THE Weekly Chronicle

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The Chronicle,

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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.

Jan.		R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H.	W.
23	Saturday,	7 11	4 49	5 54	0 6
24	Sunday,	7 10	4 50	6 58	0 38
25	Monday,	7 9	4 51	8 4	1 14
26	Tuesday,	7 8	4 52	9 9	1 41
27	Wednesday,	7 7	4 53	10 16	2 15
28	Thursday,	7 6	4 54	11 27	2 33
29	Friday,	7 4	4 56	Morn.	3 37

First Quarter, 30th, 5h 50m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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 thus 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. Sime, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Gould Picket, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle; David Burnham, Digby, N. S.; G. Bent, Bridgetown; Stevens Jones, Weymouth; J. Runciman, Annapolis; E. W. B. Wood, Yarmouth; J. D. Harris, Kentville, and by the subscriber.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 2d July, 1840.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

Brandy, Jamaica Rum, &c.

The subscriber has received, and is now storing—

12 PIPES, 20 hhds., 20 quarter casks best old Cognac BRANDY;
32 Puncheons fine flavored and High Proof Jamaica RUM;
Also on hand—60 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.

4th sept. W. H. STREET.

THE FOSTER-SON.

FROM THE GERMAN OF MADAME C. PICHLER.

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

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

When I was, many years ago, at the Bath at ***, (lately related Mr. Von B.,) addressing a small company, "and sought out, according to my wont, the more retired walks, it happened that I met almost every day a young couple, before whose footsteps a most lovely child, between five and six years old, pursued its gambols.

The youth of the husband, with the likeness of his features to those of the boy, might nearly have misled me into taking him for that boy's elder brother. The child was, however, his son, as I first learned a little while back, and that young-looking, contented being, who was always leaning on his arm, was his wife.

This small family and I became, as it usually happens, acquainted, merely from seeing one another often.

At first we saluted each other in silence, presently a few friendly words were exchanged; in time we came, whenever we met, to a short stand-still, and at last my appearance was regularly counted upon, and I was invited to visit the family at their own residence.

I felt myself soon at home with these people; the quiet courtesy of the industrious wife, the decided yet elegant bearing of her young master, made their house every day more agreeable to me. They were both of them extremely well bred, and as a matter of course, from out their higher and more gifted natures, by which, even when they tried to conceal the inward meaning beneath the simplest exterior, the richer quality of mind and the feeling of a nicer refinement, revealed itself in spite of themselves.

We were now known to each other, and grew soon intimate. I learned that Captain von Sohrau had done service in the war, but on account of a severe wound, which obliged him to visit the Bath every year, he had entered upon his retirement, and was now living upon a small estate not far from ***. They spoke, each of them, with high delight of their country-seat, and invited me to visit them there, or rather to accompany them thither at once. As a forward old bachelor, who in the world throughout had neither business nor tie, I was able forthwith to make use of this invitation; and accordingly, after a pleasant day's journey, at first over the well-built plain, and then through fertile vales, and a range of forest hills rising on the view in a continually increasing elevation, we arrived at the neat domain, which was situate upon a spacious valeground by the border of a woodland stream.

Peace and contentment received me here, and a quiet, unambitious rule revealed itself in all that passed around, in the homely regulation of the parlour, in the laying out of the garden and in the conduct of the servants and dependents. I was extremely comfortable in this house. There was nothing that could have at all disturbed me, or have appeared unnecessary in this sweet retreat, save, at times, a slight shade of seriousness, and almost of dejection, upon the brow of Captain von Sohrau. Since, however, he seemed in his domestic circumstances to be so entirely and so justly fortunate, I ascribed this appearance to bodily suffering; for his wound pained him at every change of weather, and it was touching to see how, at such times, his wife bore with his testy humours, and also what resources she called up, to render his condition more easy to be borne.

Thus several days were passed, when business took me, for the first time, into Sohrau's writing-cabinet, which till now I had never entered and over his writing-table I beheld the portrait of a young and extremely handsome female, who certainly was not his *wife*, and yet, in the tender, full outlines, and in the whole expression of her face, had no little likeness to Sohrau to be his *mother*. I could not prevent myself, during the conversation looking up often at the picture, and making my comments thereupon internally. Mine host perceived my abstraction, and followed the direction of my eyes; his friendly countenance became suddenly grave, and in a sorrow which had something solemn in it he said, "Do you see this picture? It is the portrait of a very noble, of a very unfortunate lady, to whom I owe all that I now am."

"And who is, then, *your mother*, perhaps?—I thought so, although——?"

"My parent she was, in the noblest sense of the word. She has, indeed, not given me life, but what is of infinitely more worth than life—what alone gives it its honours and its use—education and moral dignity, if I may lay claim to any."

His large dark eye fastened itself at these words upon the painting; and I thought I perceived a tear glistening therein. I longed much to learn something more particular of this lady; but forasmuch as Sohrau kept silence and appeared deeply moved, I kept silence also, and awaited some discovery by time itself. That discovery soon came. Frances (as was the name of Sohrau's wife) had for several days a piece of housewifery in gathering in, preserving, and drying fruit. The uncertain weather of the approaching autumn excited the pains of Sohrau, compelling him to stay in his cabinet. Frances was glad to know that he would not be quite alone during the time she could not be with him. So it fell out that we passed many an hour opposite the mysterious portrait, upon which Sohrau's eye very often, and with an expression unutterably sombre, was wont to rest. I had made up my mind never to allude to the subject. Sohrau, however, broke for once the silence himself, as we were sitting together in the cabinet one dull afternoon. While fixing his eyes upon the picture, he said, "I have never, all this time, told you, my much valued guest and friend, of the original of that painting—of my aunt; and yet she deserves well to be known by all good men, and to be judged by her merits."

I discovered to him my anxiety to hear of a lady to whom his previous hints had drawn my attention.

"It is not merely my *aunt* whose memory I could wish, by describing her as she was, to celebrate; you will learn also to know my *wife*, in a sort which will make you doubtful to which of the two you ought to award the prize of excellence; and then you will either envy or pity me, that the two noblest beings of their sex were so nearly related to me."

I was by this introduction rendered more curious than before and begged him to begin. He began forthwith to relate to me the incidents of his childhood and his youth, often interrupted by strong mental excitement, and as often by the coming in of his wife or his son; so that it took several days before I had heard only about half the memoirs. As he had now come to a certain point in his story, I was aware of the power that these remembrances exercised over him; and forasmuch as he found himself rather unwell, I prayed of him to proceed no farther.

However, on the following day he put into my hands certain papers and letters that placed me in a position to form an accurate judgment upon the whole matter, under the promise, naturally enough, that I should never make my circumstance of it public. That promise I have faithfully kept, so long as justice and esteem for my friend rendered this forbearance necessary. Many years have now passed; many persons who figure in this narrative are no longer living, many are in other ties and other climes. I feel myself at liberty, therefore, to publish these adventures, so ordered and strung together, my hearers will please to understand, as I found to be best adapted to the simplicity and the life-like structure of the characters in them; for these characters alone, and their action, so to speak and influence one upon the other, constitute the main interest of this simple history. And hereupon Mr. Von B. indulged the company with the following tale.

CHAPTER II.

"The youngster will turn the house out of window," said Mr. von Veldeck, addressing himself to his lady, as he handed back to the servant the broken japanned vase, which the wild Gustavus, as he bounded through the hall a moment before, had thrown down from its stand. "We must punish him severely. D'ye hear? tell him so. We must punish him severely."

"Very well," replied Madame von Veldeck.

"The moment he comes in from college; d'ye hear?"

"It shall be done, since you wish it."

"But I can't, for the life of me, understand," began again Mr. von Veldeck, "how all this has happened? Did not the vase stand in its usual place, or rather, was it not fastened?"

Madame von Veldeck moved uneasy on her chair; her worthy owner ceased not, nevertheless, to press both her and the servant with a "how?" 'a when?' and a 'wherefore?' until he had at last extracted that the young gentleman on the previous day had felt desirous of reaching down the canary bird of the indulgent mistress (which was now nowhere to be found) from its cornice; and to do that, he had unfastened and removed the vase from its pedestal, and had mounted from thence on the sideboard.

'O the Virgin!—On the sideboard!—On my mahogany sideboard, where the shell-museum is?—The ungracious boy!—That cursed bird, too!' With these words Mr. von Veldeck ran out of the room, to find out what further had happened to his misfortune.

Madame von Veldeck arose from the breakfast table. A half-sigh escaped from her lips; she walked to the window, and looked out of it thoughtfully.

'Now, then, we have it,' exclaimed the voice of her returning spouse; 'one entire row of the cornice, with the bronze-work, broken off. Did I even think of it? And those cursed tame birds; they flit about everywhere, and soil everything, copper-plates, sideboards, busts and all. I tell you what, Leonora, either cage up your flutterer for the future, or I shall be under the necessity of wringing his neck for him.'

'It is the *first time* that he has escaped out of my room. The servant had left the door open.'

'But it may happen a thousand times more, though you remember—regard—or—bad!'

Madame von Veldeck bowed her head without answering.

'Stay!' called the master to the servant, who was about to leave the room with the pieces of the vase. 'A thought strikes me. It is possible to cement the porcelain. I have a plan. Go, Nory, (an abbreviation he sometimes used when in good humour,) here is the key.' And now he informed his wife in what cupboard, in what drawer, and in what paper, she would find the cement. 'Bring it me here; and do you, Martin, fetch a lighted candle and warm the glue. I will soon repair the sideboard.' The hatchet in the house saves the carpenter, (Die Axt im Hause erspart den Zimmermann,) said William Tell, and that is the most sensible speech that Schiller, or whatever his name is, ever wrote.'

Leonora left the room. She and the servant brought the thing wanted. Veldeck sat himself down and began to join the broken pieces together very cleverly, while he smeared them over with the glassy substance, and cemented one to the other with the flame of the candle. But whilst occupied in soldering every piece his wife, with kindly nature, pointed out to him, he never ceased to rail at Gustavus, at the canary bird, and everybody in the house; saying the same thing over and over again in various ways, and congratulating himself, above all things, 'that he would most heartily punish the clumsy urchin, who would not very soon again, he would warrant, feel any desire to climb upon his best mahogany sideboard.'

Leonora ventured to remind her angry partner of the age of Gustavus, while she observed, 'that a youth of *seventeen* ought not to be dealt with as if he were a *child*.' But this remark had the effect of oil upon fire.

Mr. von Veldeck at this took heart of iron, and promised to let the unmannerly cub, as he called him, Leonora, ay, and the whole world, know who was master in the house, and whether any one should *dare* to say him nay, or to contravene his designs.

Leonora had nothing more to say; she awaited in silence the moment when her husband got up, amidst a ceaseless murmuring of strange oaths, to see after his numerous concerns, when she left the room unobserved.

Herman von Veldeck was the only son of a very opulent country gentleman, and assumed, upon his father's death, the head of the family, which consisted of no more than the widowed mother, who might be said to have lived in her only son, and of a younger sister. So that it became easy for him to make *his* will the *law* of the house, and he took it proportionably to heart, that his sister, against his advice, and at last against even his express prohibition, gave her hand to a young officer, of many good graces, but of little property. War, with everything relating to it, was the abomination of Mr. von Veldeck; he conceived, accordingly, an irreconcilable dislike to his sister and her military helpmate, and easily found means to bring his mother over to his views. Madame von Sohrau was never more to cross her mother's threshold, and so she followed her husband to his distant garrison. Meanwhile the mother died. Veldeck was her sole heir, what fell to her daughter being scarcely worth mentioning. No great while afterwards he offered his hand to an amiable and very gentle maiden, whom every one, from her first stepping out of a very confined circle, and coming forwards in the world, in all the graces of 'sweet sixteen,' taught the accomplished, rich, and useful husband to regard as a special boon from heaven. There was, in fact, nothing to be objected against Mr. von Veldeck. With a pleasing exterior, with elegant manners, and with great wealth, he was master also of much and of uncommon information; then he gambled not at all, was no drinker, could not be termed extravagant in any sense, so that Leonora promised herself many happy days by his side. Her gentle nature, her highly cultivated mind, would, indeed, have found her happiness in any tie she might have formed, and have enabled her to call up flowers at every step of her way; and so she had passed several years already in an union with her husband, unblessed certainly with children but not unshone upon, nevertheless, by domestic comforts and quiet pleasures.

The brother-in-law of her husband, Captain von Sohrau, 'had long since sealed with his blood his attachment to his country.' His lady, in a short time, followed him to the tomb, and one only child, of tender age, remained behind in the hands of its father's comrades, who willingly took charge of the poor and orphan little boy, who seemed to belong to no one. Without the necessary discipline, without manner or education, the child naturally grew up bold and unmanageable. Mr. von Veldeck would never allow the name of his sister to be mentioned, and it made one of the few yet various clouded moments in Leonora's domestic lot, to be able to do nothing for the unfortunate relative of her husband. After the lapse of some years, the regiment, whose fortunes were followed by the little Gustavus, arrived at the capital where his uncle resided. The officers became aware of this circumstance; it was matter of comment amongst them, and somebody accepted it as a duty of humanity, to speak to the uncle in behalf of his sister's son.

The notoriety of the affair—the wretched condition in which the child sojourned with the regiment—the loud talk of the town—the expressions of the officers—all this came upon Veldeck at once; he beheld no longer any possibility of withdrawing himself from a duty required both by nature and honour, and so he had the boy brought before him. When he first saw him, he felt horrified at this human wilderness, this filth, this sample of ill-breeding, and already it repented him that he had ever had anything to do with the disagreeable child; but he could not now retract. The matter was taken up by the town; he *must* do something for his nephew, were it but to redeem his family pride. He came, then, to the determination of entering Gustavus at an academy devoted exclusively to the education of the sons of gentlemen; but that did not take place directly, and since the regiment, contrary to all expectation, received a sudden order to break up, nothing was left but to take the wild young chip into his own house. Upon the entrance of the boy, trouble and disquiet invaded the peaceful household, in which all matters, whether of business or pleasure, had come to pass as regularly as the winding up and running down of the parlour clock. A new arrangement was now required in the rooms of the house.

Mr. von Veldeck, we must inform our readers, had long since appointed every chamber in his large mansion to some definite purpose. His various collections, his different apparatus and working tools by the aid of which he kept them and the whole house in constant repair—his carpentry and his turning-lathe, had, each of them, their own particular place, which no one might think of altering; and it was the same with respect to all the other domestic affairs. It was, therefore, very difficult in all the fourteen rooms of the house to find a corner for the new-comer. Madame von Veldeck, however, took counsel, and, after some objections, not only was a room found at last for the little Gustavus, but also a bedroom near it, in which a confidential servant, engaged expressly for him, might sleep and take charge over his personal manners and conduct.

But all this, Mr. von Veldeck declared, with every fout of ground his lady won for the young stranger, 'was only in the mean time intervening between his introduction to the academy, for which,' he said, 'he would take *at once the necessary steps*.'

Madame von Veldeck had nothing to object to this—*she knew her husband*. 'The *necessary steps*' required time, calls, writing, and communications of different kinds, for which Mr. von Veldeck, who, without any real calling, had always his hands full of business, with difficulty found leisure. Her heart long ago entertained with zeal the purpose of educating carefully a poor deserted being, and one too so nearly related to her own family, as a useful member of society. Long, too, had she wished for such a tie, since the dear satisfaction of fulfilling this duty towards children of her own was denied her. She expected to see in the little orphan a fair specimen of a child abject and disorderly, as he was *to all appearance*; she found, with not less astonishment than delight, that no one could claim, with such good reason, the love of such near relations as themselves, and she was resolved not to let the present opportunity, like so many previous ones, slip out of her hands through either the objections or insinuations of any one.

Gustavus was accordingly in the house of his relations for the first time. *The necessary steps* were begun; but week upon week elapsed, and there was, in fact, *nothing done*. It could, without doubt, have easily come to pass, if any one else, in place of Mr. von Veldeck, had been at liberty to manage it. While, however, he spoke of the time when his nephew would be at the academy, as of a day near at hand, his lady had taken care that the demeanour of the boy should be no more an affront to his uncle. Mr. von Veldeck's birth-day fell out at this time. Madame von Veldeck had held a conversation with a tailor and hairdresser. She herself had lent her hand, and had composed a handsome congratulation which the young gentleman was to get by heart; and on the morning of the happy day, upon whose formal celebration Mr. von Veldeck reckoned much she walked, in a very tasteful attire, to his bedside with the child.

Veldeck knew not whether to believe his eyes. By the hand of his amiable partner, whose agreeable features expressed so well joy and motherly regard, stood a handsome, dark youngster, with dark eyes, which darted their flashes from beneath his rich black curls, in an elegant dress, dark green trimmed with red, which displayed to advantage the powerful, slim figure of the boy of eleven years old. The latter repeated now, in a natural manner and a pleasing voice, a congratulation as heartfelt as it was respectful, and kissed afterwards politely the hand of his uncle.

'And this trim youngster was his nephew! He was far from looking amiss. They might, even now, let him appear before the world.'

The uncle smiled approvingly; he thanked kindly his wife and the child; and a gentle admonition of the former to the latter, 'always to remember this morning and the goodness of his uncle,' elevated Gustavus so much that he fell, the whole day through, into none of his rudenesses; and after a very pleasant day, in which he was introduced, as one of the family, to the numerous guests at the dinner time and at the evening game, and was received with love and kindness, even the new dress came back into the hands of the servant without a spot or a rent.

(To be continued.)

CRUELTY OF A PERSIAN DESPOT.—Mahomed Khan Karawee is said to be the most wantonly cruel and capticious villain alive. There is not the smallest dependence to be placed on his word, and it was his well-known constant practice to invite guests, receive them with hospitality and kindness, dismiss them with favour, and yet to send forth a party to waylay and plunder them. Of his fiendish and wanton cruelty the following two traits may suffice. There is a particular mode of hunting practised in Persia, in which antelopes, or stags, being found, are driven towards a person who lies concealed, and who thus has an opportunity of getting a shot at them. Mahomed Khan one day had gone forth to hunt in this manner, and had concealed himself behind a rock, towards which his horsemen were driving the deer, when a poor villager, who had gone out to the Sabra to gather fuel, and who had fallen asleep beside his load, aroused by the noise and outcry of the hunters, started up in amazement and frightened away the game. Up sprang the Khan in a passion, and without more ado ordered the man to be bound on his load, and the load to be set on fire, and there they held him till he was burned to death. On another occasion, when in the bath, his bathing attendant, or barber, took the opportunity to dilate to the Khan upon the straitened state of his circumstances, and to complain sadly of his large family, for whom he was at the greatest loss to provide. "How many have you?" inquired the Khan. "Nine or ten," whined the barber. "Well, bring them to me when I leave the bath, and I will see whether I cannot provide for some of them," said the Khan. Away went the barber, overjoyed at what he doubted not was a grand stroke of good fortune; but it so happened that, with a view of exaggerating his distress, and further moving the Khan's compassion, he had overstated the number of his progeny; so to make up the tale, he borrowed from his relatives a sufficient number, and carried them, as well as his own, to wait upon the Khan. "*Barikillah!*" said the Khan, casting his eye upon the children, "you have done well. Are these all?" "All, protector of the poor," responded the shaver. "Very well," said the Khan, and beckoning to an agent of the Toorkomans, who was by, coolly sold the whole lot to him before the poor man's eyes. The real parents, as well as the barber himself, were too much thunderstruck at first to speak or move; but when the Toorkomam merchant began to lead their little ones away, they awoke from their trance, and the truth came out. "These are our children!" cried they: "dust on our heads! they are ours—give us them back!" "No, no," said the Khan, "that's nonsense; they are the barber's, they are all the barber's—he is happy, no doubt, poor man, to be so well rid of them."—*Fraser's Winter Journey to Persia and Khorassan.*

(FROM THE CORK CONSTITUTION.)

A CHEERY SIGHT IS AN OLD OAK TREE.

A cheery sight is an old Oak Tree,
By the lightning riven in twain,
As leafless, branchless, and gloomily,
It stands in its wild domain.

A cheery sight is that old Oak Tree
When the storms of winter blow,
And the light'ning bright, at dark midnight,
Shines forth with a ruddy glow.

A cheery sight is that old Oak Tree,
When the wild flowers bloom in spring,
And the sun's bright rays fall pleasantly
On the trunk of the Forest King.

A cheery sight is that old Oak Tree
When the raven bird is near,
And the deep-tolled knell of the church-yard bell
Strikes mournfully on the ear.

A cheery sight is the old Oak Tree—
The relic of olden time;
When the crashing note, from the raven's throat,
Sounds forth the dead man's chime.

I love thee well, thou good old tree,
So desolate and lone;
A cheery sight thou art to me,
For all I loved are gone.

Gone to the tomb, so lone and cold,
All that I on earth held dear:
The chaste, the fair, the young, the old—
All, all, lie mouldering here.

Then struggle on, thou good old tree,
'Gainst lightning's power, and stormy blast;
A cheery sight thou art to me,
Thou child of centuries past.

THE LEAPING BUTCHER.—The metropolis and its surrounding district, produces some of the best and hardest riders in England; and I have seen and heard of one or two instances which would bear comparison with many of the break-neck feats of the sister kingdom. There is a butcher named Selmes, of Godstone, who is noted for his nerve and the extraordinary knack he has of making any horse jump; cart-horse or race-horse is all the same to him when once on their back: go they must at whatever he puts them at, and no horse is ever in his hands a month without becoming a jumper. With a snaffle bridle and the buckle of the rein in one hand, the head quite loose, a good ash stick in the right hand, and one spur on the left heel, he charges gates, stiles, hedges, or brooks, and refuse they dare not, for the ash plant is sure to catch them in the side of the head if they offer to turn to the right or the left. They may fall if they please, and they very often do at first, but they soon become quite as much afraid of doing that as of refusing. The man himself is as active as a cat, and seldom gets hurt. There is a very high and pointed barred gate, leading off the common into the paddock belonging to the kennel: I should think it could not be less than four feet nine inches; and one day in the summer while up at the kennel chatting to some of the people, he began to show off his horse by jumping him over some hurdles and a rail round a stack. He then, without much of a run, rode at this gate, and over he went, but the horse struck the top of the spikes with his hind feet and broke two of them, and at the same time one of his stirrup leathers gave way. This not pleasing him, he turned the animal short round, and brought him back over it again, both the last times with only one stirrup, and going at least a foot higher than the gate. The horse was afterwards bought for 100l by Sir E. Autrobus.—*Sporting Magazine.*

THE MILKY WAY.—There are not wanting natural districts in the heavens which offer great peculiarities of character, and strike every observer; such is the milky way, that great luminous band which stretches every evening across the sky, from horizon to horizon, and which, when traced with diligence and mapped down, is found to form a zone completely encircling the whole sphere almost in a great circle, which is neither an hour circle nor coincident with any other of our astronomical *grammata*. It is divided in one part of its course, sending off a kind of branch which unites again with the main body after remaining distinct for about 150 degrees. This remarkable belt has maintained, from the earliest ages, the same relative situation among the stars; and, when examined through powerful telescopes, is found, wonderful to relate, to consist entirely of stars, scattered by millions like glittering dust on the black ground of the general heavens.—*Sir J. Herschell's Astronomy.*

CANDAHAR.—The city of Candahar is large and populous. Herat and Candahar are the only cities in the Dooranee country, and, except Forra, probably the only places which even merit the name of a town. The ancient city is sometimes said to have been founded by Lohrasp, a Persian king, who flourished in times of very remote antiquity, and to whom also the founding of Herat is attributed.—It is asserted by others with far greater probability, to have been built by Secunder Zoolkurnagne—that is, by Alexander the Great. The traditions of the Persians here agree with the conjectures of European geographers, who fix on this site for one of the cities called Alexandria. I am utterly at a loss to fix the extent of Candahar, or the number of inhabitants it contains. (Probably about 50,000.) Its form is an oblong square, and as it was built at once on a fixed place, it has the advantage of great regularity. Four long and broad bazars meet in the middle of the town, and at the place of their junction there is a circular space of about forty or fifty yards in diameter, covered with a dome, into which all the four streets lead. On the whole, Candahar, though it is superior to most of the cities in Asia in its plan, is by no means magnificent. It is built, for the most part, of brick, often with no other cement than mud. The Hindoos, as usual, have the best houses of the common people, and they adhere to their custom of building them very high. The streets of Candahar are very crowded from noon till evening, and all the various trades that have been described at Peshawer, are also carried on there, except that of water-sellers, which is here unnecessary, as there are reservoirs every where furnished with leathern buckets, fitted to handles of wood or horn, for people to draw water with. Ballad-singers and story-tellers are also numerous in the bazars, and all articles from the west are in much greater plenty and perfection than at Peshawer.—*Mountstuart Elphinstone's Account of Cowbul*

GAS WATER A GOOD MANURE.—A correspondent of the *Mark-lane Express*, from Penzance, communicates the results of an experiment with gas water—the water in which the street gas has been cleansed. He says he was induced to try it on a piece of barley land. A quarter of an acre was taken in the middle of a field, or rather a close soil, in a granite district. The land was of average quality. The gas water was distributed over the quarter acre by a contrivance resembling a common watering cart, and at the rate of 400 gallons to the acre, about a week before seed time. The rest of the field was manured in the usual way. The difference, both in colour and vigour, of the barley plant, was so striking in favour of the part manured by gas water, that persons passing within view of the field almost invariably came to inquire the cause. The yield also was superior, as well as the after pasture, the field having been laid down with the barley. It might be poured on manure heaps, where it would probably destroy grubs, &c., in addition to its fertile properties.

COMFORT OF CHILDREN.—Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he dosts. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling his face may be unknown to his neighbours, and his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep may flee from his pillow; but he has a gem, with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eye.—*Coleridge.*

POPULAR HATRED.—Let no man slight the scorn and hate of the people. When it is unjust, it is a wolf; but when it is just, a dragon. Though the tyrant, seated high, does not he may contemn their malice; yet he ought to remember that they have many hands, while he hath one neck only. If he, being single, be dangerous to many, those many will to him alone be dangerous in their hate. The sands of Africa, though they be but barren dust and lightness, yet, angered by the winds, they bury both the horse and the traveller alive. Against the hatred of a multitude there is no fence but what must come by miracle; nor wealth, nor wit, nor bands of armed men can keep them safe that have made themselves the hate of an enraged multitude. It is a thunder, lightning, and hailstorm together.—*Feltham.*

PETRIFIED TREES, IN TEXAS.—A Texas paper gives an account of Petrified Trees which are found in some parts of that country. They are to be seen scattered in huge logs or blocks, or in small detached masses over a large extent of surface, generally at the distance of eighty or a hundred miles from the coast.—One of the largest of these specimens is said to be seven feet in diameter. It is completely silicified throughout, and is so hard that the chips readily strike fire with steel. The fibres of the wood are so distinct that the rings denoting its annual growth may be distinguished. All the specimens that have been found belong to one species of tree—probably different from any now existing on the globe. It resembles the pine more than other trees.

In many parts of the west, particularly in Kentucky, petrifaction may be seen at every step. They are not in such large masses as those spoken of above—but mostly consist of shells imbedded in stone, with twigs and other ligneous particles. The manner in which these formations took place is a matter of speculation. The existence of marine shells so far in the interior is the strangest part of the phenomenon.

ICE IN BERMUDA.—It will, we presume, be scarcely credited, but such is the fact—that on the night of the 24th instant. Ice of considerable thickness, was formed on low ground, and in the neighbourhood of the Marshes in various parts of these Islands, but more particularly in the Parishes of Warwick, Paget's, Pembroke, and Devonshire. We did not observe it ourselves, but we are assured by Gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, who saw some of it, that in many places it was full a quarter of an inch thick.—The cold has done some injury to vegetation, which is evidenced by the black and withered appearance of the plants. The sweet potato vines have suffered much.—Ice forming in Bermuda is, we believe, almost without a precedent; such a thing at least, has not, we understand, occurred within the recollection of some of our oldest inhabitants.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette, December 29.*

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN—*A secret worth knowing.*—Day before yesterday, we happened to be passing in front of the U. S. Hotel, when we observed a crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with passengers which the horses refused to draw. The driver had tried every expediment to urge on the animals—such as the ordinary mode of whipping, coaxing, &c., but all in vain, when John C. Montgomery, suggested the plan of tying a string tightly around the horse's ear, close to the head—the driver apprehending that Mr. M. was disposed to quiz him, refused to make the trial, but upon Mr. M's tying the twine around—having requested the driver to resume his seat and to give his horses a loose rein, without applying the whip—it operated like a charm, and the animals started off without further difficulty. Mr. M. says he has tried it often and never failed but once.—[*Philad. Daily Standard.*

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.—It is stated that France has in her navy one gun for every seventy tons of the mercantile marine. England has one gun for every one hundred tons; and the United States, one for every seven hundred.

RIOT.—There was a terrible fight in Philadelphia last Wednesday. Three Aldermen seriously injured. Our Aldermen keep out of the way.

AN OLD ONE.—There is said to be now living at Moscow a widow who has attained her 157th year. When 124 she married her fifth husband. All her alliances have been prosperous and happy.

Summary.

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. FOX, AND MR. FORSYTH.

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.—

I think proper to communicate to the House of Representatives, in further answer to their resolution of the 2d ultimo, the correspondence which has since occurred between the Secretary of State and the British Minister on the same subject.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 2, 1841.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th, you acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, on the 29th of December 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the United States;—and I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue, if, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm may be done to him in the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to her Majesty's Government in England, the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall await the further orders of her Majesty's Government with respect to the important question which that correspondence involves.

But I feel it my duty not to close this communication without likewise testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with reference to the steamboat Caroline. I had confidently hoped that the first erroneous impressions of the character of the event, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and exaggerated representations, would, long since, have been effaced by a more strict and acurate examination of the facts. Such an investigation must even yet, I am willing to believe, lead the United States Government to the same conviction with which her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was one, in the strictest sense, of self defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same motives and principles which, upon similar occasions, have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the United States. The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel, engaged in piratical war against her Majesty's people; hired from her owners for that express purpose, and known to be so beyond the possibility of doubt. The place where it was destroyed was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly power, but the friendly power had been deprived, through overbearing, piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that portion of territory. The authorities of New York had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the State from being carried off publicly at midday, to be used as instruments of war against her Majesty's subjects. It was under such circumstances, which, it is to be hoped, will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of her Majesty's people, captured, and destroyed. A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed by the United States to her Majesty's Government in England. I am not authorized to pronounce the decision of her Majesty's Government upon that remonstrance; but I have felt myself bound to record in the meantime, the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of her Majesty's officers and people being qualified, through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th inst., in reply to mine of the 27th on the subject of the arrest and detention of Alex. McLeod as one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York, when the steamboat Caroline was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Britannic Majesty's Government, with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here, can be either useful or proper; nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I take leave of this subject with this single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparation on her Majesty's Government by the United States, would hardly have been hazarded, had you been possessed of the carefully collected testimony which has been presented to your Government in support of that demand.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

A brief but interesting discussion followed the reading of the above correspondence, which we give below:

Mr. Filmore moved that the message with the accompanying documents, be referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and five thousand extra copies thereof be printed.

Before taking his seat he gave a detailed account of the destruction of the Caroline. And concluded by remarking that he had no doubt that McLeod would be tried—he hoped he was innocent—but if guilty, had no doubt that he would be executed unless it was prevented by the treaty-making power between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Pickens hoped there would be as little as possible said or done in this juncture of excited feelings. He hoped the communications would be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Underwood of Ky., objected to the printing five thousand extra copies. The principles involved were of very great importance. It has been averred by the British Minister that the perpetrators of this murder, in a time of profound peace, was not amenable to the law of the land. This is asserted on the principle of national law—suppose we consent to this?—What is necessary to bring the case within the principles of national jurisprudence? That the order should come from supreme authority of that country that thus sends her invading force into our country. We had yet seen no order. Lord Palmerston has, even to this very hour, preserved silence on this subject.

Now, sir, I am inclined to think that if an inferior officer attached to the navy of Great Britain, without authority, invades our territory in the time of peace, and takes the life of our citizens, that such person, in every sense of the word, is a murderer, and liable to be punished as such if we can get hold of him. He wished the Committee on Foreign relations to give the House their opinion on this point and to do this with a view to other measures which may possibly grow up out of this. There were other things involved in this correspondence of very deep moment to this country; and that is the question in reference to the jurisdiction of the States and the Union: and to this point he wished the Committee on Foreign Affairs to turn their attention, and report whether the question is not altogether within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. He deprecated a collision between the United States and Great Britain, but if she should encroach on us, and urge us, then he hoped to see the United States take possession of the mouths of all the rivers that have their source in the United States.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, had watched with some degree of solicitude these questions, but what was altogether more humiliating, in his estimation, was the *crouching sycophancy* on the part of the United States towards Great Britain. What is the nature of the correspondence? You are told that your citizens are perjured outlaws, and your courts of justice are aspersed as a mere mockery. Has it come to this, that the people of this country have no rights to be defended?

The present Executive had some intimations that his course has not received the sanction of the people. If Harrison shall come to the mark, and demand retributive justice, he shall have in this act at least, my humble and hearty co-operation. He had heard so much about *amicable* correspondence, that his ear was wearied with it. He wished that this "land of the lion heart and eagle eye" should not crouch to Great Britain even in the relinquishment of a single acre of land. He had such American feelings as he trusted they all had—such as urged him to say that this correspondence before the House by the British Minister was an unwarrantable and unjustifiable attack on the rights of American citizens.

Mr. Weller thought no advantage would result on the debate of the question in this shape, and having already had a sufficient exhibition of *patriotism* moved the previous question.

Mr. Granger asked that the previous question be withdrawn to enable him to say one word.—He said that the person who is involved in this controversy and soon to be brought to his trial in western New York, was not to be denied the right of impartial trial, which is granted to every one in this country.

When McLeod shall be brought to his trial, he will have every advantage the law secures to him and the trial shall be as cool and dispassionate, as the trial of one of our citizens. If, on trial, he shall be found innocent, he will be acquitted—if proved guilty, will be condemned: and if condemned, will be executed—his execution being due to the supremacy of the laws in that State.

This act performed—if the British Government should hastily undertake to redress this, supposed wrong, she will find in Western New York the same blood that was there in 1812, unbought by British gold—unbought, and only to be bought by that love of country which pervades the people and the whole people. He had no fear that the nation would ever crouch to the British Lion. She will act calmly and dispassionately; will execute her laws; and when properly executed, the gentleman from Indiana need not fear that the General Government or New York, will quail before the British Lion.

Mr. Hand offered an amendment to the resolution which was lost.

The question recurring on the motion to refer the correspondence to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that five thousand extra copies thereof be printed, was carried.

And, on motion, the House adjourned.

Mr. Fillmore of New-York asked for the printing of five thousand copies of a letter and other documents from the State Department in reference to the arrest of Mr. McLeod, charged with aiding in the burning of the Caroline. It embraces a correspondence between the American Minister at London, the British Minister here, and the Secretary of State. After the five thousand copies had been ordered to be printed, a motion to reconsider was submitted by Mr. Alvord of Georgia.

Mr. Alvord was anxious to hear the documents read, and the reading was commenced by the Clerk.

The documents were, first, a brief message from the President, transmitting the correspondence between the two Governments.

Secondly, a letter from Mr. Stevenson, at London, addressed to the Secretary of State, saying that no answer had been received to the question submitted from the United States respecting the burning of the Caroline.

The third letter was from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, stating that the British Government would probably answer the questions submitted without delay.

Some time intervened, when a correspondence upon the arrest of McLeod, now in prison in New-York, was commenced. The first letter concerning the arrest is one which will excite some attention in this country. It is addressed by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and in it he complains of the arrest of a subject of Great-Britain, and his imprisonment in New-York. He demands the release of the prisoner, and proceeds to avow the principle or fact that—*the burning of the Caroline was an act committed by the British Authorities.*

McLeod, he asserts, if employed in burning the Caroline, which he very much doubts, was employed by authority. The British authorities, therefore, he proceeds to say, are responsible, and not McLeod. The question, as a consequence, if to be controverted, becomes one which must be settled by the two governments, and not by the prisoner. This was well known, he thought,—or certainly, was more than intimated at the time, as it has been since, and upon many occasions. Mr. Fox enlarged upon the idea that the prisoner acted upon authority, and that the subject matter of complaint was one for the two governments to settle. In conclusion, again he expresses the hope that the prisoner will be speedily released.

The most interesting part of the correspondence is, the reply of the Secretary of State to the British Minister. Mr. Forsyth, in courteous terms, acknowledges the reception of the letter of Mr. Fox, and reiterates his ground of complaint. Under the advice and direction of the President, he proceeds to answer the complaints. Always desirous to preserve the amicable relations between the two governments, he professes to be still desirous to terminate the present controversy in the same friendly spirit. He speaks of the delicate questions which have been brought before the government in times past, and appears to Mr. Fox to bear testimony to the friendly disposition of the President and the United States towards Great-Britain.

It is with unfeigned regret, he says, that he cannot now comply with the request submitted, but he cannot, and for reasons given at length. The circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoner forbid it. He was charged with arson, committed upon American soil, and American property. The history of the burning of the Caroline was the history of a great outrage, and the prisoner was confined or arraigned under the charge of being one of a band of lawless marauders. He made his appearance in New-York voluntarily, after the commission of the offence, and was imprisoned as one of the guilty party. The President, continues Mr. Forsyth, knows of no principle of international law which calls for the release of such an offender.

Mr. Forsyth proceeded to comment in a becoming temper upon the acknowledgment, for the first time officially made, that the Caroline was burnt under the authority of the British government. No such avowal has before been officially made, and it now comes from one speaking by authority. It became the United States, therefore, to act as complainant.

The reading of the correspondence excited some feeling in the House.

Mr. Alford of Georgia, who moved the reconsideration, was the first to break silence. He was glad that he had submitted the motion to reconsider, and the more so from the character of the correspondence. For one, he was ready to approve of the letter of the Secretary of the State, and I do cheerfully approve it, said Mr. Alford—and the more readily, since it is the first official act which I can remember which has been submitted by this Administration, which has met my approbation. My party biases are not so strong, but I can appreciate the good done by an opponent.

Mr. Alford, in a tone of high feeling, proceeded to comment upon the conduct of Great-Britain in all her recent territorial relations with this government. As an American, he felt humbled. The course of Mr. Van Buren had been to degrade the nation, and to bring the flag of America to the feet of the Lion of England. The President was humbled by the Queen, and brought low. He hailed the high-toned letter of the Secretary as re-establishing a proper feeling of independence in the United States. He wished to see this feeling revered, for he regarded the conduct of Great-Britain towards us as unjust and oppressive.

Mr. Holmes of South-Carolina replied, and with some feeling. I am delighted with this debate said Mr. Holmes, not because the doctrines of State Rights have been alluded to during the discussion—(that subject had been spoken of by Messrs. Stanley, Pickens and Alford before the motion to reconsider) for any man now interprets State Rights doctrine as he pleases. Like the Constitution, the doctrine was construed as gentlemen chose to understand it, and every man understood it for himself.

But I am glad, said Mr. Holmes, for another reason. We have heard from a gentleman of influence and standing who represents the South, something of the policy of the new Administration. I am sorry that the gentleman speaks in a tone so warlike, of prospects so belligerent. I am for peace. If there was a war, we at the South would be ruined by it. I am therefore opposed to, and fear that it will be the policy of the Administration—for I presume the member from Georgia speaks by authority.

Mr. Alford replied. "A single word in explanation to the honorable and distinguished gentleman from South-Carolina. When upon the floor before, I spoke, not advisedly, or with any knowledge of what would be the policy of General Harrison; I spoke for myself only. The sentiments I gave vent to were my own honest convictions. I do not agree with the member who preceded me. When the war does come, she will be found in the field doing battle for the country. I would speak for South-Carolina in reply to her representative, for I was one of the first born children of her nullification, and know enough of South-Carolina to know that she will stand by the flag of the country."

Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts followed in the discussion, and commented freely and feelingly upon the correspondence upon the Speaker's table. He reminded the House of the important avowal now for the first time officially announced, that our property had been plundered by Great Britain, on the authority of the officers of the Government. He spoke also of the conduct of the authorities of Great Britain in Upper Canada, both judicial and military, in matters of importance to us as Americans. The British authorities were to be dealt with upon their own principles. McLeod is now imprisoned, and could be condemned and punished forthwith.

Mr. Cushing spoke in reply to Mr. Holmes of South-Carolina also, and in approval of the patriotic sentiments which had fallen from the lips of the member from Georgia. He was delighted to hear them, and believed that upon reflection they would find approval even in the heart of the member from South Carolina. It was singular enough, Mr. Cushing thought, that while the members of this Congress had from their seats here and from the hustings, proclaimed that the great Whig party were allies of the British, they were now accusing that very party of being anxious to rush into a war with Great Britain.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Decr. 19.—The riotous proceedings of the party organized to oppose the return of Mr. Prendergast as Representative of Conception Bay, have been quashed by the appearance of the Military in that quarter, and we could have wished as well for the sake of the victims of Lynch-law as for the lawless *leaders* of the misguided and innocent people themselves, that *that* appearance had been made before. As it is, however—no doubt the prevention of considerable more mischief and wickedness has been effected, and thus the presence of the troops has been hailed with grateful feelings by all who value peace, or have a regard for those salutary laws which bind society together. We have no objection to carry THE WAR OF WORDS to the farthest stretch—even into the 'enemy's' camp!—but we have no fellowship with men who could—even in a moment of highest excitement—incite their followers and supporters to the actual committal of bloody deeds—to the crimes of Arson and Murder!

We understand that several of the more active perpetrators of Riot and bloodshed have, through the agency of the military, been taken into custody, and will have to atone to the country for their crimes.—Others, we learn have made their escape, and will of course for the present avert the operation of the law.

Petitions from the Bay, praying the continuous protections of a Garrison, will shortly be presented to the Executive, the prayer of which will, no doubt be granted.—[Patriot.]

Wreck of the Packet Boat St. Patrick, and five lives lost.—As might naturally be expected the account we gave of this melancholy occurrence in last week's Mercury so soon after it happened, was imperfect in many particulars; and as the circumstances attending this painful event have occasioned considerable anxiety in the public mind from their being variously related, we think it our duty to give publicity to the following statement of the facts as they came out in evidence at the Inquest, with which we have since been furnished:—

"The packet *Saint Patrick*, belonging to Carbonear, left Portugal Cove, at 4 p. m. on Thursday the 26th ult., with ten souls on board—the breeze was light at starting, began to freshen at the East end of Belleisle, and blew a gale at E. N. E. with thick snow before she got half Bay across. The packet steered a course which prevented her from making the Harbor Grace lighthouse, and to this error in judgment may be attributed the misfortunes that befel the crew and passengers. About two minutes before the Packet struck a light was seen, but before any thing could be done the vessel, struck upon what proved to be the *Clown Cove Rock*, by some called the Sound Rocks,—at the second stroke the Foremast and Bowsprit went overboard, by which Thomas Lanigan, one of the crew, is supposed to have been killed, the upper part of the skull being completely cut off.—Soon after this Mary Rourke, a passenger, was heard to call for her children and immediately afterwards she was washed overboard and drowned—the remaining eight souls got upon the rock with great difficulty, and having managed to get to a small gulf or chasm, they held on by each other during the whole of that awfully tempestuous night, the sea and spray continually washing over them.—Early in the morning, their cries of distress were heard, and floats were put off from Freshwater and Crocker's Cove, at the extreme peril of the lives of their crews, to the assistance of the unhappy sufferers.

A line with a jigger attached to it was thrown to them from the first boat—the first man who caught the line and made himself fast thereto was Joseph Benson, but by some means the line got disengaged and he was drowned. James Mulrowney, a very active young man, exerted himself to the admiration of all in catching the line and making it fast to those who were saved; George Winser died upon the rock from exhaustion—and when it came to Mulrowney's last turn to use the line to save himself, he made it fast round his middle, and jumped into the breakers as all the others had done, but whether from over exertion in saving them, or some hurt received from the floating wreck, he perished near the rocks.

We must not omit to record the intrepid conduct of a female upon this melancholy occasion:—Mr. Michael Kelly, who a few days before had been married by Rev. Father Waldron, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Felix McCarthy (of Florence) were passengers, they had the good fortune to get upon the rock in safety—Mich'l Brine, the letter-carrier, had been for three quarters of an hour in the water, hanging on by the wreck—in despair of being saved, he had, as he expressed himself "given himself up to his God," when Mary Kelly made a last fortunate effort to save him; her husband got the best footing he could upon the slippery rock, and extending his arms as far as possible, grasped his wife's hand; she in like manner, went into the breakers, and extending her arm, caught Michael Brine, and thus saved his life. It is to be hoped that such an instance of courage on the part of a young and delicate female will not go unrewarded. To show the strong attachment of this couple, it is a fact, that when it came to their turn to have the line, Kelly first made it fast round his wife, and leaving about a fathom between them he made it fast to himself, they rushed into and were dragged thro' the breakers, by the brave fellows in the boat."

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship Oxford, Captain Rathbone, arrived at New York on Sunday 10th inst. in the short passage of 21 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 18th. Our files to that date reached us by yesterday's steamboat mail.

The Britannia arrived in Liverpool at 1 o'clock, on the morning of Dec. 15, in 13½ days from Boston, whence she sailed at 1 P. M. on the 1st. The British Queen, which sailed from New York on the 1st had not arrived.

The Turkish inhabitants of Jerusalem, about the 18th of November, headed by the Judge, deposed the Egyptian Governor, and made the Egyptian garrison prisoners.

The steamer Oriental, from Alexandria, with the India mail, had arrived at Falmouth, and the letters by the mail were delivered. The accounts previously received were brought by a French steamer from Malta to Marseilles, and thence by Telegraph to Paris, and also by special express to some of the London papers. The papers contain further details of China news.

The celebrated astronomer Von Littow, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Vienna, and Director of the Observatory, is dead.

NAPOLEON FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The convoy of steamboats which bore the remains of the late Emperor, in ascending the Seine, arrived at Rouen on the 10th. At the request of the inhabitants of that city the steamboat was permitted to stop long enough to enable the authorities to visit the remains. Preparations were made for the ceremony on an expensive scale. A triumphal arch was erected over the suspension bridge, pyramids and various other structures were erected, colored with violet colored cloth. The military turned out in great numbers, and 150,000 persons assembled. The Dorade, which bore the remains, passed under the triumphal arch, the coffin being placed on the fore deck. Gen. Bertrand and Prince de Joinville standing at the head. The twelve other steamboats passed slowly up the river at the sides of the arch. The Dorade stopped about 20 minutes, while the Archbishop gave the absolution. Every thing was conducted with the greatest order. The weather was extremely cold. The funeral train proceeded thence slowly up the Seine, stopping at various places, and arrived at St. Germain on the 14th.

On the 14th of December, the funeral procession had reached St. Germain, where it was received with great pomp and ceremony. The procession advanced to Courbevoie, where it arrived at about half past three in the afternoon. The weather, which had been for several days damp and foggy, cleared up, but became intensely cold. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, scores of thousands of the inhabitants of Paris repaired to the environs, to witness the passage of the procession.

The flotilla arrived at Courbevoie at half past three o'clock. Five battalions of soldiers were stationed, under arms, on the left bank of the river, which was covered by an immense multitude, who saluted the remains with deafening acclamations. It was found impossible to land the coffin until the next morning. On each side of the river, steamers were stationed; among them was one adorned with laurels and *immortelles*, on the deck of which arose a monumental tomb, which had been prepared by the inhabitants of Neuilly and sent down to meet the convoy as far as Asnieres. In the front and rear were four tripods, throwing out flames, and round the tomb were engraved on escutcheons, the names of the principal victories of the republic and the empire.

The decorations on the quay, and at the head of the bridge of Neuilly, could not be completed in time for the ceremony. The wind was so piercingly cold, that the workmen were unable to raise to the top of the rostral column of Notre Dame de Grace, a ball of the world, six feet in diameter, and a huge eagle which was to crown the whole, the column was to have been upwards of 150 feet in height, but owing to the cold, the authorities ordered the works to be suspended, and the column remained a mere skeleton. Its base only presented the following inscription, containing the last request of Napoleon. "I wish my ashes to repose on the banks of the Seine." The wharf, constructed for the landing of the coffin, was terminated by an open Grecian temple 100 feet high. A collossal statue of the Empress Josephine was erected at the extremity of the bridge of Neuilly, on the road leading to the Chateau Malmaison, which it will be remembered, was the residence of that princess.

Marshal Soult and the other dignitaries sent from Paris to meet the cortege, went on board the Dorade to pay their respects to the Prince de Joinville. The Duke de Nemours soon joined them there, and they passed a part of the night on board the steamer The boats were all illuminated during the night. The Prince de Joinville remained on board, and but few of the men were permitted to land. Sergeant Hubert, however, was one of the few who were allowed to go on shore. This man had never left the Emperor, dead or alive. After the decease of Napoleon he took upon himself the charge of guarding the tomb, and he has piously fulfilled that duty since the 5th of May, 1821. On landing, he was surrounded by all the generals and embraced by them in presence of the troops. He wore the uniform of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, and the Legion of Honor.

Before dawn, the next day, the population of Paris poured out in streams; the avenue to Neuilly was soon occupied by at least four or five hundred thousand persons. The troops of the National Guard arrived and drew up on the ground allotted to them on both sides of the avenue. Several thousand persons got into boats and crossed over to one of King Louis Phillippe's Islands, from whence a good view of the landing of the remains could be had.

The clergy of Courbevoie went on board the Dorade, and prayers were read over the body. Orders were then given for the landing, and all the assistants preceded by the clergy went on shore, the coffin carried by 24 seamen, followed the procession. The artillery fired a salute of 21 rounds, and the body was landed amid the acclamations of the people.—This was the first place where the remains had touched French ground. After a short time had been spent in the Grecian temple, during which prayers were chanted by the clergy, the precious remains was taken up again by the seamen and carried to the triumphal car. This car was truly magnificent, the base rested on four massive gilt wheels, was twenty five feet long and six feet high; this was decorated with groups of genii, eagles. The cipher of the Emperor surmounted with crowns, &c. The pedestal placed upon it was eighteen feet long and seven feet high, and was richly ornamented and hung with gold and purple cloth. On this pedestal stood 14 caryatides larger than life, supporting with their heads and hands an immense shield. The shield was in gold of an elongated oval form and loaded with fasces of javelins. The sarcophagus, of an antique form was raised above the shield. In the centre of a rich cushion lay the sceptre, the hand of justice and the imperial crown studded with jewels.—The whole, which was about fifty feet high, was drawn by 16 black horses yoked by fours, the horses were richly caparisoned, in the manner of the tournament horses of the middle ages, their manes adorned with tresses and plumes, and were led by valets in the livery of the Emperor. At eleven o'clock the hearse left Courbevoie, it paused awhile near the statue of Josephine, and then commenced its march. At the head of the procession was the Gendarmerie of the Seine, the Municipal Horse Guards, Detachments of Lancers, Infantry of the line, and Military and Civil Companies too numerous to be here specified. In this procession the war horse of Napoleon was led, by grooms dressed in the Imperial livery.—The 500 sailors who accompanied the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena, formed the escort, and surrounded the car. The National Guards and troops of the line who were stationed along the course of the procession, formed into the line after the passage of the car and closed the procession. The cortege halted at the Barriere de l'Etoile. The weather was excessively cold, the thermometer at 7 o'clock in the morning being 23 1-2 below zero, (Fahrenheit.) One of the most striking objects in the Champs Elysees was a number of masts which surrounded the triumphal arch: these were 30 or 40 feet high, and from their tops floated immense tri-colored pennants, surrounded by black crape, each bearing the name of one or other of the armies of the republic or empire, such as, "The army of the Rhine," "The Army of Italy," &c. Immense crowds of people filled every square and street and avenue, and to provide the creature comforts for this mass, venders of all sorts of eatables and liquors, cooked and in the process of cooking, were to be found. At length the car appeared. Shouts of Vive l'Emperor filled the air. The disposition of the Parisian populace was perfectly peaceable and tranquil, and this seemed to be a spontaneous feeling, and not the effect of severe police regulations.

It had been arranged that the procession would reach the Invalides at 11 o'clock, and the crowd within and without had had time to find their patience exhausted, as it was after 2 o'clock, and when several false reports had been given, that the Arch-Bishop and his magnificent train of clergy started to meet the coffin and perform the rights of absolution at the entrance of the church. After a short delay the procession entered, the king was announced, and amid cries of vive le roi, he took his appointed place. As the coffin advanced, borne along the nave, all the theatrical show of hangings and adornment were set at defiance. There was here real sentiment and feeling. The coffin was borne by 32 non-commissioned officers appointed for the purpose, accompanied by General Bertrand and the marshals who occupied each corner. It was covered with the funeral pall, upon which rested the Imperial crown. At this sight there was an evident thrill, an electric emotion pervading the whole crowd. In a few minutes more the coffin was raised into the catafalque that occupied the middle of the dome, and the mortal remains of Napoleon reposed where his last wish was that they should be, in the heart of his own country under the dome of the Invalides.

The Mass then began, and Mozart's requiem was admirably performed, at the conclusion of which holy water was sprinkled upon the catafalque by the archbishop, and then handed to some of the marshals and older officers near. It was long before the chapel was entirely cleared. The crowd lingered still behind, and turned again and again to look at the coup d'œil of the burning wax lights, the *chapelle ardent*, the illuminated catafalque, and the splendid decorations of the Invalides, which had been hung and fitted up for the occasion, in the most elaborate manner.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 22, 1841.

By the arrival of the American Packet ship *Oxford*, at New-York, we have been furnished with European dates to the 20th December.

The interment of Napoleon's remains took place on the 15th.

The Imperial Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday next, 26th instant.

The Eastern affair between the SULTAN and MEHEMET ALI, appears to be finally settled by a convention between the latter and Commodore NAPIER, which was signed on the 26th November. Mehemet Ali is to restore the Turkish Fleet, withdraw his forces from Syria, and to be established in the hereditary government of Egypt.

Queen VICTORIA, our most gracious Sovereign and the infant Princess, were to remove to Windsor on the 21st December.—It is stated that Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, and Duchess of Gloucester, are to be the godmothers of the Princess Royal; and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Sussex, the godfathers.

The ceremony of churching the Queen was performed in Her Majesty's private apartments at Buckingham Palace, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Wednesday 16th December.

A deranged female named the Countess of Resterlit, attempted to stab the sentry at Buckingham Palace. She fancies herself heiress to the Throne of England, and is now in custody.

Disastrous storms and floods have occurred in England and Ireland.

CHINA.—Dates from China are to the 4th of August; they contain the official account of the capture of the Island of Chusan by the British forces under the command of Brigadier Burrill.

NISI PRIUS.—The business before the Court is rapidly progressing under Mr. Justice PARKER.—Eighteen civil causes have been settled, and several criminal; most of the latter are cases of theft.—Williams, the alleged murderer of Blair, was brought to the Bar last Saturday and requested His Honor to assign Counsel for his defence. The Judge nominated Robert L. Hazen and W. J. Ritchie, Esquires. His trial took place to-day, and a verdict of *Manslaughter* returned.

The Court, since the opening on the 12th instant, has been densely crowded with spectators, watching closely the conduct of advocates engaged on causes involving a vast amount of property, and listening attentively to the important decisions. The Jurors have attended very faithfully to their duties.

We think it if the number of causes for trial increase during the present year in the same proportion as during the last, another Circuit would be advisable. It would relieve the arduous duties of the presiding Judge and the Jury, and be acceptable to the County at large; as it is now frequently the case that those who bring their witnesses at the opening of the court are at heavy expenses for three or four weeks, in consequence of their causes being delayed by the immense number of *remanets* and causes on the docket.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Fredericton, N. B. 20th January, 1841.

This being a day appointed by Proclamation for the Meeting of the Legislature, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in State to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In addressing you under the circumstances in which we now meet, it appears to me that it will equally consist with my duty as the Queen's Representative, and with your wishes as the Representatives of the Loyal population of New Brunswick, that I should give a due prominence to that topic in which we must at all times feel the deepest interest, but especially at the present moment—I allude to the health of a Sovereign, who, possessing the strongest claims upon our duty and affection on Her own account, has acquired an increased title to our love, in the fulfilment, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of the hopes which the Nation had so ardently cherished.

Upon this joyful event, and upon her Majesty's restored health, I offer you my heartfelt congratulations; and I do not doubt your responding to them in a manner alike honorable to yourselves and accordant with the well known sentiments by which the Legislature and people of New Brunswick have ever been distinguished.

The actual condition of the Province next claims our attention,—and upon this subject I am happy to say, that although some degree of commercial embarrassment has occurred, yet its causes appear to me to be so thoroughly understood, that more than half the evil may be considered as remedied by that circumstance, and to the practical good sense of those whose individual interests are concerned (in all cases the best resource), may be safely committed its entire removal.

In the meantime, I rejoice to know, that the restoration of that portion of the Commercial Capital of the Province which suffered so severely by the conflagration of 1839, is in a rapid course of being effected, greatly through the means of your prompt and enlightened liberality, and in a manner which has surpassed the expectations which had been formed, as well in respect to the solid advantages of increased security—the great object contemplated—as to the health and beauty of the City.

With respect to our Agricultural Interests, we have to be thankful that the blessing of Providence has been liberally extended to this and our Sister Provinces, and generally to this great Continent during the past season. The Harvest has been abundant, and the open season so protracted and favorable as to have afforded ample time to the industrious and provident Farmer, for the due preparation of his ground for the crops of the ensuing Spring. And here I cannot but repeat the expression of a fervent hope, that through the industry and perseverance of its Agricultural Population, coupled with an improved system of cultivation, and under the fostering and patriotic aid and encouragement of its Legislature, the Inhabitants of this fine Province may ere long cease to be dependent upon surrounding Countries for the supply of their Bread; but in order to do this rapidly and effectually, due encouragement should be given to a well considered system of Immigration; and I am much disposed to think that in the two Associations, whose operations are, and are about to be extended to New Brunswick, we may, if such reasonable encouragement be given to them as may in your judgment consist with the true interests of the Province, find the means of which we are in want, of ensuring a steady and adequate supply of Farm and other Settlers and Labourers of good character. On this subject it will be for you to consider whether an appropriation for a regular annual survey of a moderate quantity of Wild Lands of good quality and in favorable situations, laid out in lots of 100 acres, and to be disposed of for actual settlement, at a reasonable upset price, might not be among the most effectual encouragements which could be held out to the introduction into New Brunswick of a valuable class of settlers.

The beneficial effects of the large sums which have from year to year been so liberally granted for the improvement of the Great Lines of Roads throughout the Province, are beginning to be very apparent. These Roads, with few exceptions, are now admitted by travellers to be at least equal, if not superior, to those of any of the surrounding Provinces. With reference to the important Communication between Her Majesty's Upper and Lower Provinces, Copy of a Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be laid before you, inviting the Legislatures of the Provinces concerned to come forward with liberality, and "meet by corresponding feelings the exertions made by the Parent State to promote a regular and rapid intercourse with these Colonies," by means of a Line of Steam Packets between England and Halifax,—an establishment which has already shewn itself superior to any other of the same kind connected with this Continent.

In connection with this subject, I offer you my congratulations upon the arrangements which are in progress, under the directions of His Excellency the Governor General, for the improvement in the conveyance and reduction in the rates of Post Communications in British America.

Upon the subject of the Coast and Harbour Fisheries, the Report which was addressed to me by the zealous and intelligent Naval Officer to whom was committed the protection of British Interests in the Bay of Fundy during the late Season, having been printed by my direction, will be sent to you, and I recommend the suggestions which it contains to your attentive consideration.

To a people who feel it to be one of the high privileges conferred upon them by the happy Constitution under which they live, that no British Subject is excluded from a free competition for the highest Officers of the State, the subject of the Education of their Children must always be regarded as one of primary interest, and it will accordingly, I doubt not, continue to receive from you that liberal aid for its advancement and diffusion, and that serious and anxious consideration for the improvement of the system under which it is at present conducted, which must consist with a due sense of its paramount importance,—for the promotion of this latter object I offer you my cordial co-operation.

The useful information regarding the mineral treasures of the Province which has already been acquired by the Geological Exploration of certain of its districts, will, I trust, lead you to enable me to continue researches which promise to be attended by so many solid advantages.—on this subject I invite your attention to the printed Report which will be presented to you.

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that the Officers selected by me to superintend the training of some of the Frontier Battalions of Militia, and of the Artillery Companies, report very favourably of their general progress and attendance during the late Season. Copies of these Reports will be communicated to you, and I trust to your liberality to enable me to continue a system which has been attended with so much advantage and satisfaction, and which it is my wish gradually to extend to the whole Militia Force of the Province.

There are other subjects connected with our relative duties to the Public, upon which I will communicate with you by Message, and I renew to you my invitation freely to bring to my notice any matters in which my co-operation may appear to you to be essential for the advancement of the Public Interests. Copies of several Despatches which have been received by me from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, since the last Session of the Legislature, will be communicated to you, and will, I doubt not, receive that degree of respectful consideration which is due to the source from which they proceed, and to the anxious desire which is invariably manifested by our gracious Queen, to promote the interests and happiness of all classes of Her Subjects in this Province.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed that full and detailed statements of the Provincial Receipts and Expenditure, since the last Session, be laid before you without delay, and I feel happy in being enabled to congratulate you upon the satisfactory state of the Public Revenue.

I likewise feel that I need not add to what I have already said under the several heads of this Address, any general recommendation to you to make that suitable provision for the expenditure connected with the efficient administration of your affairs, which I have never found you otherwise than ready to do with alacrity and liberality.

20 20

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I regret that I have it not in my power as yet to communicate to you any definite arrangement of the Boundary Line, Exparte Explorations have been made on either side, preparatory to the final settlement of that important question, and I see no reason to apprehend that the result can be otherwise than favorable to British Interests, as well as to the continuance of that good understanding with the neighbouring States, which it is the true interest, and I am convinced, the sincere desire of both Nations cordially to promote.

CASE OF MCLEOD. The Lockport Courier has the following remarks in relation to the late examination and committal of McLeod, at Lockport, whose case has acquired additional importance from the recent movement in Congress:—

The testimony given in is very contradictory; several witnesses tending to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere, on the night of the burning of the Caroline. If, upon trial, the accused should succeed in establishing an *alibi*, and an acquittal follow, the question growing out of the affair, will, of course, be postponed. But if, on the contrary, a jury shall judge him guilty, then will the case assume a serious aspect. Our national government would not if it could, and could not if it would, interfere with the decisions of the courts of New-York for an offence committed against the laws of this State; the penalty must be inflicted. On the other hand, the act for which McLeod is arraigned has been sanctioned by the British Government, and she is bound to protect her subjects. How then, in such a contingency, a collision between the two nations is to be avoided, it is not easy to foresee.

MURDER.—The report of a woman being murdered, at St. Stephen, by her husband, we forbear commenting upon until we receive the verdict of the Jury at the Coroners inquest. The man is now in the gaol.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—*Two boys drowned.*—Robert and Dennis, sons of Mr. John Piper, the first in his eleventh, the other seven years of age, while crossing the second Pond, on Thursday last, unfortunately broke through the ice, and were drowned. Their funeral will be to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the Baptist Burying Ground in this town. Mr. Piper lost a daughter on the 30th ult. Thus within the short space of eight days have three been taken from his family.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

PICTOU, January 13, 1841.

A MAN MISSING.—Mr. Duncan Cameron, East Branch East River, called upon us a few days since, and wished us to state publicly that his son William, who has been for some time rather delirous, left his father's house on the 9th of November, and has not since been heard of. He was twenty-five years old. His complexion was dark, hair black; he had on blue homespun trousers, brood-cloth frock coat, and glazed hat, when he left. He was seen entering the woods. His parents, especially his mother, are much distressed on this account. A diligent search was kept up by 10 or 20 men for several days, but no traces of him could be found. It is his father's wish that the several provincial papers will notice this paragraph, and if any traces of his son may be found, that they will be communicated to his parents.—*Mechanic & Farmer.*

Mr. McLeod has been fully examined at Lockport, before Judge Bowen, and required to find bail in the sum of $5.000, with two sureties in $2.500 each, or go to prison. He preferred the latter, and will be called to trial early in January.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

CHINA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF CHUSAN.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl Auckland, G. B. B., Governor General of India, &c.

My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that on the 4th inst. Her Majesty's ships Wellesley, Conway and Alligator (to the former of which I had transferred brigade head quarters, in compliance with the wishes of Sir Gordon Bremer) with the troopship Rattlesnake and two transports, arrived in the anchorage of Chusan harbour, the ships of war taking up a position in front of a hill, upon which there was a large temple or josshouse.

In the evening a summons was sent to the Admiral, who was also governor of the Chusan group of islands, calling upon him to surrender the island, and soliciting him to do so that blood might not be shed in useless opposition.

The officers bearing the summons returned with the Chinese Admiral to the Wellesley, accompanied by two mandarins, and although they acknowledged their incapacity to resist, they attempted by evasions and requests to obtain time, and left the ship without any satisfactory result, but perfectly understanding that if submission was not made before daylight next day hostilities must commence.

On the morning of the 5th the hill and shore were crowded with a large body of troops, and from the mastheads of the ships, the city was seen at the distance of a mile from the beach, the walls of which were also lined with troops. On Temple-hill, the landing place or wharf, and a round tower adjacent, there were 24 guns of small calibre, independent of a number of war junks, and from their proceedings it appears that resistance was to be offered. As both wind and tide were against the transports and only 350 men, including marines, were in the harbour, I availed myself of the time offered to reconnoitre the beach beyond Temple-hill with a view of landing at some distance from the batteries, but which I abandoned, as if opposed there, the shipping must have opened their fire on the different batteries, and the result have been the same with respect to the loss of life as of opening on the batteries at once; besides which, it was not considered expedient to take from the ships of war, under the prospect of action, so many hands as were required to man the boats.

About 2 p. m., her Majesty's ships Cruiser and Algerine got into position, and as the transports were then entering the harbour, the signal was given for landing in rotation, as boats could be supplied in the following order:

1st Division—The 18th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, two nine-pounders, and the 26th Regiment.

2d Division—Volunteer Corps and 49th Regiment, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners.

On the 18th and Royal Marines quitting their ships for the boats, the waving of flags and beating of gongs and drums gave farther information of the decidedly hostile intentions on the part of the Chinese.

As previously arranged with his Excellency Sir G. Bremer, Commander-in-Chief, a gun was fired from the Wellesley, after the 18th and Royal Marines were in the boats, with a view of ascertaining whether resistance was intended. The gun was fired at the round tower most correctly, and no individual injured thereby. As the whole of the guns on shore were manned, a return fire was immediately given from them and a number of war junks, which brought a fire upon the batteries and junks from the whole of the ships of war, but of very short duration, the guns and hills being abandoned and suburbs evacuated in a very few minutes.

The beach and wharf and Temple-hill being cleared the troops landed without opposition, and I immediately took possession of the hill, from which a good view of the city is obtained, at the distance of about 1,500 yards. As soon as the landing of the 26th Regiment was completed, I pushed forward advanced posts from the 18th and 26th Regiments to within 500 yards of the walls of the city, which, although in a dilapidated state, are extremely formidable and difficult of access, being surrounded on three sides with a deep canal of about 25 feet wide, and a continued flat of inundated paddy land.

Having consulted with Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C. B. of the Madras artillery, and Capt. Pearse, the senior officer of the Engineers, I decided upon breaching the walls of the city near the west gate, and throwing shells into the west angle, so that in the event of the ordnance being inadequate to breach the point already specified, the northwest angle, which I meant to attempt by escalade, might be more easily carried from the fire kept upon that point having weakened the defence. On the advance post taking up this position, a fire was opened upon them from the walls of the city, and kept up at intervals till nearly midnight. A few shots, not exceeding eight or nine, were fired from our battery, which tended to silence their firing without doing any injury. While I was visiting them several shots were fired without any other effect than proving that the Chinese were utterly ignorant of gunnery.

The second division, consisting of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Bengal Volunteers, and 49th Regiment, were landed without delay, and having taken up their positions, threw out advanced posts to the front, the latter corps protecting the left of the suburbs.

Early on the morning of the 6th, I was happy to find from the very great exertions of Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, that during the night he had, in addition to the two nine-pounders landed with the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two 5 1-2 howitzers, and two mortars, making a total of 10 guns, in a position within four hundred yards of the walls. From the stillness of the city, I apprehended a change had taken place there, and I waited for day-light before issuing orders for offensive operations; on the first dawn the flags were seen on the walls, as they were the preceding evening; but as the light increased there did not appear a single person where there had been thousands the preceding evening, which gave reason to suppose that the city was evacuated, and I sent forward Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, Major Mountain, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Captain Pearse, Field-Engineer, with a small escort, to reconnoitre as closely as possible the state of the works, and endeavour to ascertain whether the city was abandoned or not.

These officers passed the canal (the bridge over which had been broken up) by throwing spars across, and with Captain Bethune, of the Conway, who had now joined them, scaled the walls by means of a ladder found amongst the buildings outside.—One or two unarmed Chinese who appeared above the gate, hung a placard over the wall, and refused by signs to admit them, but offered no other opposition.

The gate was found strongly barricaded within by large sacks of grain, and by the time that a few planks had been thrown over the canal a company of the 49th, which I had sent for, took possession of the principal gate of the city of Ting-hae-heen upon which the British flag was hoisted.

A return of the ordnance captured on shore is herewith transmitted: that on board the war junks was considerable, but of which I have not a return.

The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about 25 killed; the number wounded I cannot learn, but it must be very small, from round shot having been fired. The admiral is said to be among the latter. I am happy to say Her Majesty's troops escaped without loss of any description, and are prepared for any further services required.

The city of Ting-hae-heen is extensive, the walls being about six miles in circumference; they are built of granite and brick of inferior quality, and with the exception of a hill, where the defences are unusually high, there is a deep ditch or canal about 25 feet wide round the wall at the distance of a few yards. There are numerous bastions in the works, and with good troops, in its present state, the city is capable of making a good defence.

The despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by the Hon Captain Osborne, to whom I beg to refer you for further particulars respecting the island of Chusan, and our position here. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE BURRILL, Brigadier.
Commanding the Eastern Force.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening, 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Daniel Campbell, to Miss Margaret Thompson, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. James Quirk, to Miss Catherine Spence, both of Portland.

Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. William Gailey, of the Parish of Studholm, King's County, to Miss Rebecca Elliot, of the Parish of Portland.

At Stewiacke, 1st inst. Mr. James Adams, of Truro, late of St. John, N. B. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Geo. Taylor, Esquire, of Middle Stewiacke

DIED

Monday morning, after a long illness, Captain Joshua Barnes Williams, in the 48th year of his age.

At Westmorland, on the 6th inst. in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Experience, relict of Ralph Siddal Esquire.

On the 22d ultimo, at his residence in Dumfries, York County, Mr. Hamilton Davidson, in the 92d year of his age.

In Eastport, on the 27th ult. Capt. John Shackford, aged 86 years.

We have today the melancholy duty of announcing the death of Lt. Colonel SNODGRASS, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army serving in Nova Scotia. He expired at half past 6 o'clock on Thursday evening last.—[Halifax Post, Jan. 16.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. Arrived, 16th—barque Duke of Wellington, Grant, London, 44—Milby & Thomas, ballast—Passenger, Wm. Walker, Esq. 18th—schr. Margaret Traynor, Martin, Halifax—sugar and tea.

CLEARED,

Ship Calcutta, M'Kinnell, Liverpool, timber and deals—J. Kirk; Royal William, Driscoll, Cork, deals—Wm. M'Cannon; Albion, Webster, Cork, timber—H. J. & D. Mackay; Pursuit, Spence, Liverpool, timber—H. J. & D. Mackay.

Brig Majestic, Stickney, Jamaica, assorted cargo—James E. Chapman.

Sch'r Cumberland, Green, Boston, fish—Master.

A letter received from the whale ship Jas. Stewart, of this port, dated 25th August, 1840, reports her at the Bay of St. Peter and St. Paul, Kamtschatka, with 1500 barrels black oil and 70 barrels sperm, exclusive of 800 black and 50 of sperm, shipped to London in March last: 12 months out.

In Portland Roads, Dec. 11th, barque Sarah, Kinney, from London, for Savannah.

Arrived at Liverpool 8th Dec. ship Speed, Pentreath, St. John; 9th, Don, Muir, St. Andrews; "Settellate," (probably *Satellite* or *Llewellyngoland.*) St. John; 11th, Woodstock, Pines, do.

Crookhaven, Dec. 7.—The America, Mackie, from Quebec to Liverpool, was ran on shore this morning and now lies on the strand, with masts cut away—crew saved.

Havre, Dec. 10.—The packet ship Ville de Lyons arrived here, has brought the crew of the brig Britannia, of Carlisle, from Miramichi, for Carlisle, which they picked up from the vessel being waterlogged five days, having shipped a sea on the 11th ult. which carried away stancheons and boats, started the stern, and did other damage.

IN THE PRESS,

AND will be for sale next week, at the different Book Stores; A SERMON on Female Influence, preached in the Tabernacle, Duke street, by the Rev. A. ALDER, Independent Minister, on the arrival of the news of the birth of the PRINCESS ROYAL, Heir Presumptive to the British Throne.

St. John, Jan. 15.

VESSEL WANTED.—A good charter will be given to a SHIP of 300 to 400 Tons, on application to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Jan. 15.—2w.

ON CONSIGNMENT—Ex *Woodlands*, from New-York:—25 casks SAL ÆRATUS; 5 Hhds SPIRITS. For sale by JOHN ROBERTSON,
Jan 8. *City Bank Building.*

Confections, Soap, &c.

LANDING ex ship *Ellen Bryson*, from Glasgow:—CONFECTIONARY, consisting of Lozenges, barley sugar, almonds, acid drops, &c.

Pale yellow and white SOAP, Washing Soda, Tobacco Pipes, &c. For sale by
8th Jan. JAMES MALCOLM.

LONDON

MUSIC Warehouse. *Piano Forte and*

Prince William Street,

(Opposite Mann's Hotel.)

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

Patent Piano Fortes, with Check Action—

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

—ON HAND—

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

☞ Piano Fortes tuned and lent on hire.
January 22. BEYER & LEITCH.

Saint John

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT

Of Sacred, Vocal, and Instrumental Music.

A CONCERT will be given by the above Society, at the "Hall of the Mechanics' Institute" on THURSDAY evening next, 28th instant. Performance will commence precisely at half past 7 o'clock.

A limited number of Tickets will be sold at the store of Mr. S. K. FOSTER, corner of King and Germain streets. Price 2s. 6d. each.

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

January 22, 1841.

Subscription Assemblies.

THE third of the Saint John Subscription Assemblies for this season, will be held at the Saint John Hotel, on Tuesday evening 26th inst.

Carriages will be in attendance at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Managers.
EDW. B. PETERS,
January 22 *Secretary.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

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

Earthenware.

EX ship *British Queen*—10 Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE. For sale low by
RICHARD CALVERT, Jun.
January 22. Con 3w *King street.*

PHŒNIX

Book & Stationery Warehouse.

Per BRITISH QUEEN:

A FEW of the Annual specimens of Literature and Art for 1841, viz:—The Book of the Boudoir, Finden's Tableaux, Keepsake, Drawing Room Scrap Book, Juvenile do., Book of Beauty, Heath's Picturesque Annual, Friendship's Offering, Forget-Me-Not, Juvenile Album, &c.

Milton's, Channing's, and Burns' Works.

Whewell's Mechanics, Hutton's Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, Gibbons' Rome.

Legends of Venice; do. Cloth Fair, Harry Lorriquer's Confessions, Valentine Vox, Master Humphreys Clock; Cruikshank's Odd Volume, Offering of Mirth, and at Home: Sporting Almanack; Shakspeare's Seven Ages; Heads of the People; the Epicurean: Juvenile Works, &c.

Mathematical Instruments, Gunter's Scales, Ne Plus Ultra Desks, Inkstands, Slates and Slate Pencils, Drawing and common Pencils, silver and Albata Pencil Cases, Pocket and Desk Knives, sticks, skates, a small assortment of Tunbridge Wares common and shell Needle and Card Cases, Ivory and skin Tablets.

Paper, Pens, Quills, Inks, Wax and Wafers.

Flutes, Clarionets, Reeds, Violins and strings, Bugles, &c.; Rifle Swords, Belts and slings, and Trimming; superfine Canister Powder, Flasks and shot Belts.

Just Published, new editions of Murray's First Book, for children; do. Spelling Book; do. Introduction to the Reader: Dilworth's Spellings; Hincks' Geography; Testaments; 12 mo. School Copy Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant; Universal Spellings, and Springer's Hymns.

Also, a novel system of Arithmetic, or *Willcolks' & Fryer's Mental Reckoner*—being the most complete, simple and expeditious method of practical mercantile arithmetic ever offered to the Provincial public; and possessing as it does the approval and patronage of so distinguished and competent an authority as our present Governor, His Excellency Sir J. Harvey, the publisher is persuaded its merits will be fully appreciated by the intelligent community to whom it is offered.

The above are offered for sale at unusually low rates, and a liberal discount given to wholesale cash purchasers.

Prince William street, Jan. 22, 1841.—3w.

Bank of British North America.

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

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

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

G. DEB. ATTWOOD, *Secretary.*
London, 10th December, 1840.

Cognac Brandy, Soap, &c.

Landing from on board the ship *British Queen*—

10 HHDS. 10 Quarter Casks Old Cognac BRANDY; 100 boxes hard Yellow SOAP. On sale by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Jan 15. North M. Wharf.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY, 25th inst., at the late residence of Hugh Mackay, Esquire, Carleton street, at 11 o'clock, will be sold—

A QUANTITY of handsome and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, consisting of—Mahogany SOFAS, COUCHES, and CHAIRS; Mahogany Dining, Centre, Card, and Work TABLES; a very fine toned and superior London made PIANO FORTE; Carpets, Rugs, Fenders, Fire Irons, Mirrors, Damask Window Curtains, with Poles, &c., complete; Silver, plated, China, and Cut Glass Wares; a very large and handsome Dinner Set; Chests of Drawers, Mahogany Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedroom Furniture, &c.

Also,—A Gig, Waggon, and Sleigh, in good order, and a quantity of Harness.

☞ Catalogues will be prepared previous to the day of Sale, specifying Terms and other particulars.

January 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Chain, Cables and Anchors,

BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY next, 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscribers, at Hatfield's Wharf:

1 CHAIN CABLE, 90 fathoms 1⅛ in. *new;*
1 do. 100 faths. 1⅛ in. second hand,
1 ANCHOR about 18 cwt.;
1 do. 15 cwt.;
1 do. 10 cwt.

for approved endorsed Notes at 3 months.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
January 22, 1840.

Instruction in Penmanship.

MRS. JAMIESON begs to announce to the Ladies of St. John, that she has lately arrived in the City, and purposes to open a Class for the instruction of Ladies in an elegant style of Hand Writing—Persons who cannot write, or who write ever so badly, may acquire the elegant accomplishment of writing a beautiful hand in about twelve lessons.

Mrs. J. will also give lessons on the FRENCH ACCORDIAN.

☞ A class for the instruction of Ladies in Penmanship will be opened on Friday, at 10 A. M. lessons on the Accordian at 4 P. M.

Mrs. J. will meet her pupils at private apartments in Mr. Belyea's Boarding House (late the residence of the Hon. N. Parker) in Germain street.

☞ Mrs. J. will give Lessons to pupils at their own residence.

St. John, Jan. 8.

Just received per Liverpool.

A VARIED assortment of STEEL PENS, Fluid, Japan, Copying, Office, Red and Blue Writing INKS; Marking Inks; Ink Powders; and common and Printing Ink; Illustrated Music Paper; Metallic Memorandums, &c.—and offered for sale at the lowest rates, at the

Phœnix Book and Stationary Warehouse.
Prince Wm. street, Jan. 8.—3w.

A CARD.

WANTS A SITUATION,—A Young Man who has a general knowledge of the City, and has been for the last three years employed in one of the first mercantile establishments in this place. The most satisfactory reference can be given. Salary not so much an object as respectable employment. A line addressed to G. B., and left at this office, will meet prompt attention.

N. B, present engagement will terminate first of next month.

Jan. 15.—3w. Cour.

Anchors, Chains & Window Glass.

Per "British Queen," from Liverpool.

1 ANCHOR 27 cwt; 1 ditto 25 cwt; 6 ditto 4 to 14 cwt; 120 fathoms 1⅛ CHAIN CABLE; 105 1⅛ ditto.

90 fathoms 1¼; 75 do. 1⅛; 75 do. 1 1-6; 75 do. 15 4 6; 75 do. ⅞; 60 do. ⅞; SHORT LINKED CHAINS.

130 Boxes 10×12 GLASS in 25 & 50 feet boxes.

For sale by JOHN ROBERTSON,
Jan. 15. *City Bank Building.*

Union Line to Fredericton.

IN consequence of reports having been circulated that this Line had stopped running to Fredericton, the subscribers take this method of informing the Public that such is not the case. Their Stages still continue to run regularly, leaving St. John and Fredericton EVERY DAY; and they trust to a generous Public for a continuance of that support hitherto received.

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

St. John, Jan. 15, 1841.

£25 Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS some person or persons did wilfully and maliciously cut, and greatly injure the travelling Stage of the Subscribers, on the night of the 13th instant, much to the inconvenience of passengers as well as to the serious injury of the proprietors.—The above reward will be given to any person giving information whereby the said person or persons may be brought to justice.

JAS. BRADLEY.
St. John, 15th Jan. 1841. JAS. GREEN.

Younger's Own! Younger's Own!

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

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

☞NOTICE☜

THE Business heretofore conducted by John Alexander and James Alexander, Junior, under the Firm of John & James Alexander, will in future be conducted by the subscriber in his own name. JOHN ALEXANDER.

St. John, January 1, 1841.

☞NOTICE☜

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

JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

St. John, January 1, 1841.

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

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

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

Jan. 8, 1841. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Landing ex 'Liverpool' from London:—

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

TO RENT—From 1st May next:

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

TO LET, and possession given immediately—The HOUSE and Premises lately occupied by Mr. Philip Kehoe, in Charlotte street. Apply to
Jan. 22. 2w PETER BESNARD.

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

Valuable Freehold Property

FOR SALE.

THREE Lots of LAND, fronting on Brussels street, in this city. Also Four Lots fronting on *Adelaide Row.* Also Four Lots fronting on *Waterloo Road.*

To Lease, for a Term of Years:

THAT commodious and well finished three story DWELLING HOUSE and premises fronting on Brussels street, and immediate possession given.

ALSO—the COTTAGE now in the occupation of the Subscriber; possession given 1st May next.

Should the above Property not be disposed of at private sale on or before the 20th day of January next, the whole will be offered at Public Auction.

Jan. 1. H. N. H. LUGRIN.

Landing ex 'Liverpool' from London:—

15 BALES No. 1 and 8 Bleached CANVAS; 19 cases COTTONS; 2 do. Linens; 1 bale Buckskins. For sale by
Jan 8. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

Dublin,	Coleraine,	Ballymena,
Cork,	Kilkenny,	Omagh,
Limerick,	Ballina,	Dungannon,
Clonmel,	Tralee,	Bandon,
Londonderry,	Youghal,	Ennis,
Sligo,	Enniskillen,	Ballyshannon,
Wexford,	Monaghan,	Strabane,
Belfast,	Banbridge,	Dungarvon,
Waterford,	Parsonstown,	Mallow,
Galway,	Downpatrick,	Moneymore,
Armagh.	Cavan,	Cootehill,
Athlone,	Lurgan,	Kilrush,
		Skibbereen.

A. SMITHERS,
Saint John, 1st Dec. 1840. *Manager.*

Fashionable Millinery.

Per ship *Thetis*, from London:

MRS. MILLAR respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John and its vicinity to part of her Fall Supply of SILK VELVETS and Satin BONNETS; with VELVETS, SATINS, and RIBBONS to match.

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—A smart lad of about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. A lad who has received a good education, and whose parents reside in the city would be preferred. Apply at this office.

Jan. 8, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

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

Fenders, Fire Irons and a variety of other Goods daily expected. HARRIS & ALLAN.
Dec. 25.—2m. *Mill Bridge.*

September 18, 1840.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON.

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

MERINOS, Orleans and Saxony Cloths;
Mousseline de laines and Victoria Cloakings;
Flannels, Baizes and Draggets;
Linens, Lawns, Cambric, Dowlas and Hollands;
Linen and cotton sheetings;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Checks, stripes, and Homespun Ginghams;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Waddings, Ticks, and cotton Velvet;
Jaconet, checked, Book and Mull Muslins;
Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings;
A large assortment of Gents. Beaver HATS, &c.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

The Subscriber

BEGS to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has re-commenced Business in the *Friary*, Horsefield street, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers:—those who will favour him with a call, may depend upon being supplied with the best Liquors, Lunches, Oysters, &c. &c. ALFRED COLLINS.
November 20, 1840.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

Colonial Labor Saving SOAP.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.

☞ *Hampton, July,* 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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.

J. Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST,

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

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

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

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

William Reynolds,

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

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

☞ Books imported to order.

SOFA BEDS,
On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. ☞ R. PENGILLY.

☞ NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

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

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

Victoria TEA BISCUIT fresh every day. Breakfast ROLLS every morning at 8 o'clock.

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

15th November.

Absconded,

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

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

To the Afflicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16*th March.* S. L. LUGRIN.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

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

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

Valuable Building Lots.

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

10th July.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

BEG to announce they have on hand, a good assortment of watered and figured Moreens; handsome Chintz Furniture Prints; Lining's, fringes, Gimp Trimming, Orris Laces; superior 4-4 scotch Carpeting; Venetian Stair ditto; Hearth Rugs—all Brussels patterns); 8-4 and 10-4 Linen ditto; Window Blind Cotton; Birdeye and Huckaback Towelling, damask Table Linen & Napkins.

Extra superfine West of England Black, Blue & Invisible CLOTHS; double mill'd Devon Kerseys; Carpet, Hearth, & Hair Brooms; bannister, scrubbing, stove, cloth and hair Brushes; Black Lead, &c. &c. &c.

Market Square, April 3, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER;

OFFERS for sale in addition to his present stock of Bolt COPPER, Sheathing Nails and Composition Spikes, the following lot of BOLT COPPER, on board the ship *Leander,* daily expected:

29 Rods of 1¼ inch; 15 ditto 1⅛ ditto; 59 ditto 1 ditto; 191 ditto ⅞ ditto; 213 ditto ¾ ditto; 116 ditto ⅝ ditto; 24 ditto ½ ditto.

Oct. 30. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Lumber.

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

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

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

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

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

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

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

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

HUGH MACKAY,
JAMES MACKAY,
DANIEL MACKAY.

Oct. 23. 1840.

London Brown Stout, Figs, Cork, &c. &c.

Per brig *Junius,* Capt. M'Bean, from London, now landing for the Subscriber:

40 CASKS each 6 doz. best London Brown STOUT;
100 Frails FIGS, and 2 tons of CORK.

Also, Just received,

10 Puncheons Demerara RUM; 20 Hhds. superior Porto Rico SUGARS. For sale low by

4th September. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

These valuable medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library,* in this city and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4 King street.

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

UNION MAIL COACH.
FOUR HORSE TEAMS.

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, 13th Nov. 1840.

MAIL STAGE,
Between St. John and Fredericton.

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS HOTEL.

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

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

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

LAWRENCE HALL.

Annapolis. Sept. 22, 1840.

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

Oct 16. *Sands' Arcade.*

Lead Pumps, Anchors & Chain.

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

October 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Ex British America—London:

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

Oct 23.

PAPER.

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

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

Nov. 13. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO.

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

E. I. Company's CONGO hourly expected.

Nov 13. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

Dec. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

IRON,
STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c.

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

150 TONS common IRON, well assorted; 75 ditto Refined ditto; 10 tons Round ditto, from ½ to ¾ inch; 3 do. Cast STEEL, assorted sizes; 3 do. Blister do. ditto; 20 boxes TIN Plates, ditto; 4 tons short link CHAINS, 5/16, ⅜, and ½; 4 Chain Cables, ⅝ in.; 1 do. ¾ do.; 2 do. do. 1½ inch, second hand; 1 ANCHOR, 12 Cwt.; 2 tons Ploughshare Moulds; 20 bundles Iron WIRE, 1 to 15; 40 cwt. Metal WEIGHTS, 56 lb. each; 20 do. ditto, 1 to 28 lb.; 5 do. Sheet BRASS; 100 dozen Miners' Shovels; 20 do. Ballast do.; 100 do. Farmers' Spades; 20 kegs Irish LARD, in good order; 20 full Register GRATES 50 half do.; 3 tons Hollow Ware, assorted, Pots, Spiders, Bakepans, Griddles, &c.; 10 doz. Frying Pans; 10 boxes Yellow Soap.

And daily expects per ship Calcutta:

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

Per Ann Rankin, from the Clyde:

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

Nov. 13. WILLIAM CARVILL.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following Lands, lying within eight miles of this city:—

Two Lots of 100 Acres each, on the Black River road, near Mr. Calvert's farm;

One Lot of 300 Acres, in the Parish of St. Martin's, being lot No. 1 in the Grant to Nicholson & Ferguson.

One Lot of 200 acres, in the Parish of Lancaster, and in the third tier of lots West of South Bay, being on the South side of John M'Namara's grant, and on the East side of a reserved Road.

The above will be sold at low rates and on very easy terms, to persons inclined to make immediate improvement thereon. ☞ Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted.

Oct 9. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

BEEF, PORK, BREAD, &c.

RECEIVED by late arrivals—60 Bbls. Canada Prime Beef; 30 do. cargo ditto; 110 barrels Prime Pork; 40 ditto Prime Mess ditto; 100 bags Navy Bread. For sale at lowest rates by

2d October. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.