THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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Weekly Almanack.

MAY.	H. SUN.	S.	MOON.	H.	W.
22 Saturday,	4 45	7 15	10 3	0	45
23 Sunday,	4 44	7 16	10 56	1	29
24 Monday,	4 44	7 16	11 34	2	17
25 Tuesday,	4 43	7 17	Morn	3	9
26 Wednesday,	4 42	7 18	0 6	4	7
27 Thursday,	4 41	7 19	0 31	5	9
28 Friday,	4 41	7 20	0 52	6	19

First Quarter, 27th, 10h. 16m.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Mr. G. T. Ray.

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

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

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

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

☞NOTICE.

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

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

March 26. JOHN ALEXANDER.

☞NOTICE.

THE term of Co-Partnership existing between the subscribers terminates this day. The business in future willl be conducted by JAMES WHITNEY.

JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 6th March, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

V. H. NELSON.
ARCHIBALD FRASER.

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

ARCHIBALD FRASER.

St. John, October 1, 1840.

NOTICE.—All Persons indebted to the subscriber, up to the first day of March, instant, are respectfully requested to call and settle up their accounts immediately. S. K. FOSTER,

5th March, 1841. *King street.*

New-York, January, 1841.

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

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

☞Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Wm. Howard, North Wharf, at $2½ per copy, exclusive of Postage. *Feb.* 12.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received by the ship "Sophia," from London:

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

JOHN G. SHARP,
Jan. 1. *Chemist & Apothecary.*

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.

Miscellany.

SKETCHES OF SENATORS.

(From the Britannia.)

MR. SERGEANT JACKSON.

Mr. Sergeant Jackson is one of the most eminent leaders of the Irish Conservative party, and from the straight forward manliness of his parliamentary conduct, and the soundness of his political principles, enjoys a high and steady reputation, not only with his own particular section of the Conservatives, but also with the party generally.

In no respect has the reaction of opinion in favor of Conservatism the old political religion of the country, been more unequivocally developed than in case of those Irish politicians who used to be called Orangemen. Time was, when they were regarded with a species of mistrust even by their own parliamentary coadjutors. Though agreeing with them in their general principles, and ready on all occasions both to give them support and receive it from them, yet there appeared to be for a time a certain degree of exasperated feeling mixed up with their legislatorial duties which might render it dangerous for the representatives for England and Scotland too intimately to identify themselves with them. Not that there ever was anything more than the appearance of a rancorous or revengeful spirit in the hon. gentlemen in question, nor that the English Conservatives did not give them full credit for the sincerity of their motives and the purity of their patriotism; for neither of these imputations did their conduct afford the slightest ground. But, fresh as they were, session after session, from their own personal experience of the intolerant domination of their political opponents and conscious that in England the real state of the case was not known or fully appreciated, there was an apparent violence, an ill-suppressed vexation, in their mode of treating Irish questions, and a too prominent desire to press them unseasonably on the house, which afforded the ministerial speakers and writers grounds and topics for sneering and ridicule, and, in the minds of the unthinking, might to a certain extent, have compromised the character of the whole Conservative party for moderation, and a determination only by gradual, temperate, and strictly constitutional means to recover the helm of the state.

Now, whether this feeling existed at all, or whether it was well or ill founded, is no longer matter of question, for no such want of full confidence exists at present, or has existed for a considerable time. The reaction in favour of the Irish Conservative members has been very great, great in proportion as the *prestige* which existed at one time among the moderate Liberals in favor of the Irish members on the Liberal side has declined. The English Liberals of the old school have begun to discover that their idol is only a Caliban; and that the party which had by him been held up as embodying all the worst vices of political depravity—as being born tyrants, inveterate enemies of the majority of their countrymen, and waiting only their return to power in order to carry fire and sword through their native land—they have begun, I say, to find that these much aspersed men, albeit they have had their own wrongs and oppressions to endure, are as anxious as their opponents can be for the well being of their country, and are willing for ever to bury the sword and the remembrance of the sword, if the others will fling aside the bludgeon.

Mr. Sergeant Jackson is, taking all considerations into account, perhaps the most popular man among this section of the house. His mental qualities are such as always command respect. Frank, open, consistent, and fearless in the expression of opinion, even his opponents—that is to say, his English opponents—always give him credit for sincerity and gentlemanly feeling. He may be fairly said to have worked his way upward in the regard of the English portion of the house, in consequence of his possession of these qualities. By the more moderate of the Irish Liberals also, he is looked upon with respect, because they give him credit for a sincere love of his country; but by the more violent of the O'Connellite members he is hated, and ever will be—in their eyes an Orangeman he has been, an Orangeman he is, and an Orangeman he will be to the end of the chapter. For these general reasons, Sergeant Jackson is always listened to with respect by the great majority of the house, and as he seldom makes long speeches, he never wearies them, and always produces much effect.

When Mr. Sergeant Jackson was first returned to Parliament, great expectations were formed of his talents as a speaker. It was thought that he would prove a great debater, if not an orator, and that in time his party would have a counterpoise to Mr. O'Connell. But it is only candour to say, that those expectations were disappointed. I remember listening with much curiosity and interest to his first great speech, and my opinion was at once formed, that he did not then understand the art of parliamentary speaking. To become a great parliamentary debater, a man must have perfect command both of his temper and his intellect; he must sink all personal prejudices and peculiarities of thinking, and study solely to adapt himself to the views and varying feelings of his hearers; to present his ideas and opinions in that shape which will be most likely universally to please a body composed of various capacities and tastes. Now, Mr. Jackson does not succeed in accomplishing this object; indeed it is but fair to say that, of late years, he has not aimed at it. His speeches latterly are plain, straight forward expositions of his views, but strongly tinctured with his personal feelings, and more likely to give especial pleasure to those members with whose sentiments his own happened fully to accord, than calculated to produce conviction in the house. While fully believing in the sincerity of his motives, and the absence of any design to mislead, you are tempted to doubt, from the earnestness and peculiar excitement of his manner, whether he may not be himself deceived. And as the majority of his speeches consist of details of acts of aggression committed by the other party in Ireland, a greater degree of doubt is engendered in the mind of an Englishman (who always carries the habits of the jury-box into all questions of fact and evidence) than if they were argumentative upon general principles, or took a practical and statistical view of Irish affairs. These remarks are made in the spirit of friendly candour, and with a full knowledge of the very great abilities of the hon. and learned member for Bandon. The speech I have alluded to, for instance, produced a most powerful effect upon the house, and at once showed the ministerial party that a very valuable ally had been secured by their opponents. Its only defects were those which, perhaps, one ought not to entertain as matters of charge at all. Probably Mr. Sergeant Jackson never once thought of setting himself up as a rival to such men as Lord Stanley or Sir Robert Peel, and was only anxious to utter his opinions and facts in as plain, straight forward, and convincing a way as possible; such, at least, has been the character of his subsequent speeches.

Mr. Sergeant Jackson's person and manner are decidedly manly. He is tall, muscular, and well made. His countenance is open and frank in its expression, his complexion florid, and his hair nearly white. He has, if I mistake not, a blue eye very expressive, and good teeth. His voice I do not consider agreeable; and he has a bad habit, in addressing the house, of elevating it too much, which the organ not being naturally musical, renders his speeches less agreeable than they otherwise might be. I have already adverted to the great defect in his style—a pervading consciousness of wrong, past, present, and to come, which gives him to those who do not understand him, more the air of a man absorbed in developing his personal grievances and prejudices, than of a statesman philosophising on the political wants and position of his country. Though his matter is not personal, his manner appears so. Without being a partisan, he sometimes looks like one. Yet no man is more ready to bow to the rules of the house, or more eager to acknowledge an error if inadvertently led into one. Perhaps these defects (and I may be hypocritical in noticing them) result more from the national failing of never doing anything in moderation, than from any peculiar irascibility of character. This national failing it is which makes it so difficult for Englishmen to deal with Irish politics, and Irish ideas of right and wrong. Common sense and coolness of judgment are held to be unmanly weaknesses in Ireland, and virtue is an impetuous hot-headed young gentlewoman, whose overboiling excellencies would in England be perpetually getting her lodging in the station-house. In judging of Irish politics, whether on the one side or on the other, we do not sufficiently allow for this peculiarity, nor do we recollect the exasperated feeling induced by years of almost personal warfare. Remembering all these considerations, I am much more disposed to admire Mr. Sergeant Jackson for the moderation which he really does display, than to find fault with him, because, to reserve a popular phrase, butter *would* melt in his mouth.

Mr. Sergeant Jackson is second Queen's Sergeant in Ireland, and has a high professional reputation. His seat in Parliament is honorable to him, from his having been spontaneously elected by a large majority of his constituents, without any influence of his own being exerted. He has been in Parliament since 1834, and has increased very much in importance of late. His evident sincerity and incorruptibility of principle, no less than his abilities, contribute to this result. LORGNETTE.

(From Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon.)

THE DUEL.

A small and narrow ravine between two furze covered hills, led to the open space where the meeting had been arranged for. As we reached this, therefore, we were obliged to descend from the drag and proceed the remainder of the way on foot. We had not gone many yards when a step was heard approaching, and the next moment Beaufort appeared. His usually easy and *degagee* air was certainly tinged with somewhat of constraint—and though his soft voice and half smile were as perfect as ever, a slightly flurried expression about the lip, and a quiet and nervous motion of his eye-brow, bespoke a heart not completely at ease. He lifted up his foraging cap most ceremoniously to salute us when we came up, and casting an anxious look to see if any others were following, stood quite still.

"I think it right to mention, Major O'Shaughnessy," said he, in a voice of most dulcet sweetness, "that I am the only friend of Captain Trevyllian on the ground; and though I have not the slightest objection to Captain Baker being present, I hope you will see the propriety of limiting the witnesses to the three persons now here."

"Upon my conscience, as far as I am concerned or my friend either, we are perfectly indifferent if we fight before three or three thousand. In Ireland we rather like a crowd."

"Of course, then, as you see no objection to my proposition, I may count upon your co-operation in the event of any intrusion; I mean that while we, upon our sides, will not permit any of our friends to come forward, you will equally exert yourself with yours."

"Here we are, Baker and myself—neither more nor less; we expect no one, nor want no one: so that I humbly conceive all the preliminaries you are talking of will never be required."

Beaufort tried to smile and bit his lips, while a small red spot upon his cheek bespoke that some deeper feeling of irritation than the mere careless manner of the Major could account for, still rankled in his bosom. We now walked on without speaking, except when occasionally some passing observation of Beaufort upon the fineness of the evening, or the rugged nature of the road, broke the silence. As we emerged from the little mountain pass into the open meadow land, the tall and soldier-like figure of Trevyllian was the first object that presented itself; he was standing beside a little stone cross that stood above a holy well, and seemed occupied in decyphering the inscription. He turned at the noise of our approach, and calmly waited our coming. His eye glanced quickly from the features of O'Shaughnessy to those of Baker, but seeming rapidly reassured as he walked forward, his face at once recovered its usual serenity and its cold expressive look of sternness.

"All right," said Beaufort in a whisper, the tones of which I overheard, as he neared his friend. Trevyllian smiled in return, but did not speak. During the few moments which passed in conversation between the seconds, I turned from the spot with Baker, and had scarcely time to address a question to him, when O'Shaughnessy called out. "Hollo, Baker!—come here a moment." The three seemed now in eager discussion for some minutes, when Baker walked towards Trevyllian, and saying something, appeared to wait for his reply. This being obtained, he joined the others, and the moment afterwards came to where I was standing—"You are to toss for first shot O'Malley. O'Shaughnessy has made the proposition; with two crack marksmen, it is perhaps the fairest way. I suppose you have no objection?"

"Of course I shall make none. Whatever O'Shaughnessy decides for me, I am ready to abide by."

"Well, then, as to the distance," said Beaufort, loud enough to be heard by me where I was standing. O'Shaughnessy's reply I could not catch, but it was evident from the tone of both parties, that some difference existed on the point.

"Captain Baker shall decide between us," said Beaufort at length, and they walked away to some distance. During all the while, I could perceive that Trevyllian's uneasiness and impatience became extreme: he looked from the speakers to the little black pass, and strained his eyes in every direction: it was clear that he dreaded some interruption. At last, unable any longer to control his feelings, he called out, "Beaufort, I say, what the devil are we waiting for now?"

"Nothing at present," said Beaufort as he came forward with a dollar in his hand. "Come Major O'Shaughnessy, you shall call for your friend."

He pitched the piece of money as he spoke, high into the air, and watched it till it fell on the soft grass beneath.

"Head for a thousand," cried O'Shaughnessy, running over and stooping down; "and head it is!"

"You've won the first shot," whispered Baker; "for heaven's sake be cool."

Beaufort grew deadly pale as he bent over the crown piece, and seemed scarcely to have courage to look his friend in the face. Not so Trevyllian; he pulled off his gloves without the slightest semblance of emotion, buttoned up his well fitting black frock to the throat, and throwing a rapid glance around, seemed only eager to begin the combat.

"Fifteen paces, and the words 'one—two,'"

"Exactly. My cane shall mark the spot,"

"Devillish long paces you make them," said O'Shaughnessy, who did not seem to approve of the distance. "They have some confounded advantage in this, depend upon it," said the major in a whisper to Baker.

"Are you ready?" cried Beaufort.

"Ready—quite ready!"

"Take your ground then!"

As Trevyllian moved forward to his place, he muttered something to his friend. I did not hear the first part, but the latter words which met me were ominous enough—"for as I intend to shoot him, 'tis just as well as it is."

Whether this was meant to be overheard and intimidate me I knew not, but its effect proved directly opposite. My firm resolution to hit my antagonist was now confirmed, and no compunctious visitings unnerved my arm. As we took our places, some little delay again took place, the flint of my pistol having fallen; and thus we remained full six or twelve seconds steadily regarding each other.—At length O'Shaughnessy came forward, and putting my weapon in my hand, whispered low, "remember you have but one chance."

"You are both ready!" cried Beaufort.

"Ready!"

"Then, one—two."

The last word was lost in the report of my pistol, which went off at the instant; for a second the flash and smoke obstructed my view: but the moment after I saw Trevyllian stretched upon the ground, with his friend kneeling beside him. My first impulse was to rush over, for now all thought of enmity was buried in most heartfelt anxiety for his fate: but, as I was stepping forward, O'Shaughnessy called out, "Stand fast boy, he's only wounded!" and the same moment he rose slowly from the ground, with the assistance of his friend, and looked with the same wild gaze around him. Such a look I shall never forget; there was that intense expression of searching anxiety, as though he sought to trace the outlines of some visionary spirit as it receded before him: quickly reassured as it seemed, by the glance he threw on all sides, his countenance lighted up, not with pleasure, but with a fiendish expression of revengeful triumph, which even his voice evinced as he called out—"It's my turn now."

I felt the words in their full force, as I stood silently awaiting my death wound; the pause was a long one—twice did he interrupt his friend as he was about to give the word, by an expression of suffering, pressing his hand upon his side, and seeming to writhe with torture—and yet this was mere counterfeit.

O'Shaughnessy was now coming forward to interfere and prevent these interruptions, when Trevyllian called out in a firm tone, "I'm ready!" The words "One—two," the pistol slowly rose, his dark eye measured me coolly—steadily—his lip curled, and just as I felt that my last moment of life had arrived, a heavy sound of a horse galloping along the rocky causeway seemed to take off his attention. His frame trembled, his hand shook, and jerking upwards his weapon, the ball passed high above my head.

"You bear me witness, I fired in the air," said Trevyllian, turning towards O'Shaughnessy, while the large drops of perspiration rolled from his forehead, and his features worked as if in a fit.

"You saw it, Sir—and you, Beaufort—my friend—you also—speak! Why will you not speak?"

"Be calm, Trevyllian; be calm, for heaven's sake. What's the matter with you?"

"The affair is then ended," said Baker, "and most happily so. You are, I hope, not dangerously wounded."

As he spoke, Trevyllian's features grew deadly livid, his half-opened mouth quivered slightly; his eyes became fixed, and his arm dropped heavily beside him, and with one low faint moan, he fell fainting to the ground.

As we bent over him, I now perceived that another person had joined our party; he was a short, determined looking man of about forty, with black eyes and aquiline features. Before I had time to guess who it might be, I heard O'Shaughnessy address him as Colonel Conyers.

"He is dying," said Beaufort, still stooping over his friend, whose cold hand he grasped within his own; "poor, poor fellow."

"He fired in the air," said Baker in a whisper, in reply to a question from Conyers; what he answered, I heard not; but Baker joined, "Yes, I am certain of it: we all saw it."

"Had you not better examine his wound?" said Conyers, in a tone of sarcastic irony. I could have almost struck him for. Is your friend not hit?—perhaps he is bleeding."

"Yes," said O'Shaughnessy, "let us look to the poor fellow now." So saying, with Beaufort's aid, he unbuttoned his frock, and succeeded in opening the waistcoat; there was no trace of blood any where, and the idea of internal hemorrage at once occurred to us. When Conyers, stooping down, pushed me aside, saying, at the same time, "your fear for his safety need not distress you much—look here." As he spoke, he tore open his shirt, and disclosed to our almost doubting senses, a vest of chain mail armour fitting close next the skin, and completely pistol proof.

I cannot describe the effect this sight produced upon us. Beaufort sprang to his feet with a bound as he screamed out—rather than spoke—

"No man believes me to have been aware——"

"No, no, Beaufort, your reputation is very far removed from such a stain," said Conyers.

O'Shaughnessy was perfectly speechless—he looked from one to the other, as though some unexplained mystery still remained, and only seemed restored to any sense of consciousness, as Baker said—"I can feel no pulse at his wrist—his heart, too, does not beat." Conyers placed his hand upon his bosom, then felt along his throat—lifted up an arm, and letting it fall heavily upon the ground, he muttered, "he is dead."

It was true—no wound had pierced him—the pistol bullet was found within his clothes—but some tremendous conflict of his spirit within, had snapped the cords of life, and the strong man had perished in his agony.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.—"He was wont to say that he had nearly survived the good manly words of assent and denial, the yes and no of our ancestors, and could now hear nothing but 'unquestionably,' 'certainly,' 'undeniably,' or 'by no means,' and 'I rather think not:' forms of speech to which he gave the most odious and contemptuous names, as effeminate and emasculated, and would turn into ridicule by caricaturing the pronunciation of the words. Thus he would drawl out 'unquestionably' in a faint childish tone, and then say, 'Gracious God! does he mean yes? Then why not say so at once like a man?' As for the slip-slop of some fluent talkers in society, who exclaim that they are 'so delighted,' or 'so shocked,' and speak of things being pleasing or hateful 'to a degree,' he would bear down upon them without mercy, and roar out, 'To what degree? Your words mean anything, and everything, and nothing.' There needs no addition to this for the purpose of remarking how easily he was tired by pr[illegible]rs (those whom it is the mode to call *bores*), [illegible] come they even under coronets and crowns. Once when the Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to pursue at great length a narrative of little importance, Sir P. Francis, wearied out, threw back his head on his chair with a 'Well, Sir, well?' The sensitiveness of royalty at once was roused, and the historian proceeded to inflict punishment upon the uncourtly offender by repeating and lengthening his recital, after a connecting sentence, 'If Sir Philip will permit me to proceed.'—A less exalted performer in the same line having on another occasion got him into a corner, and innocently mistaking his agitation and gestures for extreme interest in the narrative which he was administering to his patient, was somewhat confounded when the latter, seizing him by the collar, exclaimed with an oath that 'Human nature could endure no more.'—In all this there was a consistency and an uniformity that was extremely racy and amusing. He is not now present to cry out, 'What does that mean, Sir? What would you be at? No gibberish!' and therefore it may be observed that there was something exceedingly *piquant* in his character."—*Lord Brougham's Sketches.*

Uncertainty of Human Expectations.—Dark and uncertain is the state of being in which we now exist. Human life is not formed to answer those high expectations, which, in the era of youth, and imagination, we are apt to entertain. When we first set out in life, we bid defiance to the evil day; we indulge in dreams and visions of romantic bliss, and fondly lay the scene of perfect and uninterrupted happiness for the time to come.—But experience soon undeceives us; we awake and find it but a dream. We make but a few steps in life, without finding the world to be a turbulent scene; we soon experience the changes that await us, and feel the thorns of the wilderness wherein we dwell. Our hopes are frequently blasted in the bud, our designs are defeated in the very moment of expectation, and we meet with sorrow and vexation, and disappointment on all hands. There are lives besides our own in which we are deeply interested; lives in which our happiness is placed, and on which our hopes depend. Just when we have laid a happy plan of life; when after the experience of years, we have found out a few chosen friends, and have begun to enjoy that little circle, in which we would wish to live and to die; an unexpected stroke disappoints our hopes, and lays all our schemes in the dust. When, after much labour and care, we have reared the golden structure, when we have fenced it, as we fondly imagine, from every storm that blows, and indulge the pleasing hope that it will always endure, an invisible hand interposes, and overturns it from the foundation. Son of prosperity! thou now lookest forth from thy high tower: thou now gloriest in thine excellence, thou sayest that thy mountain stands strong, and that thou art as firm as the cedar of Lebanon; but stand in awe. Before the mighty God of Job, and by the blast of the breath of his nostrils, the mountain hath been overturned, and the cedar of Lebanon hath fallen like the leaf before the tempest. At this very moment of time, the wheel is in motion that reverses the lot of men, that brings the prosperous to the dust, and lays the mighty low. Now, O man, thou rejoicest in thy strength; but know that for thee the bed of languishing, the bed of death will be spread. Thou now removest from thee the evil day, and sayest in thy heart, thou shalt never see sorrow; but remember the changes of this life. The calmest and the stillest hour precedes the whirlwind and the earthquake; the monarch hath drawn the chariot of state in which he was wont to ride in triumph; and the greatest who ever awed the world have moralized at the turn of the wheel.—*Logan.*

MASONIC ANTIQUITIES.—In Elephanta are cavern temples of great antiquity. The principal excavation is of vast size, and decorated with colossal images of the chief divinities of India: some being more than fourteen feet in altitude. They are sculptured in such high relief as to present the appearance of detached figures; and exceed the Egyptian statuary in elegance, although they fall short of the works of our expert brethren in Greece. Most of these figures are decorated with the Zennar, or sacred cord, which was a symbol of initiation. They are depicted with crowns and pyramidal caps, and decorated with jewels; they exhibit countenances of the most revolting character. In the words of Linschoten, they are distorted into such horrible and fearful forms, that while some make a man's hair stand upright, others are distinguished by a placid serenity and benignity of countenance; and others betray evident marks of deep dejection and inward anguish. The more conspicuous figures are all gorgeously arrayed after the Indian fashion with heavy jewels in their ears, with superb collars of precious stones, with belts sumptuously wrought, and with rich bracelets on their arms and wrists. The chapels or smaller temples have their walls covered over with hieroglyphics and symbolical figures; amongst which we find representations of the Tau Cross, which was an emblem of generation. The Christian reader may start when he beholds the sacred emblem of his faith used as a symbol of heathen devotion, but it is even so. The holy Cross pointed to the four quarters of the compass; and was honoured as a striking emblem of the universe by many ancient nations. It is found engraven on their monuments; and even the erection of many of their temples was conducted on the same cruciform principle. The two great pagodas of Benares and Mathura are erected in the form of vast crosses, of which each wing is equal in extent; as is also the pyramidal temple of new Grange in Ireland, and many others.—*Freemason's Quarterly Review.*

HAM HOUSE—THE ROYAL OAK.—At a short distance beyond Gay's summer-house (Twickenham) and on the same side of the river, stands Ham House, formerly the residence of the noted Duke of Lauderdale, and where he and his four colleagues Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham and Arlington, held those secret meetings which acquired for them a name infamous in English history, the Cabal—a word which their initials happened to compose.—In the house, now the residence of the Countess of Dysart, are preserved many memorials of the Lauderdale family. According to tradition, this is one of the places in which Charles the Second took refuge after the battle of Worcester; and it is also said that the great gate leading to the Ham avenue has never been open to any meaner visitor since the hour when the fugitive King, after he left the wood of Boscabel, was admitted within it for a night's shelter. Another tradition, which is still more questionable, asserts that here also, as at Boscabel, he hid himself among the branches of an oak to escape a party of his eager pursuers. A shattered trunk of a tree in Ham-lane was formerly shown to the visitor as the identical Royal Oak, and a fair which is annually held on the spot on the 29th of May, has tended to countenance the belief among the people of the neighbourhood, who have no notion that any incredulous and too precise examiner into dates and facts should deprive them of their traditions. However "truth is strong," and truth compels us to say, that their Royal Oak is only a counterfeit.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

PENNY POSTAGE.—We will not mingle taunt or sneer with our unqualified approbation of this step in Whig liberal policy;—we were about to say, the only one; but that would be a breach of contract, which genuine Radicalism abhors. There is a great deal of interested delusion afloat among the out-door advocates of the scheme. The sons of commerce will, no doubt, draw a large degree of benefit from it. But, having "a soul above buttons," we confine our view to its invaluable advantages in opening wide channels of communication for the endearing intercourse of parents, children, lovers, friends, philosophers, and authors of all descriptions:—

"Heaven first taught letters for some wretch's aid,
Some banished lover or some captive maid;
They live, they speak, they breathe what love inspires,
Warm from the soul and faithful to its fires;
The virgin's wish without her fears impart,
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart,
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole!"

There's for you, Mr. Rowland Hill—a wreath, ready-made, and waiting for your twelve centuries—not of paltry bay or laurel, but of amaranth, woven by the hands of the immortal nun, the spiritual Sappho of ungrateful Abelard. Was ever financial economist so gracefully decked, for turning the most enraptured sentiment that language can produce into an English Act of Parliament?—*Manchester Advertiser.*

ACCIDENT AT THE CIRQUE OLYMPIQUE.—M. Jules Janin, the celebrated Feuilletoniste, thus pathetically describes an accident which took place some evenings ago at the Cirque Olympique:—"The inauguration of the summer circus was last night most cruelly disturbed. Eight horses were galloping under one man (Paul Cuzent); the horse inside (Yrist his fore leg between the legs of the horse outside; the poor animal fell, got up again, his leg broken, and Paul Cuzent continuing his leaps. Then took place the most mournful drama I have witnessed at any theatre—and many have I witnessed. The poor limping horse, mortally wounded, alas! himself broke loose, leaving the other horses to run! He came upon his remaining three legs to the middle of the circus, close to Franconi, his skilful master; and as Franconi, who was wholly occupied in restoring order, paid but little attention to the wounded horse, the latter softly dropped his head upon his master's shoulder, looking at him with a moist eye, and showing his broken leg! At this sight Franconi wept, and so did many others. The poor horse was killed, to prevent his suffering. Believe me, I have seen all the kings, all the queens, all the heroes of the world die upon the stage—from old Œdipus down to Napoleon Bonaparte—never was my heart moved so much as by the death of this horse.

POLISH JEWS.—A few words with regard to the Jews in Poland. From the moment of crossing the border of Lithuania, I had remarked in every town and village swarms of people differing entirely from the other inhabitants in physical appearance and costume, and in whose sharply-drawn features, long beards, and flowing dresses, with the coal-black eyes and oriental costumes of the women, I at once recognised the dispersed and wandering children of Israel. On the second destruction of Jerusalem, when the Roman general drove a plough over the site of the Temple of Solomon, the political existence of the Jewish nation was annihilated, their land was portioned among strangers, and the descendants of Abraham were forbidden to pollute with their presence the holy city of their fathers. In the Roman territories their petition for the reduction of taxation received the stern answer of the Roman, "Ye demand exemption from tribute of your soil; I will lay it on the air you breathe;" and, in the words of the historian, "Dispersed and vagabond, exiled from their native soil and air, they wander over the face of the earth without a king, either human or divine, and even as strangers they are not permitted to salute with their footsteps their native land." History furnishes no precise records of the emigration or of the first settlement of the Israelites in the different countries of Europe; but for centuries they have been found dispersed, as it was foretold they would be, over the whole habitable world, a strange, unsocial, and isolated people, a living and continued miracle. At this day they are found in all the civilised countries of Europe and America, in the wildest regions of Asia and Africa, and even within the walls of China: but, after Palestine, Poland is regarded as their land of promise; and there they present a more extraordinary spectacle than in any country where their race is known. Centuries have rolled on, revolutions have convulsed the globe new and strange opinions have disturbed the human race, but the Polish Jew remains unchanged; the same as the dark superstition of the middle ages made him; the same in his outward appearance and internal dispositions in his physical and moral condition, as when he fled thither for refuge from the swords of the crusaders.

BEAUTIFUL TELESCOPIC PHENOMENA.—At about seven minutes after three in the afternoon of the 14th of this month, the planet Venus will pass the Meridian, like a lovely harbinger, immediately preceding the silver crescent of the moon, which will also pass the southern line one minute after. With the aid of telescopes of sufficient power this highly interesting spectacle may be advantageously viewed, should the weather prove favourable, and the sky quite clear. Between 7 and 8 on Friday evening last, an exceedingly beautiful atmospherical phenomenon was imposingly presented—like a picture of silver—to the delighted view of many admiring spectators, as it passed over Derby, and its vicinity. As the hour was too early for the Aurora Borealis, some of whose recent arches it greatly resembled, and as it was far less extensively diffused than the nebulous figure, which (because it is ribbed like the hull of a ship) is most commonly called Noah's Ark; it was probably occasioned by refracted sunshine sweetly transferred by some lingering ray, through a casually far-stretched over-arching cloud. Various were the conjectures that observers expressed with respect to the cause of this attractive object, and various their opinions with regard to its shape; by some it was compared to a far-spread ostrich feather, splendidly contrasted with the azure of the sky; while others thought it bore a more striking resemblance to the ever-interesting olive branch of peace.—*Derby Mercury.*

FREAKS OF CALIGULA.—One of the first acts of Caius, after his restoration to health, was to put his cousin Tiberius to death, under the pretext of his having prayed that he might not recover. He also forced his father-in-law Silanus to terminate his own life, because he had not accompanied him on his late voyage; pretending that he intended to occupy the empire if anything adverse had befallen him, though Silanus's only reason had been dislike of the sea. A knight had vowed to fight as a gladiator, and another person to die, if Caius should recover; and instead of rewarding them as they expected, he forced them to perform their vows. * * *

He showed the natural ferocity of his disposition by the delight with which he regarded the massacres of the amphitheatre, where on one occasion the number of condemned persons who were to be exposed to the wild beasts proving short, he ordered some of the spectators to be seized and cast to them, having previously cut out their tongues to prevent their crying out, or reproaching him. He made Macro and his wife Ennia be their own executioners; and he put to death numbers of persons on the charge of having been the enemies of his parents or his brothers, producing against them the very papers which he pretended to have burnt.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 21, 1841.

The English Mail with Liverpool papers to the 4th inst. arrived here yesterday, in the steamer from Windsor. The steamship *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, performing her passage in 12 days from Liverpool.

IRISH REGISTRATION BILL.—This government bill introduced by Lord MORPETH, has caused the ministers much trouble: they have been defeated twice in attempting to carry it through the House of Commons, and Lord Russell has been compelled to abandon it altogether.—The Ministers have suffered various minor defeats on other bills, and a dissolution of Parliament is very generally expected, will take place almost immediately.

SIR JOHN HARVEY.—Our late Lieut. Governor has been appointed Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, in place of Captain PRESCOTT, R. N., who resigned that *important* command.—Prior to Sir John Harvey's being gazetted for the government of Newfoundland, altho' known for some time past in London and Liverpool, as well to some few persons on this side the Atlantic, that such an appointment was to take place, some of our cotemporaries had assigned various and dignified promotions for Sir John; in the first, he was to have an important command in "Syria," because he once came in company with some part of the British Army overland from "India," otherwise, he was to be Lieut. Governor of "Nova Scotia," these appointments having failed, he was to have a great command in "India"; failing in it also, he was then positively appointed Governor of the important "Island of Jamaica," with a salary of ten thousand pounds per annum: but on the arrival of the English mail yesterday, we find Sir John Harvey appointed Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland which our cotemporaries must now say, is only *temporary*, until the very important commands so long talked of shall really become vacant!

TIMBER DUTIES.—It is proposed to reduce the duty on Baltic timber five shillings per load, and to increase that on the Canadian ten shillings.—This measure, we believe, will place Colonial Timber at 20s. duty, and Baltic at 50s.

We received this morning the first number of the *British American*, (formerly the *City Gazette.*) It is now published by Mr. W. H. Sewell. We wish him success.

We have inserted the communication of our correspondent "Mentor," but for which we should not have known that the slanderous editor of the Sentinel had again dared to shew his venomed teeth:—it was generally believed that Mr. Deblois's late personal castigation on the creature had silenced his falsehoods for some time to come. Ward's bold and false assertion, and his knowing it to be false before he printed it, and to which the whole Province can bear witness, must we think stamp sufficiently *his character for correctness*, in the minds of all respectable and intelligent persons, and fully justify us in still regarding him beneath the notice of a passing observation, and in treating him with that contempt so suitable to the character of a mercenary poltroon.

As an edifying paragraph for the Sentinel's readers, Ward has stated positively and falsely "that "scarcely had Sir John Harvey arrived, when a "vituperative paper called *The Chronicle* was started, through whose columns his Excellency was "continually and basely assailed by individuals "whose rank in life, if nothing else, should have "rendered them superior to such vile and unmanly "artifice; and who escaped punishment through "the mistaken clemency of the object of their malevolence."

Now, it is as well known by Mr. Ward, as by the whole Province, that the Chronicle was started long before the inhabitants of New-Brunswick ever thought of being *favoured* with the *harmonious* government of Sir John Harvey, and before they ever dreamt of having an overflowing treasury chest emptied in the short space of *four years*, under the administration of one "possessing an honorable and benevolent mind, and educated in a liberal school of politics."

With respect to the "misplaced clemency of Sir John Harvey," it is also known throughout the Province, that the proprietors of the Chronicle never experienced any during his administration, and that for no reason assigned, or for any offence given by us, Sir John Harvey did immediately on his arrival in the Province, cause all Government advertising to be withdrawn from our columns, and transferred into other papers of far less circulation. The only shadow of a cause ever whispered to us, was, that Sir John Harvey did withdraw the Government advertising from us, because he found that we had been the consistent supporters of Sir Archibald Campbell and his late administration. So much for dignity and misplaced clemency. It was not our intention to say one word of or about our late Governor, but when such miserable tools are employed to trumpet forth falsehoods, the simple truth is called forward, and appears to confront them.

News by the Mail.

HALIFAX, May 17.

The steam-ship *Caledonia*, Captain McKellar, arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from Liverpool. She brings London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th inst.—We give below all the news. We regret to find that she brings no tidings of the President.

It is said that a dissolution of Parliament would soon take place.

There is no later news from China than was received by the Britannia.

The news from Spain and Portugal is without interest.

In the House of Lords on the 1st inst., the Duke of Buckingham presented 100 Petitions against the repeal of the Crown Lands.

After a debate of three days Ministers were *twice* defeated upon their *Irish Registration Bill* having on the first division, been left in a minority of twenty one, and on the second of eleven. The Bill was then withdrawn. Notwithstanding these signal defeats they still cling to office, and a dissolution of Parliament is talked of as the means intended to get them out of their difficulties.

Mr. Stanley's Irish Registration Bill was to be brought forward in the House of Commons on the 5th inst. Lord John Russell intended stating the amount of fixed duty he intended to propose on foreign Corn on the 7th. A resolution, regulating the Sugar duty, was also to be submitted that day.

Business in the Manufacturing Districts was very dull.

The Earl of Belmore died at Leamington on the 19th of April.

Several of the men of war in the Mediterranean have been ordered home to be paid off.

Further destructive inundations have taken place in France.

It has been intimated to Lord Cardigan, from the Horse Guards, in consequence of his recent *Sunday* punishment, he is at liberty to *sell out* of the army.

The ship Recovery, of Dublin, for Quebec, with 300 passengers, has been totally lost in Pooldoy.—The passengers were all fortunately saved.

A Fire took place in the Great Western Railway establishment, Bristol, on the 29th of April, which destroyed £20,000 worth of Property.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 30.

CORN-LAWS—THE MINISTRY.

Lord John Russell rose amidst the most profound silence. The noble lord said:—My object in rising is to give notice that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the acts relating to the trade in corn.

This announcement called forth the most deafening cheers we ever recollect to have heard; and as soon as one ebullition of feeling subsided, another and another followed, each if possible more animated. Indeed we never witnessed such a scene of animation in the House of Commons. During the noise that prevailed several remarks were made, but it was utterly impossible to hear the voice of the speaker.

Lord Sandon presented a petition signed by 7000 Merchants and inhabitants of Liverpool, praying the house at an early period to enter into a revision of our commercial tariff.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Ewart presented a petition signed by 53,000 of the inhabitants of Liverpool and its neighbourhood, to the same effect, but more especially praying for the repeal of the corn laws.

THE BUDGET.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said that when he came forward last year, he anticipated the expenditure would amount to £49,499,000, and the income to £46,641,000; leaving a deficiency of £858,000. The actual results of the year had been less favourable than he had anticipated, for though the expenditure had amounted only to 49,285,000, the income had only reached the sum of 47,443,000*l.* leaving a deficiency of more than £1,840,000. The right honorable gentleman then went over the revenue tables, and enumerated the several items in the customs and excise in which there had been a falling off or an increase. Among those in which a more marked falling off had taken place, he enumerated currants, molasses, spirits, sugar, tea, wine, and sheep's wool; but for the decline in each of these a reason would readily suggest itself to the house. The diminished revenue from sugar and molasses Mr. Baring attributed to the exorbitant price to which that article had risen; the anticipation of a commercial treaty with France had naturally tended to interfere with the duty arising from wine; and in the diminished consumption of spirits Ireland bore a large share—but, however that circumstance might inconvenience his statement that evening, he should be ashamed of himself if he did not allude to it with sincere pleasure. The revenue from the post office had fallen short of his expectations; but that was owing not to a deficiency in the anticipated increase of letters posted, but to the increased expenses which had become necessary in consequence of the opening of railroads, and of the great augmentation in the business of the office. For the ensuing year, he calculated that the national expenditure would be—

Interest on the debt	£29,423,000
Other charges on Consolidated Fund	2,4000,000
Army	6,587,000
Navy	6,805,000
Ordnance	2,075,000
Miscellaneous	2,935,000
Extraordinary expenses for Canada	180,000
Expedition to China	400,000
Making a total of	£50,731,226

The items having been given in round numbers, the total would not exactly agree with them, but the total was as he had given it. The chancellor of the exchequer next entered on the items of the revenue which he anticipated for the ensuing year. The customs, he expected, would produce 22,000,000; the excise, 14,000,000*l*; the stamps, 7,130,000*l*; and he thought he might rely upon it that the total revenue would not fall short of 48,310,000. This would leave a deficiency of 2,421,000*l* to be provided for. From this change in the sugar duties he expected an augmentation of 900,000*l* to the revenue, but he would estimate it only seven hundred thousand pounds. From sugar and timber, under the alteration proposed, then, he looked for an increase to the revenue of not less than 1,000,000*l*; which would still leave a deficiency of 400,000*l* to be provided for. His noble friend had that evening given notice of his intention, at an early period, to submit the question of the corn trade to the consideration of the house; and if the propositions of his noble friend were agreed to, he should be under no uneasiness respecting the remaining 400,000*l*. If they were not agreed to, it would of course become his imperative duty to make provision by direct taxation.

LONDON, May 3.—It is positively asserted in the best informed west end circles, that Mr. Gordon, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, has resigned his appointment. The reason assigned for the resignation of this confidential functionary, is his irreconcileable hostility to the lately announced budget, and as Mr. Gordon is an extensive West India proprietor, the probability is that the ruinous experiment of throwing open the staple produce of the colonies, in which his property lies, to foreign competition, is the real motive for the step he is asserted to have taken.

Lord Worsley, one of the members for the county of Lincoln, is understood to have withdrawn his support from ministers in consequence of their determination to attempt a repeal of the present corn laws.

It is understood that the situation of Surveyor General of the Ordnance, vacant by the death of Sir Rufane Donkin, will be filled up by the appointment of Colonel Fox, at present secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance.

The opinion which we professed early after the first ministerial defeat, and which was then pretty generally disregarded, appears now to be adopted by all, the opinion, namely, that ministers will dissolve the parliament in the course of a few weeks, or *perhaps sooner.—Standard.*

The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, with our usual private correspondence have reached us. The Moniteur of the former day publishes the law granting the Minister of the Interior 1,000,000f for secret service purposes. The same journal announces that on the occasion of the christening of the Count de Paris, the King had pardoned 156 convicts, commuted the sentences of 28, and remitted the penalty of pillory to 3. The Moniteur of Saturday announces that the King, on the recommendation of Marshal Soult, had on the same occasion pardoned 250 soldiers sentenced to various punishments by courts martial.

The dispute of France with Morocco has been settled by mutual concessions. The Governor of Mogadore has been dismissed, and the French consul, M. de Laporte, has been recalled.

Madrid journals of the 24th ultimo have reached us, but are destitute of news. The mixed committee of deputies and senators had already met twice without being able to come to an understanding with regard to the Regency.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE

The British funds opened this morning at the closing prices on Saturday; but they have since become heavy, from the general opinion entertained by the speculators, that ministers manifestly intend a dissolution of parliament, and which will, of course call for some considerable sales of stock, in order that candidates may meet the expenses consequent upon a general election. In addition to this, the hint that an income tax may eventually be resorted to has a downward influence upon the holders of stock. Consols for money are now 89¾, and for Account 90; Exchequer bills, 12 to 14 pm.

Owing to the agitation into which the corn trade has been thrown by the announcement of Lord John Russell's intention to propose the substitution of a moderate fixed duty the corn market was this morning completely stagnant, and no operations entered upon, except by the most needy buyers, who were compelled to supply their immediate wants. This depression has, of course communicated itself also to the stock Exchange, where the prices of all kinds of securities, both English and Foreign, have given way, although no great business has been transacted in either of the markets, where money has become very tight.

We announced exclusively on the 10th of the present month, the arrangements which had been entered into for the conveyance of the detachments to North America. At that time no tonnage had been taken up for the drafts of the 67th, 74th, and 83d regiments. Within the last few days however, the Earl of Durham, freight vessel, burden 401 tons, has been selected for the above purpose, and is to sail shortly from Cork to Quebec. The St. Ann's, in which the detachments for the 2d battalion of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and of the Royal Artillery are to be embarked, is to be at Deptford on Monday or Tuesday next, whence she will run to Plymouth. The England, which is to convey the drafts of the 64th and 69th, leaves the river either to day or to morrow for Nova-Scotia; and the Liverpool starts for Gravesend on the 27th instant. She is to take in the detachments of the King's dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 71st Light Infantry, and 93rd Highlanders.—*Times.*

Captain G. P. O'Malley, of the 88th Regt., has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary, and Ensign W. E. Dickson, of the 62nd Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B., upon the staff of the Army in British North America. Ensign Dickson being now on duty in India, his place upon Sir Jeremiah's personal staff will be temporarily supplied by Captain C. F. Gibson, of the 70th, until the ensign's return from Bengal and arrival at New-Brunswick. The appointment of Col. Smelt, of the 37th Regt. as Colonel upon the staff of Nova-scotia, is to cease from the date at which Sir Jeremiah Dickson assumed the command of the troops stationed in that colony and its dependencies.

The House of Lords has decided that Lord Henley had established his claim to vote in the election of Irish representative peers.

THE BUDGET.—The resolution actually passed by the House of Commons on Friday night was, "that towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the sum of *Eleven Million* be raised by Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1841."—This resolution is to be reported to the house to-day. The Sugar duties are to be considered on Friday.

Death of Admiral Sir L. W. Halsted, G. C. B.—We have to announce the demise of the above gallant naval officer, who died on Thursday last, at his residence at Plymouth, at an advanced age, after a glorious career of upwards of sixty years in the service of his country.

Married, at St. George's Church, Hanover square, Viscount Jocelyan, eldest son of the Earl of Roden, to Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, youngest daughter of the late Earl Cowper and Viscountess Palmerston.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.—The proposed alteration in the timber duties has created a feeling of alarm amongst the shipowners and merchants connected with our North American colonies, which it is difficult to describe. If the chancellor of the exchequer succeeds in raising the duty on colonial timber from 10s. 6d. to 20s., as much as the first cost, and reducing the Baltic timber from 56s. 6d. to 50s., it will be the deathblow to our colonies, utter ruin to the shipowners, and to one of the most valuable nurseries for raising our best sailors; finally, this injury will equally fall on our manufacturers, who are the principal consumers of Canadian timber and deals for the purpose of packing-cases, and for which Baltic red pine is not suitable, and all this mischief is to be done to benefit the Prussian shipowner and landowner, thus depriving England of employment for 15,000 seamen.

The chancellor of the exchequer asserts that a protecting duty of 30s. will still be retained in favour of colonial timber, and he fancies his plan secures this protection, but it will do nothing of the kind, and this will be shown by an examination of the working of the duties, viz:—

By Liverpool *sale* measure, Dantzig timber pay 1s. 3d. per cubic foot duty, whilst Dantzig plank, used for building purposes, pays but 10d. per cubic foot duty; or, in other words, the Prussian manufactured article (the plank) pays one-third less than the raw material, or the log timber; the difference of 5d. per foot is therefore a clear bounty given to Prussian labour, and as a consequence, acts as a discouragement to English labour.

Canadian plank receives no advantage over timber, at least not more than about *one farthing* per foot, which is not worth consideration.

If, then, Prussian plank pays now only about 43s. duty per load, instead of 5s. 6d, and Canadian plank pays, say 10s. per load, the protection would appear to be 35s. per load; but calculating the freight from Dantzig and Memel at 20s. per load, and the freight from Quebec at 40s., the real protection is only about 15s., as the *duties now stand* between the manufactured plank from Prussia and Canada; and therefore if the proposed *alteration in the duties* take place, it will be at once seen that so far from any *protection at all* being afforded to our colonies and shipping, it will be a *bona fide bounty* to Prussia. Surely the people of England cannot and will not allow such injustice to be inflicted on themselves and their deserving colonial brethren.

Had the Chancellor of the exchequer proposed to reduce the duty on Baltic timber to 40s., leaving the duty on plank as it now stands, and reduced the duty on colonial timber to 7s. 6d., all parties might have been satisfied without any loss arising to the revenue.

If we are to have more taxation, why not commence with the post-office, and charge 2d. for the ½ oz. instead of 1d. on the ½ oz., increasing the charge with the increase of weight as at present? Neither the poor nor the rich would feel this alteration, and an additional million would be secured to the treasury.—*Liverpool Mail, May 4.*

We understand that in acknowledgment of the eminent public services rendered by Major-General Sir George Arthur, during his administration of the government of Upper Canada, he is about to be raised to the dignity of a baronet. This gallant officers return to this country was the inevitable consequence of the act which united the Canadian Provinces, and which, therefore, brought to a close his separate command, both civil and military.—*Globe.*

CIVIL LIST, &c.—The total amount appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund to the charge of the Civil List in the year ending the 5th of January, 1841, appears to have been 387,742l. 17s. 9d.

Death of the Bishop of Worcester.—The Right Rev. Robert James Carr, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, expired on Saturday evening the 24th ult., at nine o'clock, at Hartlebury, Worcester. He had been afflicted with severe illness for some time past, and from the commencement of the attack scarcely any hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Shocking Affair at Liverpool.—On Tuesday morning Mr. William Jenner, a cotton-broker, residing in Roscommon-street, Everton, in a fit of insanity, superinduced by too serious reflection upon losses in business, shot his wife and one of his sons in the head, and was about to shoot another son and himself, when the lad escaped and gave the alarm. Mrs. Jenner survived, but the boy died. Mr. Jenner is about 60 years of age.

Additional Colonial Bishoprics.—On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, for the purpose of originating a fund for the endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies. The chair was taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom, and by the Bishop of London, the object in view was most ably advocated. The subscriptions in aid of the object proposed amounted in the aggregate to nearly £28,000. The first on the list was Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, £2000. (This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause.) Amongst other munificent donations the following were announced:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, £1000.; the Bishop of Lopdon, 1000*l.*; the Archbishop of Armagh, 500*l.*; the Bishop of Winchester, 300*l.*; the Bishop of Durham, 312*l.*; the Bishop of Calcutta, 25*l.*; the Bishop of Bangor, 200*l.*; the Bishop of St. Asaph and Landaff, 200*l.* each; the Bishop of Salisbury, 100.; the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 10,000*l.*; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 5000*l.*; the Church Missionary Society, the grant of a piece of land, and until that should be made available 600*l.* a year for the Bishop of New Zealand. The Marquis of Cholmondeley, 500*l.*; the Colonial Church Society, 412*l.* &c.

The registration of voters (England) Bill is deferred until Monday, the 17th inst. The Right of voting and the Registration of Voters (Scotland) Bills are deferred until Monday, the 10th inst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have respectively presented the liberal donation of 100*l.* towards the establishment of a school to provide the sons of clergymen with the best possible education at a moderate expense. Mr. W. Gladstone, M. P., has given 50*l.*, and the Bishop of Ripon 25*l.*, in furtherance of the Establishment.

Major General Sir H. Gough will succeed to the chief command at Madras, vacant by General Whittingham's death. The 17th Lancers, at Cahir, will replace the 1st Royal Dragoons in Glasgow this month. The 28th, 50th, and 80th Regiments will proceed from New South Wales to India.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—A deputation from merchants connected with the China and India trade had an interview with Viscount Palmerston, in the course of the week, on the subject of the recent events in China. It would appear that the deputation rested their complaints mainly upon two points—namely, the inadequacy of the indemnity proposed to be paid by the Chinese government to this country, and the want of any sufficient security having been provided for the personal safety and independence of British residents in China, by the arrangements which Captain Elliot was said to have entered into with the Chinese plenipotentiary. The answer of Viscount Palmerston was, whether, to the effect, that as yet he was only acquainted with the principles agreed to between the plenipotentiaries—namely, that the emperor was to cede to the British crown a territorial possession in China, that an indemnity was to be paid to the British government, and that the official intercourse between the two countries was for the future to be conducted on terms of perfect equality. As yet his Lordship knew nothing beyond the admission of those important principles; and as it was expressly stated that the details were to be the subject of further negotiation, it necessarily followed that it was impossible for his lordship to come to any conclusive opinion as to the acts of the British plenipotentiary, until in full possession of the details of the further negotiations so alluded to. This, we believe, substantially describes what occurred at the interview between the foreign secretary and the deputation, but of course we can speak only from report—*London Observer.*

We regret to state that a report prevails of the loss of the Beagle surveying vessel, with all hands on board. By the last accounts from Trincomalee, the report was current at that place.—*Naval Gaz.*

A plan has recently been suggested, the object of which is do to away with transportation a considerable extent, by compelling felons to work in coal and other mines, subject to certain regulations, apportioning the quantum of labor and the length of confinement in the pits to the heinousness of the crime and conduct of the criminal.

The Hon. Captain John Sinclair, brother of the Earl of Caithness, has been appointed barrack master of Nottingham, in the place of the late Lt. Col. McGrigor.

It now affords us much gratification to communicate to the army 'out belief that Captain Anthony Reynolds, of the 11th Hussars, will next week be brought to full pay of the 14th Light Dragoons, selling out in the same Gazette to Lieutenant Tonge.

In answer to a question put by the Rev. Doctor Blake to Mr. O'Connell, as to when he would bring the question of repeal before parliament, that gentleman said he would do so when he had 2,000,000 of repealers enrolled; and when he had 4,000,000, he said, the repeal would be carried.

The Brighton Gazette says: "There is a report that the Warspite, 50. is to be forthwith commissioned here, for the broad pendant of Commodore Sir Charles Napier, who is to have the command in the Pacific."

Captain John Prissick, formerly admiral of the Egyptian fleet of Mehemet Ali, died on the 16th instant at Shaebrick, at the age of 49 years. He was one of the bravest officers of the English navy, esteemed for his private virtues as much as for his courage.

THE ARMY.—A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards on the subject of the punishment of a soldier of the 11th Hussars in the Riding House at Hounslow on Sunday fortnight, under the direction of the Earl of Cardigan. The conduct of the noble earl is condemned in terms of well merited censure, such as we trust will prevent any repetition of the offence.

The Earl of Belmore died on Sunday at Leamington, spa. His Lordship, who was in his 67th year, was an Irish Peer, and one of the representatives of the Irish peerage in the House of Lords. He was also Custos Rotulorum of the county of Tyrone, for which place his second son, the hon. H. Corry, sits in parliament.

The loss sustained by the Bank of England on discounting acceptances amounting to forty millions sterling, does not exceed two pence half penny per cent.

The steamer President cost £80,000; engines 500 horse power; 2,100 tons. Several at Cork, held shares. The Commander, Lieut. Roberts, R. N., is a married man with five children, who reside in London; he is a native of the county of Cork, and was distinguished by putting an end to the slave trade in a portion of the West of Africa, where he commanded a brig of war.—*Lim. Chron.*

COMMISSARIAT.—From a statement just laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the estimate of the same required for the pay, allowances, and contingent expenses of the Commissariat Department at home and abroad, and for land and inland water transport, &c., for the year ending 31st of March, 1842, amounts altogether to 213,350*l.*, which shows an increase over the estimates for the year ending the 31st of March, 1841, of 6,408*l.* The estimate of sums required for the half pay of commissariat officers, for the required full pay, compensation, and superannuation allowances, and widows pensions, &c., for one year, viz., from the 1st of April, 1841, to the 31st of March, 1842, amounts altogether to 50,000*l.*

The Earthquake at Zante.—The despatch written by Sir Howard Douglas on the 6th of Nov. last, which has lately been ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, states, in reference to the dreadful earthquake which took place in Zante on the 30th of October, 1840, that the material injury which that island had sustained in consequence could not be rated at less than £300,000.

The Steam Ship British Queen.—It has been arranged that the port of arrival and departure for the British Queen from and to New-York, will in future, be Liverpool instead of London.

Stewart's Hotel, Albermarle street, London, was on Friday night destroyed by fire, with all his furniture.

SIR JOHN HARVEY.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., to be Governor and commander-in-chief for the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies. This appointment was Gazetted on Friday.

Lord Castlemaine is spoken of as probable candidate for vacancy in the Irish Peerage, caused by the death of the Earl of Belmore.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—For the last four days Westminster has presented a scene of very great animation, in consequence of the activity of parties from different regiments in raising recruits. Many of these are wanted to furnish deficiencies in corps on foreign service, and others are required for service at home. On Thursday upwards of twenty men of the 60th Rifles, shortly destined for foreign service, were detached to different parts of the metropolis, for the purpose of raising recruits for that corps. Recruiting parties are active in the northern and eastern districts of the metropolis, particularly in Mile-end, Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Islington, Highgate, &c. From the standard being reduced and an extra bounty being given, a great number of effective and able young men have joined the service within the last few days. The Royal Marines and the Artillery have parties out in the different districts of the country, who are actively engaged in recruiting. Recruits, in considerable quantities, are daily being sent into the depots at Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 1st of April, 1841.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.
His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Chamberlain,
Lord President, Viscount Palmerston,
Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Melbourne,
Marquis of Normanby, Sir John Hobhouse, Bart.
Lord Steward, Mr. Macaulay.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of March, 1840, pass five Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:

No. 1259. An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

No. 1315. An Act in amendment of An Act, intitled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

No. 1320. An Act to make more effectual provisions for the regulation of Seamen in this Province.

No. 1326. An Act relating to Wrecked Property.

No. 1339. An Act to limit the extent and regulate the building of Wharves on the eastern side of the Harbour of Saint John.

And whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty that the said Acts should be left to their operation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said Report; Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of her majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of March, 1840, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:

No. 1334. An Act to provide for a regular supply of Seamen for New Ships fitted out or loaded in this Province.

And whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of her majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to her majesty that the said Act should not receive her majesty's Royal confirmation, her majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly; Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of her majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Fredericton, May 17, 1841.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief will hold a Levee at Government House on Her Majesty's Birthday, the 24th instant, at One o'clock, P. M.

R. HAYNE, *Prov. Aide de Camp.*

☞ Gentlemen desirous of being presented, are requested to bring with them two Cards, having their names inscribed thereon.

R. HAYNE, A. D. C.

In publishing the following extract from the Appropriation Act, passed during the last session of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor recommends to the Sheriffs of Counties to call Public Meetings of the Inhabitants, with a view of forming Emigration Societies in their Counties; early intimation of the formation of such Societies to be given to the Lieutenant Governor, in order that their co-operation may be rendered effectual in the present season throughout the Province. A number of Emigrants being expected soon to arrive, it will be desirable that information of the existing demand for their labour should be obtained, and facilities afforded to the Emigrants to proceed at once to those parts of the Province where they may obtain immediate employment, and an ultimate settlement.

It will be necessary that statements should be forwarded of the sums collected, in order that the requisite authority may be given for the issue of the portion of the public grant fixed for each County.

"To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds for the purpose of encouraging and promoting Immigration to this Province: the said sum to be apportioned among the several counties within the same, at and after the rate of sixty pounds to each County, and to be paid accordingly, on a satisfactory certificate being furnished the commander-in-chief for the time being, that an equal amount has been subscribed and paid by any persons associated together for the purposes intended by this grant in the County for which such appropriation is to be applied, which said sum for such County, together with the said grant, making together a sum not less than one hundred and twenty pounds for every County which may avail itself of such appropriation, to be expended as may be best considered advisable for the encouragement of Emigration by any such Association, & that an account of the expenditure be laid before the Legislature."

By Order, WM. F. ODELL.

17th May, 1841.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE VS. THE GRAND JURY OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The Grand Jury of Charlotte County have presented the Legislature in the following terms:

"In conclusion the Grand Jury beg leave to observe that as representing the body of this County, and being conversant with the present prevailing opinion of the people, it would be a neglect of the duty they owe to the public to separate without recording their unanimous disapproval of many of the extravagant grants of the Legislature at their last session, and they consider it particularly incumbent upon them to express, on behalf of the freeholders of the County, their indignation and surprise at the unprecedented grant of £1500 sterling made by the Assembly in favour of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, and that in their opinion, such an appropriation of the *Public Money* was not only uncalled for, but unconstitutional.

JOS. WILSON, *Foreman.*

April 19, 1841.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MIRAMICHI GLEANER.]

In my last letter, I stated that the expenditure on Government House, His Excellency's salary, &c. for the last four years, amounted to £29,700; I will now state the expenditure of the four preceding years, and on comparison you will find a difference of upwards of £9,000.

Repairs to Government House	£1,796
His Excellency's salary	16,152
Do. Private Secretary	920
Provincial Contingencies	200
	£19,068

The expence of Sir John Harvey's administration, amounted on an average to £7,400 per annum, while that of his predecessor did not exceed £4,800. The sums expended on Government House for repairs and furniture, during the former period, amounted to no less than £8,635, and in the latter to only £2,746. The sums voted for Contingencies for three years of Sir John's administration, amounted to £2,150, and the whole amount allowed Sir Archibald during six years, was £400. In 1834 the grant of £100 for that purpose was opposed by one of the present Executive Council, (Mr. Simonds) and passed the House by a majority of one. £1000 has been proposed annually for the last three years, and passed without a division. Why was it that such small sums were granted during Sir Archibald's administration? Was it because they were sufficient, or was it because he would not appoint the members of the House, and their relatives, to fill all the offices as Sir John has done? The expenditure on Government House is large, and James Taylor and Co. no doubt have profited well by it. £10,000 is no trifling amount in these times to receive a commission on. Who are James Taylor & Co. you will ask, and how does it happen they have so much to do with Government House? The head of the firm is one of the commissioners and a member for York. There was an old law appointing the Chief Justice, the Speaker, the Provincial Secretary, the attorney and Surveyor Generals, commissioners for Government House; this was found inconvenient, and likely to interrupt the 'harmony,' and was therefore repealed and another passed, placing the appointment in the Lieutenant Governor. His Excellency then appointed the honorable Hugh Johnston, L. A. Wilmot, James Taylor, and Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquires. How the latter got among them, I know not, unless as a screen, or perhaps it was because he is brother in law to an honorable member. The hon. Mr. Johnston has resigned, but his Excellency still clings to the House of Assembly, as in duty bound, and as he lost one of its members, he immediately appointed their clerk.

The former Lieutenant Governor of this Province received £4,000 per annum: this, tho' the House of Assembly in 1835 thought too large, and they addressed his Majesty, and recommended that his successor should receive only £2,500 currency; in their bargain with Lord Glenelg, it was fixed at £3,000 sterling. Now if £2,500 currency, was considered sufficient in 1835, surely £3,500 sterling, was sufficient in 1840; but in the last year the House unanimously voted Sir John Harvey an additional £500 per annum from the commencement of his administration; and to continue during his stay in the Province. The reason for making this grant is well known, and I shall not here allude to it further than expressing a wish that there may never be the same reason for a similar grant. It is quite evident they had not changed their opinion, and thought the salary too small, or they would have voted it as an addition to the salary of the Governor, and not exclusively to Sir John Harvey. Lord John Russell suspected there was too much 'harmony' in this vote, and seized the opportunity thus afforded him, of regaining that which Lord Glenelg had improperly given up, as he says in his despatch—"I am happy to be able to convey to you Her Majesty's permission to accept this addition to your official income. I cannot doubt that, as the Assembly thus feel the inadequacy of the salary assigned to the Representative of the Sovereign in New Brunswick, they will hereafter display a similar spirit of liberality towards your successors." This I think will fix the Governor's salary at the former amount of £4,000; how the House are to get over it, I am at a loss to know, but they are ingenious, and well versed in governing Governors; perhaps they may not wish to get over it, but allow it to remain as it is, if the next Governor is as pliable as they can wish; but I hope it will not operate as a *rod in terrorem* as was intended.

I stated that the Provincial and Legislative Contingencies, were increasing at a rapid rate. The former I have shewn, and will now show the latter, by giving you a comparative statement of that expenditure for the last ten years, according to promise. On perusing this, you will find a much larger sum in 1833 than any former year; in that year the celebrated committee of grievances was raised, and a Deputation sent to England to obtain the control of the revenues. In 1836 a second Deputation was sent, and in 1837 a third, which may account for the large amount in three years; but why the contingency for the last three years should be so large, I leave to those who are in the secret to explain. In 1830 the amount was only £426, in 1831 £417, in 1832 £453, in 1833 £1,620, in 1834 £ ; for the two sessions in 1835 £1,010, in 1836 £1,274, in 1837 2,039, in 1838 £2,148, in 1839 £2,276, in 1840 £2,594, and this year £2,685.

The expense of the Legislature for four years of Sir Archibald Campbell's administration, amounted to £16,700; and during the four years of Sir John's to more than £34,000; how much more I cannot exactly state as the report of the committee on public accounts for 1840, state the expense for 1839 to be £2,183; which is evidently an error, as the contingent bill alone, amounts to more than that sum. This may be a mistake of the Printer, but as the addition appears to be correct, I leave it to the Chairman to explain.

I would here beg to call the attention of members, to a resolution passed in 1834, during the struggle for power; and to remind them, that their constituents have to furnish the means for their extravagance, and should in justice to themselves, adopt similar language towards them. I will give you the resolution entire, as it contrasts so well with their acts in the present day!

"Resolved, That the sum of £247 8s. 1d. being the amount of the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, cannot be allowed at this present session, the House of Assembly not having been furnished with the particulars of this account, and consequently the House have no means of judging of the nature or propriety of such account which is so far greater in amount than has ever before been allowed for like purposes."

The contingent expenses of the Legislative Council for this year, amount to £546 4 9, one item is £265 17s. 10d. for stationary, fuel, &c., another £175 for sleigh hire. If we do not look sharp we shall be rode over.

By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected Her Majesty's Customs and other Duties.

23d October, 1840.—Instances having recently occurred at one of the Out Ports, in which Vessels employed in the trade between the British Colonies in North America and this country, have taken on board, in such Colonies, quantities of Beef and Pork, not only sufficient for the immediate voyage homeward, but also for use on a future voyage from this country, the unconsumed quantity having been reported as surplus Stores and allowed to be re-shipped accordingly; and the Board being of opinion, with reference to the 43d Section of the Act 3 and 4 Wm. 4, ch. 57, the object of which is to prevent the use of Foreign Beef and Pork as Stores of ships bound from this country to parts beyond the seas, that the practice at this Port should be adopted generally, viz. to allow only such quantities of those articles as stores as may appear to be sufficient for the purposes of the homeward voyage, and until the vessel shall be duly cleared inward, and no more, and to deal with the remainder as Merchandize, and and allow the re-shipment thereof only under the regulations of the 43d Section of the Act 3 and 4 Wm. 4, ch. 57.

Ordered, That the proper Officers in London, and at the several Out Ports, do govern themselves accordingly.

No. 94.

Custom House, London, 20th November, 1840.

The foregoing Copy of the Board's Minute of the 23d ultimo, is transmitted to the Collector at Quebec, for his information, and who is to communicate the same to the parties interested at his Port.

By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed.) J. KER.
A true copy. H. JESSOPP, Coll.

By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected Her Majesty's Customs and other Duties.

5th February, 1841.—The Board having adverted to their Minute of the 23d October last, directing that Beef and Pork, the

and told the whereabout of the destructive Element. Hastening thither, we found a house owned by Mr. John Metzler in flames. It was joined on the North by a House occupied by Mr. John Romans, and owned by Mr. Dechman, and on the south, by another house of Mr. Metzler's, occupied by Mr. Hacket. To the south of this were a house belonging to Mr. Lowry, and another owned by Mr. Wade.

The inhabitants of the City had assembled: but could make little exertion to stem the progress of the fire, owing to the great scarcity of water in the neighbourhood. The officers and men of the Regiments in Garrison were also on the spot, and (Noble fellows! to whom we are so much indebted for the preservation of life and property,) labored, as they always do in danger, with heart and hand, to overwhelm the flames.

The few wells round the premises were soon emptied, and at 12 o'clock, not a drop of water was to be had, and the fire was blazing fearfully. It quickly communicated to the houses on either side, and the increased outburst was terrific. By running hose to the brook, however, and the junction thereby of Engines No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, a supply of water was soon had, and brought to bear with effect.

Water was also had and propelled by Engine No. 5, from the garden, owned, we believe, by C. Twining, Esq.; and also from a well in the premises of a lady whose benevolence cannot be too much commended—inasmuch as her residence was beyond danger, and the water was only to be had by inconvenient access through her dwelling.

We observed Major General Sir John Harvey, and Colonel Smelt, on the ground, directing the movements of the Troops in this, as they were wont to do in far greater scenes of peril. Major Tryon was also there.

At one o'clock the fire was effectually got under, and at two the extent of its ravages was two houses which lay in smouldering ruins, and a third entirely destroyed, partly by fire, and partly by being torn away.

The Royal Sappers, and City Axe Fire-men deserve all credit for their activity.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the house above stated to belong to Mr. Dechman, is the property of widow Athol. This and Mr. Metzler's two houses were those destroyed. The latter are fully insured.—*Post.*

Bruin caught at last!—A gentleman called upon us yesterday, to state that, on Thursday morning last, a huge Bear was shot at the settlement, on the south side of Cole Harbour road, by Mr. Thomas Caldwell. Bruin had been in the habit, during the three past years, of levying rather large taxes on the good people of the settlement—carrying off sheep, pigs, &c., and devouring them at his leisure. He invariably made his appearance in the spring, and it is supposed, during the period of his depredations, has carried off about 200 sheep from the settlers. About a week ago he issued from his winter quarters, and on Saturday night last, killed 14 of the sheep and lambs of Mr. Baker, and broke into the sheep house of Mr. Manning, and carried away a ewe and a lamb. Springs guns were immediately set for him, and on Wednesday night the welcome sound of their explosion came, and the destroyer was found weltering in his blood. The skin will be brought to market this morning. His size is said to be—extreme length 9 feet, so that on his hind legs he stood three feet higher than man, his subduer; and his other dimensions in proportion.—*Ib.*

The Honorable Charles Young.—The Colonial Herald, received by a mail on Thursday evening, informs us that a Despatch had been received by the Lt. Governor of Prince Edward's Island, confirming the appointment of the Hon. Charles Young to the Legislative Council of that Island.—*Ib.*

Guiana.—The Guiana Chronicle complains sadly relative to the progress of the Immigration scheme. It says, day after day, and week after week elapses, and yet is the colony without Immigrants in spite of all that has been said, and promised to be done. It then confesses itself in a desperate hurry for Immigration; and continues—

"It would be our duty to call to a strict account the Governor, who has done nothing upon the subject since the departure of Sir Henry G. Macleod, and has not even alluded to that Officer's Immigration Ordinance. But we hear that an extraordinary meeting of the Court of Policy is to be held on Monday, and we adopt the charitable supposition, that something on behalf of the Country will be done there and then."

The Guiana Chronicle reports that the official returns of the crop for 1840, are published, which shows an excess over the last crop of 2000 hogsheads. The Coffee crop is more than double the last.

Mitchell, the American forger and member of Congress, has at last been captured by the Montreal Police, and the fact is another evidence of the vigilance of Captain Comeau. Mitchell was taken at Longue Point, a few miles from this city, and was foolish enough to attempt to throw above twenty thousand dollars in the St. Lawrence, a circumstance which could not have benefitted him. The names of the burglars who were arrested on Sunday evening are—West, Fisher, Britton, Thompson, Talfound and Smith. They are all well known to the London Police.—*Montreal Herald.*

Communications.

Fredericton, May 17, 1841.

Dear Chronicles,—Your numerous friends in this County, are a little disappointed at your allowing the patroon Editor of the *Sentinel*, so often to escape a well merited chastisement from your talented columns; we are all well aware of the utter contempt with which you view the creature and his proceedings, and also of the severe lashing he received from your hands at two or three different periods, which kept him respectfully silent for several months together:—but the many and glaring falsehoods that have so recently appeared in the columns of the Sentinel, and his continued and wonted dirty attempts to draw forth your Artillery upon him, do, we think call for a little castigation, and we hope that we shall have the pleasure of seeing the creature handled severely.

The presumption and officiousness of Mr. Ward, in this community, have brought upon him the displeasure and disgust of at least *three fourths* of the inhabitants, and his departure from amongst us would be hailed with sincere pleasure.

If Mr. Ward had manifested any fixed principles in Religion or Politics, in his writings, his conduct might in some instances have been more pardonable, but in *all his public career*, party objects and personal abuse, vituperation and silly dogmatical assertions have been impudently set forth by him, in the place of logical reasoning, or of sound political argument, and his paper is now looked upon contemptuously, even by his few remaining supporters. Yours, &c. MENTOR.

N. B.—By the bye, I omitted to inform you, that some of us were about raising a subscription to ship him off to Halifax, when a corresponding friend assured us, "*it was no go*"—the trouble they once had to get rid of him, is a guarantee of the kind of reception he would receive on his return thither.

We have been requested to correct an error which appeared in the Common Council Reports of Friday last, and published in the Herald of Wednesday; the report states that a Branch Pilot, Seely was dismissed.—it should have been Leavitt and Spears, instead of Seely.

We are obliged to omit several articles in type for this day's paper to make room for the intelligence by the English mail.

Married.

On the 5th instant by the Rev. William Scovil, Mr. Thomas M'Nab, to Miss Rosanna Sweeney, both of this city.

On the 11th instant, by the same, Mr. Aaron Graham to Miss Mary Anne Carland, both of this city.

Last evening by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Alexander Cushman, to Miss Mary J., second daughter of Mr. Samuel Spillar, of this city.

At Deer Island, on the 27th ult. Mr. William McKinney, to Miss Marietta Henry, both of that place.

At Windsor, N. S. on Thursday evening, 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. King, Hastings William Neville, Esq. second son of the late Lieutenant General Neville, and grandson of the Earl of Rothes, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Elderkin, Esq. of Windsor.

At Saint George's Church, Halifax, on Thursday morning, 6th instant, by the Rev. the Rector, the Rev. John Storrs, A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, and Missionary at Cornwallis and Wolfville, to Francis Sarah Wentworth, second daughter of the late Richard Cunningham, Esquire, of Windsor.

At 175, Hill-street, Garnett-hill, Glasgow, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. George Almond, Robert Bell, Esq., banker, Edinburgh, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of James Peters, Esquire, of St. John, New-Brunswick.

Died.

On Wednesday morning, Barbara Ann, daughter of Mr. John Thompson, aged 3½ years.

In Carleton, on Thursday, Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. John Hayward, aged 5 years.

At St. Stephen, Capt. Andrew Harvey, of Brig *Caledonia.*

At Her residence at Chatham, *Miramichi*, Mrs. Harriett M. Layton, aged 68 years, relict of the late William Layton, Esq.

At Eastport, Maine, on the 30th April Mr. Edward Chapman, aged 25 years, formerly of Amherst Nova-Scotia.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of Saint John, Arrived, 14th—Brig Mariner, Taylor, Savannah, 18—R. Rankin & Co. timber. —St. Mary, Pierce, Baltimore, 12—John Hammond, flour, and wheat.—Schr. Wave, Rogers, Baltimore, 6—H. Gilbert, wheat.—Banner, Lingley, Boston, 6—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo. 15th—schr. Britannia, Kinney, Halifax, Crane & M'Grath, sugar.

16th—ship Mozambique, Tomkin, Bristol, 40—James Lockwood & Co. goods.

17th—Brig Wave, Spencer, Nassau, 7—John Wishart, logwood, &c.—Schr. Hope, Trefry, Halifax—sugar, &c.—Powel, Flovan, Sydney—Munro & Wallace, pork and beef.—Barque Springfield, Ray, Liverpool, 36—C. D. Everitt & Co. assorted cargo.—Lord Sandon, Favon, Kinsale, 46—order, 265 passengers.—Steamer North America, Malsee, Boston, 40 hours—J. Whitney, assorted cargo.

18th—ship Pallas, Hall, Cork, 55—188 passengers.

20th—ship Calenta, M'Caudie, Hull, 47—J. Kirk, assorted cargo.—sch. Woodlands, Johnston, Philadelphia, flour, and meal.—ship Duke of Wellington, Grant, Liverpool, 37—Milby & Thomas. ship Lord John Russell, New Orleans.

CLEARED.

Ship Pekin, Russell, Liverpool, timber & deals.—R. Rankin, & Co.; British American, Pritchard, Belfast, timber & deals—Eaton, Burnham & Co.; Sovereign, Mark, Hull, timber—H. J. & D. Mackay.

Brig Wellington, Larkin, Philadelphia, plaster—Thomas & Sandall; Daniel Kilby, Johnston, Eastport, ballast—Thomas & Sandall: Martha Coroman, Dundalk, deals and lathe—Wm. Carvill: Hannah, Gregory, Drogheda, deals—Ratchford & Brothers; Bogue, Evans, Cork, Herrings, &c.—J. & H. Kinnear.

Schr. Acadian, Vaughan, Portland, sheep-skins Master; Lucretia, Norwood, Eastport, ballast—J. & R. Reed; William, Dexter, Lubec, plaster—G. Mosher; Namshong, Matthews, Alexandria, plaster, master.

[The steam packet *Britannia*, on her passage from Boston to Halifax, ran ashore at Sambro, and we understand is considerably injured.—The Britannia arrived at this port at 1 o'clock to-day from Halifax, for the purpose of being repaired.]

Barque Barlow, McCullun, from Savannah, for Halifax, arrived at Bermuda 23d April; went ashore in going into the harbour, but was got off again, and appeared to have received but little damage.

The Agues, arrived at Halifax, experienced very heavy weather on the passage; on the 20th April lost a man overboard, named James Rose—on the 24th, lost foretopmast, fore yard, and sprung maintop-gallant mast; on the 29th, lost chief mate overboard, (Mr. Andrew Graham). May 8, fell in with four large Icebergs and several small ones; saw a dismasted ship in lat 43, long. 47. May 11, strong gales from the N. W. and passed several icebergs.

Liverpool, April 27.—Cleared, Hebe, Wright, st. John, N. B.

☞NOTICE.

THE term of Co-Partnership of LEWIS W. DURANT & Co., as Proprietors of the *Chronicle*, Newspaper, expired on the first day of May, 1841.—all persons having demands against the establishment will please present them for adjustment, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to Lewis W. Durant, who is duly authorized to receive the same. The Establishment will still be re-conducted as heretofore under the firm of Lewis W. Durant & Co.

Chronicle Office, Water Street, May 14, 1841.

☞ Our Subscribers in the Country are informed that their Accounts will be forwarded at an early day; and we have particularly to request that they will pay the amount of their respective accounts immediately, into the hands of the nearest Agent.

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in advance for the Chronicle from 1st May, will save the discount, and very much oblige us by doing so.

L. W. D. & CO.

May 21, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W.G. LAWTON.

Has just received per Pekin, *from London:*

41 CASES HATS, containing an assortment of every quality from the lowest to the very best.

17 Cases of BOOTS & SHOES, assorted:

30 Cases of Fancy GOODS, *comprising*, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Netts, Laces, Blonds, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Saxonies, Orleans, Mouseline de Laines, Fancy Dresses, Chalies.

Crape, Thibet and Indiana HANDKERCHIEFS and SHAWLS;

Gents. Stocks, in great variety; Rich Satin Vestings, Braces, India Handkerchiefs, Muslin Trimmings; Brussels CARPETING withRuggs to match; A lot of Floor Cloths for Halls in 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4;

Also—per Emerald from Liverpool:

A large stock of CARPETS, in Kidderminster, Yorkshire, Venetian, Scotch and Brussels, with handsome Rugs to match:

A variety of patterns of Stair Carpeting;
Fancy Printed Druggets, in great variety;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Checked Homespun Ginghams;
Regattas and Twilled Shirtings;
Figured and plain Orleans Cloths;
Plain and printed Saxonies;
Plain and printed Mouseline de Laines;
Plaid Camlets, Lastings and Shalloons;
Moleskins and Trouser Stuffs:
Canvas, Osnaburgs, LINENS and Diapers;
Red, Yellow and White Flannels;
Baize, Padding and Ticks;
A large lot of printed Patteens for Children;
Jacconet, Book, Mull and checked Muslins;
Handkerchiefs of all kinds;
Fancy Buttons and Trimmings;
Vestings, Stocks, Braces, &c. &c.

Which, together with a large stock of Goods on hand, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

NOTICE.

Bank of British North America.

MONDAY the 24th instant, (Queen's Birthday) will be observed as a Holiday at the Bank, and it is requested that Notes falling due on that day may be paid on Saturday the 22nd.

May 21, 1841. A. SMITHERS, *Manager.*

Saint John Sacred Music Society.

CONCERT

Of Sacred Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A CONCERT will be given at the *Hall of the Mechanics' Institute*, on Monday evening next, the 24th inst. in honor of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Performance will commence precisely at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be sold at the store of Mr. S. K. Foster, corner of King and Germain streets—*Price 2s. 6d. each.*

Mr. Weisbecker, Professor to the Society, will preside at the Piano Forte.

May 21, 1841.

REDWOOD! REDWOOD!!

5 TONS REDWOOD—just landing, for sale by JOHN SEARS.

May 21.—4w. No. 12, King street.

LONDON GOODS.

The subscriber has received by the ship "Mozambique:"

50 PACKAGES of London GOODS—consisting of Silks, Satins, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Cottons, Carpetings, Ships Woollens, &c., which are opening at their Establishment on the North Wharf.

☞ The remainder of their Manchester and Leeds Goods daily expected by the barque *Andover* from Liverpool.

Also—daily expected by the Andover:

150 Tons Liverpool *SALT*; 200 do. best Orrel *COALS*; 200 Barrels Roman Cement; 100 do. Coal *TAR*; 200 Coils Jackson's *CORDAGE*; 200 Kegs *PAINTS.*

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

May 21.—8w.

Building Lots for Sale.

TWO very eligible Building LOTS, Nos. 1297 and 1298, each 40 by 100 feet, fronting on Main street, will be sold either together or separately—Apply to

May 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

FLOUR, BREAD, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, per schooner *Governor Francis*, from Alexandria: 200 Barrels Mountain superfine FLOUR; 156 brls. Wharf do. do. 41 barrels do. Fine do. 220 bags SHIP BREAD; 152 boxes CIGARS. For sale low from the Wharf.

May 21. Ratchford & Brothers.

ALEWIVES WANTED.

200 BARRELS of new Alewives, in good shipping order, wanted immediately, and for which cash will be paid on delivery.

May 21. Ratchford & Brothers.

PORK and BEEF.

Landing this day from on board the schooner *Perseverance*, at the North Market Wharf:

50 BRLS. Prime PORK; 10 do. BEEF; for sale by

May 21. CRANE & M'GRATH.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the Firm of Dewolf & Bent, has been this day dissolved. All debts owing to the late Firm, are to be paid to William H. Dewolf, by whom the business will in future be carried on.

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. F. BENT.

Amherst, N. S., 12th May, 1841.

Deals for sale.

500,000 Superficial feet Spruce Deals, ready for shipment. Also, 20 casks Scale FISH, in good order. For sale by

May 21. *SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.*

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that large and well built House in Queen-street, with the freehold estate being 40 feet on the south side of said street, and running back, the same width 100 feet; lately the property of Mr. Joseph Scammell. Half the purchase money may remain for a term of years, secured by bond and mortgage, and the remaining half in payments of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 months, by good endorsed notes, with interest.

May 21.—6w. T. L. NICHOLSON.

New Establishment.

Register and General Intelligence Office.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has opened an office of the above description, at the corner of Germain and Princess streets, lately occupied as a Post Office. The object of which will be to receive and impart information on the various matters of life: but it will principally be devoted to the use of persons of every capacity, in search of employment, who may at all times procure a situation by applying at the above place, and by producing satisfactory testimonials.

The inhabitants of St. John and the Public at large, will also find it of great advantage to engage their servants from the above office, as they will be supplied at the shortest notice, and may rely on the good conduct of those recommended, as the strictest enquiry will be made by the proprietor before the name of the applicant will be registered.

May 21. A. GILLESPIE.

BONNETS, &c.

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

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

May 21.

COALS! COALS!

THE subscriber having made arrangements for importing from the Sydney Mines, their best quality of Screened COALS, (newly mined) expects his first Cargo in two or three weeks, and will take orders from families, who may wish to furnish themselves with this description of COAL.

He will keep also in his Yard a constant supply of the best House, Furnace, and Smith COAL.

All sales of Coal under £10, will be made for prompt payment; over that amount a credit of Three Months will be given, on approved Notes.

T. L. NICHOLSON.

May, 14.—3m.

Sears' Pictorial Illustrations

of THE BIBLE; consisting of

Views in the Holy Land.

A FEW Copies of this useful and entertaining Work, can still be obtained at the Book stores of W. Reynolds, Cross-street; Mr. Fraser, Victoria Book store, Market Square; W. L. Avery, Prince Wm. street; and at the Hat and Fur store of G. & E. Sears, King-street. Price only Two Dollars.

May 14, 1841.

TO LET,

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

Jan 29. Court JAS. NETHERY.

FINE CONGO & POUCHONG TEAS.—140 Chests fine flavoured Congo TEA: 20 Chests Pouchong TEA. For sale low while landing.

April 30. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SPRING GOODS,

By the "Emerald" from Liverpool.

THE subscribers have received part of their Liverpool and Manchester GOODS by the ship Emerald, which will be opened early in the next week. The remainder with their London Goods daily expected.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

May 14. *Old Stand, North Wharf.*

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Are now receiving by the "Emerald" and other late arrivals from England.—

50 TONS Banks' best IRON, ass't. sizes.
70 ditto Common ditto ditto,
100 kegs best WHITE LEAD,
200 ditto X ditto ditto,
150 ditto coloured PAINTS, assorted—Green, Yellow, Blue, Red, Brown and Black,
20 casks raw and boiled Linseed OIL,
2 tons PUTTY, in bladders,
200 kegs GUNPOWDER, 15 smiths' bellows,
24 smiths' ANVILS, 24 ditto Vices,
60 casks NAILS, ass'd. sizes and kinds,
54 packages of IRONMONGERY, of various kinds, put up expressly for this market.
10,000 feet Window Glass, ass'd. sizes.

North Market Wharf, May 14, 1841.

On Consignment;

Crown Window Glass. Patent ROPE. *For Shrouds and Backstays:*

110 CASES, 6250 feet 9x7; 90 Cases 3625 feet 10x8;

50 Cases	2,000	Feet	11x9,
80 "	3,125	"	12x10,
25 "	1,000	"	14x10,
10 "	375	"	14x11,
20 "	750	"	15x11,
20 "	750	"	16x12,
20 "	750	"	17x12,

8 Coils Patent SHROUDING, STAYS & BACKSTAYS, of 6½, 7, and 7½ inches.

Which the subscriber offers for sale at the Warehouse on reasonable terms.

May 14. W. P. RANNEY.

Seville Bitter Oranges for Marmalade.

5 BOXES Seville Bitter Oranges for Marmalade; 250 do. sweet Oranges; 60 do. LEMONS, in fine order.

may 14.—3w. JOHN G. SHARP.

FOSTER'S

SHOE **STORE**

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

New Boots and Shoes,

Per ship *Emerald*, from Liverpool—Just Arrived:

LADIES' Fashionable Paramelts, Orleans and Prunella **Boots**, with kid, patent and seal Fronts; Ladies' Prunella Boots, of every quality, from 4s. 9d. a pair;
Do. Best prunella double sol'd Boots, Goloshes, &c
Do. Victoria, Queen Adelaide, Brighton and other fashionable Slippers;
Do. Best French and English Kid Slippers,
Do. Prunella Slippers and Ties of all qualities,
Do. Russia Kid, Seal and Morocco, do.
Do. Seal and Russia Kid Walking Shoes,
Do. Carpet and every other description of House Slippers;
Girls' Slippers, Ties and Walking Shoes, of every sort; do. Prunella, and Valencia BOOTS of all qualities;
Gentlemen's Clarence, Albert and Coburg Boots,
Do. Dress Pumps of various patterns,
Do. Dress, Half do. and stout Walking Shoe
Do. Toilet Slippers, of all qualities,
Children's Boots and Shoes of every description size and quality that may be called for.

Also, per steamer North America, from Boston:

Ladie's, Gentlemen's, Girl's and Children's India Rubber Shoes, of all sizes and qualities.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

May 14, 1841. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ English made **TRUNK** of all sizes—for sale cheap.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he still continues to purchase old Silver at 4s. per oz.; old Copper at 6d. per lb.; Brass at 4d. per lb.; old Lead at 1½d.; and old Iron at ½d per lb.—He further states that he will not purchase from any person or persons under the age of maturity, and that they must identify that they are legally entitled to dispose of the same, and give in their names and places of abode.

☞ Constantly on hand.—Cloths, Ready-made new and second hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

JOHN G. LEESON.

Saint John, 7th May, 1841.

Important to Ship-Owners, Ship-Masters and Others.

THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of the public to *Joseph Williams' IMPERVIOUS COMPOUND*; being a Mineral Poison, recently invented, for mixing with a Varnish he has prepared, for coating Ships' Bottoms, and all kinds of Wood and Iron work, likely to become foul, from marine matter or any other cause; which this Impervious Compound will effectually prevent, as no worms will penetrate it.

The Compound and Black Varnish can be had at the Store of CRANE & M'GRATH, *Ward Street.*

From the fact of the Impervious Compound and the prepared Black Varnish, containing not the slightest degree of acid, it is peculiarly well adapted for dipping paper in for Ships' Bottoms, as it is well known not to act upon metals.

May 14, 1841.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in the second store, Sands' Arcade, formerly occupied by Faulkner & Wheeler, where he will keep on hand a choice selection of the best *Wines, Liquors, &c., &c.*, Also. *Pastry, Sandwickes, &c.*, may be had at all times by those friends who will favour him with a call. A. COLLINS.

May 14.

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, an indented Apprentice named *John Doyle.* All persons are hereby cautioned against employing, trusting or harboring said Apprentice, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted.—Doyle is about eighteen years of age, and stout built, was discharged from the Penitentiary on the 11th inst., and has not since returned to my employ. M. THOMPSON.

St. John, May 14, 1841.—News, 3 w.

Fresh Garden and Flower SEEDS.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of superior Seeds, of the growth of 1840, from the United States, which are now opened for sale at the Circulating Library, Germain street.

16th April. A. R. TRURO.

☞ A selection of choice Seeds also hourly expected from London.

N. B.—Splendid Double DAHLIAS, Gladiolus, and other Bulbous Roots, Choice Flower SEEDS, &c. &c.

Deals, Boards, and Shingles.

The subscriber offers for sale the following articles on reasonable terms:

600,000 superficial Feet Bright DEALS;
300 M. inch and half inch BOARDS;
150 " Sawed Pine SHINGLES;
100 " " Cedar " "
190 " Pine and Spruce shaved Shingles;
150 " shipping Pine Boards.

April 30. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

The Subscribers

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced business as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, under the Firm of

Sancton & Crookshank.

and trust their assiduity and attention, joined to their intimate knowledge of business, will merit a share of public patronage.

GEO. P. SANCTON,
May 1, 1841. A. G. CROOKSHANK.

Mocha Coffee, Goshen Cheese, Honey-Dew Tobacco, &c.

Received yesterday, per *North America* from Boston

CASKS of Goshen CHEESE, packages of Real Mocha COFFEE, and Preston's Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa and Cocoa Paste. Cases fresh Sardines, Currants, Dried Apples, Guava Jelly, and a superior *Chewing* TOBACCO, &c. &c.

Soon Expected.—An invoice of Wine Crackers, Soda and other kinds.

JOHN SEARS, No. 12 King st.

April 30. (late *Alexander's.*

NEW GOODS.

Received ex "Canton" from Liverpool:—

24 BALES containing—Blue and White Water TWIST, Grey and White Shirting, Cantoons, Silesia, Fancy PRINTS, Chintz Furnitures, Roll'd Jacconetts, Regatta STRIPE; Bed TICK; Color'd Counterpanes, &c. L. H. DEVEBER,

May 7.—3w. (Cour.) *Market Square.*

Spring Goods by the Emerald,

FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE subscribers have received part of their Liverpool and Manchester Goods by the ship *Emerald*, which will be opened early in the next week. The remainder with their London Goods daily expected.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

May 7. *Old Stand, North Wharf.*

White Lead, Oil, &c.

FOR SALE by the subscribers at their Store in Ward-street—A quantity of No. 1 & 2 White Lead, Yellow, Red and Green PAINT; boiled & Raw Linseed OIL, in small packages; PUTTY in small casks and bladders; Barrels COAL TAR; Barrels Wilmington Tar and Pitch; fresh ground OATMEAL; 10 Hhds. Bright Sugar; Hhds. of Molasses.

May 7. 1841. CRANE & M'GRATH.

☞**Notice.**

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

St. John, May 5, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber, via Liverpool, and now Landing from the "Emerald":

12 PUNS. of Irish WHISKEY, to which the attention of Dealers in the article, as well as private consumers are particularly requested:

Also received by the 'Alexander Edmond" from Liverpool:

Boxes of SOAP; do. Candles; Kegs of Blasting Powder; Casks of Tumblers and Glasses; Boxes Tin Plates; Stone Bottles; Bed Cords; Shoe Thread, &c.

Expected to arrive hourly, by the 'Voluna' from Greenock:

11 Hhds. of first quality **Loaf Sugar,**—other Goods to arrive from London.

☞ As the above have all been bought for ready money, and in the best markets, the subscriber is prepared to sell at the lowest market prices while Landing, or at his Store in Water street, two stores north of the Ferry Boat landing, lately occupied by Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear.

May 7. J. O'DONELLY.

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their fire proof store, lately occupied by W. H. Street, Esq. in Water street—

25 HHDS. very choice SUGAR;
15 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
21 Puncheons strong CUBA RUM;
17 ditto ditto St. Croix ditto;
150 cases Hollands; 300 barrels Navy Bread;
50 barrels Pilot Bread; 50 kegs Lard (in bond,)
350 bolts bleached Leith Canvas, No. 1 to 8;
1 case Irish Linens; 1 bale ditto Shirtings;
1 bale Scotch Homespuns; 1 do. stripes and Checks; 1 do. Towels, Table Cloths, &c.
1 case Brown Hollands;

With sundry other Dry Goods, &c. &c.

May 7. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Removal.

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS removed his GROCERY and TEA Establishment, to the New Store corner of Prince Wm. street, near the Commercial Bank—where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of

Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Pickles, Soap, &c. AT REDUCED PRICES.

Daily expected from London Liverpool and Glasgow, A fresh supply of Refined Sugar, Candles, Cheese, Soap, Confections, Spices, &c.

From Boston and Philadelphia:

Coffee, Corn Brooms, Crackers, Fruit, &c., all of which will be sold at lowest market rates.

7th May, 1841.

D. M'MILLAN'S BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., are removed to the shop, first door south of the Market square, in Prince William street, opposite the store of Wm. Hammond, Esq.

Just Arrived—19 Bales Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper. Books and Stationary daily expected. May 7.

REMOVAL.—Alexander, Barry & Co. have removed to their Fire Proof Brick Building in Nelson street Alley, North Wharf. *May* 7.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber has removed to his Fire Proof Brick store in Nelson street. *May* 7. WM. CARVILL.

H. J. & D. MACKAY, have removed to the Brick Building in Nelson street, owned by D. J. M'Lauchlan, Esq. May 7.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to the Wooden Building lately erected on Robertson's Wharf, (heretofore known as Donaldson's Wharf,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Ship Chandlery, of every description.

May 7. WM. ROBERTSON.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS have removed their business for a few days to the building on the East side of Prince William street, formerly the Commercial Bank. *May* 7.

Removal.

JOHN BOWES has removed his Stock of Dry Goods to the *New-Brunswick House*, King street, where he will as usual sell cheap for cash. Spring Goods daily expected. May 7.

WANTED immediately, An experienced head Waiter and a Chamber Maid, for a Public Hotel. Apply at the Circulating Library, St. John, or at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. The highest wages will be given. *May* 7.

Valuable Building LOTS in Carleton.

THE subscriber holding under Lease from the Corporation, a Block of Lots on Queen's square, containing 20 Lots, 50 by 100 feet each, at the small annual rent of 12s. each, with the usual covenants for renewing, offers the same or any number of them for sale. Terms of payment easy.

April 16. T. L. NICHOLSON.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into Professional Co-Partnership.

HENRY COOK,
THOMAS S. WETMORE.

Germain street, 1st May, 1841. 6w

TO LET,

A BRICK **STORE** in Water-street, with extensive Cellerage—Also, a Shop and 3 Lofts of Storage in the Arcade, immediately over the store in Water-street. Apply to

April 30.—5t JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, to arrive, a Lot of best Velinhelli sized Ray SLATES.

April 30. H. J. & D. MACKAY.

REMOVAL.

W. H. STREET has removed his business to one door South of Sands' building, fronting on *St. John Street*, being the Brick Fire Proof Warehouse lately occupied by John Walker, Esq. where he offers for sale a very large stock of—

BOTTLED WINES, &c. comprising Old double Diamond and other Port, East India, London Particular and Direct Madeira and Sherry, Claret, Hock, Sauterne, Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Hermitage, Burgundy, Vidonia, Marsella, Dry and Rich Lisbon, Sicil'y Madeira and Catalonia.

And in Wood—Pipes, Hogsheads, and Qr. Casks Madeira, Port, Sherry, Teneriffe, Bronte, Sicily Madeira; and

75 Puncheons and hhds. French BRANDY, most approved Brands, colored and pale;
60 Puncheons Jamaica and St. Croix RUM;
30 Doz. very fine flavored high proof Old RUM;
100 Doz. Martell's 1st brand, old colored and Pale Brandy;
450 Dozens best fine Pale Rotterdam Geneva;
200 Do. Edinburgh ALE;
400 Do. London Pale Ale and BROWN STOUT,
20 Hogsheads RAW SUGAR;
10 Chests CONGO TEA.

St. John, 16th April, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

His stock will consist of a General Assortment of Groceries, and Fish of every description.

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.

March 26, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

H. JACKSON.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Just received, per ANDOVER—

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

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

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

TWO or three Young Men (Mechanics) can be accommodated with Board and Lodging from the First May next, in a pleasantly situated house in Charlotte street, by making early application to Mrs. Dean, at her present residence in St. James' street. *April* 23.

CITY PAINT SHOP.

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

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

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

March 26, 1841. GEORGE LLOYD.

Fresh Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of Timothy Seed, Red and White Clover ditto, Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Beet, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Salsify, Tomato, Sage, Summer savory, sweet Marjorum, sweet Basil, &c.

Also—220 choice varieties of Annual and other Flower Seeds.

☞ A further supply daily expected by the Westmorland, from London.

JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, &c.

Corner of N. Market Wharf and Dock street.

April 9.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST arrived per schr. 'Charlotte,' Hammond, from Halifax, *Congou* and *Twankay*, finest quality, warranted good.

JOHN BRYDEN.

Store in Mr. Calvert's brick Building, Dock-street

April 16.

For Sale or Charter.

THE Fast sailing Brig **Globe**, of the burthen of 200 tons, old measurement; is one year old, Iron Fixtures, and built of excellent materials.—Will be sold low if applied for immediately, or if not sold, will take a Charter to Ireland or the West

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman; subject to ill health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

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

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

☞ All the above Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street, and every information further required on the subject, can be had on application to A. R. TRURO,
Their Agent for New-Brunswick.
St. John, May 8, 1840.

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

HUGH MACKAY,
JAMES MACKAY,
DANIEL MACKAY.
Oct. 23, 1840.

SHOE STORE.
NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received per ship 'Andover' from Liverpool.

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

N. B.—The above Goods are direct from the manufactory and warranted good.
Feb. 5. S. K. FOSTER.

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

Landing ex *Mercy Jane* from New York.

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

Ex *Banner* from Boston.

25 Bags Pure Old Java COFFEE; 25 do. Puerto Cabello; 10 Boxes sweet ORANGES; 5 do sour LEMONS.—For sale very cheap by
Jan. 29. JAMES MALCOLM.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

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

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

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

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

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

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

For its uses in the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammations, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, and many other complaints, and also for its beneficial effects in the removal of diseases, and accidents to which horses and cattle are liable, as Inflammatory sprains, spavin, heaves, &c. see handbills.

A liberal commission allowed to merchants and traders wishing to become agents.

Sold by Thos. Walker & son, J. Alexander, Peters & Tilley, G. Chadwick and G. M. Burns, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; Robert Boyle, Portland; B. Travis, Indian Town; J. F. Gale, Fredericton; G. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; J. Baird, Woodstock; Thos. Simo, St. Andrews; Seymour Picket, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle; Hugh Mc Monagle, Sussex; Alex. Wright, Petticodiac; and by the subscriber, Hampton.

JOHN ELLIOTT.
Hampton, 27th Jan, 1841.

IRON,
STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c.

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

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted; 75 ditto Refined ditto; 10 tons Round ditto, from ¼ to ½ inch; 3 do. Cast STEEL assorted sizes; 3 do. Blister do. ditto; 20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto; 4 tons short link CHAINS, 5/16, ⅜, and ½; 4 Chain Cables, ⅝ in.; 1 do. ¾ do.; 2 do. do. 1⅛ inch, second hand; 1 ANCHOR, 12 Cwt.; 2 tons Ploughshare Moulds; 20 bundles Iron WIRE, 1 to 15; 40 cwt. Metal WEIGHTS, 56 lb. each; 20 do. ditto, 1 to 28 lb.; 5 do. Sheet BRASS; 100 dozen Miners' Shovels; 20 do. Ballast do.; 100 do. Farmers' Spades; 20 kegs Irish LARD, in good order; 20 full Register GRATES; 50 half do.; 3 tons Hollow Ware, assorted, Pots, Spiders, Bakepans, Griddles, &c.; 10 doz. Frying Pans; 10 boxes Yellow Soap.

And daily expects per ship Calcutta:

60 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron: 1000 bars 3-4, ⅞ and 1 inch Round Iron; 50 Ploughshare Moulds: 8 tons Oakum, 1 do. Spunyarn, &c.; 10 tons CORDAGE, from 6 thread ratline to 6 inch; 40 boxes Belfast white SOAP, 56 lb. each; 40 do. Dipt CANDLES, 8s to 10s; 20 do. IC Tin Plates; 15 puncheons *very strong* WHISKY, of superior flavour.

Per Ann Rankin, from the Clyde:

556 IRON POTS, assorted, from ½ to 30 gals.; 320 BAKEPANS & COVERS, 10 to 16 in.; 18 BOILERS, 30 to 50 gallons; 30 very handsome full Register GRATES, assorted sizes.
Nov. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Lumber.

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

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

ALSO,
Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.
ALEXANDER M'AVITY.
August 3, 1838.

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

Sheet, Bar & Pig Iron, Copper,
FORGE BELLOWS, &c.

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

100 BUNDLES of BRIGHT SHEET IRON, assorted, Nos. 16 to 25.
11,112 Bars Refined and Common English Iron, well ass'd., containing, ¼ inch to 3½ inches, Round; ¼ inch to 4 inches, Square; 1 inch to 3 inches, by ¼ inch Flat; 1 inch to 4 inches, by ⅜ inch, do.; 1 inch to 4½ inches, by ½ inch, do.; 1½ inch to 4 inches, by ⅜ inch, do.; 2 inches to 3½ inches, by ⅜ inch, do.
40 tons No. 1 Pig Iron;
122 bolts ⅝ ¾ and ⅞ COPPER;
5 tons best RUSSIAN OAKUM;
5 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
15 boxes BROWN SOAP;
6 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 30 to 34 in.;
309 hampers IRISH POTATOES.
Jan. 8, 1841. WILLIAM CARVILL.

BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

40 BBLS. Prime BEEF; 40 do. PORK; 50 do. OATMEAL, ground this Fall from new Oats; 40 Sides Sole Leather; 3 Bales of Calcutta HIDES; 20 boxes 10×14 Glass; 20 Hhds. good Porto Rico SUGAR; 100 Firkins & Tubs prime BUTTER; 2 Bales of Pilot Cloths; 1 Bale of FLANNELS; 1 Bale of Flushings; 1 Bale of Damasks.
Jan. 29. CRANE & M'GRATH.

White Wine Vinegar.

JUST received at the *Hibernian Hotel*, a few Qr Casks White Wine VINEGAR, worthy the attention of private families, may be had in any quantity to suit, on application as above.
Feb 11. JAMES NETHERY.

Sugar, Tea, Butter.

Just received, by the schooner *Hesperus*, Melick, Master, from Halifax:

23 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 50 bbls. White Brazil ditto; 25 do. brown Sugar; 57 Firkins BUTTER; 16 chests Congou TEA.

The above Goods are just landed, and offered for sale at lowest market rates, for cash or approved paper, by
Feb. 26. JAMES MALCOLM.

Chain Cables and Anchors.

A General assortment of Chain CABLES and ANCHORS—with and without Iron Stocks, suitable for Vessels of all sizes under 150 tons;
Close link proved CHAIN, of all sizes from 3-16 to 11-16 inch;
100 fathoms 1¼ inch Chain CABLE: } NEW;
90 ditto 1⅛ inch do. do. }
160 ditto 1¼ and 1⅛ inch Second hand do.
5 Anchors, from 14 to 19 cwt. approved shape
For sale, at lowest rates, by
March 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

CANVAS! CANVAS!!

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

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.
St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 22, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.
August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.
N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

is now prepared to receive Goods intended for sale, and to attend to such orders in the above line as his friends and the public may be pleased to entrust to his management.
16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

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

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

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Valuable Building Lots.

TO LET, for a term of years—a large and valuable Building LOT in a most central situation, in Lower Cove, being 105 feet on Carmar then street, and 40 feet on Queen street. It would be divided into three Lots of 35 by 40 feet each, if required.—For further particulars apply at the *Hibernian Hotel.* JAMES NETHERY.
10th July.

New-Brunswick House.
NEW GOODS.

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

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

Which will be sold low for cash.

☞ *FURS and other Goods daily expects*
18th sept. JAMES BOWES.

Bright Sugar, Oatmeal, and Glass.

Landing this day, ex schooner Emily, from Halifax

8 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar;
74 Barrels fresh ground OATMEAL;
48 boxes Window Glass.

Ex schooner Hope, from Halifax—

14 hogsheads Bright SUGAR.

The above Goods will be sold cheap from the Wharf, while landing, to save storing. Apply to
JAMES MALCOLM.
Prince William street, (late London House.)
1st April, 1841.

Landing ex 'Liverpool' from London:—

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

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs.
Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

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

DR. SCUDDER'S
GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,
For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Isrhael Hewes'
Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

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

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

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

All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock & Co., New-York, and at the Circulating Library, Germain Street.
Jan. 1839. A. R. TRURO.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.
Hampton, July, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.