THE

Weekly Chronicle

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

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

March.	H.	Sun. S.	Moon S.	H.	W.
Saturday,	6	50	6 0	morn	2 21
Sunday,	5	49	6 1	5 9	3 13
Monday,	5	48	6 2	1 14	4 25
Tuesday,	5	46	6 4	2 8	5 55
Wednesday,	5	45	6 5	2 29	7 29
Thursday,	5	43	6 7	3 39	8 37
Friday,	5	42	6 8	3 55	9 31

First Quarter 29th, 9h 58m ev.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, 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 for discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the day preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Chas. Ward, Esq.

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

BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Geo. Sharpe, Esquire, President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. Applications by mail, must be post paid.]

NEW-BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President. Hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

FIRE INSURANCE.-I. L. Bedell, Broker. The Underwriters meet every morning at 11 (Sundays excepted.)

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

☞ NOTICE. ☜

The Business heretofore conducted by John Alexander and James Alexander, Junior, under the firm of John & James Alexander, will in future be conducted by the subscriber in his own name.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

St. John, January 1, 1841.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

The Business heretofore conducted by James Alexander, Junior, John Alexander, and John Alexander, under the Firm of Alexanders, Barry & Co. will in future be carried on by the subscribers under the Firm of Alexander, Barry & Co.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

St. John, January 1, 1841.

☞ NOTICE.

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

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

30th April, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Branch is now prepared to grant Bills at sight or 30 days sight for any sum not less than Five Pounds Sterling, on the different Branches of the Royal Bank of Ireland, viz:

Coleraine,	Ballymena,
Kilkenny,	Omagh,
Ballina,	Dungannon,
Tralee,	Bandon,
Carrickfergus,	Ennis,
Youghal,	Ballyshannon,
Enniskillen,	Strabane,
Monaghan,	Dungarvon,
Banbridge,	Mallow,
Parsons'town,	Monaghan,
Downpatrick,	Cootehill,
Cavan,	Kilrush,
Lurgan,	Skibbereen.

A. SMITHERS,
Manager

St. John, 1st Dec. 1840.

FOR
Public Accommodation.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he intends running a commodious SLED, regularly once a week between St. John and Fredericton, immediately after the close of the River, for the conveyance of Passengers of all kinds, and will be happy to attend to the commands of Merchants and others who may favor him with Goods and Baggage conveyed between the places.

The strictest care will be taken of articles entrusted to his care, and punctuality and despatch may be relied on.—Charges moderate.

St. John, 27th, 1840. W. H. WILLIAMS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK HOTEL.

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

It is their determined that every thing which can contribute 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 constantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

Miscellany.

NOTES OF A TOUR.

Symptoms of warfare now began to appear. The walls of the arsenal are shattered in many places, some of which have been repaired. The outer walls of the fortification are now nearly repaired. One angle was blown to shatters during the siege. A soldier was sent with me, to show me this formidable spot. It is apparently a mile or more in circumference, and, as far as we can judge, from its fosses, bastions, bridges, subterranean galleries, &c. must indeed be a strong place. The old veteran drew me a plan of the mode of attack with his stick on the sand; and explained at great length the operation of the siege. He spoke of General Chasse, as "un brave veillard," but candidly admitted, that 60,000 men were too many for 5,000.

In the afternoon went to the museum, which contains about twenty of Rubens' and several of Vandyck's best pieces. Wandered amongst paintings for two hours; took a parting look at the cathedral: numbers of persons were yet at their devotions—and really devotional many of them, especially the old, seemed to be. Numbers of the aged faces, with strong devotional expression, outstretched hands, and bended knees, would have been a fine study for a Raphael.

The railroad brought us, in less than one hour and three quarters, to Brussels—about 30 miles. This mode of travelling will do much to civilise the land. No cuttings worth mentioning; no embankments; no bridges, except one or two small affairs—the whole land may be covered with railroads, for three or four thousand pounds a mile. Leopold deserves well of the country, for having introduced such a splendid improvement upon the four miles an hour dilligences. All the hotels were full, and it was with no little difficulty that we could get taken in, which we were at last in the Hotel Brittanique.

The hotels in this sweet land are all good. The beds are most delightful, fitted up with exceedingly good taste, and are made of wool with a slight mixture of hair. The linen is sweet as the atmosphere, and of a whiteness which cannot be excelled. We always dine at the table d'hote, where we find plenty of everything, from the provisions on the table to the society around it. These table d'hotes are most abundant, and the ladies freely mix with the gentlemen. A person may dine here better and cheaper than he can do in his own room.

Sunday morning.—Rose early, and took a walk round the Place Royale, and past the palace of Leopold and that of the Prince d'Orange. After breakfast went to mass at the cathedral, which we should have thought very magnificent had we not seen Antwerp. The cathedral was well filled; the rich and the poor here mix together, for there are no pews; and every one who comes to worship hires a chair, for which he pays a sous. Many of the congregation seemed devout, but numbers seemed as thoughtless as if they had been in a tea-garden. All the shops were open as on any other day. Came round the great square to see the Hotel de Ville, where much carnage took place during the revolution. We could only hear of one Protestant chapel in the city, and that is principally, if not entirely, attended by English. After dinner we sauntered out into the park. It is truly beautiful. From the Place Royale a beautiful view is obtained. Its elevation is considerable, and you look over the older parts of the city to the country beyond. Before it is the park, enclosed with railing, and filled with large trees, which are laid out to form diverging avenues from the centre. This charming walk is filled with statues—beds of flowers—a large basin filled with gold and silver fish—and seats for the use of the public. No statue is defaced; no indecent writing is found on the well painted seats; no initials cut thereon; and the whole park is placed under certain regulations, to ensure order. The King's palace looks down the centre avenue, and at the opposite end is the beautiful building of the houses of parliament. The palace of the expelled Prince of Orange stands near that of the King, and round the park, which contains about 600 large acres, stand the mansions of the noble and the great. This beautiful spot was the scene of the struggle during the late revolution. Here eight hundred persons lost their lives—here artillery swept the place; and there is scarcely a tree standing that does not bear the mark of shot. Some have been almost stripped of their bark, and are covered with pitch to hide it, or promote the growth of the bark again.

Monday morning.—Dull and likely for rain, but cleared up afterwards. The palace of Leopold is a beautiful building, but it does not merit the epithet magnificent. We got through the whole of it. The furniture is good, but nothing like that at Eaton-hall. He possesses many good paintings, however, and the state apartments are, on the whole, suitable. The palace is too near the public thoroughfare, and the grounds behind are too contracted for a royal residence. The palace of the Prince of Orange is, however, truly princely, and is in most admirable taste, both as to its architecture and furniture. It is, without exception, the most splendidly conceived structure in the interior that I have ever seen. The furniture is in exquisite keeping with the building. One of the tables, which is of lapis lazule, cost 50,000. The palace and furniture are both new, and cannot have cost less than two millions. I have never yet seen its equal for classiness of design, decoration, and furniture. Went through the houses of parliament—very beautiful.

The king's throne is in the Commons, and not in the Lords' chamber, as with us. The noblesse here are not hereditary legislators, as with us, but have to be elected. Their chamber is small, but suitable. The Hall of Deputies is similar to that of Paris.

Took a voiture, and set off for Waterloo, in company with Mr. Buck, of Liverpool, and captain Wyatt, whom we accidentally met at Calais, and again at Brussels. I could not help picturing to myself, as we went along the road, the scenes that took place previous to and after the great battle. Many a gallant heart beat high, which a few hours afterwards was never to beat again! Every cottage, for miles round, was converted into a hospital, and the wretched peasantry dispossessed of their all. Immediately after quitting Brussels, we passed the residence of the late Madame Malibran—a pretty spot. Descending a slight hill, the road turns to the right, and, after half an hour's ride, enters the forest of Soignes. This forest is about two and a half or three miles in length; and soon after leaving it we passed the house, where the Marquis of Anglesea had his leg amputated, and saw the spot where "that same" fraction of his lordship has its resting place. Half a mile further stands the village of Waterloo—an insignificant place in itself. We went into the church, to see the monuments erected to our valiant countrymen. They are very numerous, and all of them very simple. It brought the tears into my eyes, to read that many of them were erected by "affectionate mothers and sisters."

About two miles beyond Waterloo we put up the carriage at an estaminet, at Mont St. Jean, the landlady of which was obliged to quit her house during the battle, and remain some days in the fields. She has, however, done well since; for, I understand, she has made a fortune by the number of persons staying at her house. Procured Jaques de Ligne, the guide, who was in the form of Mont St. Jean during the battle, and was obliged to assist in the making of lint, and binding up the wounds of the soldiers. Mont St. Jean is a large farm, with spacious outbuildings; and many hundreds died in the barns and stables after the engagement. The field of Waterloo, as it is called, (most improperly, in my opinion, for Waterloo is two miles off; but the Duke in having dated his despatches from that place, has been the means of giving that name to the battle, which ought to have been the battle of Mont St. Jean,) is a large collection of land, similar to many of the fields of Oxfordshire, without hedges, and a spacious valley runs through the whole, having small ridges here and there within it. No better place could be found for an engagement—if such hideous massacres must be. Our guide pointed out to us everything connected with it in a most accurate manner; and most assuredly the Duke of Wellington was in the thick of it the whole day. The doors of La Haye Sainte are yet in existence, perforated with bullet holes. It was in this farmyard that eight hundred Germans were massacred, their ammunition being all expended, and the British being unable to furnish them with any. Walking along, I discovered a rib bone, and afterwards a part of a human skull, which I brought away with me. Forty-five thousand dead were interred on the field, and the bones are being continually ploughed up. The land produced double crops for four years after the battle, manured as it had been with human blood. Ascending the mound built by the King of Holland, we had a bird's-eye view of the whole country. It is now sweet and peaceful, waving with corn, and we can hardly fancy such a sweet spot could have been defiled with the spilling of human blood, and its quietness disturbed by the roaring of cannon and the roll of musketry. The man must have a hard heart, who can view Waterloo and not weep at the carnage, when he reflects that he is standing above the corpses of nearly fifty thousand of his species, of all ranks—rich and poor, old and young, distinguished and unknown—huddled, without respect of persons, in one vast sepulchre, not by the act of the Divine wisdom, who gave man life, and which man has no right to destroy,—but by the intemperate folly of one ambitious man, whose thirst for blood no holocaust could sullice, and who paid any and every price to gratify his insatiable pride.

Returned to Brussels, which is distant ten miles, and visited the Museum, Picture-gallery, Ecole des Modelles, Boulevards, and Botanic Garden, and prepared to quit.

Tuesday morning.—Left Brussels at six o'clock, for Paris. Passed through Halle, which was took possession of by the Allies during the battle, to prevent Napoleon despatching any of his troops by that road to Brussels. The whole of the country is rich beyond description. The straw of the wheat averages five feet high. Buck-wheat, barley, rye, oats, hemp, mustard, poppies, beet root, and potatoes seem the principal produce of the agriculturists; and as there are few hedges a large extent of ground is covered with these articles in various shades, giving all the colours of the rainbow to a vast extent of country.

From the Morning Post, Feb. 1.

CHANGE OF POLITICS.

The leading Minister of the Crown in the House of Commons found it expedient to wind up his elaborate speech at the opening of the session with a formal expression of Conservative sentiments. We regard this as gratifying evidence of the *decisive ascendency of those sentiments in the country.* Lord J. Russell is not to be suspected of any personal predilection for Conservatism, or any forgetfulness of the effect likely to be produced upon some of his supporters by any declaration in its favour. He knows how nearly upon the verge of defeat his Government stands, and if an additional degree of support could be obtained by the exhibition of increased Radicalism, we think experience warrants us in saying that increased Radicalism would have been exhibited. If there were any doubt as to which side the public wishes, and the political strength of the country tended, lord John would have given his least trusty friends the benefit of that doubt, and would have refrained from vexing them with a repetition of his Conservative belief. But he shrewdly sees what way the danger lies. He is afraid of those movings off to Sir Robert Peel's side of the House, now one, now another, and then a third, as described by that curiously candid person Lord Howick early in the last session; and therefore, Lord John takes the very earliest opportunity of assuring those Whigs who are coming round to Conservatism, that they ought not to be afraid of continuing in his ranks.

Beholding this, the old steady Conservatism, (with whom the Morning Post has firmly stood, through good report, and through bad report,) have reason to rejoice and be glad in their calm and prudent perseverance. If eight years ago, when they numbered but between one and two hundred of their friends in the House of Commons, they had fallen into the inaction of despondency, or rushed into the rashness of despair, where would now have been the old institutions of the country?—where the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain?—They would all have been swept down by the revolutionary tide. That they are not, is mainly owing under Providence, to the prudence, the energy, and above all, the hopeless springing from conscious rectitude of the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and the politicians who were led and cheered on by these distinguished men. They never despaired—they never faltered, even when the revolutionary storm raged at the highest. When the Reform Bill passed they coolly looked at the means which it still left for establishing Conservative influence in the House of Commons, and they told their followers diligently and honestly to apply themselves to those means. They counselled no desperate methods, nothing calculated to disturb the peace of society or to shake the public security. They recommended active industry and zealous exertion, in conformity with the altered state of the constitution, and the new regulations of the law. Their steadiness and hopeful views gave confidence to their followers, and in spite of all adverse influences, in spite of the patronage of the Government and the blandishment of the Court, all used to the discouragement of the Conservative party, it has grown strong in honesty and powerful in numbers. The yell of the Ministerial revolutionist has been hushed through very fear; the Conservative party has become the most powerful that ever stood in opposition to the Government since England was a monarchy, and Government itself checks those who sit on its own side of the house of Commons, in order to render homage to the principles of the Opposition.

"I will not," said Lord John Russell, when reproving his radical supporter, Mr. Grote, on Tuesday evening last, "I will not mistake institutions for abuses, and attack them as if they were vices in our political system. I wish to maintain the institutions of this country, and I wish not to undertake any reform—improvement though it be called—which is incompatible with those institutions. I wish to maintain an Established Church—I wish to see an hereditary House of Peers—I wish to maintain an hereditary monarchy. If there be any plans proposed which I think hostile to those institutions, they shall have my decided opposition. I do not wish in the least to disguise my views. If there be any plans proposed which, as I think, would tend to a *Republic—to overturn the Church, or to the destruction of a hereditary Peerage*—I shall, as I have always done, state my sentiments to the House, and explain the ground of my opposition. But it is not just to confound the resistance to innovations of this kind—resistance to changes of this nature—with resistance to improvement. I think that, in the present state of this country, the safest improvements will be those which can be gradually carried, without offering disturbance to our political system."

All this might have been spoken by Sir Robert Peel. They are, in fact, the same sentiments which he expressed as Prime Minister.—He also was for the removal of proved abuses, and the enactment of practical improvements, but he was opposed to all changes which tended to revolutionize, either wholly or in part, our political system. Lord John's present theory is quite Conservative.

How different are these sentiments from what we used to find but a few years ago in every Ministerial Journal. They did not hesitate to call the hereditary House of Peers "*a proved abuse.*" The House of Mischief was one of the mildest terms by which they chose to distinguish it. Mr. O'Connell wondered we had n't hereditary tailors to make our coats as well as hereditary lords to make our laws; and all the Ministerial journals were in admiration of the argument and joyful at the joke.—The Ministers did not go quite so far in the Houses of Parliament; but they neither reproved nor checked these sallies of their supporters. The tide ran against Conservatism, and they floated gaily on the surface. Lord John Russell's speech, above quoted, shows how great is the change. In this change of the public mind, and in the prospect which it affords of security to the monarchy and tranquility of the people, the Conservatives have their reward. They have not office, but they have something far more important—the national confidence and approbation; and that so palpably displayed, that even the Whig Radical Ministers find it expedient to consult the national mind and to avow Conservatism in Parliament.

We confess that we attach no importance to Lord John Russell's declaration of political principles, except in so far as it is an evidence of the political state of the nation. He is an ultra expediency man, who turns about like a weather cock as the popular gale happens to blow. The time was when he published in a book that to disfranchise Old Sarum would be as decided an act of revolution as was the expulsion of James the Second. Nevertheless, when the popular wind ran in favour of disfranchisement, he hunted himself in disfranchising Old Sarum, and many other places more worthy to retain their privileges, and he called it a necessary renovation, and restoration of the constitution! For the last two or three years he has shown symptoms of Conservatism at the beginning of the session, has grown almost Radical towards the middle of it, and has ended by consenting to all the Conservative emendations of his ill constructed measures. As he has commenced the present session rather more Conservatively than usual, we may, perhaps, calculate that just after Easter he will be more than usually Radical. Should his station by that time be upon the Speaker's loft, which is rather more than a possible contingency, he will doubtless have become quite oblivious of the Conservatism which he now so carefully puts forth.

But, wherever he may be, or whatever he may say, he will not be able to erase the sentiment he has expressed, and which owes its force in the country to no good will nor good work of his, viz., that for the *welfare of this nation the Established Church, the hereditary House of Peers, and the hereditary Monarchy ought to be maintained, and all republican plans tending to the injury of those institutions, ought to be opposed.*

CURIOUS RELIC.—It will be remembered that on the capture of the Chinese island Chusan in July last, that were taken by the British among the spoils of war, a brass cannon, a six pounder, bearing an inscription showing it to have been made in 1601, by Richard Phillips. It is supposed that this gun was sent to China by Queen Elizabeth as a present. It appears from certain record that Richard Phillips was one of the royal gun founders during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, and a record has been found of a casting of a gun by Phillips 1601, which answers to the description of that taken at Chusan. No other gun of the kind is known to have been cast in the year.—It is supposed that the gun is the oldest of its kind in existence.

Tom Dibdin had a cottage near Box-hill, to which, after his theatrical labors, he was delighted to retire. One stormy night, after Mr. and Mrs. Dibdin had been in bed some time, Mrs. Dibdin being kept awake by the violence of the weather, aroused her husband, exclaiming "Tom! Tom! get up!" "What for?" said he. "Don't you hear how very bad the wind is?" "Is it," replied Dibdin, half asleep, but could not help punning, "Pat a peppermint lozenge out of the window, my dear. It is the best thing in the world for the wind."

PEKIN.—The capital of China stands in a corner of this vast empire, about forty miles only from the great wall. It consists of two distinct parts, the Chinese and Tartar cities, in the latter of which is the Imperial Palace. It is about twelve miles in circumference, and completely surrounded by lofty walls. According to the most creditable accounts, the population is about 2,000,000. It is divided into regular streets, the principal of which crosses the whole city, and is about 120 feet wide, unpaved, but carefully watered, and nearly three miles long.—The streets are much crowded, as the Chinese spend much time in the open air. Its position renders the climate comparatively cold, and the frost and snow prevail generally for three or four months every year. The palace also, is surrounded by a wall, with a few sentinels at the gate. It, in fact, forms a small town, inhabited by the great officers of the state, and numerous mechanics in the service of the Emperor. Nankin, the ancient capital, is a very superior city, but has greatly declined since the seat of government and the courts of justice were transferred to Pekin. It is the first town in the empire for manufactures and learning. It is situated on the Yangtse Kiang near the mouth. Nankin is remarkable for its pagoda, or porcelain tower. It consists of nine stories, ascended by 884 steps. The galleries are filled with images, and set round with bells, which jingle when agitated by the wind. To the south of Nankin, along the Great Canal, stands the beautiful city of Son-chon-fou, which the Chinese extol as their earthly paradise. Here all the classes, whose functions are to minister to pleasure, are trained to their respective vocations—eunuchs, dancers, jugglers, and females destined to fill the harems of the great. The females here are reckoned to be fairer and more gracefully attired than those of the southern cities. The adjoining province, Tche-Kiang, is the finest in China. It produces vast quantities of mulberry trees, and it is distinguished by containing the great city of Hang-tchou-fou, situated at a point where the Great Canal joins the river Tchesenting, which here spreads into an ample salt water lake. This is the city described by Marco Polo, as the capital of Southern China, and as the most splendid he ever saw.—Even in its present decline, it still rivals Pekin. The varied beauties of its lake, the numerous pleasure parties which cover its surface, the gilded barges, with floating streamers, and the aerial mansions with which the margin of the lake is studded, form a magic scene which fully bears out the glowing description of that celebrated traveller. In the adjoining province of Kiang-si is the Poyang Lake, surrounded with numerous and populous cities; one of the most remarkable is Kan-than-fou, said to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is in the centre of the porcelain manufactures, and like some of our best inland manufacturing towns, its site is marked by the clouds of flame and smoke which rise from it, and make it appear at night like a great city on fire. No foreigner has been admitted into its precincts, lest he should discover the secret of the processes carried on. The southern frontier of Kiang-si is bounded by a lofty and naked barrier of mountains, which interrupt the communication between Pekin and Canton.

REWARD OF HUMANITY AND DARING.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the governors and other supporters of the Royal Humane Society was held at their new offices in Trafalgar square, to receive the accounts for the past year, for the election of officers and to make awards of medals, &c. to individuals who had exerted themselves to save the lives of others. After several rewards for saving life from drowning had been given, without a moment's hesitation a silver medal was voted to Mr. Charles Duncan, of the Royal Mail Steam Company's ship Britannia for saving two lives in Kingston harbour. The accident by which the lives were endangered occurred in July last, when the steam-ship President of which he was then second officer lay in Kingstown. The young gentleman had, on a former occasion, gallantly aided in saving the life of another fellow creature who had fallen overboard from the steam ship Liverpool in the Atlantic.

London Paper.

During the year just ended, the income of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, from voluntary contributions amounted exclusive of legacies, to upwards of £41,000, and 40 additional clergymen have been added to the missionary list.

THE CHARTER OF LIBERTY.—A tall carroty Spitalfields weaver named Montford, was summoned before the commissioners of the Tower Hamlets Court of Requests by a Marine store-shop keeper for the sum of 12s. 6d. "Please yer Lordship," said the proprietor of the rag shop, "this ere good man comes to me and engages the 'Charter of Liberty' for which he was to pay me 5s., and I never seed it afterwards nor yet the 5s." Commissioner: The "Charter of Liberty is not a very expensive commodity, if 5s. is the value of it; but I don't exactly understand what you mean, is it anything to eat or what (laughter)?—Plaintiff: Oh no my Lord: it's a flag with the "Charter of Liberty" in gold letters, upon it. "Some of the Chartists seem to be fully aware of that," exclaimed one of the commissioners. It appeared that the plaintiff in addition to speculating in rags, old iron, bones and the like, had an assortment of flags bearing various devices, which he was in the habit of letting out for hire to societies, processions, &c. During this Christmas a few discontented weavers attempted to get up a chartist "demonstration; to that end they engaged the flag or "Charter of Liberty," with the view of making the affair go off with more eclat; but the party at the head of whom was the defendant, all got drunk and fought with each other, and in the row the "Charter of Liberty" got torn to shreds, the value of which he estimated at 12s 6d., which sum he sought to recover of the defendant, as he hired the flag, and appeared to be the prime mover of the concern.—Commissioner: Have you applied to him at all for payment?—Plaintiff: I've called upon him three or four times for the money. The last time I went there he doubled his fist in my face and told me to get off, or he'd show me the last "new hit." So, finding I could obtain neither money nor the "Charter of Liberty" I took out a summons against him.—Commissioner (to the defendant): Pray what do you call yourself?—Defendant (with an air of importance): Vy, I'm chairman in the "Spitalfields Political Regeneration Society" and a weaver by trade.—Commissioner: I think you had better stick to weaving, and leave political regeneration to other people, yourself and family would be all the better for it.—Defendant: Its a werry bad state o' things jist now, sir, and the sooner we alters 'em the better. The People's Charter's the thing.—Commissioner: Well, how will you pay the money?—Defendant: No how at all. Vy don't he summons the whole lot on em? Vy am I to be made the wictim?—Commissioner: You hired the flag; and are therefore, the responsible person.—Defendant: Vell this here's a pretty go; this will be a werry expensive concern, this "Charter o' Liberty."—The chartist patriot was then ordered to pay for the "Charter of Liberty" at 2s. a-week.

A RICH SPINSTER.—The will of the Miss Jane Innes, spinster; formerly of Picardy place, Edinburg, but late of Stow, in North Britain, has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctors' Commons, by George Scott and John Thompson, Esqrs. the executors. The deceased was possessed of upwards of £800,000 in the funds, and property in different parts of Scotland to the amount of £1,000,000, making together, the enormous sum of two millions, the whole of which the testatrix has bequeathed to be equally divided amongst all her relations who can be found, without respect to the nearest of kindred. About five years since, the testatrix became entitled to £500,000, upon the death of her brother, he having died intestate, and she being his only next of kin. It is a most extraordinary fact that, notwithstanding the immense wealth of the deceased lady, her habits were very penurious; and, as proof of it, it is only necessary to mention one fact. One dark evening she had occasion to go up stairs, but would not even light a candle, and, in consequence of her advanced age, (nearly eighty) she slipped down and broke her leg, which accident ultimately caused death. The amount of probate duty alone will amount to a princely fortune, and the supposed wealthiest spinster in the world (Miss Burdett Coutts) was entitled to that appellation until the present time. There is every reason to believe that the property of the deceased is the largest ever proved in Doctors' Commons.—*London paper.*

THE COUNT DE MIRABEAU AND HIS VALET.—The Count de Mirabeau, brother of the celebrated orator, one morning called his *valet* to him. 'You are faithful,' said he, you are zealous; in short, I am satisfied with your services; but I give you your dismissal.' 'On what account?' naturally inquired the valet.' 'Notwithstanding our agreement, you get drunk on the same days as I do,' said Mirabeau. 'It is not my fault,' replied the valet; 'you get drunk every day.' The Count found nothing to reply to this judicious argument, and he kept his *Valet de Chambre.*

Why is a man ruled by an ugly old woman, like a piece of neat awkwardly carved? Because he is man-led.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 12th March.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, The House went into committee of the whole, in further consideration of supplies to be granted for the public service. Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair. The Chairman reported, That the committee having the business referred to them again under their consideration, had passed a number of resolutions; and he having read the same, handed them in at the clerk's table, where they were again read, and are as follow:—

Resolved, That there be granted To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £50 towards paying Stephen Burpe the balance due for building a Public Wharf or Landing in the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £3500 to improve the Road from the Grand Falls to the Little Falls of the Madawaska, and to build a bridge at the Grand Falls; and the further sum of £1500 for the same Road, so soon as the amount due from the Disputed Territory Fund is paid over to the Treasurer.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £2,500 for the Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line, to be appropriated as follows:—For that part of the road leading from Saint John to Hayward's Mills, £1,150—of which, £200 to be laid out on the Saint John Great Road, and £250 from the Marsh to Hammond River Bridge:—From the head of the Marsh, near Ellison's, to Hammond River, near Beattie's, £100:—And for the Road leading from Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line, £1,250—such part of this sum to be expended on the Tantamar Marsh (Old Road) as may be necessary to keep the same in repair.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £1,200 for the Great Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews, and for new Bridges necessary to be erected on said Road; a sufficient sum to be applied in making Draws in the Bridges at the mouths of the Digdeguash and Musquash Rivers.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, the sum of £1,200 towards the Piers and Landing Places on the East and West sides of the Harbour of Saint John, in connexion with the several Great Roads, by the establishment of Steam Ferry Boats for the safer and speedy conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails and Passengers across the said Harbour.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £1000 for the improvement of the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint John via Nerepis.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £200 for the Great Road from Gagetown to the Nerepis road.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £3000 for the road from Fredericton to Bend of Petitcodiac; one half of which to be expended from Fredericton to Salmon River, and the remainder thence onwards.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £750 for the road from Oak Bay to the Bridge at Eel River.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £750 to open and improve the new line of road between the Grand Lake and Richibucto river.

To His Exhellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £469 to enable His Excellency to defray the cost of building a Bridge across the Magaguadavic River in the year 1840, under the superintendence of the Honorable Thomas Wyer, the commissioner appointed for that purpose; and the further sum of £25 as a compensation to the said commissioner for his services.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, the sum of £200 for one year in aid of a line of Stages between Fredericton and Newcastle, Miramichi, to be paid semi-annually by Warrant on the Provincial Treasurer, under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to such person or persons as shall be appointed to run such Stage or Stages, by two or more commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who is hereby authorized to make such appointments, on its being certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, by such commissioners, or the major part of them, that the person or persons who shall be so appointed by such commissioners as aforesaid, to run such Stage or Stages, have well and faithfully performed that duty, and run a good, safe and commodious Stage or Stages, well adapted for the accommodation of travellers, twice a week during the year, for which such commissioners shall so certify as aforesaid, unless prevented by the badness of the road or unavoidable accidents, and that the person or persons so employed and running such Stage or Stages have not less than five changes of good horses on the road.

And the chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again. *Ordered*, That the report be accepted, the Resolutions engrossed, and leave to sit again granted.

Saturday, 13th March.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"NEW-BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 12th March* 1841

"J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

"The Lieutenant Governor submits to the house, an Extract from the Minutes of the College Council, in answer to the Address of the House of the 5th instant, on the subject of proposed modifications of the Charter of King's College. J. H.

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

Extract from the Minutes of a College Council held at Government House, on Thursday the 11th March 1841.

Resolved, That while the Council adhere to the proposed modifications of the 18th February, 1840, generally, in regard to the Constitution of the College Council, yet in token of their sincere desire to meet the wishes of the Assembly, they are willing to agree that the Constitution of that Body be so far altered as to dispense with the provisions requiring that two of their Members be Professors; and they are further willing to agree that the number of the Council be enlarged to fifteen instead of thirteen; and further

Resolved, That in regard to any alteration in the present Charter, in respect to Degrees in Divinity, the Council leave the decision of that point to Her Majesty's Government; and further

Resolved, That His Excellency be requested to communicate the foregoing Resolutions to the House of Assembly.

G. F. STREET, *Registrar.*

The Honorable Mr. Johnston, also by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

Message to the House of Assembly, 12th March, 1841.

J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

"The Lieutenant Governor acquaints the House, that by a Despatch which he has recently received

POOR COPY

from His Excellency the Governor General, he is informed that the sum of Five Thousand pounds has been granted by the Special Council of Lower Canada, upon his Lordship's suggestion, for the improvement of the Post Route between the Saint Lawrence and the Little Falls of the Madawaska River.

Monday, 15th March. J. H."

Resolved, That there be granted to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander-in-Chief, a sum not exceeding £100 to defray the expense which may be incurred in sending two prisoners (whose sentences of death have been commuted to transportation for life) to England, to be transported from thence to some Penal Colony.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, a sum not exceeding £200 to procure Land at Woodstock whereon to erect Barracks.

To his Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £73 15s. to provide for expenses incurred and services performed in the investigation of the burning of the Church at Grand Manan; the same to be paid to the hon. Wm. B. Kinnear, Queen's Counsel.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in Chief, a sum not exceeding £75 to procure eight hundred copies of "Dunn's Normal School Manual.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £37 18s. to be applied to the payment of 310 Great Coats issued from the Ordnance Store for the use of the Embodied Militia in March, 1839.

House of Assembly, Fredericton March 18.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot,

Whereas this House has learned with deep regret that our esteemed Lieutenant Governor has been recalled by Her Majesty from the Government of this Province: And whereas His Excellency's Administration of this Government has been characterized by a sound and liberal policy, and has given universal satisfaction to the Constituency of this Province: And whereas this House is of opinion, that to the prudent and judicious course pursued by His Excellency during the excitement on the Frontier, in the years 1838 and 1839, may be attributed, under Divine Providence, the pacific termination of the then existing difficulties, which threatened to involve our Nation in a calamitous and expensive war with the United States: And whereas this House is of opinion, that a substantial Testimonial should be presented to His Excellency, in token of the high estimation in which His valuable and indefatigable exertions are held by all classes of Her Majesty's loyal Subjects in this Country; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to accept from the Legislature of this Province, a Service of Plate, on his retirement from the Government, as commemorative of the estimation in which His valuable services are held by the People of New Brunswick; and further

Resolved, That such sum as will procure a Bill of Exchange for £——, Sterling, be voted in Supply for that purpose, and that it be placed at the disposal of a Commissioner, who shall cause to be engraved on the principal pieces of the said Plate, the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Legislature of New Brunswick to Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H., in token of the high esteem in which His wise administration of the Government is held by all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects in this Province.—18th March. 1841."

Which passed without a division, and upon the question for filling up the blank with the sum of one thousand five hundred Pounds the House divided as follows:

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Wilson, Hanington, Barberie, Allen, Partelow, End, H. T. Partelow, Street, L. A. Wilmot, Hayward, Taylor, Brown, J. M. Wilmot, M'Leod, Connell, Woodward, Rankin, Jordan.

NAYS.—Messrs. Hill, Boyd, Owen, Gilbert, Freeze, Beardsley, Fisher, Palmer, M'Almon.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—Cheered and sustained by this Address, I shall be enabled to present myself with confidence to my Sovereign, and to render such an "account of my stewardship" as may satisfy Her Majesty's maternal heart, that Her anxious wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Her Loyal Subjects in New Brunswick have not been lost sight of by me, nor Her Majesty's delegated authority abused in my hands.

With regard to the munificent testimonial of your kind feelings towards me, I can only say, that I am proud and happy in receiving it,—subject nevertheless to Her Majesty's approbation—as the memorial of a degree of Legislative harmony, which may have been equalled, but which can never have been exceeded.

For myself I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say more:—I am known to you, as you are to me,—and our sentiments of mutual esteem and good will cannot change;—but for my family—for my children—and my children's children, I take upon myself to assure you, that my (and consequently *their*) connexion with this noble Province, which the splendid memorial now presented to me is intended to commemorate, will be affectionately cherished in their grateful recollections, when the actors in the present scenes shall have passed away.

Government House, March 23, 1841.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor—I again trouble you, on the receipt of P. Q. R's answer to one of my queries in your last Chronicle; to the other questions therein, I am referred for answer to the Representatives in the House of Assembly. That only *one query* out of the number should be selected by P. Q. R. is rather strange, and certainly evinces a want of sound judgment, because his answer contains a direct misrepresentation of facts. The Jurors in giving the verdict unanimously in favor of the Printer, and consequently against the Executive, did not express any opinion about ex-officio prosecutions, but declared openly, that as your able Counsel "demanded "ed a fair and public exhibition of the Government "House accounts, and were ready to meet them in "detail if laid before the Court," the Jurors thought that "if the Executive advisers and the Crown law-"yers were afraid to produce those accounts in the "form and manner demanded, thereby depriving "the Jurors and the country from a fair and open "investigation of the expences and accounts said "to be libelled, their keeping those essential docu-"ments back, left no alternative to the Jurors but "to return a verdict of 'not guilty.'" Being an eye-witness of the trial, and in daily conversation with all the respective parties at the time, I beg to assure P. Q. R. that he will find the statement I have given to be strictly correct.

As I am referred to the House of Assembly who have acted so unconstitutionally in their late address to the Lieutenant Governor, I cannot expect any very legitimate answers from such a source to the queries put in my former communication. Perhaps however, as the Assembly were deeply interested in some of the answers required, I may happily be favoured with a reply from that august body; and if so, I must request particularly that they will condescend to explain the nature and meaning of their grant made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 23d ult. of "*One Thousand Pounds for Provincial Contingencies!*" This is, to say the least of it, an *unusual* grant, and I have no doubt the public will feel much obliged to our worthy Representatives if they can define the meaning and particulars of *Provincial Contingencies*, for which the said sum of One Thousand Pounds is granted to the Governor when on the eve of departure!—The public have had a solution of the Five Hundred Pounds per annum granted so liberally by the house of Assembly to Sir John Harvey, and of course, as recommended by Lord John Russell, to be continued hereafter to all future Governors of New-Brunswick; but this latter grant of One Thousand Pounds they do not understand.

Another and still more extravagant grant of the people's money has been made by the House of Assembly within the last few days to Sir John Harvey—a grant of *Fifteen hundred pounds sterling!*—Now surely the Assembly will not have the presumption to tell their Constituents, whose money they have thus wantonly squandered, that it was for the "*best interests of the Colony,*" that they gave Sir John Harvey *Fifteen Hundred pounds sterling* on his departure, *Five Hundred pounds* additional annual income during his sojourn in the Province, and the extra *one thousand pounds* for Provincial Contingencies!!! If to all these extravagant sums, be added the enormous charges, paid also out of the people's money, annually, for certain items of expences on Government House, I think the inhabitants of New Brunswick will soon have reason sufficient to curse the phantom of the "*Blessings of Responsible Government.*" How delightful the sound, New-Brunswick only Fifty Thousand Pounds in Debt, with an increased taxation.

Yours, &c. HONESTY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 26, 1841.

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

The steamer *Caledonia*, arrived at Halifax on Thursday the 18th inst., in 14 days from Liverpool, with London dates to the 3rd and Liverpool to the 4th instant. Various interesting items from the latest European papers will be found in our columns. The winter throughout Europe has been unusually severe, and very many persons have been frozen to death.

The steam ship *British Queen* was to leave Portsmouth for New-York on the 10th inst. The Great Western would not resume her voyages until Saturday the 3rd of April.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.

The West India Mail Steam Packets. The first of these splendid steam packets,—intended for carrying the mails between Great Britain and the West India Islands, was launched at Greenock, on Thursday last, from the building yard of Messrs. Duncan & Co. She was named the Clyde, is of 1600 tons burthen, will have engines of commensurate horse power, and is the largest vessel ever launched at Greenock. The Clyde is built upon a beautiful model, and, it is understood, will not be second in any respect to the fleet of magnificent steam-ships which now bridge the Atlantic. Her engines, made by Caird & Co. are now lying ready on the East India Quay; and everything is in such a state of forwardness, that the ship may, if wished, be ready for sea in two months from this time. Seven other vessels, of the same tonnage and build, and destined for the same trade, are now building by Clyde contractors—viz. four at Greenock, one at Port-Glasgow, one at Dumbarton, and one at Leith, making eight in all. All of them are being brought rapidly towards completion.

THE NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.—The Post-office authorities have issued a notice stating that letters from Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, will in future be charged at the rate of 1s. 2d. the half ounce weight being the usual packet rate of 1s. 2d. for inland colonial postage. Letters for Halifax, Nova Scotia, will, however, be charged only 1s. the half-ounce, as the packet delivers her mails at that port, and therefore no inland postage need be charged. All letters intended for the above-mentioned places, if addressed "*via* Boston," will also be charged only 1s for each half ounce.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—We understand that Major-General Sir Neil Douglass, K. C. B., has been offered, and has accepted, the command of the forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Sir Neil left Murry this week for London, to make the necessary arrangement.—*Perth Courier.*

FAILURE.—An extensive failure was announced on Monday at Liverpool. The liabilities of the house, which was engaged in the drysaltery and turpentine distilling business, are variously stated at £70,000 and 80,000. Upwards of £40,000 are owing to different houses in Liverpool.—*Times.*

The queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Keate, Esq. to be Serjeant-Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., deceased.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was suddenly attacked with illness on Tuesday evening, the 2d March.

Several of the journals have announced that Her Majesty is again in that interesting state which "ladies wish to be who love their lords."

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—His Grace is quite recovered. Cards, for a grand dinner party at Apsley House, for the 8th inst., had been issued.

DEATHS—The Earl of Rosse, and the Dowager Viscountess Barrington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, March 1st.

Lord John Russel, in reply to a question from Sir A. Graham, said that a pension had been granted to Lieutenant M'Cormack, for wounds received in the capture of the Caroline. He was not aware of the fact when asked the question on a former evening by Sir S. Inglis.

THE LATE TRIAL OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—(From a correspondent.)—Such was the doubtful character of the issue of the late trial in the House of Lords, entertained by the Earl of Cardigan and his legal advisers, that his Lordship, in the event of being found guilty of felony, and to prevent, in that case, the whole of his property being forfeited to the crown, executed, some time before, a deed of gift, assigning over the whole of his valuable possessions to Viscount Curzon, the eldest son of Earl Howe, the latter nobleman having married a sister of Lord Cardigan. It is stated that the legal expenses of this transfer of property, arising from fines upon copyholds, and the enormous stamp duties, amounted to upwards of £10,000. As the deed is stated to have been enrolled in due form, the same expenses will now have to be again incurred to effect a re-transfer of the property from Viscount Curzon to his Lordship. Should the statement of our informant regarding the stamp duties payable to Government be correct they will not only most amply defray all the expenses incurred by the country in fitting up the House of Lords, &c., but leave a very handsome surplus.—*Times.*

LINEAGE OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The noble family of the Earl of Cardigan derives from William de Bredenhall, who was a person of considerable note and extensive property in the reigns of Henry III. and the first Edward. He held lands at Dodington, Adderbury, and Bloxham, in Oxfordshire, and also in Aynho and Sibbertoft, in Northamptonshire. His descendant, Sir Robert Brudenell, Knight, was an eminent lawyer in the time of Henry VII., and, in the 22d year of that monarch's reign, was appointed a Justice in the Court of King's Bench. He was afterwards removed to the Common Pleas, and was made Chief Justice of that court in 1520. Thomas Brudenell, Esq., his descendant, was, in 1627, elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Brudenell, of Stanton Wivell, in Leicestershire, and, in 1661, he was made Earl of Cardigan. His lordship was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, and on that account suffered a long imprisonment in the Tower of London. The present peer is the 7th earl, and was born Oct. 16, 1797. He is the son of Robert Earl of Cardigan, and Penelope-Ann, the second daughter of George John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park, Middlesex, and he succeeded to the earldom, on the death of his father, in August, 1837.

MILITARY TRAPPINGS.—Dr. Channing, in his lecture on war, proposes to alter altogether the military equipments of officers and men, to strip them of all their finery, so attractive to the vanity of the young—to remove all gaudy colours, all laces, feathers, epaulettes, &c. &c., and to adopt the most sombre colours for uniforms, as best suited to the dreadful trade of human carnage. This he thinks, would check considerably the love for military career.

ARMY IN IRELAND.—Strength of the Army in Ireland for February, 1841:—Royal Artillery—Rank and File, 825; 4 Regiments of Cavalry, viz. 6th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, 12th and 17th Regiments of Lancers, 1,136; 5 Regiments of Infantry, and 33 depots of do, 11,064; Total, 13,025.

At Exeter last week a private of the 85th Light Infantry got 150 lashes for receiving from the Post-office money belonging to a comrade. His sentence was two hundred.

The army of India is overworked—carrying on widely-extended operations with a force not adequate for the preservation of the Empire in a state of peace. The Native army must be increased to a great extent, for though Europeans are essential to the safety of the country, there are numerous stations and endless duties for which the Sipahee regiments are best adapted. The Duke of Wellington it is well known, once recommended the employment of at least 30,000 Europeans in India, at a time when our territories were not extended as they now are. The Duke would now recommend, or we much mistake, at least 40,000 Europeans, and a very extensive augmentation of the Native forces. So long as the Native Courts of India see us robbing one station of its troops to protect another—seeing corps split into parts and eking out the duties by neglecting important posts, that a show of force may be made—so long, we assert, will the Native Princes keep up agitation against our rule, and render us unable to carry out projects of improvement for the joint benefit of India and Great Britain.—Her Majesty's regiments are severe sufferers under this system. They cannot be relieved—the pressing necessity for their services precludes justice. The 6th Foot is still serving part in India and part in Arabia, though it has been on Foreign Service since 1821. We cannot but doubt that any regiment can be spared during the present year, even after the arrival of the 50th and 22nd at Bengal and Bombay.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The United States will continue to pester and plunder as until New-York is burnt and Maine annihilated. The news brought by the packets yesterday is conclusive on this point.—*Liverpool Mail.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 1.

Mr. Armstrong took the oaths and his seat for King's county.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question from Sir J. Graham, said that a pension had been granted to Lieutenant M'Cormack, for wounds received in the capture of the Caroline. He was not aware of the fact when asked the question on a former occasion by Sir R. Inglis.

POSITION OF MINISTERS—LORD STANLEY'S IRISH REGISTRATION BILL.

Lord J. Russell then stated, in reference to the parliamentary voters (Ireland) bill, that in the state of the public business it would be extremely inconvenient that the discussions in committee should take place before Easter. He should have had much doubt, under ordinary circumstances, of being able to carry a bill, against which 296 members had voted, through all its stages in that house, but he had heard so many honourable members on the opposition side of the house express an opinion as to the necessity of defining the franchise, that it appeared the amount of rating would be the chief consideration, and that there would not be such difficulty as might otherwise be anticipated. He saw, therefore, no objection to a short delay, in order to enable him to lay before the house more precise and positive information than they were at present in possession of. He should, therefore, propose to go into committee in the first week after the Easter holidays, and would name Friday, the 23d of April.

Lord Stanley rose and said, he must confess that he shared largely in the surprise—(great cheering)—which had been expressed by his hon. friends around him and behind him, at the proposal of the noble lord, and at the course which the noble lord stated it was the intention of government to pursue in reference to this measure. (Loud cheers.) Not that his hon. friends and himself did not think that the information on which the noble lord had proceeded was inadequate, for they had over and over again declared that it was so meagre and inconclusive as to be wholly insufficient for the foundation of a measure so vast and important as that which had been brought forward—(cheers)—not that they did not think that the information which had been laid before them, even in its very meagreness, tended directly to negative the proposal of the noble lord, and to sanction the course which he and those around him had pursued; but this was what astonished his hon. friends and himself—that on a subject of this immense importance, and in regard to which the noble lord called for the greatest consideration, the greatest deliberation, and the greatest caution, at the very commencement of the session, and before any notice was either given or hinted, the government should have ventured to submit to the house a detailed proposal involving such important interests, and exciting such hopes, and that at the expiration of only one fortnight from that time, the noble lord should come down and lay before them that all the information which the government possessed was not full enough to warrant their proceeding further with the bill.

Lord J. Russell was understood to say, "Not all the information which the government possesses."

Lord Stanley—Not all the information which the government possesses! I cannot believe so. I will assume that the government, on giving information to the house, gave all that they possessed. (Loud cheers.) If they have not given all, they have deluded and deceived the house in calling upon parliament to sanction a measure of this vast importance on evidence not only confessedly meagre and imperfect, but confessedly more meagre and imperfect—if I am to credit the noble lord—than it might have been. (Tremendous cheers.) He would assume, however, that the government had no more information to produce, and he would then say, that although the noble lord talked of caution, consideration, and deliberation, yet it did appear to him the height of rashness for the government to come forward with such a measure to submit it in form, and to call for the support of parliament on information which they now told the house was utterly insufficient to guide their decision or to sanction the vote which had been given in its favour. (Great cheering.) He had come down prepared to expect that the noble lord having admitted, and having indeed contended as strongly as he himself or any other hon. member and done, for the greatness of the evils which existed in the system of registration—having acknowledged the existence of a still greater evil in the uncertainty of the law, and having asserted even a still greater evil, if that were possible, in the restriction of the franchise—considering all these things, and bearing in mind that the noble lord had had the whole of the recess to mature his plans, and to consult his colleagues, and that he had, at last, brought forward a measure which had received the sanction of the cabinet, he had arrived at the conclusion that the noble lord would come down that night prepared to vindicate and defend the very principles put forth as the foundation of the measure, and which had by the right honourable gentleman, the secretary at war, been declared to be the very essence of the bill.—(Great cheering.) He must not, however, permit the noble lord to notice statements which might have been made on his (Lord Stanley's) side of the house in the course of the late debate, without pointing out the broad distinction which existed between their real meaning and the views which the noble lord had taken of them. The noble lord said it had been admitted on the opposition side of the house, that the poor law valuation was a most desirable test of the franchise; but he must tell the noble lord that in the sense in which it was used on the other side, and in the bill, no such admission had been made, and no such admission would be made, either by himself or those with whom he had the honour to act. (Loud cheers.) He said so, because the very basis upon which the bill was founded excluded altogether from the operation of that test the £10 profit, which was the principle and the foundation of that measure which the noble lord on that day ten years had submitted to the consideration of parliament. (Loud cheers.) The noble lord in his bill excluded altogether the consideration of the profit which the law required, and he substituted the mere amount of rating to which a pauper might be liable. What they on his side of the house had said was, that as a test of the net annual value of the property, the difference betwixt which and the rent paid by the tenant was the "beneficial interest," a rate subjecting the party claiming to taxation was a valuable check and element in the consideration of this question. It was an important element in the valuation of the franchise, but unless there was combined with that test an estimate of the annual value of the holding it was of no real importance. He had come down prepared to give the noble lord a notice in reference to his bill, which notwithstanding its long postponement, he should still not withhold from him. He had come down prepared to give notice, that on going into committee, it was his intention to take the sense of the house upon all those clauses of the bill which related to a £5 rating in counties, and to a £5 holding in towns. Whenever the bill went into committee it was his intention to take the sense of the house on these, the two clauses which contained the leading principles of the measure. (Hear, hear.) He had formerly stated that the course which he should pursue in regard to his own bill would depend upon the course adopted in respect of the bill of the government, and he gave the noble lord full credit for his ingenuity in proposing so long a postponement.

A return has been made to the House of Commons, showing the total net income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last four years, from which it appears that the excess of expenditure over income amounted in 1837 to £665,760, in 1838 to £345,228, in 1839 to £1,512,792, and in 1840 to £1,593,970; making a total of £4,107,750.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Keate, Esq. to be Serjeant Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir Astley P. Cooper, Baronet, deceased.

FRANCE.—The vote on the secret service money bill was taken on Saturday evening in the Chamber of Deputies, with a large majority in favour of ministers, the numbers being 235 against 145. The discussion was marked with all the intrigue which characterises French parliamentary debates, but there was only one incident in it which demands attention out of France. Some of the opposition members, having received a hint that negotiations are now going on for the restoration of France to her accustomed position in the great European council, endeavoured to force the minister of foreign affairs to give some explanation on the subject. M. Guizot, however, refused to give the slightest information, and resolutely declared that he would not say one word until the proper time for explanation arrived. Various inferences have been drawn out of doors from this ministerial silence, but among well informed people it is considered an indication of a failure in the existing negotiation. The position of France is so delicate at this moment that it is probable M. Guizot would have been too happy, if justified by his hopes of success, to have said a few words satisfactory to the house and to the country.

We have Paris papers of the 1st inst. All home questions appear, for the moment, in a fair way of settlement. The ministry has majorities in both houses of parliament, and it hopes by means of the pending negociations at London, to strengthen materially its position. It is now said that Count Molé and Baron Mounier have given up their opposition to the fortifications bill. Financial matters are the sole remaining subjects of alarm, and on these a great deal of uncertainty prevails.

On Monday, in the Chamber of Peers, Marshal Soult presented a bill for the levy of 80,000 men, and for increasing the length of service from seven to eight years. This law has already been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, March 1.—The *Moniteur* of the 1st of March does not contain any official document.

Yesterday several ministers went to Luxemburg to be present in the committee on the fortifications.

Yesterday 900 workmen were employed in preparing the ground of the fortress of Alfort. Not far from that spot, at the Camp of Charenton, are 3,000 infantry who are to be employed on the same works.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals, of the 22d ult. have reached London, but they contain nothing of importance.

It would appear that the Spanish government was not altogether devoid of energy.—A letter from Vittoria states that the ayuntamiento, having refused to instal M. de Lobo a "judge of the first instance," appointed to the regency, General Piquero, the military commander of Alava, who had concentrated a large force in the neighbourhood, notified to that body, that if it persisted in its refusal, he would arrest the alcode and deputy-general of the Province, and have them conveyed under escort to Burgos.

DREADFUL COLLISION AT SEA.

A SHIP SUNK WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO SOULS ON BOARD.

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

It is our painful task to have to record one of the most melancholy disasters which, of late years, has taken place in the channel, by which has been accompanied by the loss of no less than one hundred and twenty-two men, women, and children.

The American ship Governor Fenner, Captain Andrews, which sailed hence on Friday, at noon, for New-York, came in contact, on the following morning, at two o'clock, off Holyhead, with the Nottingham steamer from Dublin for this port. The ship struck the steamer amidships. So great was the force of the collision, the ship's bows were stove in, and, in a few minutes from the time of the vessels coming in contact, she sank, the captain and the mate being the only persons, out of 124 souls on board, who saved their lives. The Nottingham was so dreadfully shattered, but, having been struck in her strongest part, the collision was not fatal to her.

From Captain Andrews, whom we saw on his landing from the Nottingham, yesterday forenoon, we received a verbal account of the disaster: it was in substance, as follows:—

"We sailed from Liverpool on Friday last, at noon, with the wind S. S. W. The crew consisted of 17, and the passengers, in the steerage, to 106. We had a full cargo of manufactured goods. On Saturday morning, at two o'clock the wind blowing fresh from the S.S.W., and when the ship was under double-reefed topsails, the gib, jpanker, and mainsail in, saw a steamer to windward on the larboard bow. The ship's helm was instantly put hard-a-port. The steamer crossed our bow, and we struck her right amidships. From the force of the collision, it was evident that either the ship or the steamer would sink, or perhaps both; instantly I felt that the ship, the bows of which were stove in, was sinking. I cried out to the crew (all the passengers were below) to endeavour to save their lives. They, instead of running forward, through fear ran aft. My first object was to endeavour to save the crew and passengers; but so rapid was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do anything to accomplish that object. I and the mate then ran forward, and finding the ship fast sinking, I tried to jump on to the steamer. Failing in my first attempt, through a momentary faintness, I made a second, and, just as the ship was at the water's edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which was hanging over the steamer's side. The mate saved his life by jumping from the foreyard-arm on to the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with sixteen of her crew and all the passengers, amounting to 122 souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered, for the purpose of making an attempt to save such of the crew and passengers as might be floating, but it unfortunately swamped alongside."

We afterwards heard the account of the catastrophe given by the persons who were on the deck of the Nottingham when the collision occurred. In substance it was as follows:—

"About a quarter past two o'clock, on Saturday morning, when about fifteen miles to the westward of Holyhead, the weather calm, but rather thick, one of the men of the watch saw a ship bearing down upon the Nottingham; she had no light at her mast, while the steamer had three lights. He reported the fact to the second mate, who was then at the wheel. The second mate hailed the ship, and was answered. He desired her to starboard the helm. This, they thought was not done. A voice from the ship, which was supposed to have been that of the captain, requested the steamer to starboard her helm, as he could not bring the ship over, she not answering her helm. At this instant the Governor Fenwick struck the Nottingham amidships. In less than five minutes, the ship filled with water and disappeared. The steamer became quite motionless after the shock, and the people on board of her were unable to make the least attempt to succour those on board the ship, which sank bow foremost. The screams of the people on the wreck were heart-rending, but they soon ceased, and all was still. The steamer's starboard side was completely stove in; the paddle shaft and wheel were shivered in pieces; the starboard engine was broken, and the funnel carried away. Seventeen cows were killed; seven more and 78 sheep were thrown overboard, and 11 died before the vessel reached port. On Saturday evening the wreck of the Nottingham was fallen in with by another steamer, and towed into the Mersey.

"The opinion on board the Nottingham was, that the Governor Fenner's helm, instead of being put to starboard as it ought to have been, must have been put to port, for, if she had been put to starboard, the ship would have cleared the steamer.

The passengers were all below in their berths when the collision between the ship and the steamer took place. The shock caused by it would, of course rouse even those who might then have been asleep. No doubt they would make a rush towards the deck; the interval, however, which elapsed between the shock and the sinking was so short, scarcely five minutes, that very few, if any, could have succeeded in reaching it; so that, in all probability, most of them perished in their berths. The mate, we understand, had been married a few days only before the ship's sailing on her voyage; the captain had given her a berth with her husband in the cabin. When the fate of the ship became inevitable, he attempted to run aft to rescue his wife. Time failed him; the instinct of self preservation became strong: he sprang up the shrouds, and reached the steamer, as we have already stated, by jumping from the foreyard-arm.

The Nottingham which now lies on the east side of the Clarence Dock, was yesterday visited by thousands of curious spectators. Her starboard side is a complete wreck; even the houses on the deck adjoining are shivered in fragments. The dead animals, cows and sheep, covered the deck, and presented a shocking sight, most of them having been disembowelled by the concussion which caused their death.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Sir R. Peel wished to ask the noble lord what the precise state of our relations with the government of the United States of America were in regard to the dispute relative to the north-eastern boundary. He did not wish, of course, to provoke discussion, or to ask prematurely for information. A report had recently been published by two commissioners who had been appointed by the government of this country to inquire into the subject relative to the boundary line between the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick, and he wished to know whether, since that time, any steps had been taken in concert by the government of the United States and the British government to put an end to that long litigated question.

Viscount Palmerston said the British government had last year proposed to the government of the United States a draught of a convention for the settlement of the boundary question, another draught having been proposed the year previous. That draught was not accepted by the government of the United States, but a counter draught was returned. The British government could not agree to the counter-draught, but they last year made a proposal to the government of the United States upon the subject of the boundary, which the United States government refused to agree to. The United States government, however, sent a counter proposal, but to that proposal the British government could not consent. He was not prepared to enter further upon the subject. The survey to which the right hon. gentleman had alluded was totally independent of the negotiations.

Sir R. Peel was, then, to understand that the commission which had been sent from this country was sent without any concert with the government of the United States, and that that government was in no way bound by the report which had been made. He was to understand that there had been no joint proceedings between the two governments—no concert—and, in point of fact, that all the measures which had been proposed by either government had been reciprocally rejected.

From the London Times, Feb. 16.

With regard to the boundary question, we lament to say that no glimpse of hope can be drawn from these arrivals that it will be adjusted by means like those which have been heretofore employed.

Governor FAIRFIELD, who has played a noisy part enough in the previous stages of this boundary quarrel, has been working lately to produce an aggravation of the broil. A certain Governor KENT, likewise, taking umbrage at the arrival of a detachment of British troops ordered from Canada by the Governor-General, to occupy a part of the Madawaska British settlement, as a necessary precaution against the never-ceasing encroachments of the people of Maine, has threatened a direct infringement of a subsisting arrangement" (viz., that made by Sir JOHN HARVEY, which has, we understand, *expired*), and threats to call *instanter* upon the general Government at Washington for assistance, requiring it "to *take military possession* of the "territory in dispute." We trust that no such dangerous advice will be listened to by either the actual or succeeding President, because there will then be only one course, and that an awful one, left for the Ministers of Great Britain. Some expressions have in the progress of these troubles been ascribed to Sir John Harvey which we are sure his sense of duty would render it impossible for any officer of the British Crown to employ. It has been circulated amongst the republicans of Maine, that the gallant officer in question had manifested to Governor Fairfield some regret at the despatch of troops by Lord Sydenham into New Brunswick—in other words had, *in correspondence with a foreign* and all but hostile functionary, presumed to blame the official act of that authority whose orders he himself was bound to execute and to uphold.

[*From the Naval and Military Gazette, Feb. 20.*]

Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, late Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, has been recalled, and will be succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Sir WM. COLEBROOKE, now Governor of the Leeward Islands. Certain misunderstandings between the gallant Officer and the Governor General of British North America have led to this result. The groundwork of the differences is stated to have been the expression of an opinion, adverse to the propriety of employing the regular troops for the defence of the Madawaska settlement, the frontier British station on the territory in dispute with the State of Maine, such troops having been ordered there by the Governor General himself. The gravenss of the charge however, is to be found in the fact, as fact it is assumed, that Sir John Harvey not only entertained sentiments imputed, but that he should have chosen of all men in the world, to impart it by letter to that hair brained person Gov. Fairfield of the State of Maine.

From the London Times, 19th February.

In another quarter, we regret to say, a compromise of the national dignity has taken place, and the conduct of a gallant officer heretofore blameless has been such as to necessitate his recall from North America. Not many days ago it will be recollected we expressed our disbelief of the terms in which Sir John Harvey had been accused of implying his disapproval of the measures of Lord Sydenham in posting a small body of troops on the Madawaska to protect the British settlers from molestation. It appeared to us that a libel had been circulated against Sir John Harvey, and that he had been marvelously maltreated. Unfortunately the fact is in substance as represented—The gallant officer late Governor of New-Brunswick, upon the face of his own letter to Governor Fairfield, the hot-headed and violent projector of repeated schemes of hostility against Great Britain, did imply that Lord Sydenham had been to blame for employing the services of the Queen's troops in defence of the Madawaska settlement, and did actually subjoin his own persuasion that the Governor General had acted unwisely in preferring them to a *posse commitatus*. Now, whether springing from indiscreet presumption, or from more reprehensible popularity-truckling with the yankees, this sort of insubordination in an inferior functionary towards his chief, was of a nature not to be endured; and Lord Sydenham who to do him justice, seemed by no means disposed to knock under, either to domestic agitators or to foreign enemies, has insisted on Sir John Harvey's dismissal. Having scarcely given our old friend Poulett Thomson credit for such pluck as he has shown throughout his government, we make it a point of conscience to say this much in his favour."

☞ We were unable to publish last week in consequence of one of those oft recurring calamities to which this city appears doomed. The embers of one fire are scarcely extinguished before another flame bursts forth. The fire of 1837, which destroyed the larger portion of the commercial part of the city, ruined some persons and impoverished many. Credit was in some measure restored—losses were almost repaired, and prosperity appeared again to shine on us, when in August, 1839, the remaining and opposite part of the commercial mart was ravaged. And now another, less in extent than either, but casting a shadow over the commencement of a season, which from the prospect of commercial affairs in the United States, as well as amongst ourselves, needs no additional gloom.

It is singularly fortunate, that amidst the perilous scenes of the fires of 1837 and 1839, where block after block was swept away, not one single life was lost; but here in the destruction of a few houses only, four human beings met with sudden death. The lamentable fate of these persons, and of our respected citizen Mr. HOLDSWORTH in particular, imparts to this event a sadness which was not felt where the loss of wealth only was involved. By industry, property can be regained, and the poor become rich, but life can never return.

Experience it has been said, is the best of teachers; but the Magistrates of St. John disregard and despise her instruction. There is no more precaution against—there is no more discipline or organization displayed at fires since the fire of 1837, than there was before it, although, exclusive of this and the fire of 1839, there have been eighteen or twenty houses burnt since that time. But at every succeeding conflagration there is more confusion and less order, more noise and less work than ever,—while there is no authority (or no one who will use it) to compel the labours of the hundreds who stand the listless and apparently unconcerned spectators of the scene. The following simple fact itself might shew that our authorities do not provide for these accidents: In the densely populated districts of Portland, York Point, and Lower Cove, no proper alarm was given, either by watchmen, bells, or other means; by reason of which few persons from those quarters were present, and there were several who were unconsciously sleeping while their wealth was in flames.

The rate of premium for insurance has been so very high since fires have been so frequent, that many persons preferred risking their property, while they consoled themselves with a very natural though false supposition, that "we were now better prepared for, and able to extinguish fires." A supply of water we indeed have, for which the city is indebted to the Water Company, but independently of this, all wooden houses are exposed to the same danger that they ever have been. And such will be the case until vigilant and active men shall supercede those of our authorities who like their indolent and useless inferiors, the watchmen, are ever slumbering at their posts.

This is the second time we have suffered severely in our establishment by the calamity of fire, having on the last occasion lost many valuable materials; we therefore hope our patrons will not be backward in extending their patronage towards us; and those of our subscribers who are yet in arrears for their papers, we trust will now come forward to assist us in the hour of need.

The following particulars from our contemporary the Courier, of the 20th instant, contains as clear a description of the fire and of those who suffered, as can be given:

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOSS OF LIFE.

It is with extreme regret we have to announce that Saint John has again been visited by a destructive Fire, which has laid in waste eight fine Stores on the east side of Prince William street, with several Buildings in the rear; and, melancholy to relate, has resulted in the loss of several lives. Between one and two o'clock, on Wednesday morning flames were discovered bursting from a building in rear of the "Victoria House," in Prince William street; and so great was the headway of the fire, when first observed, that notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the Fire Companies, the Citizens generally, and the Military, who were early on the spot, the flames soon extended to the Stores fronting on Prince-William street, between Church and Princess streets, were consumed. The following are the particulars of the buildings destroyed, with the names of the owners, occupants, &c.:

The building known as the "Victoria House," owned by Duncan Robertson, Esq. and occupied by Mr. Wm. Doherty, jun.—the lower part as a dry goods store, and the upper [illegible] rooms and dwelling apartments.

The large building adjoining, owned by Mr. L. H. DeVeber, and occupied by him and Mr. Francis Collins, as stores and ware-rooms.

The building adjoining, owned by Mr. David M'Millan, the lower part of which was occupied by him as the Phœnix Book and Stationary Warehouse, Bindery, &c.; the second flat as offices, one of which was occupied as a counting room by the Hon. Wm. Black, and the others by J. W. Boyd, S. J. Scovil, and W. R. M. Burtis, Esqrs. Attornies; the third flat as a printing office, by Messrs. L. W. Durant & Co. publishers of the "*Chronicle.*"

The building, (adjoining the Victoria House to the northward) owned by Mr. E. L. Thorne; the lower flat occupied by Mr. Thorne, as a store, and by Mr. James Howard, Merchant Tailor, as a front shop; the second flat by James Kirk, Esq. Merchant, as an office, and by Duncan Robertson, Esq. Attorney; and the third flat by Mr. D. A. Cameron, publisher of the "*Observer.*"

The building adjoining, owned by Mr. James Dunn, and known as the "Albert House"—the lower part occupied by Mr. A. B. Buxton, dealer in china, earthenware, &c.; the second flat by Wm. Jack, John H. Gray, and J. J. Kaye, Esquires, Attornies, as offices, and the third flat and back building as dwelling apartments, by Mr. Griffiths, tide waiter.

The large building adjoining, on the corner of Prince-Wm. and Church-streets, owned by Thos. H. Peters, Esq. of Miramichi,—the lower part, embracing the front on Prince-William street, and part of that on Church-street, was occupied by Mr. James Malcolm, as a grocery, &c. and a shop on Church street by Mr. W. Gilmore, as a retail liquor store; the second flat as offices occupied by Messrs. Street and Wardlaw and Henry Swymmer, and Robertson Bayard, Esqs. Attornies; and an office lately occupied by Mr. G. Blatch, as a musical repository; the upper flat was occupied by Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, Mer

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by six families: the wife of Mr. Caviland, (a journeyman tailor), and two children, one of them two and the other five years of age, being unable to escape, perished in the flames; the other inmates escaped with difficulty, some of them with only their night clothes on. This unfortunate woman, no doubt, lost her life in endeavouring to rescue her children from impending danger. The remains of Mrs. C. and her eldest child were found after daylight among the ruins.

All the buildings destroyed were of wood, nearly new, having been erected since January, 1837, on a part of the ground left bare by the conflagration of the 14th of that month. Nearly all of their owners or occupants have suffered on both occasions—among whom are the Hon. W. Black, and Messrs. Peters, Malcolm, Dunn, Thorne, Howard, Lweber Collins, and M'Millan, and our contemporaries of the *Observer* and the *Chronicle*.—Messrs. Crookshank & Walker were among the number whose stores were destroyed in the great fire in the Northern part of the City on the 17th of August, 1839.

Although the loss of property is heavy, yet under Providence, the preservation of one half the City may, on the present occasion with safety be attributed to the plentiful supply of water which was obtained from the Water Company's Fire Plug. Our Engine, Hook and Ladder, Axe and Saw and other Companies, we are convinced, did all that men could do on the occasion, and were zealously seconded by the Military with their Engines, and by those from Carleton and Portland; yet, breaking out, as the fire did, in the dead of the night, with the thermometer somewhat below zero, and at low tide, it would have been impossible, without the aid of the inexhaustible supply of water afforded by the Water Company, (and that, too, without the trouble or delay of handing it,) to have prevented the flames from crossing Prince William street and sweeping all the wooden buildings between that and the water's edge, from the Market Slip to Ivett's Slip, and also from extending Eastward and preading to a great distance in the upper part of the city. It is, therefore, due to the gentlemen who live so zealously and perseveringly laboured to bring the Water Company's Works to their present state of efficiency to bear testimony to the great god they have performed in several times being the means of staying the progress of the devouring element, when without the resource they have thus provided, the help of man would have been of little avil.

We understand that nearly all the buildings destroyed were insured, as were also, some of the merchants' stocks.—Mr. Malcolm's and Jr. Doherty's Stocks were each insured to the amount of £2000.

Owing to the general gloom which pervded the community on account of the sad events of the morning, the Saint Patrick's Society very propty concluded not to celebrate their Anniversary by dining together at the Saint John Hotel in the evening, as previously proposed.

The conduct of the Military at the fire was most praiseworthy, and is spoken of by all with deserved approbation. Lieutenant Colonel Motns and the Officers of the 69th were at their posts, and the men did their duty with their usual promptitde and efficiency. The Royal Artillery engine was worked with good effect by the men of that corp under Lieutenants Smith and Haubaine, and was great means of arresting the progress of the flams at the rear.

House of Assembly.—The members of Assembly during the present session have been extremely lavish in their Grants of Money, although they represent to the public, that their former immense expenditures have brought the Province deeply into debt. This state of things, is now loudly and seriously commented upon by the respectable portion of the Province, and the censures are numerous and bitter against the members of Assembly for the unwarrantable grant of Fifteen Hundred Pounds sterling, made a few days since to the Lieutenant Governor. A large and respectable portion of the Public, are of opinion, that certain Members of the Legislature were desirous of showing personal or pecuniary favours to the Governor, they should have done so *out of their ownockets*, and not attempt to take from the Revenue of the Province, any sum or sums of money for purposes uncalled for by the public, and unconstitutional in their application. The inhabitants of New-Brunswick [illegible] themselves dutiful and loyal objects [illegible] of Great Britain, and they have an [illegible] right to complain of members of their Local Legislature making use of their name as that of the public voice, to any measure or measures unconnected with the interests of the Provace, or that in any way appears contrary to the lerogative of their gracious Queen.

A Committee of the Assembly having reported in their return of the last year's accounts, that the Province was already Forty Three Thousand pounds in arrears, before the commencement of the present extravagant Session; what may we expect, will be the amount of the Province debt in the opening of the Session in 1842? The numerous and extraordinary grants of money made this session, and the apparent probability of a great decrease in the ensuing year's revenue, will not, it generally supposed leave the Province debt short of One Hundred Thousand Pounds at the close of the year. With such an increasing Provincial debt, with what propriety, or for what earthly cause would the Members of Assembly presume, in addition to all their former grants to the Governor, to make this extraordinary gift of Fifteen Hundred Pounds sterling! The House of Assembly without consulting the wishes of the Province, first grant an additional £500 a year to Sir John Harvey during his administration, amounting in this fourth year to the sum of £2000; they have also granted annually large sums of money for the expences incurred about Government House, and if we take the lowest estimate, which is that of 1840 brought in by Mr. L. A. Wilmot, we find it has not been less than £1000 per annum, making £6,400 in four years—(though report says some years were much greater than £1,600.) The unfortunate Prosecution of this Paper for supposed Libel, during the past year, has not cost the Province less than *Five Hundred pounds*, for it must be remembered there were five great and learned Councils in Law to be paid, viz. the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Chandler, from Westmoreland, Mr. Kinnear, from Saint John, and the gallant and earned Major Wilmot at Fredericton. Five hundred pounds expenses to be paid out of the Revenues of the Province for obtaining a verdict in favour of the Printer. If to all this, we add the £1,000 *for Provincial Contingencies*, and the *condemned* grant of £1,500 stg., it will amount to the extra and enormous sum of Eleven Thousand Seven hundred pounds, taken from the earnings of "all classes of her Majesty's subjects" in this Province in the short space of four years to favour the administration of Sir John Harvey—(this £11,700, it must be borne in mind, is independent of the Governor's salary of £4,035 from the Civil List.) This *harmonious working* of the Executive and Legislature has proved a serious grievance to the Province of New-Brunswick, and "all classes of her Majesty's subjects" have good reason to rejoice that the prerogative of a gracious Sovereign, has fortunately terminated the career of such harmonious, but disastrous proceedings against the welfare, and best interests of this highly favoured Colony.

England and the United States.—In pursuing our remarks upon this wayward Republic, it must not be imagined by our readers, that we for a moment entertain the wish that England should attempt to conquer the boasted "Land of Liberty"; no, we maintain that England, if once roused to do her subjects ample justice with America, and to convince the civilized world that the United States claiming to be a Nation guided by the Law of Nations, must compel this Republic to act faithfully: and sure we are, that our Country has the means of doing so, and in the short space of twelve months time, would so cripple America, that a century to come would not again restore her to the condition she now improperly holds. What could the Americans do to prevent every maritime port of their Union being totally destroyed by the British forces, or how could they prevent their "star spangled banner" being swept entirely from the Ocean—their commerce with every Nation annihilated, and their whole sea board blockaded from north to south. These facts, these acts of punishment, can be as easily accomplished by the combined armaments of Great Britain, as they can be traced on a chart of the world. It is idle to suppose that England wants any portion of their territory; she has territory in every clime that can be named, and lands sufficient for all her wants and for all her faithful subjects.—As we have before stated, it is the many acts of violence and aggression committed by American subjects, within the knowledge and tacit acquiescence of their General Government against British subjects, and British property, that will justify England in demanding, enforcing and obtaining from America full compensation and satisfaction.

The immediate liberation of M'Leod, we consider one of the first objects to be obtained; but we trust that England having accomplished that subject's liberty, will still without delay follow up and enforce her demands upon America, until every difficulty shall be settled, and every treacherous act atoned for. We contend that the United States General Government should be compelled to indemnify England for all the expenses she has incurred in protecting the Canadian frontier from the invasion of American Banditti.

The Case of McLeod.—The late American papers state that their famous Gen. Scott, and U. S. Attorney General Crittenden, have passed on their way from Washington to the Northern frontier, to be in attendance at the trial of McLeod at Lockport, and that General Scott would take all proper means to check or repress any outbreak that might arise in consequence of the trial. The Americans also state that Mr. McLeod will require a Commission to take the testimony of Captain Drew now in England to prove that he, M'Leod, had nothing to do with the destruction of the Caroline, and that in consequence, a delay of the trial must ensue. This is all fudge;—General Scott does not possess the power, nor the means of checking or repressing an outbreak of the citizen mob of his own dear countrymen in their blessed land of freedom; and as for McLeod asking for, or requiring a Commission from the authorities of the U. States to get the testimony of Capt. Drew, is too absurd for British subjects to believe. The American General Government is now made aware, that they are held responsible for the release and safety of McLeod, and they dare not jeopardize his life. Perhaps a *mock trial* may be played up to satisfy the Sovereign State in which McLeod is imprisoned, and the General Government after all its vapouring and unmeaning subterfuges will very soon find it *quite expedient* to allow Mr. McLeod to return safely to his home.

We give place to the following Address, but are at a loss to discover upon what principle it comes from Alderman Porter. True, the Mayor was out of town, but the Recorder was not; and if both had been absent, we humbly conceive it should have come from the whole body of the Common Council, and not from any individual of that body. Admitting the principle that it was right for one individual and not the whole body to address the Commander of the Troops, surely that individual was not Mr. Porter, while there are so many older Magistrates in the City. Perhaps Mr. Porter will satisfy the public that he was duly authorised in doing what appears to us a great inconsistency.

Saint John, March 18th, 1841.

Sir,—In the absence of His Worship the Mayor, I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks on behalf of the Citizens generally, for the very prompt manner in which you called out the troops in this Garrison, on the occasion of the late calamitous Fire; and also to the Officers, Non-commissioned officers and Soldiers, for their very able and efficient services.

I would especially present my best thanks to you for the zeal and anxiety you evinced on the occasion, to render the troops as useful as possible in arresting the progress of the devouring element—and protecting the property rescued from the flames. I am, Sir, your grateful humble servant.

H. PORTER, *Alderman.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Monins, Commandant, St. John.

Saint John, N. B., March 19, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in the absence of his Worship the Mayor, to return thanks for yourself, as also on behalf of the Citizens of St. John generally, for the very prompt manner in which the troops in this Garrison were called out, on the occasion of the late calamitous Fire: and also to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, for their very able and efficient services.

In acknowledging your personal thanks to myself, for my endeavours to afford protection to the property rescued from flames, I beg to assure yourself, and the Citizens generally, on the part of the troops in this Garrison, which I have the honour to command, that their assistance was both most willingly and cheerfully given; and it is gratifying to learn that their services upon this unfortunate occasion have been appreciated.

I have the honour to be, sir,
With great respect your humble servant,
LATON MONINS,
Lieutenant Colonel 69th Regiment,

H. Porter, Esq. *Commandant.*
Alderman of the City of St. John.

Secretary's Office,
21st March, 1841.

James Milne, to be Commissioner of Buoys and Beacons in the Harbour of Shediac.

Asa Upton, Commissioner for solemnizing Marriage in the County of Carleton.

John Hawse, James Harris, Francis Smith, Moses Tuck and Robert Stevens, additional Fire Wards in the Parish of Portland.

Washington, March 8.

It is confidently rumored, to-day, that Mr. Fox has demanded the *immediate* release of McLeod, or his passports in two days! If he goes, in ten days thereafter the whole British army now in Canada will be upon our soil at different points! Buffalo will fall a victim, of course; Lockport will be burnt in vengeance; nor is there a single point on our frontier that can resist the British forces now on the other side of the lines! Well, necessity must teach us the wisdom of the maxim of Washington, "In peace prepare for war."

Nor is it likely that your own city would escape a visitation, straight from England, in thirty days. They know how unprepared we are, and in case of war, will descend upon us on wings from the Atlantic, and at numerous points on our frontier. They will take every advantage of our exposure for a terrible blow. The authorities and armies of Canada and New-Brunswick, probably have their instructions now that I am writing; instant preparations were probably made for naval armaments to leave the ports of England, on the departure of the President, now in your port, and will perhaps pass her on her return voyage, to act here as occasion may require. The British government know too well, that the quicker they strike the more they will make us feel it.

I should not be surprised if orders have been issued to track McLeod, in force, for his rescue, wherever he may be taken. The State of New-York is liable instantly to be turned into a theatre of war!

We should feel the first blow, and be wounded; we should be struck at a thousand vulnerable points, where there is nothing to ward off; but a little time and effort of the nation would drive the British arms from North-America. France, perhaps Russia, might come to our aid; and with their united power, there would be another great struggle for the home of the deep.

If McLeod is not delivered up, we may be in the midst of a war with the mightiest nation on the globe in thirty days.

All this, on condition, that the demand now made by the British government is in earnest, and exactly what it purports.

P. S. It is rumored, this evening, that McLeod will be given up. For myself, I must say, I cannot see how this man should be in the hands of one set of authorities, on trial for life, and another set of authorities be made responsible. There is something wrong in this, depend upon it. Nevertheless, if war comes, the whole nation will go for it. But has there not been too much hot blood in that McLeod affair, to be worthy to bring upon this nation and upon the world, such consequences? Judge ye.

Married.

At Nerepis, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. John Henderson, of Springfield, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Reid, of Westfield Parish.

At Sussex Vale, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Mr. William Bickford, to Miss Susannah Walker.—On the 16th inst. in the same Parish, by the same, Mr. John Walker, to Miss Joanna Bickford, all of that Parish.

In the Parish of Studholm, K. C. on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Mr. Jacob Sharp, to Miss Margaret Mathison.

On the 2d Feb. at St. James' Church, London, Colonel George Leigh Goldie, C. B., of the 11th Regiment, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Thistlewayte, Rector of West Tytherley and Broughton, in the County of Hants.

On Friday, the 19th Feb. at Saint Mary's Chapel, Penzance, by the Rev. E. Shuttleworth, Capt. Francis Jeremiah Drake, of the ship *Rebecca*, of St. John, New Brunswick, to Ann Downing, daughter of Mr. Andrew Harvey, of Penzance.

Died.

On Thursday, 25th inst. Charles Henry, infant son of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rector of Portland, aged 14 months 9 days.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst. Mrs. Comfort McMackin, widow of the late Mr. Thomas McMackin, in the 77th year of her age.—Funeral on Saturday next at 2 o'clock from her late residence in Portland, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

On Friday, the 19th inst. at the residence of his brother, in the City of Saint John, Thomas Murray Peters, Esquire, M. D. son of the Hon. Charles J. Peters, Her Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, aged 23 years. His mild and amiable manners had endeared him to all his acquaintances, and his loss will be deeply felt by his numerous relatives.

On Saturday morning last, in the Parish of Portland, William M'Kee, third son of Mr. Gilbert Jordan, Jun. aged fifteen days.

On Sunday evening last, at his father's residence, in Musquash, after a lingering illness, Edward, youngest son of Mr. Lemcy Hayward, aged 17 years.

On Tuesday, Anne, wife of Mr. William Gilmore, aged 26 years, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with resignation to the Divine Will.

On Sunday last, after a protracted illness, at his farm at Gardner's Creek, Mr. George Kirsop, late of Northumberland, (Eng.) aged 49.

At Sussex Vale, on the 14th Feb. Mr. Christopher Sheck, in the 86th year of his age. He served in the War of the Revolution and was among the first settlers of this country.

At Saint Mary's, County of York, on the 15th inst. at the residence of her son, B. R. Jouett, Esq. after a short illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the will of God, Gertrude, wife of X. Jouett, Esq. in the 79th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and children, with a numerous circle of relations and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife a most devoted mother, and a deep sympathizing friend.

At Fredericton, on the 14th inst. after a short and painful illness, Catherine, wife of Mr. George Turner, in the 41st year of her age.

On the 18th inst. Margaret, wife of Mr. John Harbell, in the fiftieth year of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 17th inst. Edwin S. Kendall, only child of Wm. H. Kendall, Merchant of that place, aged 18 months.

At Fredericton, on the 18th inst. Isabella Sophia Bliss, infant daughter of B. R. Jouett, Esq. aged 3 months.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of Saint John—Arrived.—Thursday—ship Mary Caroline, Lawson, Savannah, 18—Wm. Jarvis, pitch pine timber.

Wednesday—schr. Maria, Wane, Calais,—John P. Mackay, lumber.

Sunday—ship Thetis, Brown, Savannah, 13—John Hammond, pitch pine timber.

Sch'r Brilliant, Crosby, Cuba, 32—J. V. Thurgar, sugar, molasses, &c.

20th—schr. Challenge, Valpey, New-York, 5—Thomas & Sandall, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Frances, Brown, Liverpool, timber and flour—S. Wiggins & son; Ward Chipman, Poole, Liverpool, timber—H. J. & D. Mackay; Oromocto, Cronk, Liverpool, timber—J. Robertson.

Brig Wm. Pitt, Baker, Boston, fire-wood—Master.

Schr. Shannon, Cann, Halifax, fish, shingles, &c. Master

CROOKSHANK & WALKER offer their grateful thanks to all them whose kind and active assistance enabled them to rescue the contents of their Counting House from fire on Wednesday morning last. March 26.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER have their Counting House for the present in the Commercial Bank Building. March 26.

JAMES MALCOLM, begs to return his grateful thanks to those of the Citizens as well as to the Military who so promptly and effectually assisted him in saving a greater part of his Stock from the ravages of fire on Wednesday morning.

☞ His customers can be supplied for the present, at his GROCERY STORE in Mill street, opposite Rankine's Bakery. March 26.

CARD.—The subscribers return their sincere thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly and tablishment from total destruction in the late promptly gave their assistance in rescuing the escalamitous Fire.—Although the subscribers have experienced much loss, they feel assured that it was the efficient assistance rendered them that saved so much of their property.

March 26. LEWIS W. DURANT & CO.

☞ A Box, containing Newspaper and other ornaments was taken from the Chronicle Office, on the night of the Fire, which has not since been found by the proprietors. Any person having the same in possession, will confer a favor by returning it.

THE Proprietor of the "*Observer*" begs to return his sincere thanks to all those persons who so promptly came to his assistance at the late calamitous Fire, (among whom were several of his brother Printers,) and by whose kind and successful exertions a large portion of his materials were rescued from destruction. But in consequence of the near proximity of the building in which the fire originated, the rapidity with which the flames approached, and the peculiar nature of Printing Materials, it was found impossible to get out all the apparatus and office appendages; and consequently several heavy parts of the Press, all the Frames, Stones, Paper, and a variety of other articles of value had to be left to their fate.

He begs to inform his patrons and friends that he hopes in about a week or at farthest two weeks, to be able to get his press repaired, and a new set of Office Furniture, &c, completed, so that the Paper may be issued on the first Tuesday in April.

March 26.

H. P. SANCTON, Proprietor of the '*Herald*' newspaper, thanks those persons who so kindly rendered him assistance in the removal of his Office effects at the destructive fire on Wednesday morning last. March 26.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the kindness of his friends and fellow citizens, and all others, who were active in assisting to save his Property in Prince William street, when threatened by the fire of Wednesday morning;—and takes this public method of returning them his best thanks for their prompt and successful exertions on the occasion. W. MAJOR.

March 26

NOTICE.—The subscriber notifies all Persons indebted to the late Firm of *L. & S. K. Foster*, to call and settle up their respective Balances on or before the 1st day of April next, and all amounts remaining unpaid at that date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER,
5th March, 1841. *Surviving Partner.*

REMOVAL.

JAMES MALCOLM will on Monday next open the store in the Stone Building, Prince William street, (lately the London House,) almost opposite his old stand, with an extensive assortment of Genuine TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SPICES, and other Groceries. March 26.

REMOVAL.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

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

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.
March 26, 1841.

Removal.

LONDON HOUSE.

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

☞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.

EDUCATION.

MR. E. FITZGERALD would most respectfully intimate to Parents and Guardians of Youth, that as his present agreement with the Committee of his School is on the point of expiry, he intends to make such an arrangement as will enable him to admit an additional number of Pupils, on or about the 1st of May next.

The course of instruction to be observed in his school will comprise the *Greek and Latin Classicks, the Mathematicks, &c. &c.*, and in the English department, every branch which *really* constitutes a useful and a sound education.

To keep pace with the advanced state of Literature in England and on the Continent, Mr. Fitzgerald will continue to instruct his pupils in the Principles of *Natural History, Geology, &c. &c.*, thereby laying the foundation of a taste for, and a facility in, the future prosecution of these abstruse but useful studies. Should Mr. F. meet with sufficient encouragement, he purposes securing the services of a competent *Drawing* and *French* Master.

Terms made known on application to Mr. F., who particularly requests that it be made prior to the 1st of May.

Mr. Fitzgerald is authorized to refer those concerned to the following Gentlemen, viz. to the Rev. Messrs. F. Coster, and R. Wilson, to Robert W. Crookshank, L. H. DeVeber, W. H. Street, G. D. Robinson, and G. B. Blatch, Esquires.
March 26, 1841.—Cour. & Her. 4w.

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.
[Obs. & Courier.]

SALT.—In Store 4,000 Bushels Liverpool Salt, for sale by March 26. Jos. Fairweather.

To Let, from 1st May next.

THE Dwelling House in Sewell-street, at present in possession of Mr. V. H. Nelson. Apply to March 26. Jos. Fairweather

20 SHARES *Marine Insurance Stock* for Sale.—Apply to
March 26. Ratchford & Brothers.

20 SHARES New Brunswick Marine Assurance STOCK, for sale by
March 26. CRANE & M'GRATH.

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

TEA! TEA!!

For sale to arrive ex schooner '*Britannia*,' from Halifax—hourly expected:—

25 CHESTS superior Souchong TEA.
March 26 JAS. 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.

Iron, Paints & Oil, &c.

E. L. JARVIS & CO. have received by recent arrivals from London Liverpool, and Hull:

1000 KEGS Nos. 1 and 2 White Lead; 400 Kegs Green, Yellow, Black, Red, Blue, and Brown PAINTS;
30 Hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
3 Tons PUTTY, in bladders,
30 Casks PIPE CLAY and Paris WHITING,
60 Tons Banks' best and common IRON.

ON HAND:

A very general assortment of IRONMONGERY, and further supplies daily expected.
Brick Store, South Market Wharf,
8th May. 1840.

Fashionable Millinery.

Per ship *Thetis*, from London,

MRS. MILLAR respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity to part of her Fall Supply of Silk Velvets and Satin BONNETS; with Velvets, Satins, and Ribbons to match.

Also—A few Boxes of FLOWERS, suitable for the season. *9th October.*

☞NOTICE.

THE term of Co-Partnership existing between the subscribers terminates this day. The business in future will be conducted by James Whitney.

JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.
St. John, 6th March, 1841.

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Building LOTS On Lease.

(To be Let at Public Auction, on Saturday the 3d April, at 12 o'clock, (if not previously disposed of by Private Bargain)

THE LOT at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, lately occupied by Mr. James Malcolm.

Also—Several Building LOTS on Germain st., at and near the corner of Church street.

A Loan of MONEY (on approved security) may be had, if required, to aid in building. For particulars enquire of Benjamin L. Peters, Esq.
March 26. THOS. H. PETERS.

HOUSE—By Auction.

On TUESDAY, 6th April next, will be sold by the subscriber at Public Auction on the Premises:—

A Pleasantly situated House in Simonds street, Portland: it contains eight well finished rooms, being a valuable stand for Grocery Business. The property is under a ground rent of £7 per annum.—Possession given the 1st May.—Terms at Sale. T. L. NICHOLSON.
March 26. *Auctioneer.*

TO LET.

For One or a term of years—or to be sold.

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

To let—on Shares; or to Rent.

And possession given immediately.

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

TO LET,

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE subscriber's House in Queen's square. Possession gave 1st of May next. WM. HOWARD.
26th Feb. Cr Ob No 6w.

TO LET,

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

TO RENT—From 1st May next:

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

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

TO LET,

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

THAT valuable stand for Business a present occupied by Messrs. J. & R Horan, in King Street, adjoining the London Clothing & Fancy Warehouse. For further information please apply to
N. W. BUSTEED.
Feb. 19th, 1841. *Cour.*

STORE TO LET.

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

King's County
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PERSONS who feel interested in, or wish to become Members of the *King's County Agricultural Society*, are requested to attend a Public Meeting to be held on Tuesday the 30th March, at 2 P. M., at the *Hotel* of Mr. Daniel Sheck, at Sussex Vale. A. C. EVANSON,
March 12, 1841. [Obs] *Acting Sec'y.*

STRAW! STRAW!!

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

NOTICE.

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

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

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND ITS OWN WITNESS.

A PAMPHLET bearing the above title, containing 32 pages, 8vo., is this day published and for sale at the Bookstores of D. McMillan and W. L. Avery, and at the Store of G. & E. Sears—price Sixpence.

This little work has rapidly passed through two editions in England. The object of it is to show the identity of the Church of England with the ancient British and Apostolic Church. Every Churchman ought to possess it: the price, which is only one-third of the sterling cost, places it in the power of all to do so. *March 12—4t*

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.

LONDON
MUSIC Warehouse. Piano Forte and

Prince William Street,
(Opposite Mann's Hotel.)

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

Patent Piano Fortes, with Check Action—
1 Rosewood GRAND CABINET, 6½ Octaves, Ogee Fall, with Pillars;
1 Ditto COTTAGE, Victoria Fall;
1 Mahogany ditto ditto;
1 Rosewood ditto Ogee Fall;
2 Ditto Microchordons, Vict. Fall;
2 Mahogany GRAND SQUARES.

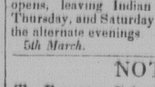
—ON HAND—
1 Rosewood CABINET,
1 Mahogany COTTAGE,
1 Ditto GRAND SQUARE, } *Metzler & Co.'s manufacture.*
1 Rosewood SERAPHINE, 5 and a half Octaves, with an Octave of Pedals,

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

—ALSO—
A superior FRENCH HORN, with 3 Valves, in case;
Tambourcens, Triangles, Clarionets, Violincellos, Flutes, Kent Bugles, Guitars, &c. &c. Cases for Violins and Guitars, Violin Strings, Canterberys, Music Stools, and a general assortment of almost every article in their branch of Profession.
☞ Piano Fortes tuned and lent on hire.
January 22. BEYER & LEITCH.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

Maid of the Mist,



WILL commence her regular trips (her usual days) on the 23d March next:—For Digby and Annapolis on Monday, returning on Tuesday;—for Eastport, St Andrews, and St Stephens; Friday, returning on Saturday.

North America,

Will go to Windsor on Tuesday evenings, commencing on the 13th of April next, and proceed to Boston the following Thursday as usual.

Meteor,

Will start for Fredericton as soon as the River opens, leaving Indian Town every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and Fredericton the alternate evenings
5th March. JAMES WH

from His Excellency the G
informed that the sum of
has been granted by the Sp
Canada, upon his Lordship'
provement of the Post Ro

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 dated not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

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

Bridges and Temple's invaluable Gonorrhea Mixture, for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorrhea 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.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, July, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

J. Hutchinson,

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

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

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

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

William Reynolds,

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

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

☞ Books imported to order.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved Sofa Bed. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 3 to £15. The lowest prices asked, and no misstatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

☞NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 28, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

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

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

Valuable Building Lots.

TO LET, for a term of years—a large and valuable Building LOT in a most central situation, in Lower Cove, being 105 feet on Carmarthen street, and 40 feet on Queen street. It may 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 sealette Caps, &c. &c

Which will be sold low for cash.

☞ *FURS and other Goods daily expected*

18th sept. JAMES BOWES.

Digby Packet.

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

8th Jan. J. WHITNEY & CO.

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

Oct 9. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

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

October 2. W. P. RANNEY.

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

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

Dec 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Lumber.

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

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

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

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

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

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

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

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

HUGH MACKAY.
JAMES MACKAY.
DANIEL MACKAY.

Oct. 23, 1840.

Whisky, Oakum, Cordage, &c.,

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

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

Dec. 11. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Case of Joan 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 Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

Agents; the Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for out 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 Clelan, Esq: Amherst, Allan Chapman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Petecodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Saml. Fairweather, Springfield, K. C. Benjmn Milliken, Esq. St. George: Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bennett, 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. Dimock, Clements; John Tooker, Yarmouth. Justus Earl, Hampton, Baxter Smith, Norton.

UNION MAILCOACH.

FOUR HORSE TEAMS.

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, 13th Nov. 1840.

MAIL STAGE,

Between St. John and Fredericton.

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS HOTEL.

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

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

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

LAWRENCE HALL.

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1840.

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

Oct 6. *Sands' Arcade.*

Lead Pumps, Anchors & Chain.

ONE pair of Lead Pumps complete; one ANCHOR about 25 cwt.; part of 1⅛ in. Chain; suitable for a vessel of 500 or 550 tons. Apply to

October 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Ex British America—London:

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

Oct 23.

PAPER.

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

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

Nov 13. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

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

E. I Company's CONGO hourly expected.

Nov 13. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

IRON,

STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c.

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

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted; 75 ditto Refined ditto; 10 tons Round ditto, from ¼ to ½ inch; 3 do. Cast STEEL, assorted sizes; 3 do. Blister do. ditto; 20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto; 4 tons short link CHAINS, 5 16, ⅜, and ½; 4 Chain Cables, ⅜ in.; 1 do. ½ do.; 2 do. do. 1½ inch, second hand; 1 ANCHOR, 12 Cwt.; 2 tons Ploughsh