Weekly Chronicle

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

Vol. VI. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1842. No. 51.

THE CHRONICLE,

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

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

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for in advance.

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

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

August		R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.
27	Saturday,	5 25	6 35 9 17	2 31
28	Sunday,	5 26	6 34 9 50	3 17
29	Monday,	5 28	6 32 10 50	3 47
30	Tuesday,	5 29	6 31 11 33	4 47
31	Wednesday,	5 30	6 30 Morn	6 5
1	Thursday,	5 32	6 28 1 3	7 43
2	Friday,	5 33	6 27 2 22	9 11

Last Quarter, 27th, 10h. 9m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

Commercial Bank.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: D. J. M'Laughlin, Esq.

Bank of British North America.—(St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq., Manager.—Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: James Kirk, Esq.

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

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

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

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

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership, the business heretofore carried on by L. H. Deveber will in future be conducted under the Firm of

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

L. H. DEVEBER.
RICHARD SANDS DEVEBER.

St. John, 7th May, 1842.

Removal.

DAVID PATERSON has removed his *Boot & Shoe* Establishment from Prince Wm. street, to the Brick Building lately erected by John Johnston, Esq., west side of Dock street, three doors from the Market square. *May 6.*

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their place of business from *Water street*, to the new Fire proof store, lately erected by them at the foot of *Union street*, on the property belonging to R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

April 29, 1842.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER have removed their Counting House to the same building.

April 29.

St. Andrews & Fredericton.

L. COPELAND begs to inform the Public that he is now under contract to convey H. M. Mail's between St. Andrews and Fredericton, and will convey passengers on said route with the utmost expedition. The Stage will leave the former place immediately after the arrival of the American mail on Wednesday's, and Fredericton on Friday's.—Fare 30s.

EXTRA conveyances furnished at all times, on application at the Hotel.

St. Andrews, April 29, 1842.

For Sale,

AT THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

A POWERFUL Low Pressure STEAM ENGINE, nearly finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to

THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

On Hand—A variety of Cooking Stoves, Franklins, Ploughs, and Ship Castings. Mill, Ship, and Engine Work, with every description of Machinery made to order.

☞ Warehouse on the Mill Bridge, corner of Pond street. *Jan. 21.*

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

Arrangement for 1842.

HAS now commenced plying in the Bay of Fundy, as follows:—*Monday*—Leaving Saint John for Eastport, Saint Andrews, and Saint Stephen, at 7 a. m., and returning on Tuesday.—*Wednesday*—For Digby and Annapolis at 7 a. m., and returning on Thursday.

Will leave Saint John every *Thursday* evening for WINDSOR, two hours before high water, until further notice.

For further information please apply to the master on board, or at the Counting Room of

E. BARLOW & SONS.

St. John, April 22. *Dock street.*

Post Office,

St. John, 9th July, 1842.

THE Mails for St. Andrews, St. George, St. Stephen and the United States, will in future be made up on *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The return Mails will be received on *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, at 4, P. M.

J. HOWE, Jr. P. M.

Miscellany.

From Lady Blessington's new work of "The Lottery of Life."

THE GAMESTERS.

A FRENCH STORY.

Madame de Tournaville was left a widow at an early age, with an only child, a daughter of ten years old, whose beauty and docility were as remarkable as a certain nervous temperament, that gave to her a shyness and timidity which checked the playful gayety of childhood, and rendered her susceptible of fear on the slightest occasions.

The long illness of her husband, and the anxiety it entailed, followed by her deep grief at his death had so impaired the naturally delicate health of Madame de Tournaville, that in a few months she followed him to the tomb; leaving her daughter, with a large fortune, to the guardianship of a relation, the Counte de Breteul, who had been for many years the intimate friend of Monsieur de Tournaville, and the adviser of his widow during the last few months that she survived him.

The Comte de Breteul was a widower with a son and daughter, both senior to Matilde de Tournaville by six or seven years. The young De Breteul was in the army, where he had already distinguished himself, and Louise his sister, had already returned from the *pension* where she had been educated, to preside over the establishment in the paternal mansion. Louise de Breteul was beautiful, gentle, amiable, and accomplished, with a steadiness, and decorum remarkable for her years, and with manners whose suavity never failed to conciliate the good opinion of those who had opportunities of knowing her. She soon acquired the devoted affection of the youthful Matilde, and repaid it with sisterly attachment, and an unceasing care bestowed on her education. The Count de Breteul's exterior was more *distingue* than attractive; for although he possessed *Pair noble* in an eminent degree, his countenance was forbidding, and in spite of the polished elegance of his manners, repelled confidence and familiarity.

He occupied a fine hotel in the Rue de Varennes, Faubourg-Saint Germains, and lived in a style suitable to the large fortune he inherited from his ancestors. It was with pleasure that Louise superintended the studies of her interesting *protegee*, and with pride that she marked her progress in them. Matilde had a great facility in acquiring all that was taught her, and an affectionate and grateful manner of evincing her sense of the kindness and zeal of her instructors, that increased their exertions in the pleasing task. Her beauty which had been remarkable from her infancy, developed itself with increased charms as she advanced towards womanhood; but the timidity of her character, instead of diminishing, appeared unhappily to become more fixed. The gazelle was not more shy than Matilde, nor more graceful, for her timidity had nothing of *gaucherie* in it. Those who could have seen her chasing the butterfly in the garden among the flowers scarcely more blooming than herself, or standing on the point of her delicate feet trying to peep into a bird's nest, while she held back the branches of shrub that concealed it, would have allowed that she looked like some fabled wood-nymph, whose element was showers and sunshine. A strange voice or step never failed to alarm her, and send her flying like a startled dove, to the side of Louise, whose presence always re-assured her.

Louise de Breteul had refused several unexceptionable offers of marriage, being determined not to leave her father, and above all her young *eleve*, until tempted by some offer in which her heart was more interested than in those she had already received. As yet she had seen nothing of the world, and Louise who preferred the calm enjoyment of the domestic circle to the gayeties that courted her abroad, had partaken but rarely of them. The hours had cheerfully and happily by, occupied in reading, drawing, music, and embroidery. It was a pleasing sight to behold these two young and lovely girls engaged in their daily avocations: Matilde seated by the side of her friend, would read aloud to her; while Louise, at the end of each page, commented on the passages, or in turn read to Matilde, while she exercised her pencil, and the freshly plucked roses in the vase, which she loved to copy, wore not a brighter hue than graced her cheek, when Louise commended the fidelity with which she had transferred them to paper.

They would wander for hours through the umbrageous shades of the vast garden belonging to the hotel, watching the growth of the beautiful flowers and plants with which it abounded, and admiring the rare birds in the aviary, which they were accustomed to feed, and which sent forth joyful notes when they approached.

About this period, Gustave de Breteul arrived at Paris to visit his family, and was accompanied by a brother officer, the young Vicomte de Villeneuve, whose presence soon seemed as gratifying to Louise as it was disagreeable to her father. He would observe the movements of his son's friend with an anxious eye, and if he conversed with, or seemed to show any attention, towards Matilde, he became evidently discomposed, and almost stern towards the Vicomte de Villeneuve. The coldness of the reception given him by the Comte de Breteul, prevented not the frequent visits of that young gentleman to the Hotel de Breteul, and it soon became visible that he was more attracted there by the smiles of the fair sister of his friend, than even by the friend himself, warm and sincere as was his attachment to him. A mutual sentiment of the most tender nature had taken place between the Vicomte and Louise, which was soon revealed to the delighted Gustave, who loved his sister and his friend, better than aught else on earth, save a certain *demoiselle*, the only sister of that friend, to whom he had plighted his faith; having, during the last year, conceived for her a passion as sincere as it was reciprocal. In fact, his present visit was made expressly with the intention to solicit his father's consent to their union, and his friend had accompanied him to give all the necessary information relative to the fortune and prospects of his sister. The attachment which the Vicomte de Villeneuve had formed for Louise, seemed to complete the anticipations of happiness that Gustave nourished in his breast; and he looked forward with feelings of delight to the double alliance of the two families. Gustave was about to solicit an interview with his father, to lay open the state of his heart, when the Comte de Breteul required his presence in the library.

'I have sent for you, my son,' said he, 'to talk over future plans, in which you are deeply interested, and I flatter myself, that in fulfilling them, you will find that I have not been unmindful of your happiness. For a long period I have decided on bestowing on you the hand of my fair and amiable ward, Matilde de Tournaville. Her person, all must admit to be lovely: her accomplishments, gentleness and good sense, no one can doubt: and her fortune leaves nothing to be desired by the most prudent father. But how is this? You seem far from feeling the delight I had anticipated; you have not, you cannot have, a single objection against Matilde.'

'Far from it, my father,' replied Gustave; 'no one can be more ready to acknowledge the charms and good qualities of Mademoiselle de Tournaville than myself; but my affections are bestowed on another, and when you summoned me to your presence, I was on the point of demanding an audience to declare to you the state of my heart—I love, and am beloved by the sister of my friend; and only wait for your sanction to ratify the vows we have interchanged.'

'Do I hear right?' asked the angry father, while disappointment and rage strove for mastery in his agitated breast. 'Is it thus that you would dash to the ground the hopes which I have so long indulged? But no! you cannot be so ungrateful, so selfish—you will, now that you know my wishes, abandon this silly project, and give your hand to Matilde.'

'Never! my father,' said Gustave, firmly but respectfully: 'my vows are pledged to Elise de Villeneuve; her fortune—though to it I have not given a thought—is equal to that of Matilde: her family is more noble, and therefore no reason can exist for declining a marriage on which all my hopes of happiness depend.'

'Are my feelings, then,' said the father, 'to be counted for nothing? And how long is it since French fathers have ceased to exercise the right of disposing of the hands of their children? In England, where sons are so negligently educated that the heir of every noble house thinks he has a right to select a wife for himself, such infractions of duty may possibly occur; but in France, we are not yet arrived at this degree of licence; and I declare to you, that I never will consent to your marriage with any one but Matilde.'

So saying, he quitted the room, leaving Gustave perfectly confounded by this first display of harsh parental authority, but fully resolved to resist it. He determined on writing a letter of remonstrance to his father; and unwilling to acquaint his friend with the unfavourable result of the interview, lest he should feel offended at the unaccountable objection of the Comte to the proposed union, he decided on leaving Paris for a couple of days, both to afford time to his father to reflect coolly on his letter, and give it a definitive answer, and to avoid meeting De Villeneuve, until he had received it. Writing, therefore, a brief note to his friend, to apologize for his absence, he departed from Paris, a prey to gloomy thoughts, which formed a painful contrast with the joyful anticipations in which he had indulged only a few hours before.

Ignorant of the state of irritation into which his son's declaration had plunged the Comte de Breteul, De Villeneuve, with the permission of Louise, had sought him, and demanded her hand. An angry refusal, and an angry intimation that his future visits would be dispensed with in the Rue de Varennes, was the answer that awaited the disappointed and astonished lover, who left the library, the scene of his audience, with nearly equal sentiments of dislike towards the father, as of passionate tenderness for the daughter. Previously to quitting the house, he sought his beloved Louise, and in a few words related to her the cruel disappointment he had encountered. He urged her to be firm, and should her father speak to her on the subject, he implored her to avow with candor their attachment, and the conviction of its stability.

How had a few hours changed the happy prospects of the lovers! They were confounded by the unexpected turn affairs had taken: for so unexceptible was the fortune and position of the Vicomte de Villeneuve, that a doubt of his proposals being listened to with pleasure by the Comte de Breteul, had never occurred to them. Louise felt this disappointment of the heart, with perhaps more severity, that it was the first she had known. Her feelings had not been deprived of their virgin purity by a succession of youthful fancies, each chasing away the recollection of the former; an evil which too often effects youthful minds, whose facility to receive impressions is in general greater than their power to retain them. Her attachment to De Villeneuve was her first lesson of love, she felt it to be indelible, and was overpowered with anguish at finding the obstacles that impeded her happiness. She waited with impatience the return of her brother,—he who alone could sympathize with her, could counsel, or intercede for her. The feelings of this gentle and high minded girl, which had hitherto preserved their even tenor, like some gliding stream flowing smoothly along, and reflecting only the fairest images on its glassy surface, were now like the mountain torrent, swollen by rains, and rocked by the tempest.

When Matilde, unconscious of passing events, approached her loved guide and protectress to pursue the appointed studies of the day, it was only by a violent effort that Louise could assume an appearance of calmness. The force of her emotions struck her with alarm; and as Matilde displayed her drawings, or played some favorite air, to which she had endeavored to give more than usual expression, in order to win the commendation of her friend, Louise shrank abashed from the innocent and happy girl, self reproved by the thought, that while she thus abandoned herself to the engrossing emotions that filled her heart, she was unhallowed for the part of monitress to one whose purity had never been sullied by passion.

Two gloomy days had tediously drawn to a conclusion, when Gustave returned, and the unhappy Louise poured into his sympathizing ear the disappointment with which her hopes had been crushed. He found a long letter from De Villeneuve, written under all the excitement of feelings which the interview with the Comte de Breteul was calculated to produce; and urging Gustave not only to give him a speedy meeting, but immediately to arrange for him an interview with Louise in his presence; declaring that to endure existence any longer without seeing her he felt to be impossible. He implored Gustave by the love he bore to Elise, by their long friendship, and by his affection for Louise, to grant this request. He proposed that they should meet in the garden of the Hotel de Breteul, which could be arranged by their admitting him by the private door that opened into the Rue de Babylon. Gustave consented to this plan, and while they are concerting measures to carry it into effect, we must take a retrospective view of the circumstances that had led the Comte de Breteul to offer such an unaccountable opposition to the happiness of his children.

In early youth he had made a love-match, and during his wedded life had possessed a happiness that rarely accompanies marriages in the formation of which passion has had more influence than reason. The Countess de Breteul, on her death bed, to which in a few fleeting hours a violent malady had conducted her, with the short-sighted selfishness of an ill-regulated affection, had extorted from her agonized husband a solemn promise that he would never give her a successor in his heart, or place over his children an alien mother. This request, framed by love, led to the most fatal results, and drove from the pale of domestic bliss, a man who might have dispensed and partaken that blessing. The first violent grief of the bereaved husband having subsided into the stagnant calm of morbid melancholy he sought in vain to find relief in his former avocations. Books failed to give him their wonted solace, because every page of his favorite authors teemed with passages marked by the pencil of her he sought to forget; and the sympathy of their tastes, brought thus before him, renewed the overwhelming grief her loss had occasioned. His home and now become unbearable to him, for it was fraught with images of the past. Her vacant chair opposite to his own; the vacant chair on which her delicate feet used to repose; the vase, now empty, in which the flowers she loved were wont to adorn her table; the unfinished sketches from her pencil, still resting on the easel; and her harp standing where she had last awakened its tones, all—all spoke to him of the happy past, and rendered the present insupportable. It was to fly from this state of gloomy grief that he sought forgetfulness in play; that fearful remedy which, like the poisons introduced in medicine, is so much more destructive than the malady it may banish. The excitement at first produced was such a relief to his harassed feelings, that he had recourse to it as the victim of acute pain flies to opiates, when suffering his conquered fortitude, and forgetfulness for a few brief hours to all he hopes to obtain. The fatal habit of play grew on him,—nay soon became the engrossing passion of his life, until fortune, fame and peace, all were sacrificed to its destructive indulgence. His large funded property, touched by the burning finger of the reckless gamester, had melted like snow before the sun; and when Madame de Tournaville placed in his power the ample fortune of her orphan daughter, he stood on the verge of ruin, into which, without this timely aid, in a few months he must have inevitably been plunged. The gradations of vice are only imperceptible in the wretched dupe who passes through them. A few months before, and the Comte de Breteul would have spurned the idea, that he could be even suspected of risking the property of his own children, a property which he considered as a sacred deposit confided to his care; but now he blushed not to risk that of his youthful ward, and saw thousands after thousands of it disappear in the same fatal gulf which had swallowed up his own.

The Comte de Breteul had not lost the vast sums that had led to his ruin without having made acquaintances as disreputable to his fame, as the pursuit by which he formed them was destructive to his fortune. Men of all countries, as ruined in reputation as in purse, had now become his associates; sums of money lost to them, which he had not always the means instantly to pay, had placed him in their disgraceful dependence, and they no longer felt under their former restraint in his presence. The Comte de Breteul, a naturally proud man, had not reached this humiliating state of degradation without frequent self reproach, and sickening feelings of disgust; but the hope, the deceptive hope of regaining his losses, that hope which lures the gamester to destruction, still led him on. He had been living on credit for some months, and retained but a few thousand francs of the once large fortune of Matilde de Tournaville in his possession, when by the death of a relation, a large sum of money was bequeathed to her, which was to descend to him and his children in case of her dying childless. This had occurred only a few days before the arrival of Gustave de Breteul at Paris, and the guilty and ruined father determined on forming a marriage between Matilda and his son, which would give him the power of appropriating at least a portion of this money to his own pressing exigencies, and prevent the discovery of his dishonest waste of his paternal fortune, as he knew that both Matilda and Gustave would leave the whole of their pecuniary affairs to his management.

With this plan in view, the only one which offered a chance of concealing his dishonourable conduct and its ruinous results, it may be easily imagined with what dread he watched the looks of the Vicomte de Villeneuve, trembling lest any attachment should be formed between him and Matilda, and with what anger he discovered his son's engagement a Mademoiselle de Villeneuve, which offered a bar to the completion of his plan. The marriages of his children in the family of De Villeneuve could not take place without the state of his fortune being made known; and once known would they, could they be permitted by any prudent parents? Who would consent to receive the portionless son and daughter of a ruined, dishonest gamester? No, his his gene and high minded Louise, and his honorable an impetuous Gustave, would be spurned by the parents of De Villeneuve, and *he*—*he* would be the cause of all this. There was agony, there was bitterness in the thought, and the reproaches which his too-lely awakened conscience whispered almost avenged the crime that excited them. The unhappy man still loved his children fondly, truly loved them; and perhaps the cruel injustice he had committed in reducing them to poverty, added poignancy to this affection; for remorse and pity were added this paternal feelings.

This affection for his offspring, which, had he been unstained with the vice that had caused his ruin, and have been a source of the purest happiness to him, was now the instrument of heaviest punishment; for the pangs of disappointed hope which I had inflicted on them, in opposing their love, rebled on his own heart, making him feel that he had brought misery on those whose felicity he might yet insure.

He was writhing under repentance for the past, and fear for the future, when le Chevalier Roussel was announced, and his presence added poignancy to the bitter feelings to which the Compte de Breteul was prey.

Roussel was a *chevalier d'industrie*, who, though far freshing *sans reproche*, was *sans peur*, and who had attained a proficiency in the science he professed never acquired but at the price of infamy. Luckily for society that it is so, the exposure which ultimely awaits such characters, limits the power of plundering that their knowledge of the art might otherwise afford them. Gamesters, like alchymists, pass their lives in endeavouring to acquire gold, but never arrive at the end to which all else is sacrificed; and exiled by alluring and magnificent dreams of never ending riches, both close their days in equal disappointment and poverty.

Le Chevalier Roussel was a man so hardened in crime that he had become almost reckless of its consequences. Never did temptation to commit any enormity, however heinous, present itself to him, but moral turpitude and desperate fortunes prompted him to yield a ready assent; invariably consoling himself with the sophistical reasoning which had already led him into so much guilt, that a crime more or less in the long catalogue of his, was of no importance. He had passed the Rubicon of sin, and felt there is no returning; and this desperate consciousness of his irremediable ignominy prompted him to tai i fiend like pleasure in luring others to pursue similar course. He now came as an important visitor to the Comte de Breteul, determined to exact payment *comte qui coute*. The haughtiness it ill-disguised contempt for Roussel and his associa, which that unhappy man could not always conceal, had engendered a feeling of hatred in the breast of the chevalier, which induced him to vow o the would humble the proud spirit of his aropredebtor, by plunging him into *crimes* that would place him to a level with himself. Hitherto De Breul was unstained by any other delinquency than appropriation of the fortune of his ward, and twice which led to it. He was ignorant of the step which he had been plundered, and had only pinced the *first* step in the career of a gamester, had being the dupe, but had not yet arrived at the being the defrauder, which, according to sometters, is the second and unevitable stage.

In yielding to the crime of robbing his ward, he had disguised the enormity of the action to his paralyzed feelings of rectitude, by the sophistry of a vitiated parental tenderness, which whispered that the course he had adopted was the *only means* of rescuing his children from poverty and shame. The conversion of all the affections intended as sources of of happiness, into the acutest torments the guilty can experience, is but one of the fatal and certain consequences of crime. The love which the unfortunate man bore his offspring, now became the avenger of his vices; he shrank reproved before their untarnished integrity of mind, and received the proofs of attachment and respect they showered on him, with shuddering consciousness, that if they knew his guilt they would turn from him with shame and loathing.

Roussel found him almost maddened by the various and conflicting emotions which assailed him, and his presence and its cause served but to increase his excitement.

'Why, why have you come to my house?' demanded the comte. 'Have I not forbidden you to appear here? You might have written to me, or trusted to our meeting at the usual place: but *here* where my children and my ward reside, this is no fit place for *you*—that is, for us to meet:' added the alarmed man, correcting the first observation, as the recollection of the power which his creditor possessed, flashed on his mind.

'I must say that your reception is not very gracious,' replied Roussel; 'but I forgive it because I see you are agitated—I come for the money you owe me; I have forborne to press you for some days: but my wants are so urgent, that I can wait no longer.'

It was in vain that the Comte de Breteul pleaded for time, even for a few days, to enable him to comply with this arrogant and hostile demand: Roussel was inflexible.

'I know all the intricacies of your situation,' said the wily gamester, 'you are ruined, irrecoverably ruined; you have not only spent your own fortune and that of your children but you have robbed your ward, nay, start not,' seeing that De Breteul was angered,' for he who hesitated not to commit the action has no right to take offence at the name. In a short time, the course you have pursued *must* be notorious, and what will then be your position? Branded by a crime that adds disgrace to the poverty you have drawn on your children, how could you again meet them? But one way remains to save them from penury, and you from infamy.'

'Name it, name it!' cried the agonized father (forgetting in his anxiety for his children, the indignation which the insolent familiarity of Roussel's observations had excited) 'and if my heart's blood be the price, willingly, oh! most willingly shall it be paid.'

'You speak idly,' said the unfeeling Roussel; 'of what advantage could your death be to your children? You can leave them no inheritance, but—shame! for, were you by suicide to evade the exposure that awaits you, your children must still bear the disgrace of your crime, which cannot be concealed. No, your death of—another, would save you and *them*.'

'What! would you make me an assassin, base and wicked as you are?' asked De Breteul, while his cheek became blanched, and his lips trembled with emotion.

'You suffer your imagination to get the better of your reason, and of your good manners too,' said Roussel, with a malignant scowl: 'I am neither so base nor so wicked as yourself: for I have plundered no orphan confided to me by a doting parent. Yes, yes, you may look as fierce as you please, yet you dare not deny the degrading accusation. You have violated the most sacred trust that man can repose in man; you have committed an act of dishonor that admits neither of extenuation nor atonement; and as a traitor to the dead, and a despoiler to the living, I denounce you! But come, it is useless for us to quarrel, our disunion will do more mischief than good perhaps to both of us; so let us remain friends,' he added with an ironical smile, 'for you's is not a position in which you can make an enemy with impunity.

[To be Continued.]

CONSUMPTION.

A very interesting and instructive lecture was given at the Portico on Wednesday last, by Mr. Cronin, surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Lungs, in this town. The room was crowded by a respectable and attentive audience, who frequently indulged their approval of the lecturer's remarks. In the course of his introduction Mr. Cronin observed that 55,000 perish annually in Great Britain alone from this disease, and that it was on the increase among the middle and higher classes of society. Differing from the profession generally as to the cause of consumption, he would first notice the situation, structure, and use of the pulmonary apparatus, and the bony structure which surrounds it. He would then notice the general opinion entertained by the members of the profession as to its cause; and after noticing many of the remedies recommended, would lastly state his views. In the two first branches of his subject Mr. Cronin showed considerable talent and research, explaining the first part by diagrams which were exhibited on the stage, and in the second, mentioned various writers on the disease; after which he gave a brief review of the remedies recommended at different times, and lastly, stated his own views. He considered consumption arose from debility, which instead of being an attendant on, was, in fact, the sole cause of consumption; that this debility may be caused by the sudden changes of atmosphere, insufficient clothing, want of diet, want of cleanliness, and irritation of the nervous system; that consumption was a disease of the general system, and not confined to the lungs, in the first instance; that the cause of the diseases of the lungs did not arise from the deposit of certain matter that produced tubercle, but from unnatural pressure of the surrounding parts, brought on by general and extensive debility; that debility produced disorganization of the muscular system, in consequence of which the bony case which surrounds the lungs press on them; that this pressure produced congestion, inflammation followed, and ulceration of the glandular structure of the lungs was the consequence. Mr. Cronin noticed that consumption was a frequent attendant on tight lacing, which he strongly deprecated, and remarked, it was immaterial what part of the body was pressed on, the effect would be similar, and added the following case confirmatory of his views:—

"A fireman in Paris was struck down, and the front part of his chest driven in by a heavy machine which fell on him; he lay apparently dead, and was on the point of being removed as such, when Dupuytren, (the celebrated French surgeon,) who was passing by, ascertained that the cause of his condition was the pressure exerted by the depressed bones on the contents of the chest. He raised them by pressing on either side, when the man sighed deeply and soon evinced marked signs of life. He finally recovered."

Mr. Cronin proceeded to notice his treatment. Acting on the principle that pressure alone produced the disease, he placed in a glass a small quantity of spirit mixed with essential oil of camphor. Having ignited the spirit, he placed the glass to the patient's stomach, the effect of which was, that the flesh occupied the place of the exhausted air and drew the abdominal muscles forwards, then the glass was drawn gently downwards, in consequence of which the breast bone being elevated, the air rushed freely into the lungs, affording immediate relief. The applause which followed this announcement was frequently renewed, as several persons cured by Mr. Cronin presented themselves on the platform, and expressed in warm terms, their thanks for the benefit they experienced from the treatment adopted.—*Liverpool Courier.*

'THE OLD MAID'S LAMENT.

Oh, dear! oh, dear! I'm twenty-eight,
And still a spinster doomed to languish;
How long, ye gentles, must I wait,
A prey to mockery and anguish?
Susan has captured Mr. Warde,
The county man with many an acre;
And Anne, *more* lucky, caught a lord,
While I, alas! am still "Miss Dacre."

Sophia, with her downcast eyes
And cottage-bonnet, won the rector;
And Charlotte's jams, and cakes and pies,
Bewitched that epicure Sir Hector.
The surgeon, too, with heart of flint,
Resisted all my soft advances;
And though I scraped him heaps of lint,
He fixed upon my sister Frances.

The rich old Nabob, General Brown,
For whom I read the Indian papers,
And brought the latest news from town,
And knitted comforters and gaiters;
For whom I got the best cayenne,
The newest sauces, hottest curries,
Ungrateful, like all other men,
Married his housemaid, Mary Murray.

My uncle's crony, Admiral Twiet,
With wooden leg and "yarns" eternal,
A sort of patent Navy List,
Or "new self-acting Service Journal;"
With prints of Howe upon the walls,
And bust of Nelson on the tables,
Frigates and cutters in the halls,
And Union Jacks on all the gables—

For him I used to sing and play
The "Hearts of Oak" and "British Tar,"
And often sat day after day,
To hear him talk of Trafalgar.
But ah! with glory covered o'er,
He perished at the siege of Acre,
His wooden leg to me they bore
"My *legacy* to Mary Dacre."

I wore my dark hair hanging down
In wavy rings—a coarse straw bonnet,
A wreath of flowers: white morning gown,
And wandered forth with Petrarch's sonnets.
But though for many and many a day
I roved by forest and by fountain,
Somehow I never found the way
That leads to Hymen's rose-crowned mountain

I sketch, and fish, and boat, and skate,
And go to country balls and races,
I gather bits of lime and slate,
And range them in their proper places;
I fire at targets till I'm sick,
But all my trouble never answers,
They've no more feeling than a stick,
Those horrid, dashing, cruel Lancers.

I rave of "Old Imperial Rome,"
"The Adriatic's moonlit waters,"
"The Capitol," "St. Peter's dome,"
Of "Venice and her dark-eyed daughters;"
Read Virgil with my cousin Phil,
Try chess and Euclid with the tutor:
But all in vain, do what I will,
Love never sends a single suitor.

I botanise or field and hill
When cousin Henslow comes from college,
And though it often makes me ill,
What's that, when in pursuit of knowledge?
I go out riding with the squire,
And gallop over many an acre,
Leap five-barred gates and never tire,
And yet—and yet—I'm MARY DACRE.

Cure for Hydrophobia.—The Austrian government has recently published the following notification upon the employment of a remedy in cases of hydrophobia:—Whenever a person has been bitten by a dog, the under surface of the tongue is examined, and the sublingual veins are generally found to be considerably swollen. They are opened and the blood is allowed to flow until it stops itself. The patient is then ordered to take twenty-five grains of gentiana crociata. This is the strongest dose, but it should be varied according to the age and constitution of the patient and the intensity of the disease. It should be cut up in small pieces and pounded in a mortar with water until a clear solution is obtained. It should be taken during nine days consecutively, before breakfast in the morning. At the same time the bite should be treated in the following manner:—If the patient has only been recently bitten, the wound should be washed with spirits of rosemary, and then dressed with a plaster composed of two portions of flour of rye, and one portion of the wood of the Juniper tree, finely pulverised with a sufficient quantity of brandy to bring it to the consistence of a thick paste. If the wounds be deep and dangerous, then equal portions of the two first substances may be taken. If the hydrophobia has assumed a violent aspect, the patient must be encased in a straight waistcoat in order to prevent him from doing mischief either to himself or others. The above remedies must be applied, taking 30 grains of the root of gentiana crociata, instead twenty five grains. It will occasionally be found necessary to resort to force to induce the patient to swallow the medicine. At the expiration of three hours the dose must be repeated. Should the patient not come to his senses after the second dose, an entire root must be placed in his mouth with the utmost precaution. The patient will chew it with avidity, and if he swallows the remainder of it, it may be looked on as a favourable symptom. The veins should not be opened unless the patients are tranquil, or have partially or entirely recovered their senses. As soon as the blood has ceased to flow, some broth should be given to the patient, who will then fall into a deep sleep, in which state he will remain for eight or ten hours. During this sleep a glutinous mucus will collect in the mouth, which it is very essential should be removed.

Reasonable Enough.—An American editor says:—"We don't mind recording the deaths of people without being paid for our trouble, though that is not fair; but panegyrics on the dead must be paid for—we positively cannot send people to Heaven for nothing."

Temperance makes the faculties clear, and exercise makes them vigorous. It is temperance and exercise united that can alone ensure the fittest state for mental or bodily exertion.

Virtue is both a title and an estate; a title the most exalted because it is God who confers it; an estate the most rich, because it endures forever.—Envy may not derogate the title, because it is written in the book of Heaven; and fraud cannot diminish the estate because no sin can reach it.

ADDRESS, DELIVERED AT HIS LATE VISITATION IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER LAST.

But while we are thus endeavouring to extend in all directions the influence of the Church of England, and to enlarge the sphere of its operations, the question is suggested, what is to be henceforth that Church, for whose welfare and whose honour we are humbly labouring? Is it still to continue that scriptural Church, the glory of the Reformation, at once Catholic and Protestant, which appeals to the Apostles and Evangelists as to its fathers and its founders? Or, while we are endeavouring to strengthen and extend its outworks, is there any danger that the citadel itself may be seized and taken from us by a party of our own forces, and given up to the allegiance of an anochristian power? Such are the apprehensions which possess the minds of many in regard to that movement (as it is called), tending to unusual strictness in ceremonial observances, which has arisen within the last few years among the Clergy, and is said to have diffused itself through no inconsiderable part of the Laity. I am not by nature an alarmist; and there are reasons of no small importance that would rather dispose me to regard the authors of this movement with favour and approbation. Their high tone of devotional piety, their careful and diligent attention to the holy ordinances and godly discipline of our Church, are eminently praiseworthy. The example set by them of directing the studies of divines to the writings of the Fathers, and the investigation of Christian antiquities, has a tendency to exalt the clerical character; while, by framing their own lives and conversation in the genuine spirit of evangelical piety, by their self denial, their disinterestedness, and the habitual cultivation of every Christian virtue, they have entitled themselves to our regard and admiration. But I cannot and ought not to disguise from you, that there is somewhat in the language and the writings of these persons which I do not contemplate without uneasiness. In naming this subject, it is just to premise that I am worse qualified than most members of our profession to enter upon the merits of publications which have recently appeared: owing to a cause well known to all my Clergy, the calamitous obscuration of my visual organ between four and five years ago. I have been able to read but little of new publications within that period. And though I have heard much of those in question, I will not incur the risk of misrepresenting the views of their authors, by adopting statements which may have been incorrect or inaccurate. Nevertheless, I feel it impossible to be altogether silent as to this subject, at our present meeting. Having on many occasions experienced the confiding disposition of my Clergy, and their wish to learn the views of their Bishop upon all questions regarding our beloved Church, I am sensible that they would be dissatisfied, if left in ignorance of his opinions upon matters touching so vitally her Christian character. Upon such parts therefore of the newly propounded theories as I have had competent means of informing myself, I shall not hesitate to avow my sentiments; particularly on the three following points: (1.) A recommendation to use reserve in preaching the doctrine of our Lord's Atonement: (2.) The claims asserted in favour of Tradition, as part of the Christian Revelation: and (3.) the recently published commentary upon our Articles of Religion.

First, then, I cannot help regretting that any members of our Church should have recommended reserve in declaring to the people any part of the doctrines of Scripture: I regard it as contrary to the apostolic practice, to refuse to 'declare all the counsel of God,—and as tending to rob us of one of the greatest blessings which flow from a pure religion, whereby the Book of Life is freely and unreservedly laid open to mankind. The duty of 'searching the Scriptures' is not confined to the minister; it attaches itself to every Christian who can read them. There is no more dangerous doctrine than that of leaving to the judgment of fallible man what parts of God's word are to be published, and what are to be kept back; and I am disposed to believe that the authors of such a proposition did not themselves sufficiently consider the consequences which might follow its adoption. But of all subjects, that which it would, I think, be most inexcusable to keep back from the people, is the atonement made by our Blessed Saviour for the sins of mankind; since upon that truth must ever rest the key-stone of the Christian edifice. That Christ died to save sinners, that our nature had become corrupt and depraved through sin, and that by the sacrifice of our Blessed Lord upon the Cross once offered, atonement and satisfaction were made, and the wrath of God averted, are among the first truths which we communicate to the youthful Christian: they are likewise inculcated in the reception of the blessed Eucharist, as well as in various parts of the formularies of our Church. Upon what principle, then, can they be held back in our Christian teaching? It is true that this doctrine may be distorted and misrepresented, and that sinners may be led to flatter themselves with hopes of being saved while they continue in their sin. But 'we have not so learned Christ;' nor are we afraid to declare to the people 'the riches of his grace,' because some presumptuous men have rushed into the errors which the Apostles themselves noted among contemporary heresies. Were we ashamed to declare 'all the counsel of God,' as we have received it from the Scriptures, we should at once forfeit the title of an Apostolical Church. Let us not therefore cease to proclaim 'Christ crucified,' as the most important commission of our ministry, and as the sole ground upon which we teach our hearers to rest their hopes of forgiveness and reconciliation to God.

These writers speak of Scripture and Tradition as the two channels in which the Christian Revelation has been communicated. That they mean thereby to elevate Tradition into the same rank with the written Word of God, I will not believe; but the vulgar and unlearned may and will be induced to suppose that such is their intention; and hence a fatal delusion may ensue, tending to recall the various errors and abuses of Romanism. Respecting the sufficiency of Scripture, our sixth Article of Religion is so distinct and explicit, declaring that it contains all things necessary for salvation, and requiring nothing to be believed as an article of the Faith but what is contained therein, or can be proved thereby, that upon this head there hardly seems to be any room for controversy among ourselves. And in regard to points of discipline, our Church has endeavoured to preserve a similar rule, adopting the practices of the earliest period which the records of Christian antiquity have preserved: but still, even in these cases, appealing for their confirmation or justification to the Scriptures. Thus are the institution of Infant Baptism, and the observance of the Lord's day enjoined, not merely on the authority of Tradition, however ancient and undoubted, but because, though not commanded in Scripture, they have the warranty of scriptural authority, inasmuch as they may fairly be inferred from what is actually written. To recount the evils which would flow from a large admission of traditional authority, the present occasion would not permit. But this main distinction is never to be lost sight of—What is found in the inspired Scriptures has come to us with the warranty of Heaven: what is handed down through other sources of primitive belief rests, after all, upon the authority of man, exposed to the errors, distortions, and corruptions arising from the ignorance, superstition, or presumption of our nature, from which the early ages of Christianity were not exempt. Those, therefore, who would receive Tradition as a part of Revelation, must appeal to something more than earthly sagacity and judgment to separate truth from error: and they will find themselves driven to the necessity of investing some human authority with the Divine attribute of Infallibility—that very assumption of the Romish Church, from which so many of its corruptions have been derived.

The perusal of the 'Remarks upon the Thirty-nine Articles' has filled me with astonishment and concern. The ostensible object of this tract is to show, that a person adopting the doctrines of the Council of Trent, with the single exception of the Pope's Supremacy, might sincerely and conscientiously sign the Articles of the Church of England. But the real object at which the writer seems to be labouring, is to prove that the differences in doctrine which separate the Churches of England and Rome will upon examination vanish. Upon this point much ingenuity, and, I am forced to add, much sophistry is exerted: and I think exerted in vain: it is well known, that the Articles were framed, there appears to be a constant and industrious endeavour to compliment the Papal Church, to extenuate its faults, and to apologize for its enormities. It is true that the distinguished authors themselves have unequivocally denied any attachment on their own part to Rome, and have decisively repudiated that imputation. But if through their agency a school be formed, of which one characteristic shall be a leaning towards Romanism, the disciples cannot be prevented going farther than their masters contemplate. And when we consider the peculiar art with which the Papal system is organized, and the readiness with which it enlists itself in a great degree with the view of purifying the Church from Romish abuses, and that the reformers themselves were those ever-honoured martyrs, who having accomplished the good work of Reformation with unexampled forbearance and discretion, sealed the testimony of their sincerity by cheerfully submitting to the flames of Romish persecution,

to its service the frailties, the passions, and the imaginations of men, it is impossible not to entertain serious apprehensions at the course which has been adopted by persons, whose learning, talents, and character ensure to them influence among their contemporaries.

I have now, my Reverend Brethren, performed my duty in avowing my sentiments respecting these writings; and never did I perform any public duty which gave me greater pain. It is true that I am not personally acquainted with the distinguished individuals, who are reputed to be the principle authors of the Tracts. But I lament that persons gifted with every qualification which can enable men to improve and enlighten their fellow-creatures, should now occupy a questionable position, and excite alarm among the friends of that Church of which they are eminently qualified to be the support and the ornament? I am, however, well acquainted with some persons, members of my own Diocese, whom report numbers among the supporters of the system which those writers recommend and uphold. And I bear my willing testimony to the exemplary purity of their lives, their doctrine, and their opinions. Persons more diligent in every pastoral duty, more charitable towards all who differ from them in sentiment, or more fraught with all the virtues which are the genuine fruit of Christ's Religion, I never knew. It is impossible to suspect such men of an inclination to leave worshipping the Lord in the beauty of holiness, and to encourage or tolerate a system, in which human inventions and abuses stand side by side with Evangelical truth. But if an angel from heaven preach any other Gospel than that which we have received from the Apostles and Evangelists, I trust that he will preach in vain. We must remember that the subject is one which admits not of compromise; that we are bound by the most solemn and most responsible of duties to preserve to the Church that scriptural purity in which it has been handed down to us by our Reformers. Let us then be instant in prayer to the Almighty for the unity, the peace, and the guidance of his Church: but, above all things, 'let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering;' 'let us exhort with all long suffering and doctrine,' and endeavour to reclaim those who would 'turn away their ears from the truth, and be turned unto fables,' in order that when 'we have fought our fight,' and have 'finished our course,' we may be able to add with the Apostle, that we have 'kept the Faith.'

STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL.—We are assured, on all hands, that trade is reviving; and that, notwithstanding the ravings and the enormous lying of the anti-corn-law faction, the mills are beginning to move with astonishing velocity. The quantity of cotton sold in Liverpool within the last ten days is a proof of this. The quantity of manufactured goods and of yarns bought in Manchester and other places, within the same period is an additional proof.—*Liverpool paper.*

MANCHESTER.—It is an exceedingly gratifying duty we have to perform, in announcing this week a much more healthful feeling in our market than has been experienced for months. Things are not only keeping up, but considerably improved. All parts of goods are going off well at last weeks rates, but most manufactures will not sell unless at considerably higher prices. We believe we may venture to say that more business has been done during the past week than has been transacted within any month for a long time previously. A better tone pervades commercial intercourse, and all parties appear in better spirits. Domestic cloth is very much improved in price, and all width of printing cloth are selling freely. The fact is, that printers have exhausted all their stocks, and they are preparing for the demands of the autumn trade. If we could only prevail upon the manufacturers not to run into spinning for at least a month to come, we feel confident that they would find their return in a short time. Should they, however, again commence manufacturing, they may rely upon the present healthy reaction being destroyed, and the market again swamped, as it has been too much lately. If they can abstain from glutting the market, and will allow this feeling of restored confidence to grow a little longer, they will soon obtain what even the present advanced rates do not give—remunerating prices for their goods. Prices are as follows:—Power-loom printers, 27-inch, 66s., 4s. 4½d., to 4s., 7½., and 72s., 4s. 10½d., to 5s. 3d.; 40-inch cloth, particularly low 40-inch, is fully 3d. per piece higher.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

TRADE OF LEEDS.—The markets at the cloth halls during the week have maintained the activity which we noticed last week, and, as several of the metropolitan and provincial buyers have been in the town there has been some animation in the warehouses, more particularly connected with the home trade.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

HECKMONDWIKE BLANKET MARKET.—The improvement which has taken place in some other branches of woollen trade has extended itself to blankets, druggets, &c., and there was, in consequence an increased attendance here on Monday, and more business was done. At Dewsbury the operatives are more fully employed than they were recently.—*Ibid.*

BARNSLEY.—We have great pleasure in announcing a little more activity in the linen trade. Some of the principal houses are now giving out work very liberally, and it is hoped that most of the weavers will be employed in a short time, if the present expectations of the manufacturers should be realised.—*Ibid.*

BRADFORD MARKET.—There is again a numerous attendance of buyers at the market, and a considerable business was done in figured and other fancy stuffs, but no material improvement in prices was realised. The yarn-market was proportionably active at former rates. There was a better supply of combining wools suitable to the current trade, but the spinners, seeming to think the supply greater than the demand, and that prices could not be long maintained, declined to purchase beyond their immediate wants. There is no doubt that wools have been bought considerably lower in Scotland than they were last year, but as they are now nearly all in the staplers' hands, prices will not be allowed to fall much if the present improvement should continue.—*Ibid.*

H. Stewart, Esq., of Hamilton, Upper Canada, brother-in-law of Sir Allan Macnab, has been presented to an Ensigency in the 68th.

With sincere gratification do we announce the return from China of her Majesty's ship Wellesley, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday last, bringing home the gallant and estimable officer under whose command the Royal Marines of the expedition have earned so much honour in that country, Lieutenant Colonel Ellis. The Wellesley brings home 100 invalids from China and the Cape of Good Hope.—*U. S. G.*

WHAT NEXT?—Talk of Steam and your Railways which have annihilated both time and space; and of the thousand other inventions that are being made daily in this wonder-working world; but the last one, of which we have seen a prospectus, leaves them all in the shade. It is the elastic Caoutchouc (i. e. India Rubber) pavement, for which a Mr. Fanshaw, of London, has got a patent, and which he strongly recommends for facing damp walls, for the floors of kitchens, halls, &c. We wonder will we ever come back to the good old times, when the streets were paved with penny loves and the houses thatched with pancakes!

conveyed after his fall has been purchased by the civil list for 110,000f.

According to the last parliamentary return there are 14,000 Scotchmen in the Army, and 42,000 Irish the remainder being natives of England and Wales.

ILLNESS OF GRACE DARLING—We regret to learn that Grace Darling the heroine of the Fern Islands, is at present in very bad health. Our correspondent at Bamburgh informs us that at present she is on the main land for change of air, and although reported to be somewhat better since she took up her residence there, she still looks very unwell.—*Berwick paper.*

SIR R. PEEL.—We are happy to learn that Sir Robert Peel has remitted within the last few days, through the Rev. W. K. Tatam, the sum of £20, in aid of the relief fund for the distressed poor in the township of Oswaldtwisele. This is the third subscription which the right hon. bart. has forwarded for this object, and was, we believe quite unsolicited.—*Blackburn Standard.*

General Lord Hill, the General Commanding-in-Chief, is, we regret to state, again indisposed. His Lordship, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, went to Brighton for change of air, where he still remains at the Norfolk Hotel. Dr. Hare of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, was sent for express to attend his Lordship, who will not return to London for some days.—*Morning Chronicle.*

CONTEMPLATED MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that the preliminaries have been arranged of a marriage between a Conservative nobleman of high rank and one of the beautiful and accomplished daughters of a gentleman whose name is associated with that of the greatest philosopher that this country has produced. The nuptial ceremony will, it is believed, take place in the course of next month. We understand the preliminaries are already completed for the marriage of Viscount Parker, eldest son of the Earl of Macclesfield, and Lady Mary Grosvenor, second daughter of Earl Grosvenor, and grand-daughter of the Marquess of Westminster. It has reached us that the solemnisation of the nuptials is to take place early in the ensuing month. It is rumoured that the Hon. Charles Howard, M. P., son of the Earl of Carlisle, and brother of the Duchess of Sutherland and Viscount Morpeth, is about to marry Miss Parke, daughter of Baron Parke, of the Court of Exchequer. It is rumoured in the circle of ton, that a noble lord holding office under the late administration is the accepted suitor of one of the fairest debutantes of the present season, nearly related to a distinguished and venerable nobleman, chief minister to his late Majesty, and grand-daughter of a celebrated Whig statesman. His lordship who is heir apparent to a Scotch earldom, is in his 32nd year. The auspicious ceremony is expected to be performed in a few weeks. Lord Charles Beauclerk will lead to the alter Miss Stopford. The preliminaries of a marriage are said to be adjusted between Miss Somerset, daughter of Lieutenant-General Lord Edward Somerset, and cousin to the Duke of Beaufort and Henry Harriat, Esq. It is now quite settled says a Cambridge paper, that Lord Bayning will lead to the hymeneal alter, in the course of the ensuing month, Miss Fellowes, daughter of the late W. H. Fellowes, Esq., of Ramsay Abbey, and sister to E. Fellowes, Esq., M. P. for Huntingdonshire. His lordship is in holy orders, and succeeded his brother in 1823. The Hon. Charles Henry Cust, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, second son of Earl Brownlow, who is about to lead to the alter Miss Macdonald, niece to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and to the Countess Brownlow, inherits the greater part of the fortune of his late grandfather, Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., of Wormlebury. The marriage is likely to take place in the first week of next month. The contemplated alliance between C. B. Adderley, Esq., M. P. for the northern division of Staffordshire, and Hon. Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Leigh, will be solemnised at Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of the noble lord, near Stratford-upon-Avon, the week after next.

LORDS JUSTICES.—Her Majesty's Letter Patent have passed the Great Seal, appointing the Most Reverend Father in God, John Archbishop of Armagh, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Knight, Lord High Chancellor, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K. C. B., Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, Lords Justices of Ireland.

The new Mexican tariff contains some items which promise to be of material benefit to the manufactures of this country, and show the decided steps towards more liberal commercial views which have been taken by Santa Anna. The descriptions of linens which formerly paid 14 cents the square yard are now reduced to 11, while others which paid 12½ are reduced to 9 and 10. Stockings for adult of all descriptions have undergone a reduction from one dollar 25 cents the dozen, from two dollars 25 cents, while handkerchiefs which used to pay 12½ cents a piece are reduced respectively to 6 and 10 cents, accordingly as they are dyed or not. These facts it is to be hoped, will give additional encouragement to our trade, which seems to be generally reviving.—*London paper.*

An action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by a medical student against a widow lady residing in Sligo, and for which notice of bail was served for the Mayo assizes, where the case was laid, was compromised—the fair inconstant defendant having consented to pay a sum of £25.

A son of the Rev. T. Calder, minister of the Wesleyan Chapel, Bristol, has lately been ordained a clergyman of the Established Church.—*Church and State Gazette.*

The tremendous storm which visited the metropolis on Thursday morning (an account of which we have given elsewhere) appears to have been but partially experienced in the country. The Bristol, Gloucester, Manchester, and several other provincial papers received on Saturday make nomention of it, while others merely state that a thunder-storm had occurred, but unattended with any disastrous results. In a few places, however, its effects were very destructive. At Bradfield Hall, the seat of Mr. J. P. Pennington, the electric fluid struck a gothic tower over the entrance gateway, and overthrew it with a loud crash on the range of buildings immediately adjoining, which are appropriated to domestic offices. The fine old steeple of Jevizes Church was rent in twain, the works of a clock destroyed, part of the metal being melted, some of the bells injured, and part of the roof destroyed by some fragments of the steeple falling thereon. The wooden belfry of the little Church at Uldham was shattered, and the bells struck down with such violence that one of them was found deep embedded in the earth at a considerable distance from the Church. Old Chigwell windwill, situate about a mile from Chigwell, in Essex, was struck, and its immediate destruction by fire followed.

TAXATION.—The whole of the taxes imposed in Great Britain, in 1841, were:—Land tax £2,183,555; other taxes, £51,997,000. In France Land tax, £23,250,000; other taxes, £17,500,00. In Prussia: Land tax, £3,904,000; other taxes £3,667,000. In Austria: Land tax, £8,795,000 other taxes, £7,700,000. Probate and legacy duty £1,138,000, not paid by landholders. From the beginning of the reign of George III. to 1824, 840,540 acres of waste land were enclosed—*London Globe.*

A Memorial on the state of the country has been forwarded from Manchester to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, through the medium of "two ministers of the Gospel," to which his Royal Highness has been pleased to return the following reply—

REV. J. W. MASSIE AND REV. WM. SHUTTLEWORTH

Buckingham Palace, July 23 42.

"Gentlemen,—I am commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial transmitted by you to the Marquess of Exeter for presentation to his Royal Highness on the subject of the severe distress at present prevailing in the townships of Manchester and Salford.

"His Royal Highness commands me to express his sincere sympathy with the sufferings and privations of those who are more immediately affected by this distress, and at the same time his *confidence in the disposition of Parliament to do what can be done by legislative means for the alleviation of it.*

"I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedt servant,

"G. LEWSON.

"The Rev. J. W. Massie and Rev. Wm. Shuttleworth."

Harvest Prospects—Tory Torments.—Decidedly favourable. The Harvest it is calculated, will be three weeks or a month earlier. Meanwhile, the averages are likely next week to fall. For, though they have risen on the six weeks (wheat being now 65s. 8d.,) the prices has been going down—so that it is not at all probable that the duty will be lower than it is at present.

Foreign grain continues to be worked up for the Navy, and there is a shrewd supposition that not a small portion will find its way into consumption on the land.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE WEATHER.—The markets already afford a sensible indication of the appearance of the crops; and yesterday new potatoes of the very finest quality were selling for 9d a stone. We have received the following communication from the most intelligent and well informed correspondent:—"I have travelled during the last six weeks from 1,600 to 1,900 miles in Ireland, and never within the memory of the oldest man living, was the bounty of Providence more manifest in the extraordinary luxuriance and abundance of the crops than it is this year. During the whole of so long a journey I have not seen a field of corn prostrate by wet or storm, and scarcely the top of a potato injured. Verily, the old times and seasons have returned to us."—*Evening Mail.*

The wheat harvest has been commenced partially in France, and the new grain is of very superior quality.

FRANCE.

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Saturday last being the day appointed for the removal of the remains of this illustrious personage from Neuilly to Notre Dame, the whole population of Paris was in movement at an early hour for the purpose of gaining favourable places on the line of march. The Boulevards, the Fabourg St. Honore, the Champs Elysees and all avenues leading towards Neuilly were thronged by masses of pedestrians. The crowd was apparently greater than that which attended the funeral of Napoleon's remains, and it would appear as if not a single person remained in Paris, so dense and overflowing was the throng. The great object was to obtain a favorable position near the entrance to the Chatean of Neuilly, but that not being possible to all, the crowd descended in almost a compact mass to the Place de la concorde.

At nine o'clock the different regiments composing the garrison of Paris and the legions of the national guards marched from their respective places of assembling, to take up the posts assigned them.

The National guards were in full dress, as well as all the other troops assembled on the occasion.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.—The procession was headed by a squadron of the 3d Regiment of Lancers, with its standards and band; these were followed in rotation by a strong detachment of the gendarmerie of the Seine, with its trumpets.

The general commanding the garrison of Paris, surrounded by a numerous staff.

A battalion of the infantry of the line, with their arms reversed, headed by their drums and band, the former at intervals beating the muffled roll.

A detachment of the sapeurs pompiers, with standard and drums.

A battalion of foot municipal guards,

A squadron of municipal horse guards.

The commandant of the Paris brigade of gendarmerie with his staff.

Two squadrons of the 5th dragoons with standard and band.

The general commanding the 1st military division with his staff.

A battalion of light infantry with colours and band.

Deputations from the Polytechnic and St. Cyr military schools, and the Staff school.

A battalion of the Orleans chasseurs.

A battery of Artillery.

A squadron of the 5th regiment of dragoons.

The colonel and four squadrons of the national Horse Guards.

Two more squadrons of the national horse guards.

Six mourning coaches, containing members of the houlds of his Majesty and the late Prince Royal.

The car containing the heart of the Prince, an orderly officer of his late royal highness riding on each side.

The Archbishop of Paris, and a large body of the Clergy in full canonical costume, headed by two beadles, and officers carrying the crucifix, and other religious emblems.

THE FUNERAL CAR—Bearing the body of the deceased prince, drawn by six horses richly comparisoned, and clothed in black and silver. On the side of the trappings of each horse was an escutcheon embroidered with the initials of his royal highness.

The car itself was very gorgeous. It was of moderate dimensions, covered with black, and studded richly with silver stars. Round the top was a splendid silver cornice, at each corner of which was a knight's helmet in the same metal, surmounted with a black plume. The corners were decorated with tri-coloured flags and other military trophies. On the top was a coronet in gold, supported by four winged genii in silver, to correspond with the cornice. The cords of the pall were held by Marshals Soult, Militor, Gerard, and Valee on horseback.

Immediately after the car followed three aides-de-camp of the prince, bearing on cushions the insignia of the different orders worn by the prince.

The prince's charger, followed by his royal highness's carriage closed, and succeeded by a long train of mourning coaches, the *cortege* brought up by different arms in the same order as those in advance of the car.

Arrival of the Body at Notre Dame.—At the moment the body entered the church a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the great bell of Notre Dame was rung.

The urn which contained the heart of his Royal Highness was carried into the choir of the cathedral by General Marbot. The vespers were recited by the bishop, and chaunted by the clergy of the metropolis. This ceremony lasted one hour.

The princess entered the cathedral after the clergy.—The coffin carried by twenty-four decorated sub officers appointed to that duty, and who formed part of the procession for that purpose, was placed on the catafaque and covered with the large black pall.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the princes were conducted to their carriage with the same ceremony, when they immediately returned to Neuilly.

It was a late hour in the evening before all the troops had reached their several cantonments and it was a long time before the streets had ceased to be encumbered by the people returning to their several homes.

Fire Engine for sale.

AT the Phoenix Foundry the subscribers offer for sale, a second-hand FIRE ENGINE, in good working order, and at a low price.—Apply to

July 22.—N. Br. THOS. BARLOW & CO.

REMOVAL.—THOS. HANFORD Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, has removed to the second flat of the building in Water-street, belonging to Messrs. Thomas M'Avity & Co. and immediately over the Hardware Establishment of Messrs. Thomas Sandall & Co.

19th August.

Furnished Apartments.

PARLOUR, Drawing Room, Bed Rooms, and the use of the Kitchen together or separate, to let: Situation the first in the city. Enquire at this Office. *August 12.*

Teas.

30 CHESTS of Blackish Leaf and Fine flavour Congo TEAS. Just received and for sale low if applied for immediately.

23d July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sugar.

24 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, which will be disposed of *at a very low rate* for approved payment.

30 June. W. CARVILL.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 26, 1842.

The first Market, under the auspices of the St. John Agricultural and Horticultural Society, was held yesterday on King's square, and notwithstanding the pressure of the times, many sales and exchanges were effected. There were collected about 80 head of neat stock, cows and oxen, exclusive of bulls and calves: some superior pigs, lambs and sheep; about 20 loads of hay were disposed of, and one hundred waggons from the country were on the ground with small meats and vegetables: some good samples of well dressed oats of this year's growth were also shewn.—These markets will be continued on the 24th of each month, and by exciting a laudable emulation among farmers, we apprehend will prove of benefit both to them and the city.

It has been already stated in the public prints, that the collection for the poor, made at Trinity Church on Friday evening last, amounted to £25, which considering the unfavorable state of the weather at the time, and the numerous calls upon the community at present, must be regarded as a very handsome contribution. The above sum has been expended in supplying bread, fuel, or the means of defraying their rent, to 54 families, the greater number of which consist of widows, who have children to support, and who but for this timely aid, must have suffered great privations. It is gratifying to know that the benevolent suggestion of having this collection made, and which originated with Sir William and Lady Colebrooke, has been attended with so much benefit.

FIRE.—The range of dwelling houses in Paddock street, owned by Mr. Thomas Wallace and Mr. William Carvill, was maliciously set on fire last night in two different places. The fire broke out about half past ten o'clock, but was discovered in time to prevent the destruction of the buildings.

The steamer *New Brunswick*, which left Indian Town with a party of pleasure for the Grand Lake on Friday last, unfortunately got aground at the Jemseg, entrance to the Lake, where she has since remained, and we learn will not probably be got off until the river rises.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor left St. John at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening in the steamer *Fredericton*, for the seat of Government. In consequence of the misfortune to the steamer New Brunswick His Excellency was prevented leaving on Saturday morning, as intended.

The steamer *Bangor*, which left Boston on the 16th instant for Constantinople, where it appears she is going on speculation, put into Halifax on the 24th, having sustained some damage in the boilers, which however *could not be repaired in Halifax, and she was obliged to return to Boston!* This is not saying much for the mechanical genius of our sister City.

☞ Rumour says that one of the consequences of the new treaty with the United States on the settlement of the Boundary line, will be the removal of the Public Departments from Fredericton to St. John. A wag at our elbow suggests that in such an event, the House of Assembly should be located at the Provincial Penitentiary, and the members kept there for the term of their lives.

CONCERT.—The *Sacred Music Society* gave their promised Concert on Monday evening at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The room was brilliantly illuminated and decorated for the occasion, and the different pieces in the Programme, selected from the works of the most eminent masters, were executed in a style creditable in the highest degree to the members of the Society. The audience which was numerous, and amongst them many good judges of music, appeared greatly gratified with the surpassing excellence of the performance, and none, we venture to say, went away disappointed. Our old friend FOSTER was in excellent tune—we never heard him sing a better Solo than on this occasion. We might be thought invidious were we to particularise any of the Ladies, where all appeared to give their best exertions; but were not a little disappointed that none of them honoured us with a treble solo, which we delight above all things to hear, and which strikes us as a very great blank in the performance:—we know there are several ladies in the Society fully capable of executing such a desirable part, and hope their natural diffidence will not keep them back on the next occasion.

By reason of the numerous festivities going forward in the city at the time this Concert was given, many persons were prevented attending, and we therefore submit the propriety of its being repeated at an early day.

☞ We are requested by Mr. Wedderburn to say that he will feel obliged to any one in possession of stock from any of his cattle, or any *undoubted* stock, such as Judge Saunders', those of Messrs. Rankin of Miramichi, Judge Botsford of Westmorland, or other, to furnish him with the lineage of the cattle, that he may give a proper *Stud, Flock and Herd Book* to the country—a thing very much to be desired, and only requiring the verifying testimony of respectable parties to have it issued.

Galignani's Messenger observes that within the period of one hundred hours, three of the greatest calamities of this or any other previous century have occurred, viz: the fire at Hamburg on the 5th May; the earthquake at St. Domingo on the 7th, and the fatal accident on the Versailles railroad on the 8th.

A sermon was preached in Trinity Church, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. the Rector, at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and a collection made in aid of the Poor, which amounted to £25.

On Sunday evening a sermon was preached in St. Luke's Church, Portland, by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, and a collection made in aid of the Episcopal Sunday school in that place, which amounted to £18 5s.

THE CONCERT of Sacred Music which was performed in St. George's Church, Carleton, on Thursday 11th instant, patronised by His Excellency Sir WILLIAM and Lady COLEBROOKE, and assisted by several Ladies and Gentlemen, amateurs, from Fredericton, amongst whom were the Misses COLEBROOKE, was attended by an exceedingly numerous audience. The Music was of a high order being selected from the Oratorio of the "Messiah" by Handel, the "Creation" and other works of Haydn, and works of other eminent composers.—The Choruses were all well executed particularly those of "For unto us a Child is born" and the "Hallelujah" both by Handel, the song "He shall feed his flock" was most charmingly sung by Mrs. ROSS, of Fredericton; Mr. STEPHENS also sung "Why do the Heathen," in a bold energetic manner and displayed the full power of his fine bass voice to the admiration of all who heard him; Martin Luther's Hymn was sung by Miss CRAFT of Carleton, in a manner highly creditable. The Band of the 30th Regt. assisted in the Choruses with great effect. Captain GRANT, of the 30th Regiment, played a beautiful Flute Solo, accompanied by the Organ. (at which Mr. CARD presided); this gentleman's tone on the flute is superior, and his taste not inferior to his tone—altogether the performance was such as is seldom heard in these parts, and gave great satisfaction. The distinguished persons who patronized the performance expressed themselves in the highest degree pleased. On Monday but a repetition took place; the audience on this occasion was not so numerous, but highly respectable; the Music performed was the same as at the preceding Concert, with the exception of a Song from the Oratorio of Jeptha "Deeper and deeper still," which difficult song was sung by Miss POYNTZ, (daughter of Major Poyntz, 30th Regt.) in a most superior manner. This young lady we should say is the best amateur singer in the province, and it gives as much pleasure to see persons who are placed in the higher walks of life, countenance, by their personal assistance, concerts of this description, and for such purposes; such a course is highly creditable to themselves and encouraging to Artists, who thus perceive some chance of their talents and acquirements being properly appreciated.

We regret to state that Major POYNTZ was severely hurt when returning from the Concert, at Carleton, on Monday last with his amiable family. In turning the carriage short round on board the steam ferry boat, his right leg accidentally became entangled between the splinter bar and bottom of the carriage, by which he was violently thrown from his seat to the deck; the vehicle was at the same time partially overturned, but the ladies were rescued from their dangerous situation, without, we are glad to say, receiving any injury beyond the fright and anxiety occasioned by the Major's extreme peril, who, was rescued as soon as practicable, and is, we learn, nearly recovered. It was highly fortunate that the horse remained perfectly quiet after the carriage had overturned, else the consequences might have proved fatal, as it was within a few feet of the dock and turned inboard.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.—The long-looked-for Corporation Accounts have at length made their appearance, and are now in course of publication. The public will then be able to judge for themselves, and see with their own eyes the desperate state of affairs to which their general apathy on public matters has so much contributed.—It is also understood that after this grand exposee of the City Accounts, an agent from the Corporation will proceed to England for the purpose of obtaining a loan of £100,000 upon mortgage of the city property. A statement of the accounts will also be furnished the Lieutenant Governor, and His Excellency's influence requested in the matter.—We trust they will succeed, as it appears to us the only means by which the city can be rescued from her financial difficulties; but we must at the same time determine to send honest men in future to represent us in our halls of legislation.

The steamer *John McAddam*, 230 tons burthen, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 4th instant; she experienced rough weather during the early part of her passage and expended nearly all her coals, but came the remainder of the way under canvass. The *John McAddam* is of 100 horse power, and as some efforts have been made in Newfoundland to establish a steam conveyance between this continent and that island, she is sent out TO BE SOLD; which in the event of the Captain not saying how improvements may best be effected. But before a work of so difficult a nature as this one be commenced upon, it becomes necessary that a plan for its execution should be matured, and all the difficulties well considered, otherwise much money may be spent with little profit. I wish it to be understood that I shall regard it as my duty to prevent this work from being precipitately established or begun before satisfactory projects for successfully prosecuting it can be settled.

I have peculiar satisfaction in being able to revert to the orderly state of Society in this Colony and to the circumstance of there having been no crime presented for trial at the late General Assize Court. The circumstances alike creditable to Magistracy and to the People, we may receive as proof, both of the moral disposition of the one, and of the zeal, and discreet conduct of the other, in the exercise of the power with which the Law entrusts them. I do not doubt that so happy a result in some degree owing to those laudable efforts, successfully making here, to prove the physical as well as moral advantages of sober habits.

I now Gentlemen close this Session of the Legislature.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—The following remarkable facts are contained in the Halifax *Morning Herald*, and were communicated by a gentleman who obtained his information from Capt. Darby:

"For the last twenty-five or thirty years, there has been a large mound or pyramid of sand about one hundred feet high, on Sable Island, and very far from the residence of Captain Darby. The winds for some years have been gradually diminishing its height, and after a severe blow some weeks since, it was completely blown away. It is singular to say, a number of small houses built of the timbers and plank of a vessel, were quite visible. On examination they were found to contain a number of articles of furniture and stores, put up in boxes, which were marked "43rd Regiment" the boxes or cases were perfectly rotten, and would not admit of their being removed. A brass dog collar was, however, discovered by Capt. Darby, with the name of "Major Elliott, 43rd Regiment" on it, and which Captain Darby brought to the city and presented to Major Tryon, who belongs to the 43d Regiment."

Captain Darby has endorsed this extraordinary announcement. Addressing the editor of the Herald, he says:

"The houses are appearing at the base of a hill about two miles long and 60 or 70 feet high, lying parallel with the south coast of the Island; the eastern end of which hill is about 55 feet high, covered with grass and other vegetation, about 25 feet below the surface, and 23 above the level of the sea; these houses appear as the sands wear away by the action of the winds. There appeared at the time numerous bullets of lead; a great number of military shoes, parts of bales of blankets and clothing, brass points of sword scabbards, bees wax, a small glass convex with the sides, a copper half-penny, George II. dated 1749, some military brass buckles, a great number of brass paper pins, a very small dog's brass collar, with Major Elliott, 43d Regiment engraved on it; numerous bones, some whole, some broken, with the scalp of hair or head of a young female; a piece of gold band. There are three buildings, which seem to have been constructed of the fragments of some ship; they are situated about 10 feet apart, in a triangular form, and are 10 or 12 feet square."

WOODSTOCK, August 20.

We regret to state that the Wolves continue their prowling depredations in the Parish of Wicklow. On Saturday night last, they killed 20 sheep belonging to Mr. John Hutchinson of that place; and on Monday or Tuesday evening last, we understand that they killed 20 more in the neighbourhood of the Big Presque Isle. Mr. Hutchinson informed us that upwards of 100 sheep have been killed in that neighbourhood since last spring. They are getting so audacious now, that they attack their prey on the highway in day light, almost within sight of the houses. It has been estimated by a very intelligent gentleman that at least 600 sheep have been killed by them between the Beckagnimock and Restook since last fall.—*Telegraph.*

HARD TIMES.—We understand that a few days since the Sheriff of Crawford County, in this State, who is ex office collector of State and County revenue, returned his papers, books, &c. into the court, and resigned his

ner. This young lady we should say
nateur singer in the province, and it
pleasure to see persons who are pla-
gher walks of life, countenance, by
assistance, concerts of this kind—
uch purposes; such a course highly
themselves and encouraging by virtue,
ceive some chance of their talents and
being properly appreciated.

to state that Major POYNTZ was se-
when returning from the Concert, at
Monday last with his amiable family.
he carriage short round on board the
ent, his right leg accidentally became
tween the splinter bar and bottom of
by which he was violently thrown from
he deck; the vehicle was at the same
overturned, but the ladies were res-
heir dangerous situation, without, we
say, receiving any injury beyond the
nxiety occasioned by the Major's ex-
who, was rescued as soon as practica-
we learn, nearly recovered. It was
nate that the horse remained perfectly
he carriage had overturned, else the
s might have proved fatal, as it was
feet of the dock and turned inboard.

FEARS.—The long-looked-for Corpora-
nts have at length made their appear-
re now in course of publication. The
hen be able to judge for themselves, and
r own eyes the desperate state of affairs
eir general apathy on public matters has
ntributed.—It is also understood that af-
nd exposes of the City Accounts, an
the Corporation will proceed to Eng-
purpose of obtaining a loan of £100,-
ortgage of the city property. A state-
e accounts will also be furnished the
Governor, and His Excellency's influ-
ted in the matter.—We trust they will
it appears to us the only means by which
be rescued from her financial difficul-
we must at the same time determine to
st men in future to represent us in our
islation.

mer *John McAddam*, 230 tons burthen,
St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 4th
s experienced rough weather during the
of her passage and expended nearly all
but came the remainder of the way un-
s. The *John McAddam* is of 100 horse
d as some efforts have been made in
land to establish a steam conveyance be-
continent and that island, she is out
y which in the event of the Captain not
hing, she will be taken to the West In-
nne other colony for the same purpose.
the people of Newfoundland will not let
tunity slip of enjoying the advantages to
l from steam communication.

amer *St. George*, purchased in England
e mails, &c. between Pictou and Prince
Island, arrived also at St. John's, New-
, on the 6th. After remaining there a
, and taking in a supply of coals, she re-
r voyage for Pictou, where she has since

s us much pleasure to announce in our
this day, the promotion of Captain Edward
e son of our highly respected townsman,
Dr. Boyd, of the Medical Staff, formerly of
l Staff Corps, and Aid-de-Camp to the late
eneral Smyth in this Province, as a justly
reward of his long and faithful services.—

ednesday, a man named White left Indian
a boat, in a state of intoxication—and drif-
the mouth of the falls, it being dead low
he boat would have swamped in a few mo-
ore, had it not been for the daring and in-
of Mr. CHAS. EAGLES, of Indian Town,
soon as he saw the perilous situation of
umped into his boat, and at the eminent
acrificing his own life, reached the preci-
he falls just in time to prevent the boat
ing over. Such acts of humanity well de-
public notice; and particularly as the feat was
ished at such a time and place, with so
k of life. Mr. Eagles was accompanied in
t by Mr. John Logan, of Indian Town.—

Wednesday last a fine lad six years of age, the
Mr. Pendleton of this City, whilst playing on
gin of the public well, on King's Square,
tally fell in, his little brother, a year older
nself, instantly gave the alarm; a number of
were at once alarmed at his plaintive cries,
uick as thought—upon ascertaining the fact,
ASES SMITH, shipwright, rushed through
rd, dropped himself into the well, and res-
little sufferer. When we state, that from
ace of the earth, there was a space of about
o to the water, through which Mr. Smith had
and that the water was about twenty feet deep
en may be formed of the danger encounter-
ts, such as these, ennoble mankind, and are
orthy of a permanent record. We can be
ed to imagine what the feelings of a noble
man, would be, at the contemplation of
saved the life of a helpless innocent child, at
of his own, and that child a perfect stranger
But the task would be hopeless—that of
ing them.—*Morning News.*

have much pleasure in giving publicity to
owing Resolution, which has been handed
hat purpose. The Donation, we under
was received on Tuesday last.—*Courier.*

a special meeting of the *Saint John Bakers'
ly Association*, it was unanimously Resolved,
a sum of Five Pounds be presented to the
ent of the Mechanics' Institute, in aid of the
connected with that Institution; and further
ed, That the President, with Mr. John Rich-
a Committee to carry the above Resolution
fect. ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'y.

WOODSTOCK, August 20.

regret to state that the Wolves continue their
ing depredations in the Parish of Wicklow.
turday night last, they killed 20 sheep belong-
Mr. John Hutchinson of that place; and on
ay or Tuesday evening last, we understand
ey killed 20 more in the neighbourhood of
g Presque Isle. Mr. Hutchinson informed
upwards of 100 sheep have been killed in
eighbourhood since last spring. They are
g so audacious now, that they attack the
on the highway in day light, almost within
of the houses. It has been estimated by a ve-
elligent gentleman that at least 600 sheep have
killed by them between the Beckagnimock
Restook since last fall.—*Telegraph.*

ND TIMES.—We understand that a few days
the Sheriff of Crawford County, in this State,
s ex office collector of State and County reve-
returned his papers, books, &c. into the court,
esigned his office. The reasons he assigned
signing are, that there is not money enough in
nds of the people of the county to pay their
; saying nothing about the exventions, &c.,
the courts, and he would not be the instrument
ressing them and sacrificing their property;
have no circulating medium, and the taxes can
be paid in specie or the notes of the bank of
pour.

BERMUDA, July 26.

e Session of the Colonial Legislature was clo-
on Thursday last.—On that day at 1 o'clock,
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER
NCHIEF, (attended by his Aid-de-Camps, Lieut.
owell, 20th Regt. and G. C. Harvey, Esq.)
e down to the Council Chambers:—in the car-
e with His Excellency, was Lieut.-Colonel
in, R.A., Commandant of the Garrison, and
there met by the President, the Hon. Thomas
erfield, and the other Members of that Body.
on after His Excellency had taken his seat, the
bers of the Honourable the House of Assem-
were summoned to appear, which they did ac-
ngly, preceded by their Speaker, the Honora-
John Noble Harvey; when His Excellency was
sed to close the Session with a Speech, which
subjoin.

At the entrance to the Colonial Building, a Guard of Honor of the 20th Regt. under command of Captain Gordon, was in attendance, and paid His Excellency the customary honors, both on his arrival and departure,—the fine Band of that Corps, playing on each occasion, the national anthem.

Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson, commanding 20th Regt. and other officers of that Corps, the several officers of the Civil Government, and a number of other Gentlemen were present.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I trust the Act we have passed this Session, for encouraging Emigration from the British Islands, on a limited scale, such as is suited to this Colony, will eventually prove a beneficial one; but the advantages we may expect to result from it, can only be gradually attained. The new settlers to be useful must be rendered contented with their situation. When suggesting this measure at the commencement of the Session, I was not unmindful of the interests of the labouring class already settled here. I am persuaded that their welfare is identified with that of the prosperity of the place, and that a stimulus, which we may hope will be created, by the introduction of a due proportion of well selected Settlers, will be of general benefit to all. Those born, or already established here, have some advantage over strangers; but it is one of the benefits we look for that all will require to exert themselves; the best road for their advancement being by industry, intelligence and sobriety; and this is the real advantage of a state of freedom.

I recommend to you, along with the measure of introducing new Settlers, that you should encourage the revival of fishing, if possible upon its former extended scale; but on a footing adapted to the present state of Society; for the rate of wages will ultimately be regulated by the price of food.—Where so large a proportion of food is imported, as is the case here, every means of supply within the Colony should be encouraged.

I take the present occasion, when we have passed an Act expressive of the want of sufficient means for labour, to direct attention to the advantage, which would soon be apparent of training up working cattle. This very ancient and almost universal practice, every where found to be advantageous, but most of all in hot climates, has been hitherto entirely neglected here; yet I am sure you would derive much benefit were you to follow it.

You have entrusted me with the control over a sum of money for improving the Ship Channel leading into St. George's Harbour. I assure you I am far from wishing to check improvement of any description whatever; on the contrary I would encourage you to go on in exploring the capabilities of all your valuable Harbours, as well as in discussing how improvements in them may best be effected. But before a work of so difficult a nature as this one be commenced upon, it becomes necessary that a plan for its execution should be matured, and all the difficulties well considered, otherwise much money may be spent with little profit. I wish it to be understood that I shall regard it as my duty to prevent this work from being precipitately setabout or begun before satisfactory projects for successfully prosecuting it can be settled.

I have peculiar satisfaction in being able to advert to the orderly state of Society in this Colony, and to the circumstance of there having been no crime presented for trial at the late General Assize Court. The circumstance alike creditable to the Magistracy and to the People, we may receive as a proof, both of the moral disposition of the one, and of the zeal, and discreet conduct of the other, in the exercise of the power with which the Law entrusts them. I do not doubt that so happy a result is in some degree owing to those laudable efforts, successfully making here, to prove the physical as well as moral advantages of sober habits.

I now Gentlemen close this Session of the Legislature.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—The following remarkable facts are contained in the Halifax *Morning Herald*, and were communicated by a gentleman who obtained his information from Capt. Darby:

"For the last twenty-five or thirty years, there has been a large mound or pyramid of sand about one hundred feet high, on Sable Island, and not very far from the residence of Captain Darby. The winds for some years have been gradually diminishing its height, and after a severe blow some few weeks since, it was completely blown away; and singular to say, a number of small houses built of the timbers and plank of a vessel, were quite visible. On examination they were found to contain a number of articles of furniture and stores, put up in boxes, which were marked "43rd Regiment;" the boxes or cases were perfectly rotten, and would not admit of their being removed. A brass dog collar was, however, discovered by Capt. Darby, with the name of "Major Elliott, 43rd Regiment," on it, and which Captain Darby brought to the city and presented to Major Tryon, who belongs to the 43d Regiment."

Captain Darby has endorsed this extraordinary announcement. Addressing the editor of the Herald, he says:

"The houses are appearing at the base of a hill about two miles long and 60 or 70 feet high, lying parallel with the south coast of the island; the eastern end of which hill is about 55 feet high, covered with grass and other vegetation, about 25 feet below the surface, and 23 above the level of the sea: these houses appear as the sands wear away by the action of the winds. There appeared at times, numerous bullets of lead; a great number of military shoes, parts of bales of blankets and cloths, brass points of sword scabbards, bees wax, a small glass convex on both sides, a copper half-penny of George II. dated 1749, some military brass buckles, a great number of brass paper pins, a very small dog's brass collar, with Major Elliott, 43d Regiment, engraved on it; numerous bones, some whole and some broken, with the scalp of hair or head-dress of a young female; a piece of gold band. There are three buildings, which seem to have been constructed of the fragments of some ship; they are situated about 10 feet apart, in a triangular form, and are 10 or 12 feet square."

HALIFAX, August 21.

The Premier, Transport, with two companies of the 76th Regt. and about 80 invalids sailed on Friday last for England.

The 62nd Regiment, we understand will embark early in the ensuing week on board of the Java Transport, for England.

Lieut. Dixon, 62d Regiment, has succeded Capt. Chearnly, of the 5th, as Aid de Camp to Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson.

The Boyne, Transport, with the remainder of the Rifle Brigade, sailed from England the 27th ult. and may be soon expected.

About one hundred Volunteers from the 63th and 76th Regiments, embarked this morning on board of the Crocodile, to join the 20th Regiment at Bermuda.

We understand Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Stayley Brown Esq. of Yarmouth, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of this Province.—*Royal Gazette.*

LORD ASHBURTON.—This gentleman will visit Niagara it is said, before his departure for England in the Warspite, where he is expected by Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of Canada. The English Nobleman fifty years ago, traversed the wilderness, from Oswego to Niagara, on horseback. How changed—how wonderfully changed, the scene, that is now to open upon him!

From the Newfoundland Public Ledger, Aug. 5.

SHIPWRECK.—The following particulars of the late melancholy shipwreck in the straits of Belle Isle, briefly noticed in our last, have been communicated to us:—

"On Friday, the 15th ult., the brig *Traveller*, 230 tons burthen, of Leith, Captain James Lyle, during a thick fog struck upon Bellisle, in the Straits of Bellisle, bound from Dalhousie to Leith, timber laden. With some exertion the vessel was hove off, and drifted about water-logged for two days. At about 11 o'clock on the Sunday night, the 17th ult., the brig upset: at this time the captain, the man at the helm, and a boy, were aft, the mate and the remainder of the crew were forward hoisting the foretopmast staysail, to make her pay off, as she had come to the wind, a heavy sea running—instead of which she upset and fell upon her side. No more was heard of the captain, the man at the helm, nor the boy: the mate supposes that a part of the deck-load of timber must have fallen upon them, or that the heavy sea that was shipped must have washed them overboard and drowned them, as no reply was made to the frequent calls of the survivors. The boat was all ready in the slings, and most fortunately one of the crew was enabled to get into her and unhook the tackles, and pick up the survivors, who were swimming about between the masts till the boat reached them. The mate held on by the wreck till daylight, in the hope of seeing something of the remains of the captain; but as it was blowing very hard on the Monday morning, they left the wreck—the load of timber having already got loose and knocked down some of the bulwarks. The boat was put before the wind with 9 souls on board, without one drop of fresh water or a morsel of bread, and with no clothing but what they had on. They steered for Newfoundland as well as they could, and on Wednesday made the Grey Islands; that afternoon they got near to a French fishing-boat, and made a sign for some water, but they had none on board; they gave them some biscuits, but they could not eat bread, their thirst was so intolerable. In the evening the boat got into a harbour not far from Conche, near Crocque, where every possible kindness was shown them by the French inhabitants. From this they coasted on to Twillingate, in the hope of falling in with her Majesty's ship *Spartan*. At Twillingate Mr. John Colborne, merchant, gave them a rug and a blanket each, and John Peyton, Esq., J. P., supplied them with a week's provisions, and obtained a passage for them to Harbour Grace in the schooner *Billow*, Jonathan Vokey, master, where they landed last Saturday evening, and reached this town, via Portugal Cove on the evening of Monday, the object of the mate being to apply to Lloyds' agent to get a proper protest prepared, and to procure a passage to Liverpool or Greenock on their way to Leith. Their temporary wants were supplied in Harbour Grace, where John Munn, Esq., ordered them shirts and stockings immediately upon their landing. The owner of the *Traveller* is David Dugald, Esq., of Kirkaldy. James Lyle, the master, was a single man, only 22 years of age; he has left a mother and two sisters in Leith, whose only support he was. His owner had so high an opinion of him that he was to have had a larger ship upon the termination of the present voyage. Mr. William Nicholl, of Leith, is the mate.

CANADIAN PRISONERS.—We learn that Chandler and Waite, the first of whom has a wife and eleven children, and the second a wife and one child, in Canada, have effected their escape from Van Diemen's Land, and reached Rochester, N. Y., a day's journey from their respective families. They left their island prison two days before the escape of Gremmell; secreted themselves effectually from every search; among the fastnesses of a distant isle near the coast, fortified with more than two weeks provisions. How they contrived to get on board a New England whaler and where, is not stated; but it is certain that she brought them safely to New England.

Mrs. Waite, a year or two since, set off for London to petition the Queen to restore her husband to her. It is said that the Queen was willing, but Lord Melbourne thought it unsafe to comply with her request. Chandler and Waite were ordered for execution in August 1838, but their wives took a journey to Quebec, and obtained an audience of Lord Durham and an order to Sir George Arthur staying the execution. We trust they will from down every attempt at reviving the border troubles. A convention consisting of Major Handy and others has assembled at Cleveland to deliberate on an invasion, but it will end in smoke. The Canadian Government is at length pursuing a judicious course of conciliation.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE WICKED WON'T PROSPER.—Samuel Ross, of Geneva, Wisconsin, who *didn't pay for his paper* when he left the east, is now in the Kingston Penitentiary.—*American paper.*

We have no doubt that a similar or worse fate will befall every rascal who cheats the printer. Latterly we have struck off our list several individuals who owed us for *four years* and upwards and will it be believed, who have never paid us a fraction for their paper since they commenced to take it. We shall shortly publish their names, in the hopes that some of our friends may bear them in recollection, and advise us when they meet their deserts, that we may hold them up as a warning.—*Halifax Times.*

We heartily endorse the above, and at the same time give notice that we have our eye on many *Patrons* who have served us in the same way, and whom we shall notice in full hereafter.

Markets at Demerara, July 18.—PICKLED FISH—Mackerel stood at $10, Salmon 16; Herrings $4½ to $5.
FLOUR—Sold for $10½.
PORK—$19½.
LUMBER—White Pine $20.

WAR OFFICE, July 22.—Captain Edward Boyd, from half pay of the Royal Staff Corps, to be Captain in the 29th Regiment, with the rank of Major in the Army.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 2.—52d Foot.—Colour Serjeant J. Williams to be Quartermaster, vice Clune, deceased.

Married.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. George S. Bulyea, to Miss Caroline Flewelling, both of the County of Kings.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Joseph Hornbrook, of the Parish of Kingston, to Miss Mary Lane, of this City.

Monday, by the Rev. James Dunphy, P. P., Mr. Timothy M'Carthy, of Carleton, to Miss Margaret M'Carthy, of this City.

At Woodstock on the 12th inst., by the Rev. S. Thomson, Visiting Missionary, Mr. Charles Ritchie of the Parish of Wicklow, to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, of the same place.

Same day, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Mr. George Reeleder, of Philadelphia, U. S., to Miss Elizabeth Dogherty, of the Parish of Woodstock.

At Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, in Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Henry Eccles, Esq., of Toronto, Barrister, eldest son of Captain Eccles, late 61st Regiment of Foot, to Jane, fourth daughter of the late Capt. Tito Lelievre, Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Died.

On Thursday morning last, Frederick W. C. Ford, infant son of Lieut. C. E. Ford, Royal Engineers.

Monday afternoon, Frederick, infant son of Mr. Benj. C. Chaloner, aged 4 months.

At Carleton, on Monday morning, Mr. John Cain, in the 52d year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness Jane, wife of Mr. John Riggs, aged 40 years.

On Wednesday Adino, youngest son of Dr. John Paddock, aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Halifax on Sunday, aged 76 years, the honorable HERBERT NEWTON BINNEY, Collector of Impost and Excise at that port, which office he held for the long period of fifty years.

On the 22d inst., after a long illness, in the 27th year of his age, Burton H. youngest son of Mr. Wm. Story, senr.

On the same day, after a short and painful illness, John Lightzer, in the 89th year of his age.

At Lawrencetown, N. S. on the 29th July, Mr. Gideon Margeson, in the 95th year of his age.—He was an officer in the British service during the American Revolutionary war, and subsequently came to Nova Scotia, where he pursued the even tenor of his way, as a cultivator of the soil, till within a short period of his decease.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. Arrived, 17th—schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New York,—Thomas & Sandall, flour, etc.

15th—Britannia, Coulthart, Liverpool, 56—John Wishart, coals.
Barque Tay, Langwell, Greenock, 38—to order, coals, etc.
Schr. John Boynton, Melville, Halifax—G. & J. Salter, tea and molasses.
19th—brig Phenix, Sangster, New York, 10—John Robertson, ballast.
Hazard, Potter, Westport—Thomas & Sandall, coals and salt.
20th—ship Alexander Edmond, Strang, Halifax, 6—John Wishart, salt.
21st—ship Samuel, Flemming, Liverpool,—S. Wiggins & Son, passengers.
Woodsworth, Sanctser, New York, 4—T. M'Avity & Co.
Brig Planet, Boston, Dublin, 40—W. M'Cannon, ballast.
Fidelia, Small, New York, 6—Waterhouse and Troop, flour & wheat.
Steamer Saxe Gotha, Vaughan, Halifax, 49 hours—J. Whitney, passengers.
Schr. Banner, Stevens, Boston, assorted cargo.
22d—schr. Vineyard, Wright, Boston, 3—assorted cargo.
Brig Chalcedony, Willett, Philadelphia, 15—J. & T. Robinson, flour.
Mercy Jane Elder, Philadelphia, 12—J. & R. Reed, flour, wheat & bread.
23d—schr. Velocity, from Norfolk, staves.
Matilda, Philadelphia, flour, &c.—Jardine & Co.
26th; schr. Columbia, Berry, Philadelphia, 10; J. M. Wilmot, flour, meal &c.

CLEARED.

August 16th: Barque Odessa, Vaughan, Cork, deals, etc.; D. & T. Vaughan.
17th; Barque Sir Walter Scott, Coulson, Hull, timber and deals; John Robertson; Crown, Price, Liverpool, timber and deals; W. H. Scovil; Schr. Trial Friend, Godfier, Quebec, plaster; T. Leavitt & Co.; Gentim, Crosby, Halifax, fish, etc.
18th—Am. brigantine Selim, Perrit, Eastport, ballast: Chas. M'Lauchlan.
19th—schr. Johnson, Arbon, Halifax, bricks, etc. Thos. Leavitt & Co.
22d.—ship Charles, M'Lee, Hull, timber & deals. Lavinia, Eavens, Trider, do.
23d; brig Canning, Pickance, Cork, deals; J. Wishart; schr. Tenzer, Greenlaw, Eastport, plstr.
25th; ship Glasgow, Douglas, Cork, timber; Owens & Duncan; schr. Banner, Atkins, Boston, plaster; ship Douglas, Kinney, Cork, deals; James Kirk.
26th; brig Wellington, Scott, Cork, deals; Thomas & Sandall.

Brig Comet, Gilpin, hence for Cork, went ashore in a thick fog, on Long Island, about 1½ miles below Petite Passage, and was subsequently got off and taken into Brier Island and condemned.

Barque Sir Walter Scott, Coulson, sailed on Wednesday last; returned on Sunday evening leaky.

Barque Pearl, M'Lean, of this port, 44 days from Dublin, for Quebec, with 150 passengers, all well, put into Arichat on the 11th inst. for a fresh supply of water.

The steamer *Saxe Gotha* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last in forty-eight hours from st. John, with 60 steerage passengers.

ARTILLERY.

THE Saint John Division of the *New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery*, will assemble for General Inspection, on Monday the 12th september next at 9 o'clock, on King's square. Officers commanding Companies will give due notice of the above to the Officers, Non commissioned officers and Gunners, under their respective commands.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
Major Commanding, St. John.

August 26.—[Courier.]

Tea! Tea! Tea!

Received this day, ex "Samuel" from Liverpool:

50 CHESTS Congo *TEA*. For sale cheap by
August 26. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL of 300 to 350 Tons register, to take a cargo of Deals to a Port in Great Britain.
Apply to JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
August 26.

Coal, Soap, and sheet Iron.

The subscriber is daily expecting per *Brothers* from Liverpool:

200 TONS best Orrel COALS, warranted;
100 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP;
15 Tons sheet IRON, assorted, No. 20, 22, 24, 26.
Which will be sold cheap for good payment.
Aug. 26. WM. CARVILL.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has resumed Business in the store on the South Market Wharf, next adjoining that of Mr. JESSE HAYCOCK, where he will keep on hand Superfine and Fine FLOUR. Rye do. and CORN MEAL, which will be sold *Cheap for Cash.*
26th August. JOHN BOWES.

LOST,

ON Tuesday evening last, several Letters of Introduction, of no use to any person but the owner, on whom the finder of the same will confer a favour by leaving them at the Chronicle Office. Also, a Black bead and silk WATCH GUARD, with a lock of light colored hair worked on the ends, for which a suitable reward will be given.
Aug. 26. F. H. M'CARTHY.

SURGEON MOORE,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and late House Surgeon to the General Lying in Hospital and Eye Institution, Cork, respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that he may be consulted in all cases of his profession at his residence in Water street, rear of the New Brunswick Bank.

N. B.—Surgeon M. can also be consulted in cases of Talipes or Club Feet, whether requiring an operation or otherwise. 6 ins.
August 19.

London Soap, Genuine Sperm Candles, Patent Sperm & Mould Candles.

Ex *Racer*, from London, via Halifax:—

10 BOXES London SOAP,
10 do. Genuine Sperm CANDLES.
5 Boxes Patent Sperm do.; 10 do. fine Mould and Dipt ditto.
Which are now landing ex Martha Brae, from Halifax, and for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Prince William Street.
Aug. 19.

CHEAP SHOES,

AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber has this day commenced selling off the Balance of his Stock of Summer BOOTS and SHOES, at the following reduced prices, for *Cash only*:

	s.	d.
Women's French Kid Slippers,	5	0
do. Black Prunella Boots,	4	6
do. Seal Skin Shoes, assorted, from	2	0
do. Fine Spanish Leather and Russia Kit, from	3	9
do. Fashionable Victoria Shoes,	5	6
Girls' Shoes of all kinds, from	2	3
Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. to	1	0
do. do. of finer quality, from	1	3

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description, at equally low prices.
August 19. S. K. FOSTER.

Orrel Coal and Salt.

The subscriber offers for sale from on board the ship *Pursuit*, to arrive from Liverpool—expected in 10 or 15 days:

150 CHALDRONS pure Orrel COALS, lowered in the ship's hold, to prevent breaking;
50 Chaldrons ditto smaller, suitable for Smiths' work or coking;
4000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
Apply to T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.
Or to the subscriber,
5th August. JOHN MACKAY.

VALUABLE FURNITURE

By Auction.

An extensive sale of Fashionable FURNITURE, PLATE, &c. by Auction, on Tuesday the 6th September, at 11 o'clock, by the subscribers, at the residence of Mr. JOHN WALKER, opposite the New Custom house, Prince William street:

CONSISTING OF

MAHOGANY and Rosewood Dining, Pembroke and Card TABLES;
Hair Sofas, Rosewood and Mahogany;
Mahogany Chairs, with stuffed Arm Chairs;
Mahogany Side Boards; Chests Drawers;
Pier Glasses and Mirrors; Looking Glasses;
Plate and Plated Ware;
Damask Window Curtains and Poles;
A very superior Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte;
Brussels Carpets and Hearth Rugs;
Fire Irons; China and Glassware;
China and other Ornaments;
Sleigh, Harness, Skins, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

The above Furniture is all nearly new and of the best description. Catalogues will be prepared and ready for delivery on the 2d sept., and the Furniture may be viewed on the day before the sale.

Terms:—For all sums under £15, cash; £15 to £60, 3 months: £60 and upwards, 3 and 4 months; approved endorsed notes.

T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.
St. John, August 26.

PEOPLE'S AND EMIGRANTS'

Line for Boston.

The superior fast sailing low-pressure steamer

HUNTRESS,

Captain T. G. JEWETT,

WILL leave the end of the South Market Wharf, for Boston in connexion with the Eastern Rail Road at PORTSMOUTH, touching at Eastport, on Monday next at 4 o'clock P. M. The steamer Huntress is well provided with Boats, Fire Engines, &c. and has by four years experience, proved herself to be a first rate, safe-sea-going Boat, six months of which time, including three winter months, she carried the mails round Cape Hatteras, from Wilmington to Charleston, though parties interested have industriously reported her an unsafe sea-boat and high pressure.

Cabin Passage to Boston, $8
" " to Portsmouth, 7 } Meals extra
" " to Portland, by 8
Stage from Portsmouth,

Forward Passage at Reduced rates, including a permit to land Baggage and head money, in a good Cabin.

N. B.—Passengers by this Boat arrive in Boston in 12 hours less time than by any other Boat.

For Freight or Passage apply to
C. McLAUCHLAN,
Nelson-street, or
JESSE HAYCOCK,
South Market Wharf.
St. John, Aug. 26.

LANDING:—70 hhds. PORTO RICO SUGAR; 90 casks MOLASSES. For sale by
19th August. W. H. STREET.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

The Subscribers are now landing from the brig *Relief*, Man, Master, from Porto Rico:—

67 HHDS. 53 Brls. } Bright Sugar;
88 Casks Superior Retailing Molasses;
13 Puns. RUM.
All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.
August 12. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Wanted to Charter.

A Good Vessel of 200 to 250 Tons Register, to take a Cargo to the North side of Jamaica.
Apply to
Aug. 12. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Congou Tea.

15 CHESTS of superior Congou TEA, just received and for sale by
Aug. 12. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Recieved per "South Esk" from LIVERPOOL:

COD, Pollock, and Mackarel LINES; Hamber Lines; Deep sea LINES:
Hand Lead Lines; Marline; Roping Twine;
Sail sewing Twine, &c. &c.
Per *Challenge*, from New York: A further supply of RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL. All of which is now offered Cheap for Cash.
July 1, 1842. JOHN BOWES.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—20 Hogsheads very Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, ex *Ion*, from Halifax, for sale by
8th July. W. H. STREET.

THE STEAM-SHIP

NORTH AMERICA

LEAVES every WEDNESDAY for BOSTON, direct to the end of Long Wharf, without subjecting Passengers to the inconvenience of going from boat to boat and making changes on the road. She will carry Passengers forward as low as any steamboat will do. She will also take Passengers forward to NEW YORK for SEVEN Dollars and ALBANY for EIGHT Dollars, direct through, free of all expenses and charges.

This Steamship is well known as a thorough sea boat, fit for any rough weather, and well found in SAILS and RIGGING, should it be possible at any time for any accident to happen to her Machinery; she is well supplied with extra Boats, Fire Engines and Life Preservers. Passengers on board of this boat are safe in any weather.—Apply to
JAMES WHITNEY.

☞ *The SAXE GOTHA leaves Saint John for HALIFAX and the intermediate Ports every Monday.*
July 29th, 1841. 6w

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

81, King William-street, Mansion House, London.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halliday, Jun. Esq; Claude Edward Scott, Esq.; Francis Mills, Esq.; James Walkinshaw, Esq;

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkinshaw, Esq. Dep. Chairman.
Wm Chippindale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq.; Thomas Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Codd Esq.; Edwin Leaf, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; John Harvey, Esq.; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.;

AUDITORS.

John L. Bennett, Esq.; Robert W. Eyles, Esq.; William Scott, Esq.

The first Quinquennial Valuation has just been made and Division of the Profits of this Company declared at the Annual General Meeting, held on 22d June last, when FOURFIFTHS of the ascertained profit were appropriated to the Policy holders entitled to participate, enabling the Directors to add a reversionary bonus *averaging 31 per Cent. on the Premiums paid during the last five years*, or, to give *an equivalent reduction of premium of nearly 17 per Ct. on the premiums payable during the next five years.*

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
St John N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

NOTICE.—The subscriber would now beg leave to remind those persons whose accounts are now past due, that he is now obliged to call on them to settle the same without further delay, and would further say that all amounts not settled on the 1st day of September next, will without respect or distinction be handed to an Attorney for collection.
JOHN BOWES.

Mill Establishment,

IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN,
GREATLY IMPROVED.

Honesty, Economy, Industry and Punctuality.—
BE DILIGENT IN BUSINESS.

Logs, Logs, & Timber.

WANTED for the said Mills, 4,000,000 feet Spruce and Pine LOGS, for a summer and winter supply, for which the highest market prices will be given. Also, 2,000 tons refuse PINE TIMBER, of all lengths and sizes.

The above Mills are now in perfect order to cut any quantity of Ship Plank, of all lengths and thickness, & Scantling of any dimension to the extreme length of 57 feet, if required. They are also prepared to manufacture any other description of lumber that may be required, including the produce of the Circular Saws, such as Shingles, Laths, Staves, Palings, &c. All orders will be executed at the shortest possible notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber having just fitted up a second gang of Saws, on the most improved principle, with the best machinery, by a first-rate Machinist, is now prepared to manufacture 400 to 500 shiping Deals per day, or 100,000 superficial feet pr week.

These fine Mills are situated in the City of St. John, amidst ships and wharves, and directly opposite and within hail of the mooring-ground, and by which Deals and other descriptions of Lumber can be cut and passed clear and unsoiled directly from the saws into the vessels, as well as in the months of January, February and March, as in June and July.

N. B.—For all orders that the subscriber may be favoured with, either from England, Ireland or Scotland, for Cargoes of Bright Deals, British Goods will be taken in part payment.

Flour and other Produce of the United States, will be taken in payment for any articles of Lumber that may be required from the Establishment in that quarter.

Logs and Timber cut at the halves, or on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice, either in summer or winter.

The spacious Pond in the rear of Mills, is one of the safest places of deposit for Timber and Logs in the world, and is capable of containing at least 15,000,000 feet. The use of the Divisions and Coves of the said Pond are offered gratis to all persons either in Saint John, Fredericton, Woodstock, or on any part of the river St. John, who may have Logs on hand; and that the said Logs when so deposited can be cut at the halves, or on any other reasonable terms, at any time when it may best suit the interest of the owner.

The alterations and improvements in the Grist Mill are completed, and persons importing Grain and who are engaged in the Flour trade, can have the use of it, either in the summer or winter, for a mere trifle.

As fresh Oatmeal is so much required at all seasons of the year, by people of all ranks in society, both in town and country; the subscriber, having got through with the improvements in the Grist and Saw Mills, intends forthwith to prepare for the manufacture of that article. Should he succeed in the attempt, he proposes in order to save time, to give in exchange, without a moment's delay, for Oats brought to the Mill, fresh Out and Indian Meal, Flour, American Produce, Groceries, Dry Goods, or any articles that the Establishment may produce.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, Palings, &c. &c. always on hand.

N. B.—All the articles manufactured in this establishment are warranted to be done in the very first style of workmanship.

☞ *Persons not in circumstances to purchase* fuel these hard times, to keep them warm through a long and dreary winter, can have it *gratis*, by taking it away.

GEORGE BOND.
Saint John, N. B., 28th July, 1842.

Vessel and Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a square rigged Vessel, 231 Tons old measurement, (209 new) essentially copper fastened. Juniper stem and stern post, Pitch Pine top timbers, and the remainder of her timbers principally Juniper, and in every respect a superior built vessel: can be launched in 20 days from sale.

Also, a two story DWELLING HOUSE, 28x36, containing four commodious rooms, six bed rooms, and a frost proof cellar, with a Lot of Land 51 feet by 100. This property is situated in a most central situation at the Bend, and a most eligible stand for any public business.

Also, a House, Barn and Lot, containing one and a quarter acres, at St. Martin's, County of St. John, situated near Vaughan's Creek. Should this property not be disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 13th Aug next.—For terms of sale of the Quaco property, apply to Mr. George Cochran, Quaco; and for the terms and particulars of other property, apply to
WILLIAM HAINES,
Bend Petitodiac.
County Westmorland, 14th July, 1842.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

100 TONS "Banks' Best" Staffordshire IRON;
200 ditto common English ditto,
10 ditto best Swedish ditto,
10 ditto sheet, hoop, and plate ditto,
10 ditto cast, blister, and German STEEL.
20 ditto HOLLOW WARE.—viz.: Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, Boilers, Axle and Block Bushes.
300 Canada STOVES, of various sizes, from 20 to 36 inches, handsome patterns and well fitted;
240 Kegs and Bags Iron Spikes and Nails, all sizes,
3 Tons Composition Spikes,
16 Smiths' Bellows,
24 ditto Anvils; 40 ditto Vices;
300 Kegs Gunpowder, assorted, all qualities;
400 Boxes Window Glass, of various sizes;
10 barrels PUTTY, in bladders;
10 ditto Pipe Clay; 10 tierces Paris Whiting
4 hogsheads Lampblack.
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London WHITE LEAD,
600 ditto red and PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;
Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.
North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

*NO

The Albion Hotel,

Steam Boat Landing, FREDERICTON.

ROBERT WELSH, having removed to the Premises lately occupied by Mr. H. Jackson, at the public Steam Boat landing, has just completed extensive arrangements for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. The whole Establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and a new Barn with Stabling erected. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize "The Albion," and every delicacy of the season will be provided.

R. W. continues to carry on the *Confectionary Business* in all its various branches, and will give immediate attention to such orders as he may be favoured with. Ice Creams and other summer refreshments will constantly be kept on hand.

Regent Street, Fredericton, May 2, 1842.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

Mrs. JACKSON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to her Friends and the Public, that she has opened a select House for the accommodation of permanent and transient Boarders, situated in a most central and pleasant part of the Town, directly opposite the Commissariat Department, in King street, and within two minutes' walk of the steam boat landing, Barracks, and Public Offices.

The house is in good repair—has suitable Parlors and Bedrooms—is comfortably furnished and fitted up. ☞ Mrs. Jackson begs to assure those Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Fredericton, who may favor her with their patronage, that every care will be taken, and no pains shall be wanting on her part to make their stay agreeable. *Fredericton, June 15.*

Forty Shillings Reward.

THE subscriber's Shop, on Long Wharf, was broken into about 18th April last, and sundry Bench Tools, &c. taken therefrom: a Gig Boat was also destroyed, supposed by the same offenders;—and on the 1st instant, the shop was broken open a second time, and a desk rifled of Rudder Braces, Copper Nails, Whip-saw files, &c. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction o the offender,

FRANCIS MARVIN.

May 6, 1842.

One Farthing Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st instant, an indented apprentice named Arthur O'Neal, a native of Ballyshannon. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting said Apprentice on my account, as no debts of his contracting will be paid by me: and the above reward will be paid any person who will bring him back.

May 2. FRANCIS MARVIN.

Sign of the Golden Fish,

DOCK STREET.

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

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

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

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

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

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

1st October. JOHN J. HOGAN.

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Denneford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* olution of Copaiba;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Anniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.
4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen Victoria's Bouquet; Prince Albert's Bouquet; the Princess' Bouquet; Queen Adelaide's Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hannay's* Condelilla; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.
1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

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

June 11.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

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

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

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

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

For Sale at nearly all Shops, and at Saint John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. T. Walker & Son, and others.

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

Liver Complaints.

AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—

AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!

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

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

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O'LIN.

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

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

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

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

$100 Reward.

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

(externally) in the following complaints.

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

LOOK OUT.

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

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

[*From the New-York Herald.*]

MYSTERIOUS.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 22, 1841.

27th May, 1842.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ship "Portland," Robinson, Master, from Liverpool:—

14 CASKS and cases HARDWARE, containing Locks, Hinges, and screws; Bench and Moulding PLANES; Hand, Tenon, Bow and other Saws; Glass Paper; Pierced Iron and Green Wire Fenders; Coffin Mounting; Brass Kettles; Harness Mounting, &c.
2 casks LAMP Shades and CHIMNIES;
2 cases GUNS;
1 cask Blocktin Dish covers, Egg coolers, Japan Lamps; signal, binnacle, and police LANTHERNS;
1 case Fire and Hand Irons;
1 case TEA TRAYS;
3 bales Scythes and Sickles;
1 cask Norway Rag Stones;
1 do. Borax; 1 do. GLUE;
1 bale Boot and Saddler's Web;
1 do. do. Flock;
1 case Hair Cloth;
1 do. school and Log SLATES;
1 do. PATENT LEATHER;
2 bundles IRON WIRE;
7 casks Horse and Ox Nails;
1 cask Weights; 50 bags Spikes;
60 bags Rose and clasp Nails—3d'y to 20 d'y.
14 do. Cut shingle do.
4 do. Boat do.
12 dozen square point Shovels;
10 do. socket do.
50 Plough-share Moulds;
Bundles Plough-Plate Iron;
Banks' Refined and swedish IRON.

Spring Goods.

Received ex "Portland" from Liverpool:

7 BALES PRINTS, 8 do. Grey and White COTTONS; 18 do. Cotton Warp;
2 Bales Moleskins; 4 do. Flannels and Baizes;
3 do. Carpeting; 2 do. Jaconets and Linings;
1 do. Gambroons and GINGHAMS;
2 do. Checks and Homespuns, 1 cask Traces;
4 Cases Percussion GUNS;
40 Dozen Scythes—40 to 46 inch;
10 Bags and 2 casks Horse Nails.
20 Bundles Shovels and Spades, 100 boxes Soap,
10 casks containing an assortment of Locks and Hinges, Weighing Machines, Hammers, Brushes, Combs, Whip Thongs, Bridles, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

May 27. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Coal, Deal, Boards, &c.

575 CHALDRONS Pemberton and Hull *COALS;*
150 Do. Grand Lake Do.
50 Do. Sydney Do.
425 thousand feet Bright DEALS;
250 Do. White Pine Boards;
25 Do. Ash bhd. Staves;
50 Cords Lathwood; 40 Barrels Herrings;
80 Barrels Cumberland PORK;
30 Hhds. Molasses;
20 Tons common and refined IRON, assorted;
50 M. Shipping and sawed Shingles;
2 000 Bushels SALT;

all of which the Subscriber will dispose of at his usual low rates for approved payment.

June 17. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

W. H. STREET'S WINE Establishment,

AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

The subscriber has opened the Store and Warehouse in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. T. S. Harding, in addition to his former premises, and invites attention to his extensive stock of Old Bottled WINES and SPIRITS.

DOUBLE Diamond and full fruited Ports—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle;
East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of 'Blackburn,' 'Newton Gordon & Co.,' and 'Burnett Houghton & Co.'
London Market Madeira; East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marsalla of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1835 and 1838;
Martell's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; superior OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack;

All of which may also be had from the Wood.

Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality,
HERMITAGE and BURGUNDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE; BUCELLAS;
La rose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret,

—also—

1000 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
200 doz. 'Hodson's' London Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;
100 dozen fine Edinburgh ALE;
40 hogsheads Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy;
5 hogsheads, 20 quarter casks Brandy;
20 hogsheads best Old PALE Brandy;
6 hogsheads best GENEVA;
Puncheons Malt and Grain Whiskey;
50 Puncheons high proof RUM;
100 Pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira;
10 hogsheads Catalonia RED WINE;
6 Qr. casks Blackburn's MADEIRA, for sale at first cost; 10 chests souchong TEA;
150 Boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
100 do. Mould and Dip Candles;
6 hogsheads Refined Sugar;
20 ditto Bright Porto Rico ditto;
10 Kegs Tobacco.

And to arrive ex Brig *Edwin*, from London—
40 hhds. best Geneva, from 7 to 10 pr. cent. O. P.
50 boxes Wax Wick Mould Candles;
50 boxes Sperm Candles.

☞ All for sale very low by

27th may. W. H. STREET.

Pale Yellow Soap, Confections, &c.

Landing, ex ship *Perthshire* from Greenock:

3 TONS Pale Yellow SOAP,
4 bales Printing and Wrapping PAPER,
20 boxes CONFECTIONS, MUSTARD, and STARC; 15 bags BARLEY.

For sale very cheap for *Cash only*, at the TEA WARE OUSE, *Prince William street.*

May 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

Saint John, N. B.

Spring Supply of New Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received per ships "Clarence from London, and "Bonna Dea" from Liverpool, his usual Spring supply of BOOTS and SHOES—*comprising every description for Ladies' Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children's*, that may be called for, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash.

June 3. S. K. FOSTER

☞ One hundred English made Trunks for sale cheap.

15th June, 1842—No. 2, N. Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per *Elizabeth Grimmer*, an assortment of

SILVER Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays, Castors, Coasters, &c.
Ditto and German Silver Toast Racks;
Britannia Metal Chamber Candlesticks, Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea and Table Spoons, &c.
Table and Pocket CUTLERY;
Shoe and Butchers' Knives;
Razors, Scissors, Gillor's Steel Pens;
Steel Knitting Pins, Packing and Sewing Needles;
Veneering and Joiners' Hammers;
"Grooes and Son's" Cast Steel Buck Saws;—which, with their stock of HARDWARE, Hardware Mercyrine, &c. they offer at low rates.

NOTICE.

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

10 HHDS. BROWN SUGAR; 50 Cases GIN; 20 boxes fresh Chocolate;
75 Boxes Tobacco PIPES;
75 Do. Window Glass—*assorted sizes;*
25 Kegs Green and Black PAINT;
60 Boxes Mould Candles; 8 bags Saltpetre;
5 Bags Ginger; 1 box Cloves;
5 Boxes Brown Sugar;
150 Bolts CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 7;
50 Boxes Liverpool SOAP, 56 and 112 lbs. ea;
1 Cask Sherry, } *Wine;*
4 do. old par Madeira }
20 M Cigars; 80 bundles Hooks and Sickles;
30 bundles Scythes;
5 Pipes Pico Madeira WINE;
10 Kegs Tobacco, 5 cases CHAMPAIGNE;
10 Do. Coal Tar; 20 do. Stockholm do.;
50 Do. Corn Meal; 50 do. Rye Flour;
13 Boxes Codfish—*large;*
16 Tierces do. in casks, 6 and 4;
21 Hhds. and Tierces Scale, 8 and 6;
13 Do. Country BEEF;
25 Do. No. 1, American do., 20 do. Mess do. do.
55 Do. Prime do. do., 25 do. Mess do. PORK;
210 Do. Canada Prime Pork;
10 Do. do. Beef; 20 do. Cargo do.,

With a variety of **Dry Goods,**—consisting of—Mousline de Lane, Stripes, Regattas, Scotch Homespuns, &c. &c.

—also in hold—

15 Puncheons New Orleans RUM,
2 bales Picked and Cordova WOOL,
1 pipe, and 4 hogsheads PORT WINE,
4 pipes, 1 hogshead, 9 quarter-casks, SHERRY,
1 pipe, 5 quarter-casks MADEIRA,
2 quarter-casks Marseilles.

May 6. SANCTON & CROOSKHANK.

May 27, 1842.

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

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

Also, per British Queen from London—

An assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas;
Rich Ducape, satin, Damash and Chene Shawls,
Plain and Fancy Ribbons of every kind;
Gro de Naples, Satins, Velontes and Sarsnets;
Orleans Cloths, Printed Saxony and plain de laines,
Printed Jeans for children's dresses;
Netts, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;
A large lot of silk Fringes and Tassels;
Hosiery and Gloves of every description;
Ladies' Work Boxes, assorted sizes;
White and col'd Stays, Pasteboards and Reels;
Black, Blue, Olive, and Invisible Broad Cloths;
Doeskins and Buckskins in every shade;
Stocks, Braces, and silk Handkerchiefs;
A large lot of Cloth Caps;
6-4 Oil Cloth for covering furniture.

Also, per ship Portland, from Liverpool—

55 PACKAGES, Containing,

CARPETING, assorted, best and common;
Floor Cloths for Halls, 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4;
Boys' Fancy Beaver Hats and Cloth Caps;
Printed Cottons and Furniture;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and Homespuns;
Muslins of every description;
Plaid, Camlet, Orleans and Saxonies;
Ticks, Flannels, and Druggets;
Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins;
A variety of fancy Trousers stuffs;
Buttons of every description;
Linens, Lawns, Diaper and Damask;
Cambric, Lawn, and cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.

☞ *For Cash only.* ☜

W. G. LAWTON.

Spring Importations.

Ex British Queen, from London—

50 CHESTS CONGO TEA;
3 cases Durham Mustard;
Casks containing Starch, Alum, Saltpetre, Putty, Epsom salts, Vitriol, Linseed Oil, &c.
3 cases Madras Indigo;
30 boxes Mould Candles; 10 do. patent sperm do.;
60 do. London Soap; 60 cwt. best London Lead;
6 cases Gentlemen's Beaver and silk Hats;

With a general assortment of fancy and domestic Goods, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for prompt payment.

13th May. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Storage

MAY be had in the subscriber's Fire Proof Brick Building, occupied solely by himself. Entrance from Prince William and St John street.

3d June. W. H. STREET.

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

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

25 HHDS. Molasses; 4 Barrels Spirits TURPENTINE;
2 Barrels Bright Varnish; 10 ditto PITCH;

the whole of which they offer for sale on moderate terms for approved papment.

April 29. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

MOLASSES.—40 Puncheons good retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

3d June. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Rum, Sugar, Gin, & Hides.

Just Landing ex brig St. Mary, Bingay, Master, from St. Kitts and St. Thomas:

10 PUNS. strong RUM, 13 Puns, Do. Do. 207 Bbls. 8 Hhds. bright SUGAR;
200 Cases GIN: 71 HIDES,

which are offered for sale at very low prices for approved payment.

April 29. Sancton & Crookshank.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Nehemiah Merritt, Esquire, late of this city, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Two Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

GEORGE MERRITT,
CHARLES MERRITT,
NEHEMIAH MERRITT,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Executors.

St. John, 1st June, 1842.

Houses to Let.

THE subscriber will Rent undermentioned Properties very low until the First of May next:

A House on the south side of Dorchester street, containing 4 Rooms and Kitchen, with a number of Bed Rooms, Pantry and Celler.

The upper Flat of a House on the corner of Dorchester and Carlton streets.

Also.—A Shop in King street, late in the occupation of Mr. James Burns.

July 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Sugar & Molasses.

JUST RECEIVED—Hogsheads Bright Sugar, and Porto Rico Prime Retailing Molasses.

8th July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

Incorporated 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

Salt Rheum, &c.

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

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

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Conghs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, lungs and Liver.

The Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor at 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.: and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71, Maiden Lane, New-York, and every Druggist in New-Brunswick. *Dec. 25, 1841.*

Fresh GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce to his friends that he has received his Spring Supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, embracing several new varieties of Cabbage and Turnip Seeds, also, the *New* Royal Victoria PEAS, &c. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist,

April 22. North Market Wharf.

LONDON CANDLES, &c.

Landing ex barque Clarence from London.

50 BOXES wax wick Mould CANDLES, 30 do. dip 6s, 10s, and 12s.
2 do. brown and white Windsor SOAP,
1 do. Candle Ornaments,

For sale very cheap for cash, at the Tea Warehouse, Prince William street.

April 29. JAMES MALCOLM.

Remnant Lots of Room Papers.

THOSE Persons who wish to fit up their small Rooms, Entries, &c., at a very trifling expense, will do well to call at the subscriber's Store and purchase for Cash, some of the Remnant lots of Room Papers that are still on hand, and which he is now selling at *Half Price* in order to make room for his Spring supply of English Papers daily expected. S. K. FOSTER.

April 28, 1842.

Anchors, Chains, Tar, Lead.

The subscribers offer for sale:

32 ANCHORS—Iron stocks; 6 Anchors for wood stocks;
8 CHAINS, 3-4, 11-16, 5-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch;
25 Barrels TAR; 2 Rolls SHEET LEAD;

—all of which will be sold very low for approved payment.

May 20. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Candles, Soap, &c.

50 BOXES best London Mould Candles, 50 do. Liverpool Do.
100 Boxes Yellow SOAP;
10 Kegs TOBACCO.

29th April. W. H. STREET.

Now Landing, ex *Elizabeth Grimmer*, from Liverpool—

500 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, 56 lbs. each;
50 Tons 'Banks' best' Refined IRON, assorted; ⅜ to 1¼ inch Rounds; 1 to 3x¾ Flats; 1¼ to 3x do. 1¼ to 3x⅜ do.; 3x¾ do.; 4x¾ do.; 4x⅞ do.

17th June. WM. CARVILL.

One Penny Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, an indented apprentice, named James Card. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting him, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Dipper Harbour, April 16, 1842.

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.

S. K. FOSTER,

Corner of King and Germain streets.

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

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

Staves.

The Subscriber is now landing, ex schr. "Policy,"

40,000 WHITE Oak Barrel Staves, 4,000 Red do. Hogshead do; 4,000 White do. Hogshead ditto.

Which he offers for Sale at lowest market rates for good payment. WM. CARVILL.

April 15th, 1842.

TO LET,

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

Valuable Building Lots.

THE subscribers will lease for a term of years the two Lots on the North Market Wharf, Nos. 11 and 12, belonging to R. W. Crookshank, Esquire. They will be let separately or together. Please apply to

13th march. Sancton & Crookshank.

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

TO LET,

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

4th Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

TO LET,

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

4th February.

To Let.

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

Feb. 11. WM. MAJOR.

Stock and Farm for sale.

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

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

Feb. 11.—3m. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

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

4th Feb. (conr.) JAMES NETHERY.

To Let,

And possession given 1st May next:

THAT very convenient House in Church street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Nethery, and formerly by Mrs. Brooks, as a Boarding house establishment. Its convenience to the Market, and the extensive accommodation it contains, makes it a desirable situation for a public Hotel, or a genteel private Boarding House.

Also to Let, and immediate possession given:—The one half of that newly finished House in Carmarthen street, containing a Kitchen, vegetable and wood Cellars, with several Rooms having Franklins and Grates set on the first and second flats.

For further information terms, &c., apply at the Hiberman Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

Conr.

Paper Hangings.

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

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

18th March. S. K. FOSTER.

THE subscriber has taken an office over the store of Daniel Ansley, Esquire, Market square.

W. H. NEEDHAM.

Barrister and Attorney at Law.

St. John 20th May, 1842.

Soap! Soap!!

Landing ex ship "Portland" from Liverpool:

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

Salt, Molasses, Pork.

2,000 bushels Liverpool SALT;
45 Hhds. Molasses; 150 barrels Pork;
10 Firkens Butter; 4 do. Lard;
150,000 feet bright Deals: 20 cords Lathwood;
10 M Ash STAVES.

The above articles will be sold cheap for approved payment. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

April 29th, 1842.

NOW LANDING, ex Brig *Promise*—

200 BUNDLES best OAKUM;
2000 steel pointed Miners' Shovels,
40 tons well assorted common English IRON,
40 bundles ROD IRON,
50 boxes Tin Plates, assorted, IC, IX, DC,
1 ton Blister STEEL.

—in store—

150 tons refined and common IRON;
60 bundles Plough Plating, assorted;
120 ditto Rod Iron, assorted, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-4 in.
Anchors, ½ to 12 cwt.; Chains, assorted sizes;
Cast and German STEEL, (*Naylor & Co's*)
21 dozen square pointed Shovels;
16 do. Ballast ditto;
Anvils and Smiths' Bellows; Nails and Spikes;
Franklin and close Stoves, 20 to 32 inches;
Full and half Register Grates, handsome patterns;
Pots, Bake Pans and Covers;
Steak and Frying Pans; 10 bales Irish BACON;
2 puncheons Irish Malt Whisky.

3d June. W. CARVILL.

On Consignment,

NOW LANDING, ex *Edwin*, from London—

Anti-Corrosive Paint