew from the interview not utterly without hope, for the *exceeding* agitation of her frame could not but reveal to him how difficult, how repugnant to her, in good truth, was the rejection of his suit. Our hero was mistaken. It was certainly a fortunate circumstance for the lady, that Gustavus received a peremptory order to join his regiment in two days' time. During all this interval she relied upon herself for the means of holding out through this trying scene, and she succeeded; for, as hath been often remarked before now, "where there is the will to do what is right, there will always be found the way." Gustavus persuaded himself, at last, that he had no influence with his aunt, and could do nothing with her; and so he tore himself from her farewell embrace, reproaching her all the while with much emphasis, "for her coldness and want of feeling," and even taxing her, before he had done," with a secret partiality for some one else, (for he confessed he knew not how otherwise to account for her refusal of himself,) flung about him his roquelaure, and leaping into the saddle of his charger, started off at a speed indicative of the excited and restless state of his mind. That same evening Leonora betook herself to bed in an attack of fever, which did not leave her for many weeks Her health was undermined, her heart broken; but—thrice happy and consoling thought!—the future prospects of her foster-son *were saved*.

This individual had now rushed on his career, and scarcely had he reached his regiment, than he had to hasten with it upon the march. Several skirmishes took place. Leonora heard, through the papers, of the bravery and the hairbreadth escapes of her favourite; he himself wrote never a word. Some months passed on. At length came the account of a great battle at the chief city of the province. Among those who had especially distinguished themselves, but in the list also of the severely wounded, appeared the name of Captain von Sohran; and a few days after, Leonora received a letter from the faithful Martin, who all through the engagement had never once been parted from his master's side. "Gustavus," he said, "was wounded severely, but not dangerously;" it was the intention of his honoured master, as soon as he should be strong enough to bear the removal, to have himself conveyed to the dwelling of Frances, who was, madam would please to recollect, the young lady whose life he had saved; and Captain von Sohran had declared over and over again that at those comfortable quarters, from the known hospitality of their owner, the aunt of the maiden, he could hope to be taken better care of than anywhere else he knew." This was all that Leonora learned from Martin's communication, but enough too to rend her heart a thousand-fold.

To return now to Frances, and go back a little in our narrative. That lovely and high-minded girl had not remained all this while indifferent towards Gustavus, to whom, in every point of view, she owed so much; and although in the beginning of their acquaintance the repose of his manner to her, and the far distance in which her adverse fate seemed to have placed her, made a reserve, the most strict and guarded, one of her duties, yet it was not possible for her to condemn or to erase from her bosom the feelings she durst not express. The image of Gustavus reigned supreme in her heart; she thought not, it is true, of ever possessing him, but she pleased herself by observing this fair "beau ideal," in which so many an anticipation, so many a waking dream of her own guileless youth, appeared to realise itself. Gustavus looked, even through the excluding medium of her own partiality to him, worthy, in every point, of each better and kinder female heart: and thus it came to pass that her own devoted itself to him, without finding either acknowledgment or return.

Her aunt's house was already become especially dear to her, because it lay not far from the scene of the battle, and so afforded her the possibility, not only of obtaining news of Sohran quickly and often, but also of seeing him now and then: for he failed not, whenever a longer period of leisure, or business in the neighbourhood, gave him an opportunity, to call upon his fair protegee; and these visits, short and fleeting as they were, served to increase, in both, their mutual esteem and good understanding.

So it was that upon his last trip to the capital, and after the troublous scene that had taken place betwixt him and his aunt, he had gone straight to the home of Frances, that his deeply lacerated heart might stanch its bleeding in the mild communion with such tender sympathy and friendship. Frances discovered easily the sorrow of her friend—her hearty condolence, her kind inquiries wrung it from him. She was his confidante—she heard of his strange passion for his aunt, which with years and reflection was become great in him—of his late offer of marriage—of her refusal—of her coldness and want of feeling. She heard all this, and believed it not.

Sohran had already, on many occasions before now, declaimed with enthusiasm upon the character of his aunt. It was not possible that this excellent lady, so susceptible to all that is good, and still young, should live in the neighbourhood of so amiable a youth, and remain quite uninfluenced. What strengthened Frances still more in this view, were sundry traits and expressions that Gustavus let fall in the course of his relation, and before now also. Everything implied a concealed passion, which had yielded to nothing but reason and experience. The heart of our young lady was the ready interpreter of feelings in such unison with her own: she could not help honouring and loving Madame von Veldeck for what she had done, and approving her idea of what was right; taking good care, as our readers will anticipate, to let Gustavus fully understand her thoughts on this subject.

She succeeded, by little and little, in soothing the melancholy of her friend. True it was, that he could be with her but seldom; an animated correspondence made good what the real presence of the parties did not allow. Gustavus, need as he was to be handled tenderly, and to revel in all the sunlight of an affection born of a woman's richest and deepest feelings, (and that woman Madame von Veldeck,) after the first resistance of despair surrendered himself to the genial impression; but no entreaties, no representations of his fair protegee were able to overcome the pique he now felt against his aunt, or to induce him to pen to her a single line.

It was about this time that he received his wound. Frances now it was who induced her aunt to offer to the friend, to whom they were so deeply indebted, her house and services. Gustavus came to them, still very ill, but out of danger; and during several weeks of the most anxious attention on their parts, the heart of the beautiful maiden and the invalided officer entwined themselves more and more, entering day by day more searchingly into each other. Our hero could not help feeling that Frances was become dear, that she was become necessary to him; for his spirit stood in need of a woman's heart, in which he might see himself reflected and enshrined: and even if the quiet affection with which he was wont at times to throw his arm round "his charming Frances," but little resembled that enthusiastic passion by which he had been taught to idolize, in the person of his aunt, "a mother, a benefactress, and a first love," it did much good to his mental system, and he was beginning once again to look forward to the future with a rather more contented eye.

To be concluded next week.

A PRUDENT WIFE AND A STRONG APRON.

Mrs. W., consort and help meet of Mr. W., merchant of New York, was a very economical woman, and, if her eulogist was not mistaken, had a very strong apron. The circumstance narrated by the friend of Mrs. W., was as follows: Mr. W. was a merchant in affluent circumstances, did a very heavy business, and conducted all his affairs with the utmost regularity. Every department of business was completely systematized; even family expenditures were restricted to regular daily appropriations, and no surer is the sailing master of a ship to make his observation, work his traverse and ascertain his exact latitude and longitude every noon, than was Mr. W. to have all his accounts nicely balanced, and ascertain his exact whereabouts in business every night. But as wise, prudent and punctilious as he was, he could not withstand the temptation to overtrading during one of the great paper expansions; and when the revulsion came, he found himself embarrassed beyond all his efforts to extricate himself. He had stood firm as a rock while many of the most reputable houses tumbled to ruins around him, but he could not collect money due him from his best customers, and there was one remaining note of ten thousand dollars that would fall due in a few days, and he could devise no way to meet it. The notice came from the Bank, but three days remained, and every resource failed. The first of those three days was as fruitlessly spent in trying to force a sale of goods. Nobody had money to lend—nobody had money to purchase goods at any price.—Failure presented itself before him with all its frightfulness.

The last day of grace arrived, and horror was depicted in his countenance. Mrs. W. knew nothing of his troubles, and on perceiving him evidently in great distress of mind, she insisted on knowing what was the cause of his trouble. It was folly to conceal his ruin from her, and he condescended to make her acquainted with the cause of his misery. How much, she inquired, will save you from failure? Ten thousand dollars! he replied, will pay my last note in the bank; but for want of this I must suffer the disgrace of having my note protested, assign my property for the benefit of my creditors, and suffer my name to go to the world as a bankrupt. Is this all, said she? Why bless me, my dear Mr. W., I can supply you with that sum without going out of the house. Not waiting to hear the question which he was preparing to ask, she tripped up stairs, and in less time than I have occupied in telling the story, she returned with seventeen thousand dollars in her apron, all in change, which she had saved within a few years from her daily allowance of market money!

All who heard the recital of this circumstance by the friend of Mrs. W. were highly delighted with it, save one sharp-nosed slab-sided yankee, who would not believe though an angel had told it, till he had applied the test of figures to it, to ascertain its probability. As he finished his calculation and was in the act of returning his pencil to his pocket he burst into a roar of laughter. All eyes were turned upon him, and the narrator demanded what he meant by such uncivil deportment. 'Nothin at all, stranger,' said the calculator, 'only I was thinkin' what a tarnal strong apron that ere woman must a had on to bring seventeen thousand dollars worth of change down stairs. I've cyphered it out on this here paper, and it will weigh jist half a ton if there ain't a single copper among the whole on't.—*Buffalo Republican.*

A HARD CASE.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser, in an excellent article under the head "Deal Justly," intended to enforce the importance of *honest dealing*, and the faithful performance of promises, relates the following:—

We know a man of open and confiding disposition who had invested what he had of worldly goods, in the purchase of a farm—paying part down and promising the rest at a future day. That day was approaching, but not so rapidly for him, as he was prepared to meet its claims according to his promise. In the mean time a 'respectable' man, as the world goes, wished to borrow my friend's money for a few days, promising faithfully to return it in time to meet the demand it was intended to satisfy. The promise was taken—the money lent. The time came round but not the fulfilment of the promise of the borrower—he, 'respectable man,' then and now found it convenient 'to fail' with his hands full, while the one who reposed on his honor lost his money and the farm it was intended to secure to him with all he had previously paid. Did the consequences of this single broken promise end here? Far from it. The confiding, but duped man, reduced to penury, grew morbid and melancholy and soon thereafter went down to the grave by a self-inflicted death. An expected bride was overwhelmed with sorrow, while his aged mother and sire were compelled to end their days in the poor house. These were among the evils of a single broken promise—a promise made without the remotest intention of fulfilling it.—Such are the consequences resulting from a disregard of the injunction to 'deal justly.'

The Bay State Democrat tells this anecdote of a Boston Physician of the olden time. When a young man, he occupied a chamber separate from that of a married couple by a thin partition. One cold night he heard the rough voice of husband grumble out—"*Take away your cold hocks!*" to which his wife replied in a querulous tone, "Ah! you did not speak so to me when we were first married—then you used to say to me, "*take away your footsy tootsys!*" How natural!

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, 6th February, 1841.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from the President, Directors and Company of the Central Bank, setting forth various circumstances relative to the sale of the Tobique Mill Company Property, and praying that the Resolution of the House of last Session, relating thereto, may be reconsidered, and the grant to the Lands allowed to issue, for the reasons set forth in the said Petition; which he read.

And upon the question that the said Petition be received, and Ordered to lie on the Table, the House divided—YEAS, 11.—NAYS, 8. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. End, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Read and 58 others, of Bathurst, in the County of Northumberland, praying that a grant may pass in aid towards a Mathematical School at that place; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William Eagles, Michael Fisher, Barnes Travis and others, inhabitants of the Parish of Portland and Saint John, praying Legislative aid towards the completion of a Canal from the head of South Bay to the Main River Saint John, near to Indian Town, which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, to lay out and open a Street in the said City, in continuation of Saint John or Water Street, (so called) southwardly to the prolongation of Saint James Street. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Connell, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Connell, A. S. Carman and Charles Perley, Esquires, a Committee of the Magistrates for the County of Carleton, to make purchase of a Fire Engine for the Town of Woodstock, praying return of Duties paid on an Engine imported from the United States; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Wilford Fisher, of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth that he had, with others, been most unjustly charged with the setting fire to the Episcopal Church at that place, and was consequently subject to a prosecution for the alleged offence; that after a full trial and investigation into the matter, he had been acquitted by the *unanimous* voice of the Jury, and that too, without there having retired from the Jury box to deliberate upon their verdict; that the charge has been a most cruel and groundless one, and subjected the Petitioner to a very heavy pecuniary expence, and also occasioned most serious loss in other respects; and prays that his case may be taken into consideration, and such relief in the premises extended to him, as may be deemed just and reasonable.

Having read the Petition, it was then moved—That the said Petition be received, and referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report thereon. Upon the question, the House divided as follows:—Yeas, 16.—Nays, 11. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Brown, *Resolved*, That a Committee be now appointed, to take the said Petition under consideration. *Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Weldon, Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. Allen, Mr. End and Mr. M'Leod, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Payne, James Gallagher, Esquires, and 38 others, inhabitants of the Parish of Portland and the City of Saint John, praying that the Public Wharf situate at the termination of the Road leading from the said City to Indian Town may be extended; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a petition from James Bradley and James Green, praying aid towards running a Daily Stage between Saint John and Fredericton, on the Nerepis Line of road, until the period when the River Navigation opens; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Leonard R. Coombes and 57 others, freeholders and inhabitants of Fredericton, in the County of York and the Neighbourhood thereof, and of other parts of the Province, praying that an Act may pass limiting the duration of the Assembly to the period of four years; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a petition from James Whitney, of the city of Saint John, praying Legislative aid to enable him to keep up with efficiency, a regular Steam communication from that place with the City of Boston, in the United States of America; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley, That the Bill to provide for the expenses of Grand and Petit Jurors in the County of Carleton, be now read a third time.

To which the Honorable Mr. Weldon moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now" and insert "this day three months." And upon the question, the House divided as follows:—Yeas, 11. Nays, 13. Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original motion, and it was carried in the affirmative. The Bill accordingly was then read a third time.

Resolved, That the said Bill do pass. *Ordered*, That Mr. Beardsley take the same to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Hill moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to erect a part of the County of Charlotte into a separate and distinct County. And upon the question, the House divided—Yeas, 6.—Nays, 20. Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Robert Archibald, Francis Peabody, Esquire, and 106 others, of the County of Northumberland, setting forth, that Petitions had at various times been presented with a view to procuring certain alterations in the Charter of King's

College, which shall admit members of the Church of Scotland to a full and equal participation in all its rights, privileges, and immunities, as contemplated in the Act of Union, and praying that no alteration be sanctioned in the said Charter which shall not admit such free communication: which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander M'Laggan and 145 others, of the County of Northumberland, praying that no alteration be made in the Charter of King's College, which shall not admit members of the Church of Scotland to a full and equal participation in all its rights, privileges, and immunities, as contemplated in the Act of Union; which he likewise read.

Ordered, That this petition be also received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Rankin, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend James Souter, James Gilmour, Esquire, and 130 others, of the County of Northumberland, of a like prayer, with regard to any alteration to be made in the Charter of King's College; which he also read. *Ordered*, That this Petition be likewise received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Fisher, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend John Birkmyre, D. D., Thomas Stewart, John F. Taylor, and 106 others, Minister, Trustees and Members of Saint Paul's Church, Fredericton, and other inhabitants of the County of York, praying an amendment in the Charter of King's College: which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Asa Davidson, John Brittain, William Pywell and 516 others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an increased Representation for the said County; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Leod moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to increase the Representation of King's County. Leave granted.

10th February, 1841.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot gives notice, that unless the information on the following points in connection with King's College, for the years 1838, 1839 and 1840, are laid on the Table by the 18th instant, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject:—

1st.—A particular account of the Income and Expenditure:

2d.—The number and names of Professors and the distribution of Professorships:

3d.—The number and names of the Students—showing whether residents or non-residents:

4th.—An account of Lands sold or leased since 1837—shewing for what price and at what rent:

5th.—The names of the Graduates (distinguishing the Degrees) since the establishment of the said College; together with the names of those Students who have completed their Theological studies; and the names of those who have had the benefit of Scholarships during the same time.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, *Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Weldon and Mr. End be added to the Committee, appointed on the 8th instant, to take under consideration the Petition of John M'Cafferty and others, praying for a grant to pass in aid of building the new Catholic Chapel in Fredericton.

11th February, 1841.

On motion of Mr. Palmer,

The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to limit the duration of the Assembly.

Mr. Barberie in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, it was moved—

"That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

Yeas.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. Weldon, Mr. H. T. Partelow, M'Almon, Wilson, Allen, Partelow, J. M. Wilmot, End, Woodward, Freeze, Gilbert, L. A. Wilmot, M'Leod, Owen, Brown, Rankin, Hayward, Street.

Nays.—Mr. Palmer, Jordan, Taylor, Connell, Fisher, Hill, Hanington, Boyd.

And so it was carried in the affirmative. *Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

Saturday was chiefly occupied in the reception of private petitions, the order of the day for considering the Bill limiting the duration of the Assembly having been deferred, in consequence of Monday being the last day for receiving petitions; and there being a number ready to be presented.

Among others, was one from W. Fisher, Esq. a magistrate of Grand Manan, who was tried last summer, charged with having destroyed the Church at that island, which was wilfully burnt during the preceding spring. The petition was introduced by Mr. Brown, who explained its nature, and the object of which was to obtain from the Province, the repayment of the expence to which Mr. Fisher had been subjected, in defending the action. The reception of the petition was opposed by Mr. Boyd of the same county, upon the principle that the House could not sustain such an application: and if it did every person that was acquitted when charged with a criminal offence, might come before the Legislature, and seek indemnification for any expence that he might have incurred. The hon. gentleman said the people of the county of Charlotte generally were not satisfied with the verdict of acquittal that had been returned; and upon every principle therefore the petition should not be entertained.

Capt. Owen was favourable to the reception of the petition, and commented in very severe terms upon what he termed the baseless insinuations, with which the character and standing of Mr. Fisher had been assailed. He considered that the petitioner had been put to much trouble and expence wrongfully, and that the House should do all that lay in its power to relieve him from the consequences of the prosecution to which he had been subjected.

Mr. Partelow was decidedly opposed to granting the prayer of the petition, or even to referring it to a committee, as was desired. It would be interfering with the ordinary tribunals of the country, and would have a tendency to discourage Grand Jurors from the performance of their duties; as it would be a tacit disapproval of the conduct of that body, which returned a true bill against the petitioner in the present instance. The referring it to a Committee, would also be attended with very great expence, as they must be empowered to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, and generally to enter into the merits of the case before they could come at a correct decision. The petitioner he said, had had a fair trial, and had been acquitted; and if the House were to interfere in the manner proposed, it would be involving the Legislative in the malice and petty jealousies with which small communities are unhappily afflicted. The referring the subject to a committee might also be interfering with the proceedings of the Petit Jury, as if they arrived at a different conclusion, it would be impeaching their verdict.

Hon. Mr. Weldon, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wilmot, took the same view of the subject, and adduced a variety of arguments to show that it was one with which the House could not interfere. They said there was no complaint of any mal-administration of justice on the part of the petitioner. This, Dr. Wilson said, he had most particularly remarked; for expecting something of the kind would be urged, he had paid particular attention to the reciting of the petition, and taken down its several heads. The petitioner had no doubt been put to heavy expence, but a large part had been swallowed up in the shape of fees to the counsel, whom he had deemed it necessary to retain in the cause.—Notwithstanding this, they were of opinion the party had no claim upon the country, as every means had been taken to afford a fair and impartial hearing: a gentleman of high legal standing having been sent down to investigate the affair, and after a strict enquiry into the circumstance, he issued his warrant against Mr. Fisher, and the Grand Jury subsequently returned a bill of indictment. He was then put on his trial: and because that had resulted in a verdict of acquittal, the Province was not to defray the expence to which he had been subjected. Had the government refused to proceed, or had the Grand Jury ignored the Bill, then he might have had some claim upon the Legislature of the country.

Judge Beardsley was decidedly for receiving the petition and referring it to a Committee to ascertain facts. It appeared to him from what had been stated by the petitioner, that there was great oppression practised upon the individual; and if that were the case, he was for having it exposed, the names of the individuals who had practised it ascertained; and would apply to the proper authority to interfere, and prevent them from having an opportunity of again repeating such oppressive behaviour.

Mr. Hill was favourable to the receiving the petition and referring it to a select Committee, to report upon. He disagreed with his hon. colleague Mr. Boyd, with reference to the general opinion entertained, as to the verdict of the Jury; which he was convinced on the contrary gave general satisfaction to the people of Charlotte County. He trusted therefore it would go before a Committee, and that they would recommend the return of the sum which the petitioner had been compelled to expend, in vindicating himself from a charge which as appeared by the result of this trial and the opinion of the Judge, was unfounded.

Mr. Street took a similar view of the subject, and said the object of referring the petition to a Select Committee, was not that they should go into the merits of the case, but merely to enquire whether the petitioner should not be remunerated for the expence to which he had been exposed.

Mr. Brown said it appeared to him, that every thing which it was possible to say for or against the reception of the petition, had been advanced; and therefore he should not take up much of the time of the House in reply. He denied however that the verdict was not satisfactory to the inhabitants of the County of Charlotte in general; and his hon. colleague Mr. Boyd was the only person, whom he had ever heard express dissatisfaction at the result of the trial.

The question was then put and decided in the affirmative.

Message to the House of Assembly, 10th Feb. 1841.

"J. Harvey, *Lt. Governor*.

"The Lieutenant Governor submits to the House, a statement of Mr. Kinnear, one of the Queen's Counsel, of expenses incurred and services performed in the investigation respecting the burning of the Church at Grand Manan, and recommends that provision be made for defraying these expenses, and for remunerating the services performed.

The following is the statement communicated by the aforegoing Message:—

Fredericton, 9th February, 1841.

May it please your Excellency,

I have the honor to lay before your Excellency a statement with reference to my services as Queen's Counsel, on the prosecution ordered by Your Excellency, for burning the Church on Grand Manan, in 1839.

My actual expenses, on the several occasions on which I was called to Saint Andrews, amounted to £15 8 4, and I should not think a fee of 25 Guineas for conducting the investigation, and the same for managing alone the Criminal Prosecution, in the room of the Attorney General, would be considered an unsuitable pecuniary charge for the heavy responsible duties I had to discharge on those occasions. Before proceeding to the Island I had twice to visit Saint Andrews, and on the morning of New Year's day was obliged to leave Saint John for the Island, having been absent from home, altogether, in the first instance, in the dead of winter, seventeen days. On the second occasion, when I received Your Excellency's commands to conduct the Trial at Saint Andrews, in consequence of other engagements of the Attorney General, I was absent fifteen days, entirely on this business.

I have the honor, &c.

W. B. KINNEAR, Q. C.

His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey.

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the Committee on Roads, reported that the Committee had under consideration the subject of the Bye Roads throughout the Province, and submitted a Report; and having then read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration and report to the House what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Great and Bye Roads throughout the Province, during the present year, recommend that the sum of £15,675 be granted for the Bye Roads in the several Counties, and apportioned as follows, viz:—

"For the County of York, £1480, Carleton, 1480, Queen's, 1380, Gloucester, 1050, Westmorland, 1680, Charlotte, 1630, King's, 1580, Saint John, 1180, Kent, 1010, Sunbury, 825, Northumberland, 1555, Restigouche, 825. Total £15,675.

Read a third time as engrossed. A Bill to alter the Division Line between the Parishes of Kingston and Norton, in King's County. *Resolved*, That the Bill do pass. *Ordered*, That Mr. M'Leod take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Hill, Whereas the Salaries now received by some of the Public Officers of the Province far exceed a just and fair remuneration for the duties and responsibilities of the incumbents—are greatly disproportionate to the wealth, population and resources of the country, and injurious to the social condition of the people;—And whereas it is not fit that Public Officers, receiving large and over-remunerating salaries, should also receive fees for services falling within their appropriate duties; therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the amount of Salaries received by the principal Public Officers of the Province, and to prepare such a scale of Salaries for the said Officers, as, in their opinion, will be just, as well to the public, as to the incumbents themselves; and also to inquire what fees of Public Officers, receiving salaries, ought to be abolished, and what retained and paid into the Treasury of the Province for public uses, and report to this House on the several matters of this Resolution by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Messrs. Hill, Fisher and Woodward, do compose the said committee.

Mr. End, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Wilford Fisher, presented to the House on the 6th instant, submitted their Report, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to report upon the Petition of Wilford Fisher, of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that he has been subjected to a very expensive and vexatious prosecution, which resulted in his acquittal, and praying such pecuniary relief in the premises as may be deemed reasonable—having carefully examined the same, cannot recommend that a grant of money should be made to the Petitioner.

"From the high character and respectability of Mr. Fisher, the Committee are not surprised to learn that the solemn verdict of a Jury, with the full concurrence of the Court, has declared and established his innocence; but while the committee consider his case extremely hard, they cannot depart from the principle which allows no costs in Crown Prosecutions. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN ALLEN,
J. W. WELDON,
WILLIAM END,
WILLIAM M'LEOD,
L. A. WILMOT.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—Please insert for the public consideration, the following statement of objections to the Bill relating to Debtor and Creditor, recently brought into the House of Assembly by Mr. Partelow.

This bill enables parties who have made unjust preferences *before* the passing of the Act, to obtain a discharge, under its provisions, without such preferences being invalidated.

By it a Debtor can defeat his own solemn acts and engagements, though entered into with him while he was in an apparent state of solvency.

It will place a creditor in this dilemma. If he prove, he cannot proceed against the Debtor at Law or in Equity. If he do not prove, he cannot file a dissent, and then, as the number of dissenting creditors will be lessened, there will be almost a moral certainty of the Debtor's obtaining a discharge, which will relieve him from all *debts provable*. The result, in effect, will be, that so far as the voice of the creditor is concerned a debtor must escape.

The creditors will have no power, in any case, to *compel* a cession by the debtor of his property, although he may be in a state of hopeless insolvency.

The claims of creditors abroad are liable to be defeated, although they may not have had any notice of a debtor's proceeding, under the contemplated law.

The property of the debtor is made to vest in assignees from the time of a Judge's order, which under some circumstances, cannot, until some time after it is granted, be made public.

The management of the debtor's estate is to be entrusted to a person not chosen by the creditors, and over whom they have no controul.

The expence of working an estate will generally absorb all the assets.

The bill enables a debtor to profit by the omission of a creditor to file a dissent. The number of creditors required to dissent, in order to deprive a debtor of his certificate, is too large to afford a sufficient check upon his proceedings.

There is no protection afforded to a debtor as against creditors who may not prove, until his certificate be obtained.

The general policy of the bill is opposed to that of any Bankrupt or Insolvent Act hitherto established, in England or elsewhere.

The times limited for proof of debts, and admission of claims, and the provisions and details of the Bill, do not provide or allow for many exigencies, are in many cases impossible to be complied with, and are in almost all absurd.

And finally, by it the Province, or at least the more populous parts will be inundated with loafers: There will be loafers for Commissioners; loafers for Assignees; loafers for Clerks: loafers for servants; loafers to prepare debtor's schedules; and all these loafers will be under the direct or indirect influence of the Governor: and as these worthies will in time be proficient in the art of making the most of the loaves and fishes, and acquire a convenient flexibility and loafishness of character, the Court of Debtors will become a preparatory school of instruction for self-styled popular and liberal Legislators.

Z.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—With reference to the observations in the Morning News of the 10th inst. relative to the School for the African population, resident in this City, it is evident from the tenor of the said remarks, that the writer is diametrically opposed to the school in question being placed under the superintendance of the Ministers of God's word, it is not my intention at present to offer any remarks on the article in question further than to state, that education to be what it ought, must be founded on true principles of piety and religion; and if more attention were paid during the course of instruction to the important truths of Divine Revelation, men would not in after years be betrayed so easily as they now are, into religious errors, and political delusion—there would be less of contented scriptural ignorance—less of pragmatical sciolism. The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn formerly Chief Secretary in Ireland: and subsequently a member of the Wellington Administration, declared in a debate, in the House of Commons, on Natural Education, in reply to a speech of the Hon. and learned member for Tipperary, "*That reform in the mind can only be effected by religious instruction*" and, lord Brougham stated in the House of Peers on the debate on the same subject, "That any universal system of education was utterly unattainable if the Church of England were excluded from its superintendance. He went farther, and said, that such a plan could not be adopted unless a preference were shown in some material respects, to that Church by law established: and the whole frame of our civil and ecclesiastical polity (whether rightly or wrongly he cared not,) being founded on such an assumption, this opinion he had held and maintained in 1819, he embodied it in his bill of 1820, and no sooner had he given up the power to the Parish Minister to put his veto on the school-master than the dissenters took the alarm." To comment on this extract from the speech of the noble and learned Peer would only be a work of supererogation—it carries irresistable conviction with it, and condemns the decree that would "*slap the door of the school in the face of the Minister.*" His Lordship's name, whether for good, or for evil, is identified with the history of the Country; and his opinion on this subject deserves consideration.

I could also, were I so disposed give you the opinion of the Right Rev. Doctor Philpots the Lord Bishop of Exeter on this subject. The Rev. and learned prelate coincides with lord Brougham on this point. I remain Sir,

Your faithful serv't.

St. John, 16th Feb. W. M. D.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 19, 1841.

Provincial Legislature.—On Thursday the 11th instant, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill (introduced by Mr. Palmer,) to limit the duration of the Assembly, when the Bill was negatived by a majority of *eleven*; the majority thus deciding against the well known wishes of the Electors of the Province.

On Saturday last, the sum of £15,675 was granted for the Bye Roads in the several Counties.

Sir George Arthur.—We observe by the Toronto papers, that a great Public Dinner, was to be given to this excellent Governor, on Wednesday the 10th inst. the day on which the two Provinces were again re-united.

Union of the Canadas.—The Proclamation of the Governor General, dated the 5th inst. proclaims "That the said Provinces upon, from and after the "Tenth day of the present month of February, shall "form and be one Province, under the name of "CANADA." The seat of government for the United Provinces is to be transferred from Toronto to Kingston in Upper Canada.

New Brunswick Mail Carriers.—Our province Post-men are determined to convince the Nova Scotians, that they can, and do, far excel them in rapidity of driving; the mail from Fredericton was delivered at the post office yesterday before 2 o'clock, p. m.

On Monday evening last, the spacious Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, was crowded to excess by a respectable audience, who came with high hopes of being greatly instructed by the Scientific Lecture announced to be given by Captain O'Halloran, of the 69th Regiment. The Captain, according to time, made his appearance on the stage, and commenced with apparent solemnity a short harangue, quite inappropriate, on the sacred Scriptures, and the excellent preaching of certain Divines in the city, until the audience became quite listless. After his solemnity had subsided, he then began to talk of *love, beautiful women, &c.*, giving also a full description of the female fashions, and in a most light, frivolous, and displeasing manner to such an audience, produced one or two *Valentines*, which the Captain said were sent to him, but on his insisting upon reading them, the language evidently betrayed a diction and composition so much like the captain's own, that little credit was given as to their reception. In this sad way, the whole evening was occupied, with the exception of a few minutes, when he spoke a little of the duty of a soldier and the battle of Corunna.—The Captain having made an entire failure, and given so much displeasure to a large portion of the members of the Institute, it is hoped for the credit of the gallant Captain, that neither Col. Monins nor the Directors of the Institute will allow him to make a second attempt.

Militia Balls.—Captain Peters' Company, of the First Battalion City Militia, gave a Ball on Wednesday evening, at the Friary, to a large number of Guests: the assemblage of Ladies on the occasion was particularly numerous. Dancing commenced at an early hour, and was continued throughout the evening with much spirit—Quadrilles, Waltzes, Gallopades and contra-dances following each other in quick succession, which gave a peculiar zest to a bountiful supply of refreshment furnished by Sorlie. The room was well decorated, the ornaments tastefully arranged, and when lighted made a most brilliant appearance: the whole reflecting much credit on the Managers.

On the 5th instant, Captain Drury's Company, of the same Battalion, also gave a splendid Ball at the Friary, which, we are informed, was got up in a style exceedingly creditable to the Officers and men of the company.

Another Outrage.—We are informed, that on Wednesday evening a daring outrage was committed by one of our City protectors, an Alderman, on the person and property of Lord Glamis, of the 69th Regiment. It appears that Lord Glamis was riding homewards in his sleigh, when he found his horses suddenly arrested by one of our efficient City Magistrates, who also had the audacity to knock his Lordship's hat off. His Lordship then thinking it high time to defend himself from worse usage, immediately made active use of his horsewhip over the Alderman's back, and the following morning got a warrant issued to arrest the Alderman for an assault. Who will say after this, that stipendary Magistrates are not required for the protection of life and property in the City of St. John.

Ship Launch.—On Thursday last was launched from the Building Yard of George Thomson, Esq. in Portland, the splendid ship Princess Royal, of 1013 tons old measurement. She is of a beautiful model—faithfully built, in Mr. Thomson's usual style, and is considered by persons of judgment and experience to be one of the finest vessels ever built in this Province. The Princess Royal is owned by the builder, and commanded by Captain P. Burns, late of the Ben-Nevis.—*Courier.*

Catholic Temperance Association.—We inadvertantly omitted to notice, last week, the exertions that had been made by the worthy Pastor of St. Malachy's Church, the Rev. James Dunphy, for the spread of Temperance principles among his numerous flock. The Rev. gentleman having in an able and convincing manner previously brought the subject before his hearers from the Pulpit, commenced on last Sabbath the enrolment of the names of subscribers to the pledges.

The system adopted on this occasion embraces two distinct Pledges,—one of which enjoins total abstinence from *all* intoxicating liquors; the other, which is confined to persons who have the power of restraining themselves, permits the use of fermented liquors. On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Dunphy had the satisfaction of administering pledges to over 300 postulants; and since that time, 375 more have received the *total* abstinence pledge, and 27 the Temperance pledge: in all, above 700. This commencement augurs well in favour of improvement both in morals and conduct, of a large and important portion of our fellow citizens, and we trust that increased numbers will weekly be added to the ranks of those who have so nobly stood forward in the good cause, until dissipation, and consequent distress, shall be entirely eradicated from the community.

The Rev. gentleman announced to his congregation that he would continue to administer the Temperance Pledges on Sabbath evenings, after Vespers, and on the week mornings, after Divine Service.—*Courier.*

Halifax, (House of Assembly,) Feb. 9.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Hon. Sol. General rose and said that he was now prepared to answer more fully than yesterday the question put by the hon. Mr. Morton, with reference to the transfer of the Casual and Territorial Revenues. The answer he was authorized to give, was, that His Excellency the Lt. Governor had instructions from H. M. Government not again to submit to the Legislature any proposal for transferring H. M. Casual and Territorial Revenues for a Civil List to be granted to Her Majesty. Nor was His Excellency at liberty to consider any proposal on the subject which might be made by the Legislature.

Colonial Trade.—The application to have free trade between Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, has been taken into consideration; and the answer given is, that articles, the produce or manufacture of either Province, and also the produce of the fisheries, should pass without restriction from one province to another.

Mail Routes.—The attention of the Lt. Governor was called to the new line of steam packets which had been established; and he was requested to use all his endeavours to induce the Legislature of Nova-Scotia to improve and keep in repair the various Mail routes not only to the distant towns in the Province, but to the neighbouring Provinces.—It was stated that 10 or £12,000 would be necessary to make the land routes between the capital of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick perfect; and it was hinted that the Legislature of New-Brunswick were not inclined to expend any more money on it, as they had already appropriated to that service, at different times, upwards of £3,000.

Distressing Fire at Quebec.—Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in the three story stone-house in Mountain-street, opposite to the Quebec Gazette Office. The house was in the occupation of Mr. James Smillie, Silversmith, Jeweller and Lapidary, whose shop was in the east end of the building, and Mr. J. M'Adam had his shoe shop in the other. The neighbours were awakened by an explosion, and the flames were seen bursting out of the show window of Mr. M'Adam's shop, and rushing almost across the street, which is about 30 feet wide. It was quite calm at the time, and the thermometer down to five degrees below zero. No assistance could be immediately had. The fire soon spread into Mr. Smillie's shop and ascended to the 2nd and third stories. In half an hour, the roof fell in, and the front and part of the other walls tumbled down in the course of the morning.

The only stair to the upper stories was near Mr. M'Adams's shop. Mr. Smillie, Mrs. Smillie his wife, a servant maid, Betsey Mason, from St. Giles, John Poulson, and Alexander M'Laughlin his apprentices, slept in the third story. Poulson is the only one saved; he jumped out of a window in the third story, after endeavouring to awaken M'Laughlin. He says that Mr. and Mrs. Smillie were awake; but they and the two others, must have soon perished, and been buried in the ruins.

The fate of Mr. Smillie and his family, has occasioned a melancholy sensation among all classes of the citizens. He was a person of great respectability and excellent character. Four of our neighbours losing their lives by such an accident, furnishes matter of serious reflection to all.

The hour and the state of the weather prevented the usual assistance; but nothing could have saved the house after the fire was discovered. The exertions of the neighbours, the Police, some officers of the Fire Society and magistrates, and particularly the two fire engines that attended, contributed to prevent the fire from spreading in a crowded neighbourhood.

We are happy to hear that the young man Poulson, after having been carried to Dr. J. Douglas', in Mountain street, was removed yesterday to the Marine Hospital: notwithstanding a leap of between twenty and thirty feet from the window, on the frozen snow or rather ice, he had no bones broken and is considered not in danger.

The boy McLaughlin, was a fine youth of about 13 years old, one of the most distressed family of Mr. McLaughlin, Turner, St. Charles Street.

The house belonged to Mrs. Hanna, and was insured at the Phoenix for £500. We have not heard of other insurances. Some loss has been sustained by neighbours who removed their goods and furniture.—*Quebec Gazette, Feb.* 5.

From the Quebec Mercury.

THE UNION PROCLAIMED.

Province of } Lower Canada. }

SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all our loving subjects whom these presents may concern, Greeting:—

PROCLAMATION

Whereas for the good government of our Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the security of the rights and liberties, and the preservation of the interests of all classes of our subjects within the same, it is by an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the fourth year of our Reign, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Us, with the advice of our Privy Council, to declare or to authorize the Governor General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to declare that the said two Provinces, upon, from and after a certain day, in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calender Months next after the passing of the said Acts; shall form and be one Province under the name of the Province of Canada, and thenceforth the said Province shall constitute and be one Province, under the name aforesaid, upon, from and after the day so appointed as aforesaid—and whereas, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in us by the said recited Act, we did on the Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, with the advice of our Privy Council, authorise the Governor General of the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to declare by Proclamation, that the said two Provinces upon, from and after a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calendar Months next after the passing of the said Act, should form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada.

Now know ye therefore, that our right trusty and well beloved Councillor, Charles Baron Sydenham, our Governor General of our said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, hath in pursuance of the Provisions of the said recited Act, and under and by virtue of the power and authority by Us granted to him as afore-said, determined to declare and it is by this our Royal Proclamation declared, that the said Provinces upon, from and after the TENTH day of this present month of February, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, of which all our loving subjects and all others concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At our Government House, in our City of Montreal, in our said Province of Lower-Canada, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

By command,

D. Daly.
Secretary of the Province.

The following is from the *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday:—

Government House, }
Montreal, February 6, 1841. }

His Excellency the Governor General will, on Wednesday next, the 10th instant, at one o'clock, P. M., open the Queen's Commission, and take the oaths as Governor of the Province of Canada.

The Heads of Departments are hereby notified to attend.

By His Excellency's command,

T. W. C. Murdoch,
Chief Secretary.

There is no certainty of the date of issuing the writs, or the time to be fixed for the meeting of the Legislature. It must be before the 10th of August next. Kingston is the place. Baron Grant's house is taken for the Governor at a thousand a year, for two or three years; and the two Houses meet in the Marine Hospital, in the dock-yard, at Point Frederick.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Toronto *Colonist* of the 3rd Feby. has the following paragraph on the subject of the Lockport proceeding: We say "keep cool."

"We understand that dispatches have been forwarded by Sir George Arthur, in reference to this infamous business, to the Governor General, and to Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and we shall soon see what it is likely to end in. The first news from Washington will be important. The Yankees are holding meetings in various places, but they must *be met* in a very different way, to bring them to a sense of propriety and duty."

From the Toronto Patriot, Jan. 29.

American Securities.—In this day's impression will be found several extracts from English and American papers illustrative of the present position and prospects of American Financial operations.

It was known in England at the date of the last arrivals that the result of the recent struggle had been to restore the Whigs to power—and that with the accession of General Harrison, America would return to the system of foreign "indebtedness" and all the other financial schemes of the "National Bank" party.

For several years has this Journal been endeavouring to the utmost of its ability to warn English Capitalists from the dangerous experiment of periling their hard earned money on the solvency of the American States. Much calumny was heaped upon the *Patriot* for the conscientious course it then felt constrained to take, and it is now no small gratification to be able to point with satisfaction to *facts*, startling, palpable facts, as evidence of the foresight and wisdom which dictated the many warnings given by this paper of what inevitably must happen to all dabblers in "*American Securities*," had a different course been pursued it might with justice have been said that the sentinel slept on his post, that the Watchman failed to give the alarm even when *he knew* that the danger was at hand.

Several of the London Journals have taken the same rational view of the inevitable consequences of any renewal or continuance of this ruinous system of sinking the surplus millions of British wealth in the so called "*profitable investments*" offered by the grasping speculators of the twenty-six glorious republics. We therefore have substantial grounds for asserting that the eyes of the English public are now or must before very long be fully opened to the depth, length and breadth of the almost bottomless gulf into which they have been for the last ten years so recklessly casting their millions of gold and silver.

The failure of the well known banking house of the Messrs. Wright has given rise to some important reflections on "*American Securities.*" It appears that the stoppage was occasioned by the managing partner having been induced by an unfortunate intimacy with Mr. Jaudon the United States Bank agent, to speculate deeply in American stocks and real estate. By thus being duped the unhappy man has not only ruined himself but involved the other partners, perfectly unconscious of the nature of his secret speculations, in commercial discredit and embarrassment. Some idea may be formed of the disastrous jobbing into which Mr. Wright has plunged by the interested persuasion of the Bank Agent when we hear that certain parcels of Real Estate in New York State bought for *one hundred thousand dollars* were sold for *six thousand dollars!*

On the same dangerous breakers on which poor Mr. Wright struck, we fear many other goodly vessels will be stranded and wrecked. We can only express a hope that his disaster may furnish a beacon capable of pointing out to passing voyagers the treacherous rocks which lie hid beneath the smiling and specious surface of "*American Securities.*"

The Governor of Ohio has informed the Legislature of that State, that the Lexington and Ohio Rail road cannot pay the interest of the Capital expended, for which the State became guarantee to the Foreign money lender, and recommends a sale of the whole concern as it cannot possibly pay.

The Governor of Michigan informs his Legislature that "The expense of sustaining the State Government for the first four years of its existence, *was nearly Four Hundred Thousand Dollars beyond the means provided for that purpose, which amount remains yet unpaid.*"

With all our dislike of the Van Buren and Jacksonian Loco Focos, we cannot help thinking that there was strong reason for their constant endeavours to narrow the issues of paper and bring back the currency of the country to a sound metallic basis. So sure as the now dominant Whig party attempts a return to the system of borrowing on the same large and improvident scale from Foreign Nations, and increasing to such an irredeemable extent the amount of States and individual liabilities, so sure will the Commercial world be shaken by a convulsion, such as has not been known since the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, and to which the crisis of 1837 will be only regarded as a trifle, as the mere trembling of the earth which heralds the coming desolation of the earthquake, or the wild outpouring of the overcharged Volcano.

From the London Times.

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Governor Letcher's Message informs the Legislature of Kentucky and the public that the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company has been unable to pay the interest on its loan of $150,000, for which, principal and interest, the State has become responsible, and that in consequence of this inability, the State Treasury has paid and will pay before the close of the present year, $18,855. Governor Letcher says—"I have been at some pains to ascertain the condition of the pecuniary affairs of that company, and am of opinion it will never be able even to reimburse the amount already paid by the State as its surety; and that the whole debt, principal and interest, will have to be borne by the Treasury." He recommends an immediate sale of the property, for the benefit of the State, agreeably to the terms upon which the guarantee was made.

Message of the Governor of Michigan.—Governor Woodbridge transmitted his message to the legislature of Michigan on the 7th inst. It is a long document; but in its style, well written, and in its suggestions important to that growing State. He recommends early attention to improving the system of Common Schools; some alterations and modifications in existing laws, and speaks favourably of a general bankrupt law, not to include, however, corporations. The public works of the States yield, as yet, no income, and the Governor recommends to prosecute to completion first, those that will soonest bring some returns, with which to pay the interest on their cost. The aggregate sum expended on works of internal improvement, the last year, was $463,816,85. The expense of sustaining the State government for the first four years of its existence, was nearly $400,000 beyond the means provided for that purpose, which amount remains yet unpaid.—*American paper.*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10.

The London packet ship *Sampson* arrived on Sunday, having sailed on the 8th, one day later than the North America, but brings no additional news, the Emerald also arrived from Havre, which port she left on the 9th, and brings Paris dates to the 7th.

The political horizon has assumed a more serene aspect. The war spirit of France has evaporated and spent itself, at least for a time, in noise and fury. The continuance of the present, or peace ministry, was more probable each succeeding day, and no fears are now entertained for the peace of Europe.

The very absurd rumours of an alliance between Russia and France, against England, Austria, and Prussia are now generally disbelieved. There is no wonder in this, but the wonder is that any one should ever have been found to believe them. The time has passed for such an alliance. If Russia ever entertained any inclination of that kind, she could never have had a more favourable opportunity than during the negociations pending the treaty of alliance for settling the affairs of the Levant. If she had *then* refused to act with the other powers, and had joined France, the two might have interposed serious, but not insurmountable obstacles, in the way of the speedy termination of those difficulties. The foundation for the rumour was simply a diplomatic communication of the Emperor to his Ambassador at Paris, intended for the perusal of the French Cabinet, expressing the regret of the Russian Cabinet that France had not been induced to act with the other powers, and inviting her to resume her rank and influence in the councils of Europe.

Affairs in Spain are still in a very unsettled state, and it was reported in Paris that Espartero had been overturned by a new revolutionary movement. The rumour was not credited, although it is not at all improbable that such may soon be the case, as there is known to be a secret agitation among the people to produce a more popular government.

There is no further intelligence from Egypt. It was not known whether the hereditary Pachalic would be guaranteed to Mehemet or not.

The reported victories of the Circassians over the Russian forces on the borders of the Black Sea are confirmed. One fortress, Ghelendick, garrisoned by 5000 Russians was taken by storm, with great loss on both sides. The Emperor, it is said, is preparing an army of 150,000 men and 420 pieces of artillery for the spring campaign.

The winter on the continent of Europe has been unusually severe. In Sweden three thousand persons are said to have died of cold. The ponds in some places were frozen to the bottom and the fish destroyed. In Hungary 80,000 head of horned cattle have been frozen to death, and birds and game are stated to have shared the same fate.—*Old Countryman.*

Dinner to Sir George Arthur.—In this paper will be found a notice of the intended banquet to be given to our worthy Lieutenant Governor as a parting compliment from those among whom he has so long resided and by whom he has been so highly appreciated. The Board of Trade has very properly taken the lead on this occasion, and thereby divested the dinner of even the semblance of a

subjects within the same, it is by an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the fourth year of our Reign, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Us, with the advice of our Privy Council, to declare or to authorize the Governor General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to declare that the said two Provinces, upon, from and after a certain day, in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calender Months next after the passing of the said Acts; shall form and be one Province under the name of the Province of Canada, and thenceforth the said Province shall constitute and be one Province, under the name aforesaid, upon, from and after the day so appointed as aforesaid—and whereas, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in us by the said recited Act, we did on the Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, with the advice of our Privy Council, authorise the Governor General of the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to declare by Proclamation, that the said two Provinces upon, from and after a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calendar Months next after the passing of the said Act, should form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada.

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We understand that Captain Arthur, A. D. C., has proceeded to Boston to make arrangements for the accommodation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, family and suite in the Cunard steam packet ship which will sail from thence on the 1st proximo.—*Montreal Transcript.*

A Boy Slept to Death.—On the 11th ult. a boy named Patrick Leary, aged about eleven years went into the shop of Mr. Sleddon, druggist, Chestergate, Stockport, and helped himself to a bottle of paregoric and a bottle of Godfrey's cordial, both of which he partook of freely; they threw him into a sleep from which he never awoke. He died the following evening. About twelve ounces were missed from each bottle, the greatest portion of which the boy must have drunk, and which caused his death. The boy, who was not of a sound state of mind, stole into the shop barefoot, and was not perceived till a person entered and observed him behind the counter drinking the contents of one of the bottles.

A Discourse being the substance of a Sermon on Female Influence, preached by the Rev. Mr. Ambler, Minister of the Independent Congregation, in this City, and dedicated to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, has recently been published, and it is with great pleasure that we insert the entire reply of His Excellency to Mr. Ambler's letter, enclosing a presentation copy of the discourse, which has been handed to us for that purpose:—*Courier.*

Government House, Fredericton,
4th February, 1841.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to thank you for the copy of your Loyal Discourse on Female Influence, as illustrative of the character of our Gracious Queen, and to assure you that His Excellency is duly sensible of the compliment to himself by its dedication to him, as well as of the flattering terms used in that dedication.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

H. J. HARVEY,
Private Secretary.

The Rev. Jas. Ambler, St. John.

On Tuesday evening the Orphan Benevolent Society dined at the Saint John Hotel, and on Thursday evening an Agricultural Meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute; particulars of neither of which occurrences have come to our hands.—We would feel much obliged if the Committees of Management, or Secretaries of Public Parties or Meetings would furnish us with a sketch of the proceedings on those occasions, when they wish them published, as we cannot be supposed to give a description of occurrences of which we have no knowledge.

Musical Tea Party.—We understand the *St. John Sacred Music Society*, intend giving a Musical Soiree, on Friday evening next. The want of a sufficient room for that purpose obliges them to confine the number of tickets for sale to a very limited number. We have no doubt the introduction of a little refreshment on an occasion of that kind will heighten the enjoyments of the evening and make it rather an interesting occurrence.

MARRIED

Last evening, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. John J. Ackerley, to Mrs. Mary Smith, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, at Portland, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Sampson Manaton, to Miss Ann Thompson.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thomas Whelpley, to Miss Mary Thomas, both of the Parish of Simonds. On Wednesday evening, by the same, Mr. Alexander Rice, to Miss Martha Monteith, both of the Parish of Wickham, Queen's County.

On Thursday evening, by the same Mr. Robert Fletcher, to Miss Ann Fletcher, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Monday by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Henry Riggs, to Miss Sarah Smith, both of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.

At Annapolis, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Henry Goldsmith, Esq. to Mrs. Harriet Bairdain, of Annapolis.

At Sussex Vale, on 21st January, by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Mr. Elijah Price, to Miss Sarah Abraham, all of that place.

On the 3d inst. at Millstream Mountain, Parish of Studholm, Sussex Vale, by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Mr. William Fowler, to Miss Matilda Kennedy, all of that place.

DIED

On Tuesday morning, James, infant son of Mr. James Schoales, aged five weeks.

On Wednesday the 10th instant, at Kingston, King's County, after a severe illness, which he bore with cheerful resignation to the Divine will, the Rev. Elias Scovil, Rector of Kingston, and one of the oldest Missionaries of the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—He had been forty years in the service of this Society, and was in the seventieth year of his age.

At Indian Town on Thursday evening, Mary-Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. William Ross, Engineer.

On Friday the 12th ult. in the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Ann, wife of Mr. John Barry, formerly of this city, aged 55 years.

At Bridgetown, Nova-Scotia, W. H. O. Haliburton, son of John Robertson, Esq. in the 22d year of his age, after a lingering illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of Saint John, Arrived, 12th—ship St. Martins, Vaughan, Bristol, via Savannah, 14—Master, ballast.

CLEARED,

Ship Harvest Home, Muirhead, Cork, timber and deals—J. M. Wilmot.

Cleared at Halifax, schr. Nile, Vaughan, of this port, for New-York.

Sch'r Hesperus, Melick, from Halifax for St. John, out three days, struck on a rock in Harrington harbour on the 27th ult.—made two feet water in two minutes. She is now laid on the flats, and will discharge part if not the whole of her cargo.—[Halifax Times, Feb. 9.

Arrived at Savannah, 25th January, ship Glengarry, Harkness, Liverpool; Montrose, Davys, London, 30th, Ayrshire, Pitt, Sydney, C. B.; 31st, Lady Milton, Sinnott, London.

Younger's Own! Younger's Own!

THE subscriber having now commenced manufacturing ALE in his new Brewery in Dock street, shall be most happy to receive a visit from any of his friends who may feel disposed to give him countenance. He will warrant that they shall be treated to the *best of his abilities.*

GEORGE YOUNGER.

Dock street, St. John, N. B.
15th January, 1841. 6w

Earthenware.

EX ship *British Queen*—10 Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE. For sale low by

RICHARD CALVERT, Jun.

January 22. *King street.*

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.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A very elegant and substantial built SLEIGH, handsomely lined and cushioned, with pole, shafts, &c. complete, by early application to

Dec 18. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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.

New-York, January, 1841.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD is appointed my Agent for St. John, N. B. and the adjacent country, to receive subscriptions and money therefor, for the "*NEW WORLD,*" Newspaper, published in New-York; and also for the "*EVERGREEN,*" a Monthly Magazine, published by me.

J. WINCHESTER, *Publisher,*
23, Ann street.

☞Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Wm. Howard, North Wharf, at $2½ per copy, exclusive of Postage. *Feb* 19.

Wanted to Purchase.

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

Apply to WILLIAM CARVILL.

Feb. 19th.—6w.

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.

FLOUR.

140 BBLS. Western Superfine FLOUR, just received and for sale low by

Feb. 19. Ratchford & Brothers.

TO LET,

For one or more years from the 1st of May next:

THAT valuable stand for Business at 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.

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.

TO LET, and possession to be given 1st May next: The large three story Building at the southern extremity of *Germain street,* formerly owned by Mr. John Cunningham, together with the Wharf from the rear of the same, comprising a very commodious establishment for any person engaged in the Lumber business.—The Dwelling house being finished in a superior manner, with every convenience for one large or two small families. The Eastern part of the building can be fitted up if required, for a Warehouse, and such further improvements will be made on the property as may be desirable. The wharf may be extended to the line of Main street. Terms moderate.

E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

5th February.

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.

To Let,

For a term of years, and possession given immediately:

THE House and Premises in Charlotte street, lately occupied by Mr. Philip Kehoe: attached to the House is a Shop, and the Lot being a large one, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Country Market, makes it a desirable stand for business.

Also,—A valuable Building LOT in the Lower Cove, immediately opposite the residence of Alderman Vanhorne. For particulars apply to

January 29. PETER BESNARD.

OFFICE TO LET.

THE spacious Office now occupied by Mr. Fenety, printer, over the store of the subscriber, to let for one year from 1st May.—Apply to

Jan. 29. JAS. MALCOLM.

TO LET,

AND possession given 1st May next—That three story House in *Water street,* occupied by Mr. John Gallivan, and Mr. J. Finn, as Dwellings and liquor stores, with a cellar to each. The house is so well known that it needs no further comment.

Also—A newly finished three story Double 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 *Hiberian Hotel.*

Jan 29. Cour JAS. NETHERY.

TO LET—Those well known premises occupied by Mr. John Kirk, Reed's Point, including Dwelling House, Shop, &c. If not let previous to Wednesday 10th February, they will on that day be let at Public Auction.

Jan 29. THOMAS REED.

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.

Another Arrival of Coffee, Cigars, Oranges, &c. &c.

Landing ex *Mercy Jane* from New York.

25 BAGS CUBA COFFEE 15,000 Principi CIGARS; 3 Boxes Wool and Cotton Cards.

Ex *Banner* from Boston.

25 Bags Pure Old Java COFFEE; 25 do. Puerto Cabello; 10 Boxes sweet ORANGES; 5 do sour LEMONS.—For sale very cheap by

Jan. 29. JAMES MALCOLM.

Cognac Brandy, Soap, &c.

Landing from on board the ship *British Queen*—

10 HHDS. 10 Quarter Casks Old Cognac BRANDY: 100 boxes hard Yellow SOAP. On sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Jan 15. North M. Wharf.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Jan 8. *City Bank Building.*

AUCTION SALES.

On MONDAY next, the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the late Daniel Brundage, *in Carleton:*

SUNDRY ARTICLES of Personal PROPERTY, of the Estate of the said Daniel Brundage; by order of the Administrators.

T. L. NICHOLSON.

Feb. 19. *Auctioneer.*

CAUTION.

AS Richard Ahern, has left my employment. I wish to caution my customers not to pay him any money on my account.

Feb. 12. D. PATERSON.

MR. PETERSILEA wishes to state to his Friends, and the Public in general, that in consequence of renewed encouragement, he has altered his determination of leaving St. John. He will continue to instruct on the Piano, Guitar, in Singing, and in Thorough-Bass, either by the Quarter or single Lesson. He will also tune and repair Piano Fortes. *12th Feb.*

SPLENDID WORKS

OF STANDARD EXCELLENCE,

Published in London.

Under the Patronage of His Worship the Mayor, &c. &c. &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public of the British Provinces of North America, that he has been appointed General Provincial Agent for the following *Splendidly Illustrated Literary and Scientific Productions,* which are of the greatest importance to all lovers of literature and science, and every admirer of the Fine Arts, viz—

The Popular and British ENCYCLOPEDIAS, divided into *Four Grand Divisions,* to be complete in 10 large Volumes, containing about 10,000 pages closely printed letter press, and 3,500 Engravings, Maps, Plates, &c.

A general Descriptive Atlas of the Whole Earth.

New and improved Editions of the Mechanics' Magazine, Dictionary, and Calculator.

Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the *Roman Empire,* with numerous Notes, Maps and Plates, 12 vols.

The complete Works of *FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS,* the Jewish Historian, 4 vols.

ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY, 6 *vols.*

Goldsmith's Earth and Animated Nature, 2 vols.

☞The undersigned is now in this City receiving orders for the above Works. For particulars see Catalogue.

☞Specimens of the above Works will be shown by the undersigned at his residence, corner of Duke and Prince William streets.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,
General Provincial Agent.

St. John, Feb. 5, 1840. 4w

READY FOR THE PRESS:

AN extended Edition of the Statistical and Practical Observations on the Province of New-Brunswick, by Alexander Wedderburn, Emigrant Agent.

To this Second Edition are introduced, Linear Chronology on the subject matter, Maps and Historical Notes. Feb. 12.

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.*

NEW GOODS.

By the ship "Andover:"

100 CHALDRONS real Orrel COAL,
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
50 boxes STARCH,
12 bales Sailors' FLOCK BEDS,
4 cases FELT HATS, 'oil case covered,'
10 bales Sailors' SLOP CLOTHING,
100 bales and cases BRITISH Manufactured Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Kerseys, Druggets, Plaid and Bockings, Brussels and other Carpetings, Padding, Canvas, Printed and Plaid Calicoes, White and Grey Shirtings and Sheetings, Linens, Lawns, and Cambrics, silk Shawls, silk and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Ribbons, Velvets, Plushes, Vestings and Bombazines.

Feb. 5.—4w. J. LOCKWOOD, & CO.

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

SHOE STORE.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received per ship 'Andover' from Liverpool.

LADIES Double soled Prunella BOOTS, Golosh'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' Bootees 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.

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.

September 18, 1840.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON.

Has received per *Junius,* from London, and ship *Oromocto,* from Liverpool, a large assortment of Goods suitable for the Fall, consisting as follows:

MERINOS, Orleans and Saxony Cloths;
Mouseline de laines and Victoria Cloakings;
Flannels, Baizes and Druggets;
Linens, Lawns, Cambric, Dowlas and Hollands;
Linen and cotton sheetings;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Checks, stripes, and Homespun Ginghams;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Waddings, Ticks, and cotton Velvet;
Jaconet, checked, Book and Mull Muslins;
Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings;
A large assortment of Gents. Beaver Hats, &c.
The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

BUTTER.—Just received ex schr. Nile from Halifax, 100 Firkins Prime BUTTER.

Dec. 11. H. J. & D. MACKAY.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per ship *Pursuit,* from Liverpool an assortment of Sheffield Cutlery and Hardware, consisting of—

Cast Steel Mill Saws, from 6 to 6½ ft. long,
Do. do. Circular Mill Saws, from 20 to 30 in.
Best London Spring Cast Steel Hand Saws, 26 and 28 inches,
Cast steel Firmer, Long Paring, Socket and Stalking Chisels,
Moulding, Jack, Trying & Smoothing PLANES
Plated Spoke Shaves and Spirit Levels,
Squares with Levels,
Cutting and Marking Guages,
Cast steel Drawing Knives,
Ivory handle Table Knives and Forks,
Table Knives and Forks with desert to match,
Carving Knives and Forks,
Rogers' best scissors, Razors (single and in cases,)
Pen and Whamcliffs Knives with two and three blades,
Dixon & Sons Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Drinking Cups, Ladles and Snuff Boxes,
Block Tin Dish Covers, (single or in sets,)
Mortice Locks and Brass Locks for Cabin doors,
Spring and Round Bolts,
Trunk Handles and Locks,
6 Marble MANTLE PIECES,
Ships Patent Water Closets.

The above Goods, together with the Subscribers' extensive Stock of Cast Iron Ploughs, Franklins, Register Grates, Cooking, Close & Cylinder Stoves, Stove Pipes, Tin Ware, Broad and Narrow Axes, Adzes, and other Edge Tools, &c., they offer for sale at the lowest Market prices.

Orders for Castings of all description, Smiths work, Wrought Iron Doors, Window Shutters, &c. done at the shortest notice.

Fenders, Fire Irons and a variety of other Goods daily expected. HARRIS & ALLAN.

Dec. 25.—2*m.* *Mill Bridge.*

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give Notice, that a Half Yearly Dividend of Twenty Shillings sterling per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 23d day of February next, during the usual hours of business, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 23d day of February, to be fixed by the local Boards.

The Books will be closed preparatory to the Dividend, on the 8th day of February, between which time and the 23d day of February, no transfers of shares can take place.

G. DeB. ATTWOOD, *Secretary.*

London, 10th December, 1840.

LONDON

MUSIC Warehouse.

Piano Forte and

Prince William Street,

(Opposite Mann's Hotel.)

THE Subscribers have just received, per *British Queen,* another supply of PIANO FORTES, from Allison & Allison's Manufactory, London, and respectfully solicit the attention of Professional Gentlemen and Amateurs in general, to their present large importation of Musical Instruments, New Music, &c. &c., which in addition to their former stock, is now ready for inspection, viz:

Patent Piano Fortes, with Check Action—

1 Rosewood GRAND CABINET, 6½ Octaves, Ogee Fall, with Pillars;
1 Ditto COTTAGE, Victoria Fall;
1 Mahogany ditto ditto;
1 Rosewood ditto Ogee Fall;
2 Ditto Microchordons, Vict. Fall;
2 Mahogany GRAND SQUARES.

—ON HAND—

1 Rosewood CABINET,
1 Mahogany COTTAGE,
1 Ditto GRAND SQUARE,
1 Rosewood SERAPHINE, 5 and a half Octaves, with an Octave of Pedals,
} *Metzler & Co.'s manufacture.*

An extensive and choice assortment of New MUSIC and standard Works, viz: Overtures for the Piano Forte; Overtures as Duetts for ditto; Classical Music for ditto; Sacred Music; Waltzes and Quadrilles; Studies; Exercises; Works on the Theory of Music; Instruction Books for all Instruments.

—ALSO—

A superior FRENCH HORN, with 3 Valves, in case;

Tamboureens, Triangles, Clarionets, Violincellos, Flutes, Kent Bugles, Guitars, &c. &c. Cases for Violins and Guitars, Violin Strings, Canterberys, Music Stools, and a general assortment of almost every article in their branch of Profession.

☞Piano Fortes tuned and lent on hire.

January 22. BEYER & LEITCH.

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,

Jan. 1. *Chemist & Apothecary.*

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.

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 Flushings; 1 Bale of Damasks.

Jan. 29. CRANE & M'GRATH.

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

Just Published,

AND for sale at the different Book Stores in this City, A SERMON on FEMALE Influence, preached in the Tabernacle, Duke street, by the Rev. Mr. Ambler, Independent Minister, on the arrival of the news of the birth of the Princess Royal, Heir Presumptive to the British Throne.

☞Price 9d. [Jan. 29.]

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

Oct. 9. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

20

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

Incorporated 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

The Directors of the company are—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.

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 liberal 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 Setts 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.

J. M'LARDY'S
New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and Rye BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from souring.

Victoria Tea Biscuit fresh every day. Breakfast Rolls every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak.* All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, 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 *Sanative* 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. Sime, 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.* JAMES NETHERY.

10th July.

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, Shawls; 100 Dozen Plush and sealette Caps, &c. &c Which will be sold low for cash.

☞ *FURS and other Goods daily expecte·*

18th sept. JAMES DOWES.

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.

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, 1838.

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 old-established and much frequented News Rooms, than any other establishment of the kind in the provinces.

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 accede to 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 effectual 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,
Oct. 23, 1840. *DANIEL MACKAY.*

Whisky, Oakum, Cordage, &c.,

The subscriber is now landing ex ship "Calcutta," as follows:—

60 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON; 1000 bars 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch Round Iron; 55 Ploughshare MOULDS; 8 tons Russian OAKUM; 10 do. CORDAGE, well assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 6 inches; 40 boxes Belfast White SOAP; 40 ditto CANDLES, (dipt.) 8's and 12's; 20 ditto I. C. TIN; 15 puncheons *very strong* and well flavoured WHISKY.

Dec. 11. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale: 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 Spurr, Esq:-Digby, Post Master: Annapolis, Mr. Lawrence Hall.

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Case of Susan Goodarant, 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 plesent to to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires as nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters; At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; Edward J. Smith, Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.) Hopewell, Peter Mc Clelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq Peticodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville, Saml. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C. Benjamin Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis; T. R. Black, Esq., St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Thomas Spratt, Miramichi; C. P. Jones Weymouth, N. S.; Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown; G. F. Ditmar, Clements; John Tooker, Yarmouth Justus Earl, Hampton, Baxter Smith, Norton.

UNION MAIL COACH.

FOUR HORSE TEAMS.

THE Subscribers, thankful for the patronage they have received for some years past while driving Public Hacks in this City, and Coaches between St. John and Fredericton, would now respectfully acquaint their friends and the public in general, that they have this day entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of running (as soon as the navigation of the River is closed,) a regular Four-Horse Mail Coach to and from Fredericton, three times a week, on the Nerepis Road, leaving St. John every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday* mornings at Six o'clock, precisely—returning every *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday* mornings at the same hour: and for the better accomodation of passengers the Coach will stop at Mrs. Mather's for breakfast and at D. Gillon's for dinner, going up; and at Kehoe's for breakfast and at Mrs. Mather's for dinner, coming down. The fare taken at Mrs. Mather's each way. From their experience as drivers and attention to passengers, the Subscribers hope to gain a share of that patronage they have and will ever try to merit.

☞ Stage Books kept at the Commercial Hotel, head of King-street, St. John, and at Segee's, in Fredericton, where persons wishing to travel by this line of Stage, will please enter their names.

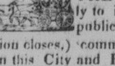
*** All Baggage at the risk of the Owners.

N. B.—As soon as the River Saint John is safe to travel, the Subscribers will run a Daily Stage, leaving St. John and Fredericton every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Six o'clock, precisely.

JAMES HEWITT,
THOMAS CORRIGAN,
JAMES LEICH,
JOHN WINTERS.

St. John, 13th Nov. 1840.

MAIL STAGE,
Between St. John and Fredericton.



THE Subscribers beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they will (when the navigation closes,) commence running a Stage between this City and Fredericton, *via the Nerepis Road,* leaving Saint John on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at six o'clock; and Fredericton, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at the same hour,—Books will be kept at the Saint John Hotel, Saint John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, at either of which places persons will be furnished with any further information.

☞ *All Baggage at the risk of the owners.*

JAMES BRADLEY,
St. John, Nov. 13. JAMES GREEN.

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.

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400 CASES fine flavored GENEVA, in bond or duty paid, for sale very low by ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

Oct 16. *Sands' Arcade.*

Lead Pumps, Anchors & Chain.

ONE pair of Lead Pumps complete; one ANCHOR about 25 cwt.; part of 1½ in. Chain; suitable for a vessel of 500 or 550 tons. Apply to

October 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Ex British America—London:

46 PUNS. and Hhds. best Cogniac Brandy; 36 baskets and cases Champagne and Sparkling Hock. W. H. STREET.

Oct 23.

PAPER.

The subscribers have received per brig *Fleurs* from Greenock:

1000 REAMS Brown Wrapping, assorted sizes; 500 ditto Tea Paper, ass'd sizes; 200 ditto assorted Letter Paper; 200 ditto Foolscap and Pot ditto; 10 gross Cottage Ink; 5 do. Ink Powders; 2 cases assorted School Books; a lot of Glasgow Journals.

Nov. 13. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

BLACK and GREEN TEAS.—A few chests and half chests Hyson, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, on hand ex *Clifton.*

E. I. Company's CONGO hourly expected.

Nov 13. 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.

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. 1½ 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, 7-8 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 ½ 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.

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.

T[...]

Terms—15 shillings per annu[m]

Vol. V.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by L[...] W. Durant & Co. at their Office in Mr. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street [...]

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

Papers sent out of the City must be paid fo[r in] advance.

Any person forwarding the names of six resp[on]sible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gra[tis].

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain [or] ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing [gen]erally, neatly executed.

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

Weekly Almanack.

Feb.		Sun R.	Sun S.	Moon	H[...]
20	Saturday,	6 39	5 21	6 12	1[...]
21	Sunday,	6 37	5 23	Sets.	M[...]
22	Monday,	6 36	5 24	7 0	[...]
23	Tuesday,	6 34	5 26	8 7	[...]
24	Wednesday,	6 33	5 27	9 18	[...]
25	Thursday,	6 32	5 28	10 31	[...]
26	Friday,	6 30	5 30	11 45	[...]

New Moon, 21st, 6h. 11m. morn.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Tho[s.] Lea[vitt,] Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and [Fri]day.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Note[s for] Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'c[lock] on the days immediately preceding the Disco[unt] days.—Director next week: L. H. Deveber, E[sq.]

Commercial Bank.—Lewis Burns, Esq. [Pre]sident.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Frida[y.] Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Note[s for] Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on [the] days preceding the Discount days.—Director [next] week: D. J. McLaughlin, Esq.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint J[ohn] Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Disc[ount] Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of [bu]siness, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Disc[ount] to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding [the] Discount Days. Director next w[eek:] John Robertson, Esq.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office [open] every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'c[lock.] [All communications by mail, must be post pa[id.]

Savings Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, P[resi]dent.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on T[ues]day's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. [The] committee of Underwriters meet every mornin[g at] 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Marine Assurance Company.—Jas. Kirk, [Esq.] President.—Office open every day (Sundays [ex]cepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applicat[ions] for Insurance to be made in writing.

Miscellany.

THE FOSTER-SON.

FROM THE GERMAN OF MADAME C. PICHLER.

Oh woman! lovely woman! Nature made the[e]
To temper man: we had been brutes without y[ou;]
Angels are painted fair, to look like you;
There's in you all that we believe of heav[en;]
Amazing brightness, purity, and truth,
Eternal joy, and everlasting love!

Otwa[y.]

(*continued.*)

Hitherto, the letters of the foster-son, except [the] recital of his own little military exploits, had [con]tained nothing but a complaining remembrance [of] happy days that were past, and ardent longing[s to] see once more, when the campaign was done, "[his] beloved aunt, his darling mother." True it [was] that her memory still occupied the first place in [his] heart, as in his letters; but Frances, too, had a [place] in both. The young officer had always [so] much to tell about her, so much to remark in [the] character of the beautiful and the good, whe[n he] visited and conversed with her, as often as his [oc]casions permitted, at the house of her kind rela[tions,] that Leonora must needs have been no woma[n, and] certainly no woman, a prey, as she was at this [mo]ment, to the most influential and the most selfi[sh of] all the passions—not to be able to tell upon her [fin]gers and thumb what all this would come to, [or] come to, before long. We may not conceal th[at it] was a great grief to her. The dearest solace of [her] joyless existence, the image of the youth she so[...] ted on, who had lived only for her, as she ([...]) much may be confessed of a wife,) only [...] had been shorn of its dazzling beams, in which [...] love had invested it; the glow and fascination [...] which had, until now, given her strength to un[der]go all her self-denials and sacrifices.

What was the cause of this change? Mad[ame] von Veldeck was too apt a reader of the hu[man] heart, of her own especially, to be long in disco[ver]ing it. It was a new feeling, (at least she had [ne]ver felt it before,) of which Gustavus was still [the] source; it still had the welfare of her foster-so[n for] its whole and sole concern; she was still thin[king] of, and loving, and caring for Gustavus alone. [She] would have been quite certain this was the [...] had she not remarked that in all these views [and] wishes for her protege, her own name, her own [...] form, mingled insensibly, and came between [her] figure and the sun. In a word, this excellent [...] with all her goodness of heart and all her po[wers] of mind, yet owned to the woman's weakness—[she] was jealous! This discovery was no sooner m[ade] than she began the contest so hard, so necessar[y to] be obtained; the contest, that is, with her [own] heart. She was her own most severe censor—[...] this self-examination and victory over self res[ulted] at length in the triumphant resolve "of never [...] ing to break or change the voluntary obligation [...] mother and guardian:" "of loving her own [Gus]tavus" not a whit the less; of doing for him, [not]withstanding, whatever lay in her power, even [if it] should happen, at some future day, he should [em]brace another with the very love, that custom [and] circumstances had, in the beginning, directed [to] herself." She wrote again to her brother; she [ask]ed for accurate information respecting Fra[nces.] All that she heard confirmed her nephew's first [im]pression. Frances was every way worthy of hi[m;] her father's memory lived in all honour and est[eem] in the hearts of his fellow citizens—Frances sh[ared] this good report, and, even in regard to outw[ard] circumstances, there was nothing left for Leo[nora] to desire; for the young lady's property, even [if] the reverse she had experienced, was still con[side]rable. From this day, then, Frances, and her [po]sition with respect to Gustavus, constituted [the] main subject of the letters of Leonora to her fo[ster-]son, and she determined to further this affair all [she] possibly could.

About this period the health of Mr. von Veld[eck] began to fail. His age, which was still but [...] young man, his constitution, which had, until [...] sound up to this hour, and, above all, his fond[ness] for never-ceasing occupation, made him look [...]