THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

Vol. IV. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1840. No. 45.

The Chronicle,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

July.	R. Sun.	S. Sun.	Moon	H. W.	
11 Saturday,	4 26	7 47	1 16	9 28	
12 Sunday,	4 27	7 46	2 2	10 12	
13 Monday,	4 28	7 46	2 56	10 51	
14 Tuesday,	4 29	7 46	Rises	11 28	
15 Wednesday,	4 30	7 46	8 32	morn	
16 Thursday,	4 31	7 46	8 56	0 2	
17 Friday,	4 32	7 45	9 16	0 35	

Full Moon 14th, 0h. 51m. ev.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞NOTICE.

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

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

Carleton, 30th April, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of all Persons remaining indebted to the late Firm of W. H. Street & Ranney, and which have not been adjusted by the parties giving Promissory Notes or other accepted security, will be forthwith put in suit.

W. H. STREET.

St. John, 6th Feb. 1840.

☞NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. Margaret A. Hanford, will please render the same for adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the subscriber.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, Jan. 14, 1840. *Administrator.*

J. M'LARDY'S

New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

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

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

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

15th November.

Dr. Poett's Eradicator.

THE celebrity of this Medicine, in curing recent cases of Gonnorrhea, generally in 24 hours, and when the disease is of longer standing, there is no medicine so efficacious. There is no case of Gleet, Seminal, Weakness, Fluor. Albus, &c. &c. wherein any preparation has been so uniformly successful in eradicating every vestige from the constitution. Warranted to contain no mineral substance. It is as pleasant as it is certain, and claims its virtues in any climate. For sale by appointment, at the Circulating Library, by

Feb. 21, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company having been duly organized, is prepared to effect Insurances on Houses and against loss or damage by Fire. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from Insuring in becoming Members of the said Company will please make application at the office of Charles Gallagher, Esq., corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. street, where the articles of association, bye-laws, rules and regulations may be seen, and the rate of Premium for Insurance ascertained. The Company will attend every day (Sundays excepted) from ten to three o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon any applications which may be made.

☞A box for the reception of applications will be kept at the office.

St. John, Feb. 21, 1840.

WANTED immediately, at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, an experienced COOK, also an experienced Head WAITER. The wages will be liberal, but none need apply without a good character. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. R. Truro, St. John, or at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. *April 24.*

☞A supply of fresh Garden and Flower Seeds for sale as above.

☞NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of an extensive and valuable Establishment in Nova-Scotia, about 80 miles from St. John, comprising a large saw-mill, Store, Blacksmith shop, Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings, with a ship-yard complete and commodious in every respect—also a valuable Herring Fishery, are desirous of associating with themselves, some person or persons who would make a certain advance of Capital and take the personal superintendence of the concern, becoming interested to a certain extent.—The Buildings have been erected within the last three years, and are, together with the whole Establishment, in a most efficient state, and adapted, from the peculiar advantages of situation and construction, to carry on an extensive business in ship building, lumbering, and other departments. For further particulars apply to

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 3d, 1840.

KIRSOP & SONS,

Architects, Stonecutters, and Builders, from England :

BEG respectfully to acquaint the Gentlemen of this City and Province, that they have commenced business as above in Saint John. Their experience in some of the best Buildings in the North of England, enables them to furnish plans and specifications on the most improved and approved principles, and are now prepared to contract or otherwise engage to erect buildings of any magnitude or fashion. Persons wishing their services can find them at Mrs. Brook's Boarding house, Church street. April 9.

Storage.

STORAGE to a moderate extent may be had in the subscriber's Brick Warehouse, which being fitted with Iron Doors and Window shutters, may safely be considered as Fire Proof. Entrance from Prince William street.

Feb. 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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.

Henry Ridley's Improved

ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT,

For Painting and Preserving all kinds of External Wood, Iron, Plaister, and Brick Work.

THE superiority of the above article over every other description of Paint, for the preservation of Out-buildings, &c. has been evinced by the extraordinary increasing demand which the manufacturer has of late had for it. Two coats of the Anti-Corrosion will render Wood or Iron-work, however exposed, impervious to the weather: it is an effectual remedy for preventing the leakage of Walls of a porous quality, and will be found one of the cheapest and best preparations ever used for hot-house lights, sashes of all kinds, tiles to represent slates and gutters, as it equally resists the effects of heat and moisture. H. R. can confidently recommend it as the best possible covering for gates, iron palisading and hurdles, wood fences, carts and other agricultural implements.

It is considerably cheaper than common paint, and will last four times as long. The colour most frequently used presents the appearance of fine Portland stone, but lead, slate, yellow, green, red, and other colours may be had.

It does not require a professed painter to lay it on, as a person accustomed to common labour will find no difficulty in using it according to the following directions:—Mix 3lbs. of the Anti-corrosion (which is a dry Powder) with about a quart of Prepared Oil, (or sufficient to make it the consistence of thick cream) taking care to stir and mix the parts well together: then lay it on with a good painting brush in the common mode of applying paint, rubbing it in well.

May 22. *Agent St. John,* W. P. RANNEY.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO., have just open'd two Cases of Tuscan, Dunstable, Rutland and Windsor STRAW BONNETS, of the newest shapes. 1st May, 1840.

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.

Oysters.

JUST received, and only 3 days from the beds, a supply of Shediac Oysters, which may be had by the barrel, bushel, peck, or otherwise, on immediate application at the *Hibernian Hotel.*

May 1. JAMES NETHERY.

Office to Let.

A LARGE convenient OFFICE over the store of the subscriber, to rent from first of May. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM.

February 21.

On Consignment,

Per Integrity, from Liverpool :

6 PIPES Fine Old PORT, 4 Butts Sherry Wines.

May 8. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Miscellany.

THE VICTIMS OF GAMING,

BEING

Extracts from the Diary of an American Physician.

THE FORGER.

Zephaniah Middleborough was a broker, who, although he had a numerous family, was enabled by his business honestly to support his wife and children, when, unhappily for himself and all who depended on him, he became associated with a club which met every night, or almost every night, at a well known house to play brough loo. It is only necessary to say of this game, as any one acquainted with it will readily admit, that a large capital and extraordinary good luck are both necessary to success in playing it. Zephaniah had no capital; his daily bread depended upon his daily exertions. His commissions were moderate, but his employers were steady, and he could rely upon a support. In playing he was at first very fortunate, and I believe it is notorious that beginners are almost invariably lucky. Indeed so much was he elevated by his gains, that he began to look to them as to a source of future riches, never reflecting that the persons with whom he associated were like himself, generally poor, or at least, far from being rich, and that if he should win all they had he would still be poor, nor that he would in all human probability experience the usual fickleness of fortune. He therefore surprised his friends and acquaintances with his generous living. Canvas-backs, turkeys, champagne and the best of old Madeira formed the staple of his bill of fare. From morning until night gigs, buggys, coaches and saddle horses, were driving from or returning to his house. Every evening when not engaged with the club, his family and himself made their appearance at one of the theatres, dressed as vulgar people usually are at public places, in the most extravagant and fashionable attire, and shining with the most tawdry and glittering ornaments.—His wife, an amiable but weak minded woman, who knew nothing about her husband's circumstances, not only joined in his extravagant views, but even went beyond him in prodigality.

Middleborough had a brother who had been lame from his early youth, having been crippled by an accident in his childhood. He could do little or nothing for his support, and was almost an object of charity. About the time of Zephaniah's first successes at play, a maiden aunt had died, and taking compassion on this poor lame boy, had in her will left him a legacy, to be invested in the Life Insurance Office in the purchase of an annuity, thus insuring to him the means of a comfortable subsistence for the remainder of his life. Stephen, that was the brother's name, filled with gratitude to his generous benefactress, at once came to Boston and gave the money to his brother without the slightest hesitation, requesting him, as from his profession he must know all about such things, to purchase the annuity. He then returned home to the country with anaspect of cheerfulness, such as he had never worn before. Perhaps it may have been remarked by my readers, that persons subject to any personal deformity wear an air of depression and melancholy which does not appear on the countenances of other men. I have been told and believe that an afflicting and mortifying sense of their own inferiority always oppresses them, and frequently makes their lives a burthen, not only to themselves but also to all around them. This is often the case with those whose circumstances enable them to retire from the gaze of the world; how much more then must it be a subject of constant and irritating reflection with those who are compelled to come in contact with the unfeeling, the rude, and unthinking, who, if they do not actually ridicule the deformity of a cripple, show by their looks and manners that they are thoroughly aware of the difference between him and themselves. Such having been the feeling of poor Stephen, one can readily imagine how overjoyed he must have been at the certain prospect, as he esteemed it, of being independent for life, of being enabled to retire from the cold contempt of the world. He was extravagantly fond of books, and now, thought he, I will seclude myself in the retirement of some sylvan scene, and if not so happy as my more favored fellow-men, with books and the enjoyment and study of nature I may at least endure with cheerful content the affliction with which it has pleased Providence to visit me. Unfortunate young man! How little did he dream that all his fondly cherished visions of felicity were to be forever destroyed, and that too by the very brother whom he loved better than any creature in the world!

The very day on which Stephen had put into his brother's hands his all in this world, and which should have been considered by him as the most sacred deposit, Zephaniah had an engagement with the club. Flushed with the hope of success, elevated by an extra bottle of champagne, he entered the usual place of meeting, and wishing to realize a large amount at one stroke, he proposed a stake unusually high; said he, "we have been trifling too long. It is unworthy of gentlemen to play at the low rate of a dollar—it will do for shop boys and mechanics, but we must act more liberally."

He then proposed that the pool should be made up by fixing the amount which each should put in at twenty dollars. There were six present—this made the first pool one hundred and twenty dollars, and being liable to be doubled, or indeed two or three times doubled, it in the course of the evening amounted often to several hundred dollars, and once got up beyond a thousand—for instance, at one time there were two aces and one knave turned up in dealing, after the pool was made; this increased it to four hundred and eighty dollars. When the money went off, three persons were looed, each of whom had to put into the pool as much as there was in it at the time of the loo, consequently the next pool was fourteen hundred and forty dollars.

Unfortunately for poor Stephen, being about to leave town that very afternoon, he had put his aunt's legacy into Middleborough's hands at dinner time, when it was too late to make the investment until the next day, so that he carried the whole sum with him in his pocket-book, and having at this time not much cash of his own, for his extravagant living kept him very short, he did not hesitate to use it. In the excitement of the game, almost before he was aware of it, he encroached upon this sum, and in fact when he rose from the table, every dollar of his brother's money was gone; by such conduct showing that the tenderest and strongest connections of friendship and nature will yield to the force of this resistless infatuation, for Zephaniah was not naturally a bad man, and unquestionably he dearly loved his brother.

It may be supposed that it was not without an overwhelming emotion of self-reproach that he reflected upon what he had done, the next morning; but it was too late. The mischief was done. All that day, and the next, and the next, he was in a continual state of agitation; and if his misery had been salutary, and had induced him to break off at once from his bad habits, it is very probable, nay almost certain, that an undeviating course of steady industry might have enabled him to retrieve his losses, and to restore to his brother that which he had so cruelly and fraudulently taken from him. Unfortunately, such was not his determination. He concluded after a few days deliberation to write to his brother that the negotiation was settled; that the annuity was purchased, and that he would, from time to time, remit him the dividends, the first of which was not of course payable for some time to come. Knowing that his unsuspecting brother would never think of making further inquiry, he was now relieved from immediate difficulty, and had time to devise some scheme to meet the emergency.

Much alarmed at the dangerous situation in which he found himself placed, he had at first made some strong resolutions against ever playing cards again; but after refraining for a few days from visiting the scene of his loss, habit at length proved too strong for resolution, and one night he again directed his steps to his former rendezvous, where he was hailed by his old companions with a cordial and sincere welcome, and soon forgot his anxiety for his brother's loss in the excitement of play. He was fortunate on this occasion, but not so much so as to get back a tenth part of what he had previously lost. Still the success, trifling as it was, served to blind his eyes to the fatal nature of the amusement, and only tended to confirm an old adage with which he and the other members of his fraternity, as well as many other gamesters, have comforted themselves, that money lost at cards is only lent, and will always sooner or later be repaid.

Thus he went on with various success, but gradually becoming poorer and poorer. His frequent losses, small in themselves, but great in the aggregate; his habits of expensive living, and his proportion of the club expenses, reduced him at last to all sorts of shifts. From negotiating notes for his customers, he was soon driven to the necessity of raising money for himself. At first this answered tolerably well. Any man who has established a reputation for business habits, cannot fail of obtaining credit to some extent. He would borrow of one friend to-day, of another to-morrow. He would also contrive to obtain for himself the reputation of prosperity by repeating fictitious accounts of great speculations which he pretended to have made. It often happened too that a note or draft was left with him to get discounted, several days or perhaps a week before the money was wanted, so that he frequently was enabled to realize the proceeds, and retain them for some time in his own hands. This could not last long, however, more especially as the time had nearly arrived for the payment of the first dividend on his brother's annuity.

In an unlucky hour, driven to the last extremity, he had used all the money which he had raised on a note, which money he had promised the owner to furnish the next day before two o'clock. The next morning came. After a night of hopeless and restless anxiety he repaired to his office. He went from one to another of his friends and acquaintances, to borrow, for a week, for two days, for a day. But by this time the suspicions of his neighbors were awakened. His frequent want of money, the difficulty and tardiness with which he repaid what was loaned to him, had undermined and destroyed his credit. Eleven o'clock came, and still there was no relief—twelve o'clock, and no money—one o'clock, and yet he had not been able to obtain a cent by all his exertions. Wearied by his long and fatiguing walks, agitated at the thought of the discovery which his customer must necessarily make if the money were not forthcoming, he sat in his shop, the perspiration streaming from his brow, and his heart beating with apprehension. One hour, and the blow must fall; a blow which he too well knew must be fatal to his busines, to his reputation, and for aught he knew to his liberty. While he was in this situation, in came Mr. B., his employer, and addressed him thus—

"Well, Mr. Middleborough, I will take that one thousand dollars now, which you obtained for me the other day."

Desperate with the extremity to which he was driven, the devil prompted Zephaniah to use an artifice to relieve himself from his present difficulty, only to plunge him still deeper into distress. All at once assuming a cheerful and contented air, he answered, "I have no money for you."

"Why, what have you done with it?" was the immediate and anxious interrogatory.

"You must know," said Zephaniah, "that I had been to the bank and drawn out the money, so that it might be ready for you, when in came a man with one of the best notes in Boston for twelve hundred dollars; he said he had tried everywhere to get one thousand on it for six months, and could not succeed, and that he would sell it for one thousand dollars, as he must have the money by two o'clock. Now I knew that the bank where you are to pay this money would let it lay over for a day or two, and I thought it so good a chance to make a couple of hundreds for you, that I took the note with your money."

His employer although he expressed some little dissatisfaction at first, yet upon the whole was so well pleased with the operation that he did not complain much, but went immediately and arranged for his note. Zephaniah triumphing for a moment in his cunning. This exultation was of short continuance.

As the reader has probably anticipated, this note for twelve hundred dollars, one of the best notes in Boston, as our honest broker called it, and indeed the whole story, was a mere invention hatched up to put off the evil hour. Middleborough intended by some management to raise the money, and concluded that the imaginary note would of course be left in his hands for collection, and that he could easily arrange the business in the course of the six months. What then was his consternation, when Mr. B. his customer, came early the next morning into his office, and remarked to him thus: "I cannot get the money any where to pay my note, but the bank will renew it upon my giving them collateral security, and I have agreed to deposite the note you took for me yesterday, so hand it to me if you please." Our hero was now in for it, and being driven from one resource to another, told B. that he had accidentally left his pocket-book with the note in it at home that morning, but that he would step and get it. He did indeed take his hat and leave the office, not to get the note, for indeed such a note as he had described had never had any existence, but to make a note. A few minutes sufficed for the forgery. Nor was this the worst of it; he knew very well that the person whose name he had forged never had notes in the market, and that the mere circumstance of the existence of such a note might lead to suspicion and inquiry, and that his only safety lay in absconding at once. He concluded however that he might as well add to his funds by adding to his crimes, and not go pennyless away. He therefore, after giving to Mr. B. the note in question, proceeded to forge another, which he sold at an immense loss, went home, packed up a few necessaries, and, before the next morning, had placed himself under an assumed name without the limits of his native State, to wander a miserable vagabond upon the face of the earth. His wife with her children retired to her father's house. His poor brother, who soon ascertained the extent of Zephaniah's villany and of his own misfortune, is again an object of charity; and sunk in still deeper dejection from the disappointment of his hopes and the disgrace reflected on his family by the crimes of one of its members, longs for death to relieve him of an existence which the misconduct of his only brother has rendered hateful to him.

HEROIC PRESERVATION OF COLOURS OF THE BUFFS AT ALBUERA, AND GENEROSITY OF GEORGE IV.

We have often seen occasion to regret the extreme modesty and almost morbid impatience of publicity of many of the most gallant officers of the united services in regard to their own achievements; and we could scarcely adduce a more remarkable instance of this sort of fastidiousness or indifference, than that which has been communicated to us by Dr. Morrison, formerly assistant surgeon of the Buffs, who appear to consider justly that the false delicacy which may prevent a gallant veteran, of either service, from vindicating to himself the fame due to his heroism, does not apply to his brother officers. Colonel Napier, in his "History of the Peninsula War," and Mr. Cannon, in his valuable "Records of the British Army," have both assigned the merit of having saved the colours of the Buffs at Albuera to Ensign Thomas, who carried the regimental colour, and who was shot dead in the beginning of the struggle. The merit of saving the King's colours, however, appears to belong exclusively to Captain, then Lieut. Matthew Latham, who succeeded in preserving them, under circumstances of the most heroic valour.

The following is Dr. Morrison's statement:—

"At the battle of Albuera, on the 17th of May, 1811, the 3rd Regiment of Foot, or Buffs (owing to an error to, which I shall not here allude more particularly) was surrounded by a large force of French and Polish cavalry. The ensign (Thomas) who carried the regimental colour was shot dead in the commencement of the struggle, and the colour captured. The King's colour was carried by Lieutenant Matthew Latham. He was attacked by several French hussars, one of whom, seizing the flag-staff, and rising in his stirrup, aimed a stroke at the head of the gallant Latham, which failed in cutting him down, but which sadly mutilated him, severing one side of the face and nose; he still, however, struggled with the dragoon, and exclaimed, "I will surrender it only with my life." A second sabre stroke severed his left arm and hand, in which he held the staff, from his body. The brave fellow, however, then seized the staff with his right hand, throwing away his sword; and continued to struggle with his opponents, now increased in number: when ultimately thrown down, trampled upon and pierced by the spears of the Polish Lancers, his last effort was to tear the flag from the staff, as he thus lay prostrate, and to thrust it partly into the breast of his jacket. The number of Latham's adversaries in their efforts to destroy him, and the dragoons were ultimately driven off by the 7th Fusiliers and 48th Regiment, which came up to support the Buffs. The greater part of the latter corps were, however, made prisoners, and sent to the rear. The brave Latham was turned over by a soldier of the 7th Fusiliers, and the colour which he had thus preserved found under him.—Latham was left on the field, supposed to have been killed, and the flag was sent on the evening following the battle to the head quarters of the Buffs, with a statement of the manner of its recovery. Latham, however, although so desperately wounded, was not killed: in two hours afterwards he crawled on his remaining hand and knees towards the river of Albuera, and was found by some of the orderlies of the army attempting to slake his thirst in the stream: he was carried into the convent, where his wounds were dressed, the stump of his arm amputated, and he ultimately recovered. He immediately received his company in the 'Canadian Fencible Infantry,' and an opportunity offering itself soon after, of an exchange into the corps his gallantry had so highly distinguished, he remained with the comrades by whom he was so highly loved and esteemed. The officers of the Buffs entered into a subscription to purchase a gold medal for Latham (value one hundred guineas), on which his gallant action was represented in high relief, and to which the sentiment he had uttered, as stated above, served as a motto. The permission of the Sovereign was applied for, through the Commander-in-Chief, and officially granted, that Captain Latham should wear the medal presented by his comrades in arms, suspended by a scarlet ribbon, edged with buff, at his breast; which he continued to do whilst he remained in the corps, and he no doubt still preserves with care that honourable badge. Captain Latham on his recovery from his wounds, joined the 2d battalion of the Buffs, which was stationed at Brighton in 1815, and was presented to the Sovereign, Geo. the Fourth, then Prince Regent, by his Colonel.—When Latham's heroic action was stated to him, the Prince, after expressing, in strong terms, his admiration of his valour, observed, 'that the mutilation which Latham had undergone admitted of alleviation; that he had lately heard of many cases in which a celebrated surgeon of London—the illustrious Carpue (who still survives to adorn this profession), had succeeded, by revived and improved operation, in almost miraculously repairing the most frightful mutilations of the face.' He added, 'If Captain Latham should feel disposed to avail himself of Mr. Carpue's aid, I shall depend on his allowed to defray the entire expense of the operation and care.' Latham assented to this kind proposition; the operation was performed in the summer of 1815, by Mr Carpue, assisted by the Surgeon of the Buffs, Mr. Anderson, who still lives, (the author of this memoir subsequently attended with Mr. Carpue during the progress of the cure) and it was attended with the most perfect success. Captain Latham retired from the service a few years afterwards, and resides at this moment in a secluded part of France.

"Colonel Napier, in his splendid History of the Peninsular War, in describing the battle of Albuera, and the disaster of the Buffs, and the capture and rescue of the standard, gives honour to Ensign Thomas (who, as I have stated, was killed on the spot), and never even mentions the name of Latham, to whom all the honour belongs. He also gives the sentiment I have quoted into the mouth of Thomas. In the history and achievements of the Buffs, which has been lately published, by authority, uniformly with that of other regiments, the story of the affair of Albuera has been taken from Colonel Napier's history, and of course does not contain the name of Latham."—*United Service Gazette.*

Poetry for Children.—Verse for children should always embrace some substantial element of poetry; it should present what is really poetic of its kind, however familiar. Contrary to what the inexperienced might suppose, and to what many writers of verses for children appear to have taken for granted, it is by no means the most prosaic or the most nakedly intelligible pieces that are chosen

and delighted in by children when left to make their own selection. Children, in almost all cases, are the most delighted with that which the most immediately quickens the conceptive faculty, and which leaves much to be done by imagination; while that which is frigidly exact, and merely true, does not arouse the mind; and, on the other hand, that which is gorgeously descriptive and highly colored, fails entirely to attract a child's ear. Strange as it may seem, I think it is generally true that children will sooner listen to what is purely didactic, if the sentiment and language be at all within their reach, than to a vivid and elaborate description of natural scenery. The poetry which children choose is that which, with a light descriptive brevity, brings the familiar aspects of the visible world before the fancy, and that also which is simply and briskly narrative, and which is enlivened by turns of humour and deepened by just moral sentiments, and especially by touches of pity.—*Home Education.*

IRISH CORPORATION REFORM.

House of Lords, May 4.

Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the Irish Municipal Bill. He reminded the Lords, that the principle of the measure had received the sanction of the House four times. It being allowed on all hands that the existing corporation in Ireland ought to be abolished, it became necessary to consider what should be substituted for them. The present bill had been carried through the House of Commons by very large majorities, and with the support of the principal persons on both sides of the House. It came up to their Lordships at an early period of the session, and its progress had only been delayed by unfortunate circumstances beyond their control; but he did hope that they were at length about to bring to a conclusion this irritating and long-litigated question.—It was unnecessary for him to enter into details, as the measure was essentially the same as that which had been introduced in the previous session. Schedule A was the same: it contained the towns in which it was proposed to substitute corporations for those now existing. Schedule B comprised the towns in which the corporations were also to be abolished, but no others created, although power was given to the Crown upon the petition of a majority of the inhabitants to establish corporations. The bill gave the management of Corporate property in the towns in Schedule B to the Commissioners acting under the 9th of George the Fourth, where-ever that act was in operation. Where it had not been introduced, and where there were no Commissioners, the bill authorized the appointment of Commissioners, provided the property was worth £100 a year; but if it were not worth so much, then the bill provided that it should be administered by the Guardians of the Poor, in aid of the poor-rates and for general purposes. The qualification would be a ten-pound rating in the larger class of towns in Schedule A, and eight pounds in the other towns; and this would remain for three years; after which the qualification of the English Municipal Act would be introduced into Ireland.—Ample protection was given to all such rights of freemen as ought to be protected. With regard to the appointment of Sheriffs, no alteration had been made. Government had not thought fit to adopt the alteration made by the Lords in the Bill of last year.

The Duke of Wellington agreed to the motion for the second reading. He could not, on general principles, support an exclusive system; but he would take care, whilst he abolished exclusion on one side, not to give the power of exclusion to the other. He had refused to pass a bill for reforming the Irish corporations, until by the Irish Poor-law something like a test of qualification was established, in a country where it was not safe to trust to a person's oath as to his property. But how had he been treated on this matter? Why, last session, after he had left town *on the distinct understanding of Ministers that no alteration should be introduced into a measure then passing through the House for amending the Irish Poor-law, a clause had been introduced, after the third reading, totally at variance with the principle of the bill,* and making liability to pay rates a qualification to vote for Guardians of the Poor, instead of actual payment of rates. The clause remained on the statute-book a memorial of the trickery, practised on that House. Though he entreated the Lords to read the bill a second time, he would say "Non-content" to the third reading unless he could amend it to his liking in Committee.

The Marquis of Normanby denied that any trickery had been practised; and defended the conduct of the Poor-law Commissioners.

Lord Melbourne replied to several of the Duke of Wellington's observations, and defended the details of the bill.

The Duke of Wellington rejoined; and told Lord Melbourne, that much trouble would have been saved had Ministers ascertained the points on which the two Houses agreed, and framed their bill accordingly. As it was, the measure would not have fair play, for it was most difficult to understand it. The House divided—For the second reading—Present 85; Proxies 46;—131—Against the second reading—Present 14; Proxies 18;—32. Majority for the second reading 99.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

John Gape's Commentaries on the Appropriations of the Session of 1840.

No. 7.

Dear Mr. Editor,—It affords me great satisfaction to hear from all quarters, that my humble commentaries are beginning to open the eyes of the simple-minded constituencies in the Province, to the iniquitous conduct of their representatives, in making such profligate grants of the public money in favour of one another.—I am glad to hear too, that in all parts of the country, shame is cried upon the foul jobbing which is going on; and upon the infamy of selecting a period of great mercantile distress for increasing Sir J. Harvey's salary as Governor, and making such wicked unjustifiable allowances to the Legislative and Executive Councils, and to Messrs. Simonds, Partelow, Wilmot, Woodward, Allen and other worthies of the Assembly. The conduct of our Legislature in granting away the public money, fully establishes the truth of the assertion so often made, that radicals are the most expensive Governors, and radical legislators the most profligate squanderers of the revenue, that can be conceived! In my last I showed up Messrs. Wilmot and Partelow: on this occasion, I shall introduce to the notice of the public, as a most dextrous hand in putting the country under *black mail*—whom? guess! who can it possibly be, but the aforesaid Mr. John R. Partelow himself; the dear prosecuting friend of the Gleaner and Chronicle!! For fear of putting Mr. Chamberlain to the blush, by recounting too often his honourable services, and attracting too much of the public notice to his infinite merits, I shall now only refer my readers to my last Commentary, where they will see his praises in that connection, duly commemorated! All who recollect Mr. Partelow's entrance into public life will do him the justice to bear witness, that he did not enter the Assembly under false pretences as "*the gentlemen of fortune*" accepted their seats in the Executive Council. He never professed to be actuated by "*public motives*"; he got himself elected to serve himself, and he has never suffered any opportunity to escape him, for thrusting his hand into the public purse; and whenever he got it in, he always took good care to get a good share of every thing good that is going! For instance £2,000 was to be divided among the members of Assembly for pay and travel money for the late session: and £1273 among the members and officers &c. for the last summer session! Mem. Wonder whether in the distribution of these sums Mr. Partelow was overlooked? Certainly not, about £80 fell to his share! Then £500 was to be divided among the Commissioners for auditing the Crown Land accounts! Mem. Wonder whether Mr. Partelow was forgotten here? No, £166 fell to his share! Wonder whether anything else fell to his share in addition to this £256! Certainly, £150! What for? why, for auditing the public and private accounts! Mem. Wonder whether any thing more can be found besides this £400? Bide abit, and I'll look over the *black list!* Only bear in mind that £400 has been figured up already! mind that!

Mem. Wonder whether Mr. Simonds' memory is as good as it used to be formerly? Wonder whether he remembers a speech he made in the Assembly in 1825, at which time he was the people's man, and not a "*gentleman of fortune*" and Governor's master,—when the present Chief Justice, then Speaker, brought in a bill for creating a Provincial Auditor? The Chief Justice brought in the Bill, leaving the amount of the Auditor's salary blank. Mr. Simonds asked Mr. Chipman with what sum he meant to fill up the blank? He was told £100. "Out upon such extravagance, ye wicked jobbers, cried the honest indigman patriot, (for snarly always had an ugly trick of abusing his betters!) how dare ye make such wicked use of the money, which is wrung from the suffering poor,—to pay which the poor wretches must forego the common necessaries of life. Out upon ye, ye hard hearted oppressors of my poor tenants! One hundred pounds! Why (pray reader mark his words,—his words, I say, for I heard him utter them) *I can get many merchants in St. John fully competent who will do the duty well for thirty or forty pounds at the utmost*"! *mark that!* The first auditor was the late Mr. Street, and after him the late Mr. Heaviside. The act expired in 1831 and then Mr. Partelow was appointed (unconstitutionally) by the House to the Auditorship, under the title of Chairman of the Committee of Public and Private accounts, first with a salary of £100, and afterwards of £150! In 1837 the new and improved Board of Audit was erected by Sir J. Harvey, and mark the salaries allowed! The Auditor General's salary was raised to £600: Mr. Clopper, Snarley's brother-in-law, was made assistant Auditor with £300, and a clerk was employed with £100, making in the whole £1000, which added to the Contingencies, and Mr. Chairman's salary of £150, made £1200 a year for a service, which in 1825 Mr. Simonds thought would be amply compensated with £30 or £40!! Mark, O ye simple folks, the astonishing difference between looking at a thing as people's man or governor's master! Mark too the difference between the office being held by Snarley's brother-in-law, and another person! So long as Mr. Clopper lived, the attacks of the Assembly upon the Audit office availed nothing: but the first session after his death, the matter was settled in a moment! mark that! Mark too that I have already figured up £400 for J. R. Partelow and have not done yet; I shall have the pleasure of waiting upon that honourable gentleman again.

Next comes a famous item, or rather an infamous item, the Legislative contingencies £2,594 17 4! mem. Wonder of what items this sum is made up? Can't find out; went to Fredericton the other day to make the discovery, but failed. Put on my mystic ring—went to the Assembly files and found the account. But not one of the villainous allowances that I know were made are to be found in it.—There is £150 for the "Gentleman of Sentinel," but all the other iniquities are covered by being charged either as Fuel, or Stationery, or sundries! I very much fear that the fellows who dare to squander the people's money in this infamous manner, are too cunning to be easily detected. However I will try again through another channel. In the meantime it will afford the numerous readers of your persecuted paper much amusement, and serve to open the eyes of the freeholders in the different counties to the robberies perpetrated upon them by their honourable representatives, to show up in detail the respective amounts of the different Contingency Bills commencing with 1823 the last year of the administration of the late Gen. Smyth. In 1824 the late Judge Chipman administered the government. In 1825-6-7-8-9 Sir H. Douglas was Governor. In 1830-1 Mr. Black was President. Sir A. Campbell administered in 1832-3-4-5-6-7. And Sir J. Harvey has been our respected and highly esteemed Governor for the last three years.

The following account will shew the amount of the Bill in each year, viz:

1823	£258	5	9	Gen. Smyth,
1824	200	4	8	Judge Chipman,
1825	296	3	10	Sir H. Douglas,
1826	329	5	2	
1827	440	15	8	
1828	315	0	10	
1829	331	17	8	
1830	426	17	3	Hon. Wm. Black,
1831	417	0	0	
1832	443	8	8	Sir A. Campbell,
1833	1620	9	8	
1834	725	14	2	
1835	750	6	6	
1836	1273	5	2	
1837	2039	11	0	
1838	2148	5	2	Sir J. Harvey,
1839	2276	4	2	
1840	2594	17	4	

Let any man of common sense look at this account with attention, and then ask himself, if there can be an *honest* necessity for such an increase as has taken place in the Contingent bill within the last few years. The gross amount of the Bills in the five years of Sir H. Douglas' administration, and the two years of Mr. Black's was only £2557 0 5—nearly £40 less than the bill for the last Session alone. The average of these seven years is £365 5 9; but so nearly equal is each year's bill, that the highest is only £440 15 8, and the lowest £296 3 10. If the bill continued so nearly stationary for those seven years, why should it have increased in the last seven years from £725 14 2 to the enormous amount of £2594 17 4 unless there is some gross corrupt jobbing going on? Unless allowances are made under cover of the Bill for the benefit either of the members or their friends which they dare not avow, or permit to be made public? That Bill is a sink of vile *infamous* corruption! and the Assembly dare not publish the real bona fide charges!! Some of these days John Gape may! mark that!—It may be as well to mention by way of explanation, that in 1833 when the Bill suddenly increases to £620 9 8, Messrs. Simonds and Chandler were furnished with £1000 sterling, which amount was charged in the contingent bill, to go to England as Delegates! Mem. Wonder whether Snarley has ever paid the balance of about £200 which he acknowledged to be due to the Province on that account? Can't say, should be very much surprised if he has! Mem. Wonder whether the sudden and alarming increase of the bill may not be attributed to the weakness of the Council in allowing the contingent bill to pass with that unjustifiable charge upon it? Can't say, but certain it is, the horrible increase commenced that year? mark this too.—Mr. Simonds was elected Speaker in 1835. In the six sessions which have since elapsed the amount of the Contingent Bills is £11,083 9 4: that of the three last years during which the Governor has been under his command is £7,019 6 8. Mem. Wonder how much has gone for Wine? Can't say!—Wonder too, whether the industrious Mechanics in the Province will think it worth their while to pay a duty of six shillings upon every barrel of Flour they consume and feed their children with, for no earthly purpose, but to furnish contingencies for the two and thirty wise acres who meet once a year, for two months, at Fredericton, to eat drink and be merry, and laugh at the fools whose money supports their wicked extravagance.

Your's dear Mr. Editor. JOHN GAPE.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 10, 1840.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The latest official correspondence upon this subject, between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, will be found in this day's journal.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.—At a meeting of the Board on Monday 29th ult. John Duncan, Esquire, was elected a Director, in the room of Henry Gilbert, Esquire, who had resigned.

NEW VESSELS.—A new ship called the *Argyleshire*, about 520 tons, built at Quaco, by Mr. Wm. Vail, for Mr. John Wallace, of Glasgow, was towed into this port on Friday by the Steamer Maid of the Mist. She is stated to be in every respect a first class ship.

On Saturday a very superior ship of about 500 tons, owned by John Walker, Esq. was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. R. & W. Wright, at the Aboideau, in the rear of this city.

On the 29th ult. a fine brig of about 200 tons, named the *Cynthia*, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. John Weatherspoon, Annapolis, N. S.—She is owned by Messrs. Alexanders, Barry & Co. of this City.

Another fine new ship named the *Margaret*, 504 tons, built at St. Mary's Bay, N. S., by Messrs. S. & J. Everitt, for James T. Hanford, Esq. of this City, was towed into port on Sunday by the steamer Nova Scotia.—*Observer.*

THEATRE.—Mrs. Fitzwilliam, the justly celebrated comic actress and Vocalist, made her first appearance here on Tuesday last, in the Petite Comedy of the 'Irish Widow;' after which, in the popular Dramatic piece called the 'Widow Wiggins; in the latter Mrs. Fitzwilliam sustained six different characters, and in such a powerful and superior manner as to baffle description. The numerous and respectable audience were so much captivated with her pleasing, charming manner, that they appeared almost spell-bound,—and the rapturous applause, so often and so long repeated, must have convinced Mrs. F. that she was greeted as a favourite. Her acting and singing were never before equalled in the Province of New-Brunswick.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam's Benefit and last appearance will take place this evening, when we have no doubt a large and respectable audience will assemble to greet her with a pleasing farewell. She leaves this place in a few days for New-York, to take passage in the British Queen for England, and will return to the United States after completing her engagements.

Among the passengers in the steamer North America, which arrived yesterday morning, were Mrs. PRESTON, wife of Mr. Preston, the spirited Manager of the Theatre, also the celebrated *Danseuse* Madame LE COMPTE, and her company of talented Artists.—It must be obvious to the citizens that Mr. Preston has spared no expense in endeavouring not only to afford amusement, but in procuring able and talented performers of every description to support the respectability of the theatre.—It has cost him a large sum of money in altering and fitting up the interior of the building, and he looks forward with confidence to the liberality of the public for a corresponding remuneration, to cover his outlay and keep up the establishment in a respectable manner.

MR. FREDERICKS, who has given such general satisfaction in his performances here, takes his Benefit on Monday next; on which occasion Mr. and Miss VANDENHOFF will again make their appearance, in Otway's tragedy of *Venice Preserved.*

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.—The following message has been sent from the President to the Senate of the United States, by Mr. A. Van Buren.

To the Senate:

The importance of the subject to the tranquility of our country makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of January last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the secretary of State. I cannot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to as to effect that object.

The British Commissioners, in their report, communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great-Britain. The report is altogether exparte in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British government. It has, however assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important to justify the belief that it is to be used hereafter by the British government in the discussion of the question of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them, to enable the Executive to carry it into effect, will be necessary. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, 27th June, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, June 22, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honour to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his government, the accompanying printed copies of a report and map which have been presented to her majesty's government by Colonel Mudge and sir. Featherstonhaugh the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say, that it will of course have become the duty of her majesty's government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but her majesty's government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries, sho'd, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of her majesty's government, only a few days previous to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her majesty's government feels an unabated desire to bring the long-pending questions connected with the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America, to a final and satisfactory settlement, being well aware, that questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great-Britain and the United States, must be beset with various and really existing difficulties; or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavours made by each government to bring them to an adjustment. But her majesty's government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best clue to guide the two governments in their future proceedings, may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure; and the most prominent among these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

The want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands government in its endeavours to decide the points submitted to its arbitration, in 1830. The same has been felt by the government in England; it has also been felt and admitted by the government of the United States, and even by the local government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British government and the government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory, by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and her majesty's government consented to it; and it was believed by her majesty's government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided, in its local operations, had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two governments in 1837 and 1838.

Her majesty's government accordingly transmitted in April, of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draft of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draft recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two governments; and the articles of the draft were framed, as her majesty's government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the government of the United States did not think proper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States government did not indeed allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two governments: but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey;" and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two governments, should be to contract stipulations bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable term.

The United States government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to her majesty's government, in the month of July last, a counter draft of convention, varying considerably in some parts, as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th July last, from the draft proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State added, that the United States government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter draft would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that government itself, and upon modifications to which that government had agreed; or that if the American government thought the draft of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's government, considering the present state of the boundary question, concur with the government of the United States in thinking that it is on every account expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, contain certain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draft and the American counter draft. The British draft contained no provision embodying the principle of arbitration; the American counter draft did contain such a provision.

The British draft contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiations upon which that draft was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood at that time that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, her majesty's government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state officially to Mr. Forsyth, that her Majesty's government consent to the two principles which form the main foundation of the American counter draft; namely, first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries; and secondly, that in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add, that there are many matters of detail in the American counter draft, which her Majesty's government cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from his government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draft, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the government of the United States a fresh local and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions within the disputed territory, during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

To the Hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 26th June, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d inst. by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, enclosing printed copies of the report and map laid before the British government by the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of her Britannic Majesty's government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President duly appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British government to communicate to that of the United States the documents referred to; and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that her Majesty's government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement, will at length be attended with success; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox, of his being accordingly furnished, by an early opportunity, with the draft of a proposition amended in conformity with the principles to which her Majesty's government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this government.

Mr. Fox states that his government might have expected that, when the American counter draft was communicated to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States government declined accepting the British draft of convention, or that, if it thought the draft was not in conformity with previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox on the 29th of July of last year, transmitting the American counter draft, he stated that in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two governments, a mere commission of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of both countries, and referred to the importance of having the measure next adopted bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement, under some form, and in a reasonable time.

These were the reasons which induced the President to introduce in the new project the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; and which, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to the previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is gratified to find that a concurrence in those views has brought the minds of her Majesty's government to a similar conclusion; and from this fresh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to anticipate the most satisfactory result from the measure under consideration.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Fox renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esq., &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

HALIFAX, July 4.

Latest from Jamaica.—We have Kingston papers to the 30th ult. On the 28th May, a very serious riot occurred at Falmouth between the inhabitants and blacks which was occasioned by an effort made by some blacks to resist the authority of a gentleman to whom they were bound: the civil and military power of Falmouth combined, were unable to quell the insurrection, and despatches were sent to Kingston for an additional force.

SCHOONER VERNON.—We learn by advices from Havana, via New-Orleans, that seven of the pirates who decoyed and shockingly murdered Capt. Cunningham with two of the crew of the schooner Vernon, off Cape Antonio, on the 22d May last, were to have been executed on the 1st ultimo. Thirteen others of the same gang have also been apprehended, and we hope will not escape due punishment. It would be highly creditable, we think, if our mercantile community would unite in publicly offering their approbation in some definite manner to the Captain of the Coaster who so successfully exerted himself to bring those piratical villains to justice.—A complimentary address from that body might at least be offered to him. Men of noble minds, whose chief ambition was to promote the welfare of society have been so discouraged by the apathy and neglect of the public, as to sink into indifference and cease to promote its interests however successfully they might have done so. Heroes have been stimulated to their grandest achievements by applause alone, and they have accepted it as an ample compensation for the hazards they encountered; while the denial of it has mortified others of surpassing merit so as to embitter and shorten their days. Not the least incentive to the brightest geniuses of every age to devote themselves to most painful studies and actions has been "the crowd's loud shout."—And although this obscure master of a little coasting vessel may have perchance little or no appetite for fame, yet he merits it, by his disinterested benevolence and service to the cause of justice, as well as thousands whose names are blazoned on the historic pages, and whose deeds have been honored and rewarded by grateful nations.

Since the foregoing paragraph was written, the brigt. Flirt, Wilkie, has arrived in 12 days from Matanzas, bringing intelligence of another depredation upon the trade of this port by the same band of outlaws. Captain Wilkie reports that one of the Vernon's crew has affirmed to a mainmast, which was found on shore, as belonged to Mr. Kinnear's brig Persa, in which vessel he sailed three voyages. It will be recollected that while the Persia was going from Jamaica to Trinidad de Cuba last winter, the Captain (Pengilly) was attacked by a fever, and died: Mr. Edward Twining, the supercargo, then assumed the command, and with a diminished sickly crew had uncommon difficulty in getting her to the port to which she was bound, that his success occasioned much astonishment, and his enterprise was greatly admired. He subsequently left her for the purpose of prosecuting her voyage thence to this port in charge of Mr. Wallace, (mate of the Margaret, another of Mr. Kinnear's vessel's) and nothing further than her sailing from Cuba for Halifax has been heard till this morning. Doubtless she was seized, plundered and destroyed, and her crew slaughtered by wholesale. Capt. W. also reports that the Vernon is broken up, and her cargo, 70 puncheons rum, is lying at Havana.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—A sergeant and private of the 8th Regiment met with their death by drowning on Saturday last. They started from the Queen's wharf in the afternoon, in a flat for York Redoubt, taking with them the wife of one of their comrades stationed there. After landing the woman in safety, and partaking of some refreshment, they were again on their way back, but it is supposed were lost in the fog, and were fated never to reach the town alive.—The dead body of the sergeant was discovered by a fisherman on Meagher's Beach, on Sunday morning, and near to him the flat, bottom upwards—a circumstance which proves they must have mistaken their course, and also that the sergeant probably reached the shore alive, but perished from exhaustion. The body of the private has not been found. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned.—*Halifax Times.*

DESERTING SEAMEN.—An action brought by Captain Parker, of Her Majesty's ship Winchester, against Robert Fletcher, charged with harboring and concealing Thomas Barratt, seaman of, and a deserter from said ship, knowing him to be such, came up for trial in the Magistrates' Court on Friday last. The cause was tried by the Hon. John L. Sturr, who presided, assisted by John Liddell, and William Saltus, Esquires. W. A. Black, E. Conard, sen. and Edward Allison, Esquires, were also present on the Bench. Fletcher appeared, and through his counsel, J. W. Ritchie, Esquire, pleaded not guilty to the charge. Witnesses were examined on both sides, and the Court, after the parties had withdrawn, came to the unanimous decision that the Defendant was guilty and that he be fined £20 with costs, agreeably to the terms of an Act of the Province. Defendant gave notice of appeal.—*Halifax Journal.*

KINGSTON, May 4.—On Saturday two persons were likely to have been killed by placing a lighted cigar on two canisters of gunpowder, that exploded and burnt them severely. One of them, it is said, is not likely to survive.

May 23.—It is believed that the ship Henry Davidson will not trade to this port for some time, as it is anticipated that great difficulty will be experienced in loading so large a vessel; indeed, we learn that there is no likelihood of the large class of vessels returning home with full cargoes. Let the question be fairly put to the commanders of all vessels, and they will state the cause, viz—reduced crops from the difficulty of obtaining labor. Then ask what remedy they would prescribe? And we wager a sovereign to a shilling that their answer would be—immigration! Such is the stubborn fact that the Anti-Slavery Reporter and its agents, the Scobles, the Sturges, &c. &c. can never overcome it. They may inflame the passions of the multitude: but, so long as this palpable and undeniable truth stares the Ministry in the face, they can never hope to over-power the reason of an enlightened Legislature.—*Despatch.*

COOL.—Benjamin Lett, recently tried and convicted of setting fire to the steamer Great-Britain, and sentenced to seven years labour in the New-York State Prison, at Auburn, escaped from the custody of the sheriff, and has not yet been retaken. It is said that he effected his escape by jumping from the railroad car, about four miles from Auburn. He had shackles on his legs, and was tracked about two miles from where he escaped by blood. His cap and shoes were left in the car. Several of the New-York editors express suspicions that the escape was effected through the connivance of the sheriff, or sheriffs. One account states that Lett was traced to his own house, which was surrounded by a dozen persons, all apparently eager for his re-capture; yet he emerged from an upper story window, and left his pursuers to guard his house. Three hundred and fifty dollars have been offered for his apprehension.—*Boston Courier.*

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The reports from Washington are, that "the British Government *has accepted the last proposition of our government,* in relation to the adjustment of the *Boundary question,* with some slight and unobjectionable modification."

There is to be a Convention for an exploration and survey of the boundary, it is said, according to the Treaty of 1783, with an Umpire to decide on all questions, as to which the Commissioners disagree.

We shall be enabled in a day or two to obtain further information upon this subject. In the meantime we would advise every locofoco to swear that this is just the method which the country ought to pursue and that Mr. Van Buren is now just the dandy for Maine; and that a new umpire was the only thing wanted.—*Bangor Courier.*

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—The Augusta Chronicle, [George,] relates the almost miraculous escape of a little girl, about 11 years of age, who was washed away by the late flood in the Savannah river, and taken up in the stream about 25 miles above Augusta. The Chronicle says—"The story of the adventure of this little girl, we have obtained from herself. She is the daughter Eliza, of a poor widow lady, Mrs. Sarah Stone, who lived on the river, near Ferguson's ferry, on the S. Carolina side. She says the first intimation they had of their danger, they were surrounded by the river, when the mother, a daughter, older than Eliza, Eliza, two brothers younger than herself, and a faithful dog, fled to the top of their cottage, soon after which the house was taken off by the current. One after another, they met a watery grave, Eliza and the dog only clinging to the wreck, she came in sight of the boat of Captain Joseph Staunton, of Petersburg, who had lashed his boat to a tree, she succeeded in making her cries heard. Capt. S. immediately aroused his hands, who were all asleep, and gave chase, and after pursuing her about three miles, overtook and rescued her and the dog from their perilous situation. Capt. S. says she was on a few shingles, which were supported by a feather bed, being all that was left of the house on which she started—on which frail bark she had descended the river 12 miles when she was picked up.

MONTREAL, June 30.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor General leaves town for Quebec on Wednesday next. His Excellency will remain in Quebec about a fortnight, and return to Montreal by way of the Eastern Townships. He will then visit Upper Canada, where it is expected he will remain about a month, and it is said that on his return he will proceed to Nova Scotia, to meet the Legislature of that Province, which will be summoned for the purpose.

QUEBEC, 1st JULY.

THE LEGISLATION OF THE GOVERNOR AND SPECIAL COUNCIL.

The Governors of Lower Canada in Special Council, under two acts of the British Parliament, had a sufficiently unpleasant duty to perform. They had to abridge public liberty, and suspend the ordinary course of law, for the preservation of the Government, in the midst of open rebellion and traitorous conspiracies. They had to provide, during the suspension of constitutional legislation, for those wants of the public authority, which are indispensable for the existence of every Government, not a pure military despotism. Their acts could not be otherwise than badly received by a large portion of the community still under the excitements of recent events.

But since the restoration of peace in every part of the country, they have rendered their power more odious than ever, and to nearly all classes of the subject.

It has been said that a short residence in the United States will cure a British subject of an admiration for democracy. A taste of a "will and pleasure" legislation, we believe, has cured many in this Province of a leaning to absolute power.

The Governor in Special Council since November last, has, indeed, been operating on "the wishes and interests" of all classes: we apprehend, without any great regard for the manner in which their wishes and interests are to be affected.

The Resolutions of the Council in favour of the re-union of the Provinces, has been considered by many, as being uncalled for in a body constituted during pleasure by the Crown, and precipitately called together to give its opinion on a measure "determined upon."

The making temporary laws passed by the Constitutional Legislature, permanent, on the eve of the establishment of a new Legislature, as well as various other enactments, has been considered as indicating a want of confidence in that body, and tending to create dissentions between the future representative branch, the Legislative Council and the representative of the Crown.

The Ordinance for extending "the Rural Police" to the District of St. Francis, has been offensive to many of the loyal inhabitants of that district. The Ordinance dictating the description of winter carriages to be used on the highways, and the manner they are to be drawn and tackled, is odious to a large portion of the community, and will entail upon them, heavy, and probably useless expenditures.

The Montreal Seminary Ordinance is the subject of loud complaint to many of the interested.

The tolls established on all the roads on the Island of Montreal leading to the city, is unjust, inasmuch as those who are at heavy expences to maintain the highways on their lands, according to law, are *forced* to contribute largely to the making and repair of the roads of wealthy proprietors near the city, who are relieved from a common and mutual obligation at the expence of others.

The power assumed by the Governor of taxing the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal *by persons appointed by himself,* is considered as an evasion of the Act under which the Governor and Council are authorized to provide for taxation for local purposes: thus introducing taxation without representations, and without accountability to the tax payers.

The rendering permanent the Police Ordinance, and another whole of the present revenue to be drawn yearly on by a person appointed by the sure, and only responsible probated.

The interference of the Catholic Missionary, and a *by an Ordinance,* notwithst tical superior, on investiga plaints substantiated again dered as arbitrary and unj

We shall say nothing nance, but that the Bars o Three Rivers have pronou Ordinances by great majo *tablished Ordinance, witho obtained,* looks very much the pretext of being for lo destruction of the District has existed from the first se has excited general reprob

The *proposed* Ordinance sion of the *habeas corpus* A concerning "the Plains tended to reconcile people of the Governor in Con Act of Parliament requiri dinances before they are p preted and *acted upon,* that one day may be passed the

The system of legislati Council prudently and di have been beneficial, for completely worn out, in th thereby furnishing another power, even in the hands of men, soon degenerates when there is no present

The Governor in Counc foundation of more real, content, than ever before *bec Gazette.*

The steam packet *Unico* lax, will sail on Friday m clock, for Halifax, with H nor General and suite. S Edward's Island on her we

The Christian Knowled ed the plan of publishing a It has, in lieu of maintain the Scilly Islands, intimat ting £3,000 by way of end islands being lately added t op of Exeter; the standing commended a grant of church college at Sydney,

The River Thames has important public highway i haps in Europe. Capital lions sterling is employed 150 steam vessels of all de employed on the river.

During the last week wreck of the *Royal George* deposited in the dock-yard also been recovered from hat, lining, trimming, and very perfect state. Part of a quantity of sealing wax, a lion for handle; a pair o old Indian blue China, bottles of wine, port and sh destroyed either in colour the bottles are incrusted w iron, which falls off upon ing the bottles quite clear. feet have been found in sha man remains.—*Hampshire*

A dinner was given, pu turday last at the Mansion Ministers, at which the l were present. Their healt the Lord Mayor, who pro joy at seeing them once citizens, and his hope that stancy would not alone be respect with which they we but by the conviction that they felt it their duty to p definition of the law, and and liberties of the people secure foundation. Nor Vice-Chancellor further hope that the time would would be deterred from t ters from executing, the d interposition of any other have been, in *Ollapod's* p "slap in the face" for those three in number) who gra presence.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY Ceely, Surgeon of Aylesb the important fact, that sma the same ingress, the latte municated to the cow, with *small*-pox matter; the animal had every appearan To ascertain the point, ch with matter taken from the fected; the result was, a fi sicle. To establish the children were submitted and found to be protected f ty-f a successive inoculatio formed with this new vir named vaxola vaccina, and the most satisfactory vesicle employed in Bristol with p portance of

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The rendering permanent Lord Durham's Police Ordinance, and authorising more than the whole of the present revenues of Quebec and Montreal to be drawn yearly out of the Town Treasury by a person appointed by the Governor during pleasure, and only responsible to him, is universally reprobated.

The interference of the Governor with a Roman Catholic Missionary, and attempting to remove him *by an Ordinance*, notwithstanding that his ecclesiastical superior, on investigation, had found no complaints substantiated against him, has been considered as arbitrary and unprecedented.

We shall say nothing of the Judicature Ordinance, but that the Bars of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers have pronounced against one of these Ordinances by great majorities, and that the *fees established Ordinance, without which justice is not to be obtained*, looks very much like taxation, with hardly the pretext of being for local purposes; while the destruction of the District of Three Rivers, which has existed from the first settlement of the Province, has excited general reprobation.

The *proposed* Ordinance continuing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* Act, and the Ordinance concerning "the Plains of Abraham," have not tended to reconcile people to the future legislation of the Governor in Council; particularly as the Act of Parliament requiring the publication of Ordinances before they are passed, has been so interpreted and *acted upon*, that an Ordinance published one day may be passed the next.

The system of legislation by a Governor and Council prudently and discreetly managed, might have been beneficial, for a time; but it has been completely worn out, in little better than two years; thereby furnishing another striking instance that power, even in the hands of enlightened and liberal men, soon degenerates into the grossest abuse, when there is no present and ever active check.

The Governor in Council has, we fear, laid the foundation of more real, lasting and general discontent, than ever before existed in Canada.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The steam packet *Unicorn*, Capt. Walter Douglas, will sail on Friday morning about eleven o'clock for Halifax, with His Excellency the Governor General and suite. She will touch at Prince Edward's Island on her way down.—*Ib.*

The Christian Knowledge Society has abandoned the plan of publishing a Scripture commentary. It has, in lieu of maintaining two missionaries in the Scilly Islands, intimated an intention of granting £3,000 by way of endowment of curates, those islands being lately added to the diocese of the Bishop of Exeter; the standing committee have also recommended a grant of £3,000 for founding a church college at Sydney, for New South Wales.

The River Thames has now become the most important public highway in this kingdom, and perhaps in Europe. Capital to the amount of five millions sterling is employed in steam navigation, and 150 steam vessels of all descriptions are constantly employed on the river.

During the last week a great quantity of the wreck of the *Royal George* has been got up, and deposited in the dock-yard. Various articles have also been recovered from it—viz. part of a gipsey hat, lining, trimming, and chip foundation, all in a very perfect state. Part of a single inkstand, and a quantity of sealing wax, top of an inkstand with a lion for handle; a pair of large breakfast saucers, old Indian blue China, quite clear and perfect; bottles of wine, port and sherry, nauseous, but not destroyed either in colour or taste; the outside of the bottles are incrusted with a coating of mud and iron, which falls off upon exposure to the air, leaving the bottles quite clear. Many small bones of feet have been found in shoes, with other large human remains.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

A dinner was given, pursuant to custom, on Saturday last at the Mansion House to Her Majesty's Ministers, at which the lately imprisoned Sheriffs were present. Their health was warmly drank,—the Lord Mayor, who proposed it, expressing his joy at seeing them once more among their fellow citizens, and his hope that "their firmness and constancy would not alone be rewarded by the public respect with which they were every-where received, but by the conviction that the course of conduct they felt it their duty to pursue had led to a better definition of the law, and to the placing the rights and liberties of the people upon a more solid and secure foundation." Nor was this all; for the Vice-Chancellor further expressed his "earnest hope that the time would never arrive when judges would be deterred from pronouncing, or its ministers from executing, the decrees of the law by the interposition of any other authority. This must have been, in *Ollapod's* phraseology, a tolerable "slap in the face" for those of the Ministers (only three in number) who graced the feast with their presence.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN VACCINATION.—Mr. Ceely, Surgeon of Aylesbury, has demonstrated the important fact, that small-pox and cow-pox have the same ingress, the latter being small-pox communicated to the cow. Mr. C., inoculated cows with *small*-pox matter; the vesicle produced in the animal had every appearance of the *vaccine* pock. To ascertain the point, children were inoculated with matter taken from the cow thus artificially infected; the result was, a fine, genuine *vaccine* vesicle. To establish the fact satisfactorily, these children were submitted to small-pox inoculation, and found to be protected from the disease. Twenty-five successive inoculations have now been performed with this new virus, which may truly be named vanola vaccina, and it continues to produce the most satisfactory vesicles; the matter has been employed in Bristol with perfect success. The importance of this discovery cannot be too highly appreciated. Small-pox often breaks out in countries where cow-pox cannot be procured, now, it is only necessary to inoculate a cow with the small-pox, and this virulent morbid poison, so fatal to human life, will be converted by this useful animal into a mild fluid capable of protecting all inoculated with it, from that dreadful malady the small-pox.

A DUEL.—GIBRALTAR, May 6.—A meeting took place beyond the Spanish Lines on the 2d inst. between Captain the Hon. Dudley Pelham, R. N., of the Wasp, stationed here, and Lieut. Colonel Gore Brown, of the Royal Artillery. The former attended by Major Garrett, K. H., commanding the 46th regiment in the garrison; and the latter by Lieut. Rowan, of the Artillery. The cause of dispute was Captain Pelham having withdrawn his acquaintance from Col. Browne in consequence of a complaint made of him (Col. Browne) by an officer of his corps. Captain Pelham disavowed any intentional offence in his manner of withdrawing, and offered to express his regret if he had, without meaning it, done so in an insulting manner, but maintained his right otherwise to act as he had done, and continue to do so, if he thought fit under the circumstances alluded to. This not being thought sufficient satisfaction, the meeting took place as already stated; and after a shot being fired on each side (Captain Pelham having fired in the air), Colonel Browne stated he was satisfied, and the parties left the ground without either retraction, apology, or reconciliation. This affair, from the peculiar circumstances of the occurrence, and the character of the parties, has created much sensation here amongst all classes.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Much has been said during the past week respecting the purchase of the Water Company's stock by the Corporation, and a party would attribute blame to the majority of the Corporate body for not yielding to all the demands of the Company for principal, and interest too. Now it is well known and understood by every man of business, that when a stock of any kind is below par, no man thinks of asking a premium for any shares he wishes to dispose of; but on the contrary he eagerly solicits the bare principal he has paid into the Stock, and rejoices at his good fortune in realizing so much. It is therefore evident, that the Corporation have made a liberal offer to the Company, and ought not to exceed it;—the members of the Corporation have as much right to guard against imposition upon the public funds as men of business have against their private purse.

FAIR PLAY.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. David Marshall Robertson, to Miss Catherine Louisa Scott.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Samuel Rabb, to Miss Ann Lemon.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. John B. Fattison, to Miss Elizabeth Hazen.

On Sunday, at Carleton Church, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Charles Cooper Merriott, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. Timothy A. Morrall, of this City.

DIED

On Tuesday evening after a short illness, Mr. Andrew Barnes, in the 55th year of his age, leaving a widow and large family to mourn their loss.

At his residence in Kingston, (K. C.,) on Sunday evening the 5th instant, in the 71st year of his age, Gould Pickett, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for King's County, highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him.—leaving a wife and family to mourn the loss of a kind husband and parent.—Mr. P. was one of the earliest inhabitants of this Province.

At Fredericton, on the 17th ult. after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Amelia, third daughter of the late James Muir, Esq. of St. Andrews, in the 19th year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 2d—brig Elizabeth, Mossop, Newfoundland, 16—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

3d—brig Alice Kilman, Scribner, Philadelphia,—Chas. M'Lauchlan, flour, &c.

4th—schr. Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 5—ass'd cargo.

5th—barque George, Hippesly, Londonderry, 50—George Ball, 170 passengers—Brigt. P. I. Nevins Williams, Philadelphia, 15—S. Hersey, wheat.—Schr. Prudent, Brillingsby, Quebec—J. T. Hanford, pork, flour, &c.

7th—brig Sarah, Wilson, Leith, 36—S. L. Lugrin, coals.—June 18th, lat. 46, 30, long. 37, 20, spoke ship Express, of this port, from Savannah, for Liverpool.—20th, lat. 44, 40, long. 41, barque Clyde, of this port, from London for Quebec, out 23 days.—July 4th, off Mount Desert, exchanged signals with brig Rob Roy.

Ship Marchioness of Abercorn, Haggerty, Philadelphia, 19—R. Rankin & Co. flour and pork.—Calcutta, McKinnel, Hull, 44—J. Kirk, bricks, coals, &c.—8th—Steam Ship North America, Howes, Boston,—J. Whitney & Co. merchandise and passengers.

9th—brig Alexandrina, Dunn, Dublin, 50—William Doherty, Junr., 83 passengers.

10th—Brig Eylington, M'Nulty, Londonderry, 45—J. Wishart, passengers.

CLEARED,

Ship Charlotte, Keith, London, timber—James Kirk; British America, Prichard, London, timber—McPherson & Coy; Ocean Queen, Wilson, Cork, timber—S. L. Lugrin; Evergreen, Henry, Bristol, timber—J. Hammond.

Brig British Tar, Blenkhorn, Dublin, timber—E. Barlow & Sons; Voyager, Crinson, Sunderland, timber, and deals—John Robertson; Kentville, Hughes, Donegal, deals—R. Rankin & Co.;

Arrived at Boston, July 6, Schr. Banner, Lingley, St. John; Victoria, Crawford, Windsor, N. S.; Harmony, Loomer, Parrsboro', N. S.

Isabella, Reid, Dublin, deals—Wm. Carvill; George, Davies, Tralee, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Susan Maria Brookes, M'Donnell, Donegal, deals—R. Rankin & Co.

A Barque from Savannah, for Picton or Miramichi, went ashore near Winged Point on Wednesday night—vessel will be lost—crew saved.—*Jour.*

Whale ship Margaret Rait, of this port, was spoken on the 13th January last, with 2500 bbls. oil, and the Royal William on the 20th, with 100 bbls. sperm oil, and eight right whales.

Arrived at Quebec, 19th June, Ship Leander, Phelan, of this port, from Liverpool; Albian, Valpoy, of do, from London; 20th, Emerald, Ellis, of do. from Liverpool; Paragon, Swinford, London.

The Steam ship British Queen, from New York for London, was passed on the 6th ult. in lat. 40 48, long. 51 27, by the Ernst & Gustav, arrived at Baltimore.

QUEBEC, June 30.—The beautiful steam packet ship Unicorn, Capt. Walter Douglas, arrived here yesterday about mid day, in 84 hours from Halifax; and the wharves, ramparts and citadel were covered with spectators, to witness the approach of the gallant vessel; which in appearance has much the bearing of a fine steam frigate.—*Transcript.*

Captain Hardie, of the ship *Adina*, bound from St. John, N. B. for England, lost in the Bay of Fundy, arrived here this morning in the ship *Princess Victoria.*—[*Ib.*

Cordage & Fishing Lines.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber—

AN invoice of staple Cordage, from 12 thread Ratline to 3¼ inches; 1 bale Fishing Lines, assorted. For sale very low by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

July 3. *Corner Duke & Water streets.*

IRON AND COALS.

The subscriber is now landing ex *Wanderer*, Dixon, Master:

7093 BARS and 390 bundles common and refined Iron, assorted, as follows:—Round, from ¼ to 3 inches; Square, from ½ to 5 inches; Flat, from 1 inch to 4 by ¼; Do. 1 to 5 by ⅜; Do. 1½ to 4 by ½; Do 2 to 4 by ⅝; Do. 2½ to 4 by ¾; Do. 3 to 4 by ⅞; Do. 3 to 4 by 1.

90 Tons Coals.—Which will be sold low while landing, to save storage.

July 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

LOST—On Monday last, in Germain street, a Lady's Black Lace VEIL. Whoever will return the same to this Office, will be rewarded for their trouble. July 3.

TO LET—A convenient House in the country, either by the month, for a year, or a term of years, and possession given immediately. Apply to

3d July. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

MR. WEISBECKER,

Professor of Music, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Singing.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and inhabitants of St. John that he is now altogether disengaged from his late occupation, and enabled to receive Pupils, also to attend to the Tuning of Piano-fortes.

Mr. W. trusts there is no occasion to say more to the Public of this city, than that his best energies shall be exerted for the improvement of those confided to his instructions, and hopes that he shall prove himself worthy of their patronage, the promise of which has induced him to resign his Military engagement.

☞ *Place of residence, Mr. Holmes's house, Duke street.* 12th June, 1840.

Canada Pork, Beef, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale the Cargo of the Schr. St. Laurence, from Quebec, now landing at the North Market Wharf, viz—

176 BRLS. Prime, 53 do. Prime Mess. PORK; 51 do. Prime, BEEF; 43 do. Cargo, 87 do. Rye FLOUR; 4 do. LARD; 83 Firkins BUTTER; 50 Bags Navy bread, [1 cwt. each.]

June 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN

Royal Mail Steam Ships,

Of 1200 tons and 440 horse power.

BRITANNIA, - Captain ROBERT EWING.
ACADIA, - " ROBERT MILLER.
CALEDONIA, - " RICH'D. CLELAND.
COLUMBIA, - " HENRY WOODRUFF

For Liverpool, G. B.

THE BRITANNIA, the first ship of this Line, commanded by Captain Robert Ewing, will leave Halifax for Liverpool, G. B. on Saturday the 1st August.

The Britannia was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and Boston on the 2d July, and is expected to arrive at Halifax on the 14th instant. She will proceed immediately for BOSTON.

These ships will carry experienced Surgeons; and their accommodations are not surpassed by any of the Atlantic Steam Ships.

The Unicorn,

Captain WALTER DOUGLAS, will leave Halifax for Quebec, on the arrival of the Britannia from Liverpool.—Passengers for any of the above named places will please to make early application to

S. CUNARD & CO.

Halifax, 1st July, 1840.

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly dividend of fifteen shillings sterling per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies on and after the 3d day of August next, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 3d day of August, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will be closed preparatory to the Dividend on the 19th day of July, between which time and the 3d day of August, no transfers of shares can take place. *By order of the Board.*

G. B. ATTWOOD, *Sec'y.*

London, 3d June, 1840.

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.

1st July, 1840.

Received per *Branches, British America*, and other recent arrivals:

300 BOLTS CANVASS—bleach Nos. 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7;
15 Chains, close linked, from ¾ to 1½ inch;
17 Chain Cables, from 9-16 to 1½ inch, from 45 fathoms to 105 fathoms;
50 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt. to 21 cwt. with Iron and Wood stocks;
4 Second Hand Chain Cables, from 1 inch to 1⅜ inches;
2 Tons Bar Sheet Lead; 20 boxes IC TIN;
60 Hogsheads EARTHENWARE, assorted;
100 Kegs coarse POWDER;
90 Boxes Pipes, containing about 8 gross each;
25 Bags Wine, Phial, and Bung Corks;
20 Tons CORDAGE, including all sizes from 7½ in. Shrouding to 6 inch Ratline;
2 Tons Spunyard, 2 and 3 yarn;
1 Ton Marline, Houseline, and Hamberline.

ALSO, IN STORE—

32 Puncheons Jamaica SPIRITS, high proof and superior flavour;
300 Boxes Holland Genevа, 1 doz. ea. (fine flavor)
80 Bbls. Cargo BEEF; 20 bbls. PORK;
200 Bbls. Calcined Plaister;
60 Bbls. Rye FLOUR, Corn Meal and Middlings Flour;
3 Chests INDIGO, very superior quality;
200 Pieces Grey and White Cottons;
50 Bbls. ROMAN CEMENT;

All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
City Bank Building.

Valuable Building Lots.

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

10th July.

Flour, Beef, Pork and Butter.

By the schooner *Prudent*, Capt. Billingsby, from Quebec, the subscriber has just received:

370 BBLS. fresh inspected fine FLOUR, 66 barrels Prime, and 17 barrels Cargo BEEF; 34 barrels Prime Mess Pork; 87 Kegs Butter; which will be sold low while landing

July 10. JAMES T. HANFORD.

TAR and PITCH.—77 barrels Tar; 10 ditto Pitch,—for sale low by

July 10. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Oysters.

JUST received, and only 3 days from the beds, a supply of Shediac Oysters, which may be had by the barrel, bushel, peck, or otherwise, on immediate application at the *Hibernian Hotel.*

July 10. JAMES NETHERY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

TO LET or for sale, at Wolfville, (Horton, N. S.) and possession given immediately:—that pleasantly situated Cottage, at the Village of Wolfville, together with the gardens, fields, stables, coach house, and other out houses, formerly owned by the Rev. John S. Clarke, and now owned by the Hon. John Leander Starr.

The situation of this dwelling is peculiarly delightful for a summer residence, being located in one of the most picturesque spots in Nova Scotia, remarkable for its healthiness, and overlooking the splendid scenery and headlands which skirt the Basin of Minas. There is an Icehouse, well filled, on the premises; and at the entrance to the grounds is a convenient lodge for servants; forming altogether a pleasant residence for a family from Halifax during the summer, being a convenient distance from the Capital, (a Coach passing the main road in view of the house daily), and the atmosphere dry and exempt from fogs.

To a purchaser, the terms will be made very easy, and the terms reasonable; or it will be rented for a year or more, at a moderate rent, to any careful and respectable family. Apply to ELISHA DEWOLF, Esq. at Wolfville, or to

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

St. John, July 10, 1840.

Economical EATING HOUSE,

CROSS STREET.

ALFRED COLLINS begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced at his Establishment in *Cross street*, a regular EATING HOUSE, where gentlemen can be accommodated with Dinners, Lunches, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Hot Joints every day from 1 to 3 o'clock. Hot Soups at any hour in the day. Tea and Coffee morning and evening.—☞ Private Dining Rooms when required. *May 15.*

Received,

Per schr. "Mary Wetherall" from Quebec, and for sale by the Subscribers.

69 BBLS. Prime PORK; 10 Barrels prime Mess PORK:
40 Barrels Prime BEEF; 10 do. do. Mess do.

WILLARD, BUCHANAN & CO.

June 5, 1840.

THEATRE.

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM'S Benefit and last Appearance.

On which occasion Signor Lamanna, from Mad. LeConte's company, has kindly consented to lead the Orchestra.

This Evening, (FRIDAY,) will be performed the Petite Comedy, of the

IRISH WIDOW.

WIDOW BRADY, (with songs) Mrs. FITZWILLIAM.

After which for the first time in this city

Foreign Airs & Native Graces.

To conclude with the farce of the

SECRET.

July 10.

MR. FREDERICKS begs leave to inform the Public of St. John, that his Benefit will take place

On Monday, 13th July,

on which occasion will be acted for the first time in St. John, Otway's celebrated Tragedy of

Venice Preserved.

BELVIDERA, - MISS VANDENHOFF,
PIERE, - - MR VANDENHOFF,

both of whom have in the kindnest manner volunteered their valuable services.

JAFFIER, - - MR. FREDERICKS.

To conclude with a favourite FARCE.

July 10.—Courier.

ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

For the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.

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

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

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

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

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

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

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

Sold by Thos. Walker & son, J. & J. Alexander, Peters & Tilley, and G. Chadwick, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; Robert Boyle, Portland; Barnes Travis, Indian Town; James F. Gale, Fredericton; G. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; J. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Lyons, Long Reach; Thos. Sims, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Gould Picket, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle; David Burnham, Digby, N. S.; G. Bent, Bridgetown; Sternes Jones, Weymouth; J. Runciman, Annapolis; E. W. B. Wood, Yarmouth; J. D. Harris, Kentville, and by the subscriber.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 2d July, 1840.

Board and Lodging.

FOUR or Five Gentlemen can be accommodated with *Board and Lodging*, in that large and commodious Brick Building, in Germain street, owned by Noah Disbrow, Esq., which has recently undergone repairs. Every attention will be paid to those who may honour the Establishment with their custom to make it a desirable residence.

June 26. THOS. GARD.

Wheat, Pork, Flour, &c.

Ex brig "Comet," Goodwin, Master, from New-Orleans:

2386 BAGS, 31 Bbls. } Prime Wheat;
936 Bags, 33 Bbls. CORN; 254 Bags OATS;
1000 Barrels superfine FLOUR;
23 Barrels Clear,
95 Do. Mess,
160 Do. Prime Mess } PORK;
20 Do. Cargo.
20 Kegs LARD,—*For Sale cheap by*

June 26.—4t JAMES KIRK.

Rye Flour, Crockery, &c.

150 BBLS. RYE FLOUR; 15 Crates assorted Crockery, 1 case INDIGO.
150 Bbls. Pickled HERRINGS;
50 Bushels CORN; 50 do. Wheat;
30 Dozen Cod Lines; 60 boxes best muscatel Raisins; 3,000 ft. 8x10 GLASS;
Putty, Paint and Oil;
1000 Lbs. Smoked HAMS; 20 bags and kegs NAILS, assorted; 10 bbls. Navy Bread;
1 Basket Spanish Annatto; Cotton Warps; Grey Cottons, Broad Cloths, Prints and Shirting Cottons, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Tobacco; together with a very general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the country.

June 26.—3t G. M. BURNS, *South Market Wharf.*

Ship Carpenters Wanted.

SEVERAL Ship Carpenters may find employment in Nova Scotia by applying to

June 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

REMOVAL.

W. NETHERY respectfully begs to acquaint the gentlemen of this City that he has removed his Establishment to that stand in the *Albion House*, Church street, recently kept by Mr. Reagan. It is newly fitted up, and he can promise those who will favour him with a call, good accommodations and genuine Liquors.

Lunch, Lobsters, and all the luxuries of the season always on hand.

☞ Those gentlemen whose names he has in his books, will confer a favour by calling and having them erased. June 12. 2m.

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.

Spring supply of Hats.

W. G. LAWTON, has received per *British Queen*, from London, 1000 Gents. Beaver, and 500 Gossamer Hats, of the latest fashions, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices. May 22.

CASH NOTICE.—S. K. FOSTER will take *Commercial Bank Notes* at Twenty shillings and six pence to the pound, for all Bills due him up to this date. June 18.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mrs. Weisbecker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Saint John, that she has opened a SEMINARY for Young Ladies, in Mr. Holman's house, Duke street. Mrs. W. begs leave to say that she was educated for the profession of a Teacher, by the most qualified persons, under the superintendance of her father, who was an eminent Classical and Mathematical Scholar, and that she, and her sister, for a long period, conducted a Boarding School for Young Ladies, in Limerick. Should Mrs. W. be honored with the confidence of the public, she trusts that her exertions will meet the same approbation and success here, that always attended them in her native city.

The course of Education will comprise the following Branches:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, the Use of the Globes, French, Italian, Drawing, &c.

The Musical department will be conducted by Mr. Weisbecker. June 26. 4w

GENERAL

Printing Establishment.

Smith's Brick Building, South side of the Market Square.

THE Subscriber having imported several fonts of new Type, together with Printing Press and other materials, begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he is now prepared to execute every description of Printing.

June 26. ROBERT SHIVES.

TO LET—*And possession given immediately:*—

THAT very desirable Dwelling House and Premises fronting on St. James' street, recently owned and occupied by Mr. Gould. Apply to E. DEW. Ratchford, or

26th June. J. T. HANFORD.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

NEW GOODS.

12th June, 1840.

THE subscriber has just received and now ready for inspection, a very extensive and varied assortment of

Turc and Bristol Satins and SATINETS,
Plain and figured DUCAPES and GRO DE NAPS;
Plain and figured Irish and English TABINETS;
SATINS, in every style and colour with Ribbons to match;
Plain and Printed Challi and Orleans CLOTHS;
New style of Muslin de Laine and Saxony Cloths;

SHAWLS,

of the newest & most fashionable designs,
450 Pieces RIBBONS of the newest styles;
500 PARASOLS, from 2s. upwards.

Cash only.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed his Watch, Clock and Jewellery establishment, to his new stand in that House lately occupied by Mrs. HENDRICKS, corner of King and Cross streets, begs to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and varied assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, *Silver Plate, &c.*

just received per ships *Eagle, Mearns*, and *British Queen*, from London, Liverpool, and Greenock, CONSISTING OF—

LADIES' and Gents. Patent Lever and Lepine WATCHES, in gold and silver cases, capp'd and jewell'd; Vertical ditto in ditto; Plain Vertical ditto; A large collection of Eight Day and spring CLOCKS, suitable for offices and halls; Ladies' and Gents. solid fine Gold and Gold plated Stone and Pearl set Finger RINGS; plain ditto; Fancy gold Snaps; Camyo and other Brooches, set in fine gold, Gold Lockets and Vinegaretts; Gents. bosom chain Pins; solid gold and gold plated SEALS & KEYS; fine gold top and drop, fancy and plain Earrings; Filagree ditto; silver plated Bread Trays; Cake Dishes; Cruet stands with 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 cut. glass bottles; Cream Ewers, richly gilt inside; Egg stands; cups and spoons to match; Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays and Snuffers; sterling silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard SPOONS; Sugar Tongs; Tweezers, Tooth Picks, fine silver and silver plated Pencil Cases; solid and plated Gold and silver Watch Guards, Thimbles, Fob chains, German silver Chains in variety, Pickle Forks, Butter Knives, sterling silver Snuff Boxes, wood do.; 4, 3 and 2 tuned MUSIC BOXES; Sextants; Quadrants, Compasses, Parallel Rulers, Day and Night Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Ladies' Tortoise shell and horn Card Cases.

And a variety of small but useful articles, which together with his former stock he offers for sale wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

JAMES AGNEW,
Watchmaker, &c.
Corner of King and Cross streets.

FOR SALE, two superior Two Days' Ships' CHRONOMETERS, on moderate terms.

J. A. begs further to state that he continues to repair and adjust ships' and pocket Chronometers, Watches and Clocks of every description: also, Astronomical and Philosophical Instruments, in the most correct manner and on reasonable terms.

Engraving on stone and metals done to order.

St. John, May 15, 1840.

No. 12, King-street.

SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c.

The subscribers have just received per ship WARD, Masters, from Liverpool:

5 BALES containing 50 dozen Griffin's real prime cast steel Scythes, from 40 to 48 inches;
1 cask containing 60 dozen Sickles, (ass. sizes.)
1 cask containing ship Scrapers, shoe Thread, &c
20 dozen Shovels.

In store—Received per late arrivals:

150 Boxes Mould Candles; 30 do. Dipt ditto,
200 Ditto Liverpool Soap; 12 cwt. black Pepper;
25 Ditto London Blue and White Starch;
20 Ditto Glazed and Figured Pipes,
2 Bales Red cords; Bales Wrapping Paper,
20 cases *Taylor's* London Pale Ale;
40 cases and bbls. *Barclay & Co.'s* London Porter,
100 Whole, half, and quarter chests Gunpowder, Hyson, souchong and "Clifton's" Teas;

With an extensive stock of Wines and Spirits, in bottle and on draught, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or approved paper.

19th June. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform his friends, that he has received per ship Rebecca, Capt. Drake, from Liverpool—

AN assortment of Baskets, Sieves, &c. viz:—close, bottle, market, square and oval, covered and uncovered Ladies' fancy Reticule and fancy Work Baskets in great variety; Table Matts; hair and wire Sieves from 6 to 14 inches; hair gravy strainers, Butter Prints, moulds and slices; Iron Wire sieves for coal cinders; also a few Willow Cradles. All of which will be sold low for cash, with his valuable stock of Hardware, Cloths, Hats, &c. &c. E. C. WADDINGTON,

No. 1 *Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water street.*

29th May, 1840.

☞NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company* will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 13th of July next, at noon, for the purpose of having the accounts for the past year laid before them, and Electing Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES KIRK, *President.*

St. John, 4th June, 1840.

Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber:

6 CASKS Raw OIL; 60 tin cans Boil'd and Raw OIL, 2 to 5 gallons;
4 Tons No 1, London White LEAD;
1 " Hull do.
½ " Black Paint; ½ do. Yellow;
1 " Putty, in bladders, 7, 14, and 21 lbs.
1500 fathoms short linked CHAIN, (proved) from from ⅜in. to 1¼ inch.
30 Kedge Anchors, from 3-4 to 5 cwt.
2 Dozen timber Crow Bars;
2 " Gin Wheels, assorted sizes;
8 " Ship's Scrapers, 8 do. ships Mops with handles, 12 doz. Log Glasses, 14 & 28 sec.
1 " 1-2 Hour Glasses; 1 do. 1 Hour;
4 " Log Slates, 4 do. patent Binnacle Lamps;
18 " ground Paint Brushes, assorted sizes;
12 " long handled Tar Brushes;
10 " Signal Lanterns, ass. sizes, 10 do Cooks do.
138 Coils Marline, Houseline and Ratline,
2 Dozen water laid deep sea Lines,
8 " " Hand Lines,
10 " Log Lines; 20 do. Roping & sail Twine,
10 " 18 th. Codline; 1 Ten Oakum.

St. John, 12th June. W. ROBERTSON.

New-Brunswick House,

No. 1, King Street.

The subscriber has received ex ships *Brothers* and *Ward* from Liverpool, *British Queen* and *Neptune* from London, his spring supply of fancy and domestic DRY GOODS, as follows:

BLACK, blue, and medley super. Broad Cloths, Albert ribbed Trowser stuffs; Plain and ribbed Buckskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds: Plain and printed Moleskins, linen Drills and Bed Tick, Osnaburgs, Dowlas and Diaper, White and Grey Shirting, Regatta stripes and shirts, Checks and Homespuns, Fine and superfine Irish Linens, Damask Table cloths and covers, Printed calicoes and Muslins; book, jaconet, mull, and swiss mull Muslins: Mousseline de Laine and rich sewed Muslin Dresses, in variety; sewed and tambored lace and muslin Collars and Capes in great variety; silk, lace, kid and cotton Gloves, all sizes: blond & gimp Laces and Quillings, Ribbons in great variety; Plain and figured Gro de Naps; plain, printed and figured Saxonies; pl

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

THE PILES.—The price is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's 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 effectua preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most credulous.—The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact.

BALDNESS.

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL.

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. 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 Potent Chlorine Cosmetic and Pills, for the cure of the most inveterate Ring Worms, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions and disorders of the skin.

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

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

Jan. 4, 1839. A R. TRURO.

April 24, 1840.

W. G. LAWTON.

Has just received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a variety of fashionable GOODS suitable for the season, comprising the following articles:—

SILKS, Satins, Bombazines, and Crapes;
Orleans Cloths, Saxony and Victoria Twills;
Mousseline de-laines, Parasols and Umbrellas;
A great variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs;
Ribbons, Hosiery, GLOVES and SHAWLS;
Netts, Laces, Edgings and Quillings;
Tweeds, Buckskin and Broad CLOTHS;
Gents. plain and Fancy STOCKS;
Muslin Worked Trimmings and Collars;
A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, all warranted in good condition;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey, White and Striped Shirtings;
Regatta Shirtings, Homespuns and Checks;
Plain and Fancy Moleskins, and Satinetts;
A variety of fancy Trowser Stuffs and Vestings;
Muslins of all kinds, with a general assortment of small wares of every description; the whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
Expected from London daily, per *British Queen*.
Fifteen Hundred Gents. Beaver and Gossamer HATS.

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Circulating Library.

Germain street, next door South of the Post Office—

Subscribers	Terms, payable in advance	
For 12 Months,	£1 0 0	
" 6 Months,	0 12 6	
" 3 Months,	0 7 0	
" 1 Month,	0 3 0	

Non-subscribers, 3d. per day for each Book.
Constantly on hand for sale: *Stationery, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Playing Cards, &c.*
sept. 20. A. R. TRURO.

SAINT JOHN

Soap & Candle Manufactory.

The Subscriber offers for sale cheap for Cash:

225 BOXES A. CANDLES, all sizes; 75 Boxes B. SOAP;
The above will be found on trial superior to any ever imported into this Province.
Also—To close Consignments—45 Barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK; 25 half bbls. Planters, do.
January 10. H. S. GAULT.

Commercial Bank Stock.

10 SHARES Wanted, payable in Cash on transfer.
March 20. Mackay, Brothers & Co.

SHOE STORE.

Spring Supply of New and Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received per ships *Columbus* from Liverpool, *Glasgow* from Glasgow, and *Eagle* from London, a full supply of new and Fashioanble Boots and Shoes, comprising

Ladies' fancy colored and black Victoria, Adelaide and new side lace Prunella Boots, goloshʼd, and of a variety of patterns; ditto 'Victoria,' 'Queen's,' 'Brighton,' Adelaide and Ulverston slippers—*All of which are of the Newest Fashions*; ditto Prunella, Russia kid and seal Walking shoes; ditto very low priced shoes and slippers of all kinds; Girls' black and colored Prunella boots; ditto Russia kid and seal skin boots; ditto Prunella, kid and seal slippers and Ties of all qualities.

Youths' stout Boots, Bootees and Buskins; Boys strong Leather Boots & shoes, of all kinds; Children's Boots and shoes of every color, description and quality that can be mentioned; Gentlemen's Pumps, shoes and slippers; Webb shoes of several qualities.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.
S. K. FOSTER.

☞ 60 very superior London made TRUNKS of all sizes for sale. 10th April. 1840.

KITCHEN, Garden, and Flower SEEDS, Indian Corn—*early kinds*, suitable for the climate of New-Brunswick; Bulbous Roots, Double DAHLIAS, Tuberoses, &c. &c., all of superior qualities, just received from New-York, and for sale at the *Circulating Library*, next door south of the Post Office, Germain street.
April 3. A. R. TRURO.

RUM.—Ex *Brothers*, from Jamaica—20 Puns. strong and fine flavored RUM.
Per *Volante* and *Rapid*, from Berbice, 60 Puns. 8 hhds. (Warehoused) ditto. Just received and for sale by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
22d May.

London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

LANDING for the subscriber ex the brig Neptune, from London:—40 Casks each 3 dozen Barclay and Perkins *London BROWN STOUT and PALE ALE*, for sale low by
12th June. J. V. THURGAR.

Fishing Nets, Twines, Cordage, &c.

Per ships "Frederick," and "Elizabeth" from Liverpool:

4 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, & Herring Twines, of very best quality;
20 Herring NETS, roped complete, shipped agreeably to order.
50 Coils CORDAGE and Ratline, assorted, from 6 thread to 2 inches.
April 3. J. V. THURGAR.

STORAGE TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers to take Storage at a very low rate, in the Store now occupied by him, it being a very safe place in case of fire.
May 8th. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

JUST RECEIVED—700 Pernambuco Hides, (dry salted,) and 40 Firkins BUTTER.
May 29. CRANE & M'GRATH.

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:

95,000	feet seasoned clear Pine	BOARDS;
74,000	do. do.	do. two inch PLANK;
114,000	do. do.	Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000	do. do.	do two inch Plank;
76,000	do. do.	Spruce Boards;
15,000	do. 1½ inch	Spruce FLOORING;
35,000	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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale the following GOODS, at his store 27, South Market Wharf:—

27 CHESTS Congo TEA; 8 do. sonchong Tea; 40 barrels superfine FLOUR.
20 Bbls. Corn Meal, 30 do Watson's navy Bread.
65 " Irish Prime Mess PORK;
86 half do. Planters do.
250 Boxes Dipt Candles, all sizes;
300 Boxes SOAP—60 and 30lbs each;
15 Kegs superior Mustard.
The above together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.
October 4. H. S. GAULT.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

THE subscriber having obtained judgment against William V. Kelly, for forty shillings and costs, in November, 1838, and the said Kelly having given bail to the Sheriff for the "Limits," the above reward of one pound will be given to any person giving information of his having been off the Limits for the last thirteen months, so that the demand may be collected of his bail.
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
Dec. 9th, 1839.

The Subscriber offers for sale:

200,000 Feet PINE BOARDS,
suitable for the West India Market: and 200,000 feet DEALS, which if not sold by the 20th instant, they will on that day be sold at Auction on Hazen's Wharf, York Point.
April 10. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Sugar, Seal Oil, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers—

30 HHDS. of good Bright SUGAR,
20 Bbls. Pale Seal Oil, (sup. article.)
100 Firkins and Tubs Prime Cumberland Butter,
10 Bbls. OATMEAL; 20 Kegs Tamarinds,
100 Bushels small White Beans.
Jan. 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Valuable Land for sale.

20 ACRES Freehold Property in Carleton, immediately below the Fort; bounded on the South by the Sand Point Road; on the West by or near the Fort; on the North by a fence extending down to the City Line, and on the East by said City Line; the whole of which is fanced in by good cedar Poles. On the premises are a new House and Barn, and a large and valuable spring of Water, high enough to water all Carleton.—This Property extends down from the Fort to nearly half the distance from that to the Mill Pond.
Terms as may be agreed on.
MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
January 3, 1840.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

PER brigs *Brothers*, from Jamaica, and *Jacinth*, from Porto Rico, landing for the subscriber: 50 Puncheons High Proof Jamaica Spirits; 30 hogsheads very superior Porto Rico Sugar; 20 Puncheons prime retailing Molasses. For sale by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 22. *Corner of Duke & Water streets.*

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

TEN HHDS. of the above (selected from a large lot,) received per schooner *Fame*, lying at North Market Wharf, will be sold while landing.
RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
15th May, 1840.

18 BOXES NARROW AXES, for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.
15th May.

NOTICE.

THE steamer NEW-BRUNSWICK, on the opening of the River, will leave Indian Town for Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return from Fredericton to Indian Town on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leaving each place at 7, A. M.
☞ ROBERT WYLIE, *Master.*
St John, March 20, 1840.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer Nova-Scotia,

THOMAS REED, *Master*,

WILL, on and after Wednesday the 22d inst. run to Digby and Annapolis on *Wednesdays*, returning on *Thursdays*, and to Windsor on *Thursday evening*, as the tide may suit, and leave Windsor for Saint John the same tide she arrives; go to Eastport, Saint Andrews, and St. Stephens on *Monday*, returning on *Tuesdays*, touching, as usual, at St. Andrews and Eastport.
For further particulars, enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting-Room of
April 17. E. BARLOW & SONS.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE MAID OF THE MIST will leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning, returning the same evening as soon as the Mail arrives—will go to Eastport, St. Andrews and St. Stephen's every Tuesday afternoon and every Friday morning, returning the following days.
April 17. JAS. WHITNEY & CO.

STEAM SHIP NORTH AMERICA.

THIS new and beautiful Steamer will commence operations on the 15th April next—leaving Saint John for Eastport and Boston every WEDNESDAY, and for Windsor every MONDAY.

This Vessel is fitted up in fine style with every comfort for Passengers, and will be provided with every facility for the prevention and extinguishing of Fires, with Force Pump, Leather Hose, Fire Buckets, and Life Preservers, with extra Boats, &c. and with a most admirable construction of Boiler, calculated to be perfectly safe from Fire. This Boat is built expressly for a sea boat, and will (the proprietors have no doubt) give perfect satisfaction.
JAMES WHITNEY & CO.
Saint John, 6th March, 1840.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale: Woodstock, John M'Beth, Esq: Andover, (Co. Carleton,) Mr. Jon. P. Taylor; Gagetown, W. F. Bonnell, Esq: St. Andrews, Wm. Kerr, Esq: Chatham, (Miramichi,) Geo. Kerr, Esq: Bathurst, William Napier, Esq: Dalhousie, A. Barberie, Esq: Norton, Mr. John Elliott: Sussex Vale, Major Evanson: Richibucto, William Layton, 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

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Per 'British Queen' from London,

The Subscriber has received his usual SPRING SUPPLY—*consisting of*—

PIPES and Half Pipes of O. L. Particular Madeira Teneriffe and PORT WINES;
Ditto of Pale and Golden SHERRY, ditto;
Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks of Old Cognac BRANDY—"*Martell*" and other fine Brands;
20 Hhds. pale Hollands Geneva, first quality;
20 Casks London BROWN STOUT, each six dozen, quarts and pints;
100 Boxes London Mould and Dipt CANDLES, "wax wicks" in boxes and half boxes, for Family use;
100 Boxes hard Yellow SOAP;
20 Kegs S. F. MUSTARD;
4 Hhds. 40 cwt. No. 1, genuine London White LEAD; A few Bales best bleached CANVAS and Hemp Carpeting.

Per "Joseph Hamm," from New-York:
50 Kegs No. 1. manufactured Tobacco, 16 hands.
50 Bbls. superfine FLOUR. 20 bbls. navy Bread.
May 1, 1840. JOHN V. THURGAR,
corner of Duke and Water streets.

Sugar and Cod Oil.

10 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar. 20 Barrels Cod Oil, (in shipping order) received per schooner *Only Son*, lying in Hatfield's slip, and will be sold low from the wharf, by
May 26. Ratchford & Brothers.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to York Point where he offers for sale LUMBER of all descriptions, at the lowest Market rate—Also, a few Hhds. bright SUGAR.
May, 8th, 1840. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

☞ A first rate Bellows top GIG with a set of Harness, for sale cheap. Apply as above.

Pots, Camp Ovens, Grates, &c.

The subscriber is landing ex Barque Cluths, *from Glasgow*:

600 POTS assorted from 7½ to 25 gallons; 270 Ovens and Covers from 10 to 17 inches;
210 Steak PANS with handles 8 to 10 inches;
6 BOILERS from 30 to 40 gallons;
100 Tea Kettles from 0 to 4;
40 Half Register Grates from 24 to 36 inches;
20 Whole do. do. from 32 to 40 inches;
20 Do. do. Bronzed do. 32 to 40 inches.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
April 24th, 1840.

New & Rich Paper Hangings.

The Subscriber has now a complete assortment of new and fashionable Paper Hangings, containing:

5600 Pieces,

Suitable for Parlours, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Halls, Entries, Chambers, &c. with
800 Pieces of elegant Velvet, and imitation Borders of every width and shade to match. Pieces of paper from 10d. upwards.
April 3. S. K. FOSTER.
N. B.—Further supplies expected shortly.

FALL GOODS.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO, have received per the ship *Henry Hood*, an extensive supply of *Manchester* and *Leeds* GOODS, consisting of a general assortment suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade.
☞ Their London GOODS are daily expected.
*** Their Bread Stuffs, Provisions, &c. will be on in due time for their Fall Trade.
Sept. 20.

Boot & Shoe Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, that having lost by the late Fire his old stand in Dock Street, he has removed his Establishment to Prince William street, in those premises next but one to the Bank of New-Brunswick, and solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage he has always enjoyed since his first commencement in business
Sept. 6. DAVID PATERSON.

On Consignment.

Daily expected per *Sovereign*, from Hull, to be sold on arrival:

1,800 Kegs White LEAD;
25 do. Spanish Brown Paint,
25 do Imperial Green, do.
25 do. do. do. of 14 lbs each,
25 do. Yellow Paint,
25 do. Venetian Red, do.
20 Hhds. Putty in bladders; 30 hhds. and half hhds Boiled Linseed Oil, 30 hhds. & half hhds. Raw do.
11 Casks Paris White; 7 Casks Pipe Clay, in squares—with a quantity of Vegetable SOAP; patent Palm do.; patent Palm Candles, &c.
17th April. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

RECEIVED,

Per ship "St. Martins":

13 BALES Irish BACON; 76 boxes diped Candles; 40 do Irish yellow SOAP, 10,000 Lady Slates; 10,000 Countess, ditto.
1 Cask slating NAILS; 45 bbls Coal TAR;
2 Tons Oakum; 4 smith's Anvils;
20 Boxes C. W. TIN, 20 do I. C. Pontool do.
5 Do. I. X. do. 5 do. D. C. do.
30 Tons English IRON, well assorted;
5 Do. swedish Iron; 1 do. Blister STEEL.
On Hand,—50 tons No. 1 Monkland Pig IRON;
30 dozen Farmer's Spades; 120 do. do. Spades;
10 dozen Ballast shovels; 10 pairs Forge Bellows.
April 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Oatmeal.

JUST received—3 Tons Fresh Ground Oatmeal, which will be sold low by early application to the subscriber. HENRY S. GAULT.
17th April.

SERVANTS WANTED.—An Experienced Groom, or one who understands the care of Horses,—Also, an experienced Cook can get a situation by applying either at Mr. Tribe's Library, St. John, or Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. High wages will be given: none need apply without a good character. *10th April.*

Bleached Canvas, Nets, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber:

5 BALES superior Bleached Canvas; 3 do. Hemp Carpeting; 2 casks containing Herring Nets—sent to order.
Also—20 Puncheons very fine quality Retailing Molasses; A small lot of E. I. Company's Bohea TEA. JOHN V. THURGAR.
15th May.

VALUABLE WATER LOT, For Sale.

THAT valuable BUILDING LOT, owned by the Subscriber, situated at the corner of the North Market Wharf and Nelson-street—having a front of 30 feet on the former, by 50 feet on Nelson street.—Apply at the Counting House of
JOHN V. THURGAR,
14th Feb. *Corner of Water & Duke streets.*

GROCERIES.

Landing ex brig *Malta*, from Glasgow:

20 BAGS Barley; 4 cases Confectionary;
15 hogsheads Sugar;
2 Puncheons Golden Syrup,
55 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, assorted,
1 Hhd. Bath Bricks; 1 do. Putty, in bladders.
6 Cases superior flavored Malt Whisky,
16 Bales and 1 box wrapping & writing paper.
13 Casks bottled Leith Ale; 1 case Citron Peel.
4 casks Soda; 1 package Black Lead,
100 Boxes pale yellow and white Soap.
Ex James Clark, from Boston:
10,000 very superior Havana CIGARS, in quarter boxes. These cigars have been three years in bond. For sale by
May 22. JAMES MALCOLM.
☞ The balance of J. M.'s spring importations hourly expected from London and Liverpool.

☞ 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

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,

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

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, Manager.
St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

REMOVAL OF Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support received since commencing business in this City, and would respectfully inform them that he has removed his Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment to a part of the premises owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Hay, as a Chair-making Establishment, situated in Prince William Street, a few doors South of the Bank of New-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.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cordials, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.
JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.
N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Business,

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.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,

Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and patrons of Fredericton and its vicinity, as well the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former establishment by additional buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional antirooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good ice throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodations to any families wishing to visit Fredericton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova-Scotia or the United States, the subscriber would fain recommend his establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New-Brunswick. Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel.
August 30. H. JACKSON.

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.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved Sofa Bed. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £15. The lowest prices asked, and no abatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.
July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

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 acting 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.

FRUIT, OIL, &c. &c.

THE entire cargo of brig *Nation*, hourly expected from *Messina and Gibraltar*, consisting of—ORANGES, Lemons, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Liquorice, Grapes, Nuts, Citron, Olive and Sallad Oils, &c. &c. &c.
March 20. JAS. MALCOLM.

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 o MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Case of Amos Davis; Affection of the Liver; after trying doctor'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 pleasant 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 Moffat'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