THE Weekly Chronicle

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

July.	R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.
3 Saturday,	4 34	7 46 rises.	11 46
4 Sunday,	4 35	7 25	8 31	0 23
5 Monday,	4 35	7 25	8 58	0 56
6 Tuesday,	4 35	7 24	9 24	1 29
7 Wednesday,	4 36	7 24	9 42	1 57
8 Thursday,	4 37	7 23	10 2	2 22
9 Friday,	4 37	7 23	10 18	3 13

Full Moon 3d. 1h. 23m evening.

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: N. Merritt, 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: R. L. Hazen, 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: E. DeW. Ratchford, 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.

The Subscribers

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

Sancton & Crookshank.

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

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

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in the second store, Sands' Arcade, formerly occupied by Faulkner & Wheeler, where he will keep on hand a choice selection of the best *Wines, Liquors, &c., &c.,* Also, *Pastry, Sandwiches, &c.,* may be had at all times by those friends who will favour him with a call. A. COLLINS.
May 14.

White Lead, Oil, &c.

FOR SALE by the subscribers at their Store in Ward-street—A quantity of No. 1 & 2 White Lead, Yellow, Red and Green PAINT; boiled & Raw Linseed OIL, in small packages; PUTTY in small casks and bladders; Barrels COAL TAR; Barrels Wilmington Tar and Pitch; fresh ground OATMEAL; 10 Hhds. Bright Sugar; Hhds. of Molasses.
May 7 1841. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to the Wooden Building lately erected on Robertson's Wharf, (heretofore known as Donaldson's Wharf,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Ship Chandlery, of every description.
May 7. WM. ROBERTSON.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that large and well built House in Queen-street, with the freehold estate, being 40 feet on the south side of said street, and running back, the same width 100 feet; lately the property of Mr. Joseph Scammell. Half the purchase money may remain for a term of years, secured by bond and mortgage, and the remaining half in payments of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 months, by good endorsed notes, with interest.
May 21.—6w. T. L. NICHOLSON.

Paints, oil, and Sheet Lead.

Per "Sophia," from London:

180 Kegs best London WHITE LEAD,
5 Casks Double Boiled Linseed OIL,
5 " Raw do.
2 Rolls Sheet Lead.—Which with their previous stock of Paints, in all colours, will be sold cheap by

May 28. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

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

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

☞ Constantly on hand,—Cloths, Ready-made new and second hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.
JOHN G. LEESON.
Saint John, 7th May, 1841.

Public Notice

To Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution.

WHEREAS the Subscriber and others have of late opened an Office for obtaining information and collecting such Pensions as are granted by the Congress of the United States, to such Soldiers and Sailors as served in said War at least six months; also to such of their Widows as were married before the first day of January, 1794, and were their Widows on the 4th of July 1836; all such will find it to their interest to apply by Letter to Nicholas J. Thomas, Postmaster, Eden, (Maine,) as no cost will be made for them unless a pension is obtained, as he will collect for those in the Provinces on the same conditions as those in the United States. NICHOLAS J. THOMAS & CO.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. F. BENT.
Amherst, N. S., 12th May, 1841.

TURNING, CARVING, &c.

THE subscriber having engaged an experienced Workman, is prepared to execute all kinds of *Turning & Carving*, at the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand *Mahogany* in Logs, *Scantling, Plank, Boards and Veneers*; which, with a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, Hair Mattrasses, &c. he offers for sale on favourable terms, for approved payment.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.
May 23. *King-street.*

☞ Notice. ☜

MR. GEORGE M. BURNS, of the city of St. John, Merchant, having duly assigned to the Subscriber all his debts, claims and effects, of every description—All persons indebted to the said Geo. M. Burns, are therefore required to make payment to the subscriber, who only is authorized to grant a discharge. W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, May 5, 1841.

Porto Rico Sugar, & Molasses.

50 HHDS. Bright Sugar; 50 do. & Tierces *Molasses, of very superior quality*, now landing and for sale at lowest rates.
June 4. Ratchford & Brothers.

PERFUMERY, &c.

Per Rebecca, and Westmorland, from London:

THE subscriber has received a very choice assortment of Perfumery, consisting of—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, Verbena, Rondelata Esprit, De Lavanda Marechall, Bouquet du Roi, Vegetable Essence, Extract of Flowers, Lavender and Cologne Waters, Rose Oils, Balm of Colombia, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor, Odonto Tooth Powder, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, and Cloth Brushes, Razor Strops, and very superior Razors, Pot and Roll Pomatums, Atkinson's superior Bear's Grease, Prince Albert's Ambrosial Shaving Cream, Cold Cream, Shaving and Washing Soaps, Old Brown and White Windsor Soap, Gentlemen's Linen Collars and Bosoms: a choice assortment of Stocks; Black Thorn, Oak, Yew, Stick, Grape Vine, Hazel, Holly, Crab Tree, and Fancy Walking Sticks; also—4 large cases, containing every description of Toys, direct from the Warehouse in London. WM. MAJOR.
June 11, 1841.

LONDON CLOTHING, AND Fancy Warehouse,

No. 16, King street, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber has received per *British Queen* and *Sophia* from London, his Spring supply of the best London and Parisian CLOTHING, to which the attention of the Gentlemen of Saint John is particularly requested.

☞ *No Liverpool Slops imported.*
28th may. Cr. 3m. N. W. BUSTEED.

Wants a situation,

A S Cook, House, or Laundry Maid—A person just arrived from Ireland, and who has had several years experience in respectable families there. Address A. M. at this Office. June 11.

INDIGO.—3 Cases received per *Sophia*, from London, and for sale cheap.
May 28. Ratchford & Brothers.

LONDON GOODS.

The subscriber has received by the ship "Mozambique:"

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

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

Also—daily expected by the Andover:

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

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.
May 21.—5w.

COALS.—100 Chaldrons Grand Lake Coals, of superior quality, for House or Smith's work, just received and for sale by
June 4. Joseph Fairweather.

United States Pork & Beef.

100 BRLS. Prime PORK, (in Bond) 26 brls. clear do. free for the Fisheries, 10 brls. Mess BEEF, do. do. do.
For sale low by
June 4. Ratchford & Brothers.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! Cheap Room Paper.

S. K. FOSTER has now on hand about three hundred remnant lots of Room Paper of this seasons importation, which he will sell for cash at less than the original cost, in preference to having them lay on hand through the summer.

There is enough in each lot to paper Bed rooms small parlours, entries, and such places. Those who wish to paper their rooms at a very small expense will find great bargains. June 11.

Valuable Building LOTS in Carleton.

THE subscriber holding under Lease from the Corporation, a Block of Lots on Queen's square, containing 20 Lots, 50 by 100 feet each, at the small annual rent of 12s. each, with the usual covenants for renewing, offers the same or any number of them for sale. Terms of payment easy.
April 16. T. L. NICHOLSON.

Miscellany.

Truth is often Stranger than Fiction.—A Captain of a Steamboat lying in our harbor was yesterday reading Shakespeare, when the Timepiece reminded him it was time to start, having some vessels to take in tow. The passage at which he concluded (for he made a mark and left the book open) was, *"If when t'were done t'were well done, why then t'were well t'were quickly done."* With his mind thus impressed, he did not quite reach the Water Works before he placed the beautiful and heavy laden Barque *Jamaica* hard aground; and there he left her. About half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, however, he began to doubt *"if t'were well done,"* and returned to the rescue; but his strong arm which had been so competent to the mischief, was feeble to do good, and he was again obliged to leave the Barque hard and fast. Soon after three o'clock the Canada and St. George steamers were both made fast to the stranded vessel, when their united efforts, continued for a full quarter of an hour, succeeded in twisting her off the rock into deep water. We can guess the state of her bottom; but how will her insurance stand for the homeward bound voyage?—*Montreal Transcript.*

Mental Difference between Men and Women.—The difference of mental power between the sexes is probably just sufficient to make them divide the duties of life beneficially. It may be a good reason for not exacting from women the same mental exertions as from men, but a very bad one for not fully cultivating the powers that they have. There has been a good deal of fanciful theory upon this subject. Sometimes it has been pretended that the whole difference between the minds of the two sexes was the consequence of education; at other times it has been contended that though there was a natural difference, it was only dissimilarity; the male being just as deficient in some respects as the female is in others; but that she ought not on that account to be held inferior. Rousseau maintained that the mind of man was distinguished by the sole possession of genius, of which the mind of woman was absolutely destitute in every degree. Johnson thought there was a natural want of precision in woman's ideas. An eminent man, lately dead, tried the capacities of his daughters to ascertain the fact; and came to the conclusion that the minds of both sexes were equal, except in respect to patience. Many other fanciful views might be enumerated, were it worth the trouble. The simple truth seems to be, that every faculty in the minds of the two sexes is the same, except that there is less general vigor in those of women. There is no mental exercise in which men have excelled, that women have not also succeeded in extremely well up to a certain point. But whenever the greatest efforts are required, whether of judgment, imagination, attention, perseverence, or any other power, the superior vigor of the masculine mind becomes evident. Hence, as the greater part of the business of life does not require the utmost exertion of even ordinary ability, it is only in the more arduous pursuits that the constitutional superiority of the masculine mind appears invariable. In low stages of civilization it occasionally happens that the advantage is observed to be on the side of the women: for any circumstance in their habits that imposes upon them the necessity of greater exercise and observation and judgment, turns the balance in their favor. But in the complicated and laborious offices of civilized societies no education would give general superiority or even equality to the female sex, the demand for laborious investigation and the highest powers of combination and invention is too constant both in professions and science.—*Woman's Rights and Duties.*

A surgeon at Lincoln having lately been much annoyed by mischievous boys ringing his door-bell, and thundering at the knocker, hit upon a capital expedient for detecting the runaway plagues; getting his electrical apparatus into order, he charged the Leyden jar rather powerfully, and communicated it with the bell-wire. Scarcely had he done so, when the bell rang, and on opening the door a juvenile delinquent was found prostrated all his length by the shock, and calling out lustily. The young rogue was nearly frightened out of his senses, and after a sound lecturing, he was permitted to depart without further punishment.

Amusement.—People should be guarded against temptation to unlawful pleasures, by furnishing the means of innocent ones. In every community there *must* be pleasures, relaxations, and means of agreeable excitement; and if innocent are not furnished, resort will be had to criminal. Man was made to enjoy as well as to labour, and the state of society should be adapted to this principle of human nature. Men drink to excess very often to shake off depression, or to satisfy the restless thirst for agreeable excitement, and these motives are excluded in a cheerful community.—*Dr. Channing.*

The sick Man's bed.—Oh, wretched is he, who, in that sick-room, which may be only the ante-chamber of the grave, is yet wholly unfurnished with the medicine of the mind; who has never thought of his nature, his prospects, his duty, his God; who has never applied himself to the enriching his intellect with important truth, to the cultivation of his heart for holy affections, to the formation of his character in righteous habits! Wretched is he, whose religion, however sincere his faith, is but a mysterious and terrific superstition, whose God is rolled in the thunder cloud, and his sceptre the destructive lightning; who gropes for evidence of the mercy of heaven in unfathomable speculations, or the wayward changes of frames and feelings; who sees the grave yawning for him, and in that gulf a deeper still of never ending anguish! Wretched is he, who, disgusted with the credulity that devours any absurdity, has flown to the sceptic even that admits no truth; who deepens the shades of futurity by the blacker darkness of his own mind; who, because it is not the illumination of noon, quenches the only torch that could light his steps through the gloom; the neglect, the perversion, the rejection of religious principles, alike rob the soul of the best security against that trying season. Then it is that faith triumphs. I mean by faith, not the mere mental act of credence in a proposition, but a firm trust in God, our Creator, our Father. This is the one thing needful for religious consolation. To know that all events are ordered by him, and that his love is enough for man for his support and hope. 'Give us but these principles, (and Nature, Providence, and Christianity, teach and demonstrate these,) and you give us all.—Death is destroyed, and the grave becomes a passage to a better life.—When Jesus taught us to call God our Father in heaven, he poured a flood of consolation on the world.

The folly of Pride.—After all, take some quiet sober moment of life, and add together the two ideas of pride and of man; behold him, a creature of a span high, stalking through infinite space, in all the grandeur of littleness.—Perched on a speck of the universe, every wind of heaven strikes into his blood the coldness of death; his soul fleets from his body like melody from the string; day and night, as dust on the wheel, he is rolled along the heaven, through a labyrinth of worlds, and all the creations of God are flaming above and beneath. Is this a creature to make to himself a crown of glory; to deny his own flesh, and to mock at his fellow, sprung from that dust to which both will soon return? Does the proud man not err? Does he not suffer? Does he not die? When he reasons, is he never stopped by difficulties? When he acts, is he never tempted by pleasure? When he lives, is he free from pain? When he dies, can he escape the common grave? Pride is not the heritage of man; humility should dwell with frailty, and atone for ignorance, error, and imperfection.—*Sidney Smith.*

Young Men, Persevere.—I recollect, says Sir J. Barrington, to have seen in Queen's County a Mr. Clerk, who had been a working carpenter; and when making a bench for the session justices at the Court House, was laughed at for taking such peculiar pains in smoothing the plank for the Judge's seat. The carpenter, nothing disconcerted, continued his work with especial attention; and as a reason for being so nice in finishing the seat, jocosely expressed his intention of one day occupying that very seat himself. Time passed on, and the carpenter, ever assiduous and attentive both to business and to mental culture, was afterwards seen as presiding judge on the very bench which he had a few years before been so nice in planing.

A Horrible Mystery.—The National Intelligencer contains the following letter from a private correspondent, giving the particulars of the discovery of a ship deserted and stained with blood, near Balize.

New Orleans, June 6, 1841.

A dreadful act of either mutiny or piracy has been committed off the Balize, which ought to be known forthwith to the Department, and I therefore hasten to address you the present, though I have but a few minutes for the mail.

The ship Charles cleared a few days since for Havre, and on Friday, the 4th inst. was fallen in with by one of our tow boats, about 40 miles from the Balize, without any body on board, and fresh traces of blood on her deck and cabin. She had twenty three cabin passengers, (some of them ladies,) principally our French shop-keepers, going to make their annual purchases in France, and all of them, as usual, no doubt, with considerable sums of specie, and I presume not less, altogether, than $100,000 probably much more. The long boat was missing, but the jolly boat was alongside, with a dog in it, and 4 box of sardines. These circumstances, and the fact that all the sailors clothes were missing, lead some to think it was mutiny and piracy by the crew.

There is, as you may suppose, great excitement in the city. The ship has just come to the levee, and I have not time to ascertain further particulars. She is not injured, and was left even with her sails set. The revenue cutter at the Balize I presume has started in a pursuit.—And it is suggested here to arm two or three steamboats and obtain volunteers to proceed out and sweep the Gulf round the neighbourhood.

THE GIPSY OF THE ABRUZZO.

BY TYRONE POWER, ESQ.,

[Concluded.]

The smoke became dense, even to suffocation; nevertheless, stretched at full length with his face close to the floor, the Zingaro continued for a long time to endure this suffering, as he carefully fed and directed the flames, which, to his hopes, gave promise of freedom; but at length the heat and smoke combined might no longer be borne with life. Thus made reckless of the consequences, he suddenly started up, and seizing the vessel which contained his supply of water, he aimed it against the lofty window: the immediate shiver of falling glass which followed, bespoke the success of his effort, whilst the huge mass of smoke, lifting itself quickly upwards, left the floor comparatively free for breathing. The dangerous consequences which had made him so long defer this moment, as he foresaw, almost immediately followed. First was heard the buzz of many mingled voices, gathering in the court below, to mark the thick smoke as it rolled through the broken window: then followed an eager cry for the keys of the tapestried chamber. Not an instant was to be lost; and no sooner did the prisoner hear these sounds, than gathering together the stout cords which had bound his feet and hands, he with their aid firmly secured the door inside; a work barely accomplished before he heard the quick tread of feet, and the hasty withdrawing of bolts; the heavy lock next turned in its wards, and an attempt was made to thrust open the door. 'Santa Maria!' 'tis fast within,' cried a voice the prisoner recognised for Nicola's; 'tis the body of the poor Zingaro, doubtless, that has fallen against it—push stoutly together, lads'—but the door again withstood their united efforts. 'Get axe and hammer quickly some of you,' continued Nicola; 'the fire is certainly here; 'twas never a spark from my lamp surely when I took the lad his supper. Ring out the great bell; call up my lord the baron, or he will be burned in his bed else, like the poor heathen within, whose flesh I can plainly hear sputtering like chestnuts a-roasting.' A succession of sturdy blows rebounded from the entrance, and immediately the Zingaro tried with his feet to force the crackling wainscot, but it refused to give way.—How to gain more time? already the door was rent from its hinges and had been down, but that the assailants had retreated from the first burst of smoke, calling loudly for water. The Zingaro saw at once that now or never came the decisive moment—gathering therefore the remainder of his straw and other fuel, he quickly heaped it before the forced door, and just as this was falling inwards, he flung a blazing mass upon the ready pile—a wall of fire, in an instant supplied the place of the barrier just beaten down, and the terrified water bearers ran from the spot, with cries of horror, as they caught a glimpse of the dark form beyond which appeared to move calmly and untouched amidst the blaze.—In a few moments the fallen door began to add fresh fuel to the fire: the great bell, too, rang out the awful sound of flame. Drank with the smoke, and maddened with the pain of his half-burned bands, the Zingaro also prepared for his last desperate effort. He covered his head and shoulders with thickened folds of his cape, retired a few paces from the now smouldering wainscot, then, rousing his whole force for the attempt, he rushed forward and dashed himself sideways against it. The half burned boards burst before his weight, and whelmed amidst the blazing ruin, he rolled into the next apartment. Shaking the burning embers from about him, he hurried across the unoccupied and unfurnished room, and opening the door, entered the passage beyond. On the instant a voice arrested his step.

'Who art thou?' demanded a man, advancing hastily from an adjoining door, holding high a lamp—'why am I thus rudely aroused, and whence this peal of wild alarm?' The Zingaro turned upon the inquirer, and the light flashed upon his face.—Had the master-fiend himself, clothed in all his terrors, met Mirialva's sight—for he was the speaker—he could not have looked more dismayed than he now did as he gazed upon his late prisoner, blackened with smoke, and with garments glowing from the sparks of fire which still clung to them.—'What demon art thou?' again demanded the baron as he stepped back towards the newly closed door of the room just left by his sentenced prisoner, 'speak?'—Demonic indeed was the look the gipsy cast upon his proud foe as with a voice of thunder he shouted,—'Lo Zingaro!' Then bounding forward with a tiger-spring he dashed the bewildered baron into the apartment, already half filled with flames, and closing the door quickly drew the bolts. He then turned into Mirialva's now vacant bedchamber, tore from the sumptuous couch and windows the silken cords which draped the curtains, and by their aid descended with speed and safety into the private garden of the castello. Already flames were bursting from the closely barred windows of the room, which held the wretched Mirialva. The Zingaro paused for a moment, and look'd upwards—a wild scream for 'help!' burst upon his ear—a roar of curses and loud laughter followed. This last was the domestics in the gallery, who thus mocked what they took for the cries of the suffering Zingaro. A yet wilder and more piercing cry of agony again filled the air and again was it echoed by fresh yells of savage mockery.

'Ha!' exclaimed the listener, 'these shrieks should have been mine, and such the laughter that would have greeted my agonies! Ha! ha! ha!—roar on, ye accursed, let your shouts of joy ring in the ears of your unheeded burning lord: and may the fiends of Ellis redouble your cries, as his black soul is hurled amidst their eternal fires!'—Dashing the hot sweat from his scathed brow, the gipsy made for the olive grove, and with great difficulty held his way, until, exhausted, he sunk upon the welcome margin of the calm waters of *Gli Fonti d'Amore.*

CHAPTER IV.

On a gentle eminence, at the foot of the Vermero, stood the palace of the Conradini, in the midst of luxuriant vineyards, and immediately encircled by a private garden of some extent, beautifully laid out, and evincing a more careful superintendance than is usually bestowed in Italy upon such preserves. For in this favoured climate nature has showered so generally on every verdant spot her beauties of tree and flower, that the wealthy have little inducement to enclose for private luxury exotics which may be enjoyed by the meanest serf who cultivates his native fields.

To the palace of his ancestors the Conde Luigi had at once borne his youthful bride, for such he had legally made her. Fast as the church could bind them, they were now one: and although his father would not become a party to an unworthy bargain to obtain a daughter-in-law, he was not in his heart sorry to find that the happiness of his son was secured without such a compromise; and although Luigi's attempt would, had it been known to him, have been met by his fixed opposition, the die being fairly cast, he received his son with forgiveness, and his new-made daughter with a cordial welcome and a father's blessing. Letters were immediately despatched to the Baron di Mirialva, to suggest to him the necessity of fulfilling the contract entered into by his deceased brother, or otherwise preparing to abide the king's judgment and probable displeasure; for to the foot of the throne, immediately upon a refusal, Conradini resolved to bear the claims of his son, and appeal to the justice of his sovereign. The messenger dispatched with the above demand had now been absent the full time necessary for his journey, and hourly expecting his arrival, the Conte Luigi and his bride sat beneath a veranda that commanded an ample view of the lovely bay. The moon was slowly rising in her fullest majesty, and had already silvered with her light the edges of the lofty cliffs, rising high over the picturesque Castle d'Ovo, which was itself lost in their deep shadows. The classic isles beyond just showed in the extreme distance like globes of silver floating on the dark bosom of the glassy sea. Not far removed might be heard the cries of the fishermen, as they hauled their boats above the reach of the waters, accompanied by the hoarse, low roar of the surf, rolling in round the long continued line of beach. Nearer the palace, all was thrown into deep shadow by the stately silver pines, which, planted in thick rows, covered it in front like a noble guard, whilst many clumps of sweetly-scented shrubs were made to encroach to within a few paces of the window where sat the lovers.—Constanza listened with a charmed ear to her lord as he pointed out the various beauties of the scene, with all the enthusiasm of a poet with the love of a patriot for his native Naples.—'But the night-air is freshening, and you, love, must be wearied with my legends of the past glories of Naples, and of imperial Capri and its horrors. They are twice dear to me, for they are associated with my every childish joy and sorrow. They first stole on my wondering, eager ears in all the exaggerated detail of my good old nurse, and were in after days made the reward of well-doing, as on this very spot they were described in the grandeur of simple history, made still more noble by the glowing eloquence of my aged preceptor, the excellent Carlo Mattei.—Come, we will enter the apartment: see, the lamps are already lighted—come, and you shall shame my tediousness by playing one of those wild mountain airs we have so often sung together as we saunter'd through your sweet valley of Salamona.'—'Ah!' said Constanza, with a sigh, the recollection of her own birth-place rose fresh upon her memory,—'loved valley shall I ever again behold thee? ever again wander by those clear waters, where I have so often bounded on the light feet of childhood?'—'And in the young days of our love too,' whispered Luigi. 'Oh, fear not, dearest; your uncle will scarce dare abide the sovereign's command, which he knows must follow my father's appeal. He will yield to strong necessity, doubt not; and soon again shall you sit in the antique hall of your castello, and sing to me the country's gentle songs in praise of love's own poet and Salmona's pride.' Together they now entered the apartment, throwing wide the casement, which opened to the ground. Constanza seated herself opposite to it, and in a tone of anxious melancholy, continued—

'I know not, my Luigi, what so oppresses me, but my heart is ever and anon seized with a throbbing which threatens even to burst it; my mind, too, has all this day been filled with dismal fancies.'—'What can chill thee thus?' answered the conte, as he fondly pressed with his lips her marble brow.—'Thou art happy, my own Constanza?' Beaming with tenderness, she fixed her gazelle-like eyes upon her lord, as she replied—'Happy! Luigi, am I not with thee? Am I not thine own Constanza? But would that this tardy courier were returned: you know not the fierce nature of Carlotte di Mirialva. When I reflect on his hatred, on his daring, on his vengeance—oh! Luigi, can I speak it? but at this hour your life is perhaps only held at the will of the most prodigate, the most reckless of men.'—'Tush, tush! this is indeed wild dreaming. What! do you think Mirialva has no fear for himself?—Too well he knows my father's vigour and our house's power, to tempt, by any evil wrought on me, his own assured destruction. I would I were but half as certain of the safety of my poor Zingaro ally: but he, I fear me, was allowed brief law. I would give, this very hour, the best horse, hound, and hawk I own, to save him from jeopardy—and that is higher pricing than was ever before put on him or on any of his kind.'—'They are, indeed, a wayward, but also a sore-suffering-race,' replied Constanza; 'but if ever I am again restored to the seat of my fathers, you, Luigi, must look to their better ordering, even for the sake of him who read my fortune by the springs of the Gli Fonti d'Amore.'

'And died to have that fortune fairly sped,' added the conte. 'Even the lynx may be taught to love, and I will waste some kindness on that rude race, but I will mend their sad condition, even for his sake who helped me to the sweetest bride Salmona ever saw, or Ovid sung; that is, provided she belie her sex, and change not.' A look of love and pride beamed from the eyes of Constanza, as, striking her lyre, she prettily echoed the word 'change,' and sang—

"For ever thine this heart—
Feel how it beats for thee,
And whilst it beats, this heart of mine
Will answer every throb of thine
With truest sympathy;
Thine, thine alone!

"For ever thine this heart—
All else may change, and be:
But this, thy heart, no change can own,
For thee it beats, for thee alone,
And breaks, cast off by thee;
Thine, thine alone!"

The conte rose in delight from his lady's feet, where he had thrown himself to listen to her melody. The last tones of her sweet voice had not yet melted into the air, when a slight movement was heard at the window—the words "Die, coward and fool!" were articulated in tones clear and piercing, though hardly uttered above a breath; one deep groan and a heavy fall followed—and all was silent as before. The conte started, and passed hastily to the window, close to which he at once observed the body of the fallen man. He stooped over the form—he pressed his hand upon the heart, but it beat no more—life had fled with the last sound. He was just opening his lips to call for aid, when a low hiss, issuing from the thick clump of shrubs close in his front, caused him to raise his head. What was his surprise when, full in the light of the moonbeam, with head uncovered, he beheld the well-remembered features of the Zingaro!

'Ha!' exclaimed the conte, 'thou alive and here? How means all this? Speak!'—'Pianissimo, signor mio,' whispered the gipsy; 'it is ill speaking too loud of a death done, where one's confession may be overheard by more than the priest. But fear nothing now: first assure thy lady's silence; for, if you remember, my face was not altogether after her liking when she last saw it, and I promise you it is not much improved in comeliness since; a cry from her lips now might peril me to the full as much as it did before, and by my life I have no mind for another such adventure.' The Conte Luigi turned into the chamber where Constanza sat as if spell-bound; she had heard the groan, had seen her husband's movement towards the sound, but at that moment her over-excited nerves failed beneath the shock, and she remained without the power of speech or motion. "Be no longer alarmed, dearest Constanza," murmured the conte, trying to reassure his gentle wife; "'tis nothing—only a faithful varlet, who is now without, and whose appearance hitherto has ever been to us a harbinger of joy. Come, cheer thee, to hear the marvel of his coming; perchance thy uncle has relented, and so released this trusty knave as a true pledge of his wish to conciliate."—"Trust not, oh! trust not to the baron," exclaimed Constanza wildly, drawing the conte nearer to her, "for there is danger, my husband, and the presence of the Zingaro speaks it. That fearful groan, too. Oh! said I not my soul foreboded evil?' Luigi, rely not too firmly on the faith of this strange being: many and fearful are the tales told of his people's treachery, and few and bold are they who place deep trust in them."—"Nay, be not unmindful of his true service, love. Remember I owe to it all my present joys, and even those joys I'd freely pledge upon his faith. Be not alarmed, and he shall himself speak out his errand.' Luigi beckoned the Zingaro to advance: with a glance of bitter scorn he planted his foot upon the corse stretched in his way, and at once stepped into the apartment. Constanza shrank within herself, as doubtingly she gazed upon his features. He was, in truth, much changed; his face and neck were in many places disgured by blotches of deep red; these contrasted but ill with its natural hue. His once luxuriant hair, too, was almost gone; in some places it was shorn quite close to the blackened scalp, whilst here and there a stray lock remained, no longer flowing gracefully as before, but shrivelled and bristling from his head. His eye alone retained its native lustre, and bespoke that, though all without was altered, the ardent soul within still remained unchanged. Bending low to the lady, he calmly stood as if waiting question.

'When,' demanded the conte, 'didst thou leave the Castel di Mirialva?'—'On the eve of your past Sabbath.'—'By good leave, or ——?'—'Even by the way you entered it—the window; no bad way either, when a man needs more haste than help.'—'How? You escaped from durance, then, and without the baron's knowledge?'—'Not so, either, signor; the baron learnt, though somewhat at the latest. I was about to quit his hospitable keeping.' 'Thou speakest somewhat in riddles, Zingaro. I have a courier despatched to the baron—knowest thou his present humour? how will my servant find him?'—'He may not well find him, conte, without first quitting your service.'—'How so?'—'Because he whom he seeks no longer lives.'—'Ha!'—Constanza sprung from the couch—'my uncle dead.'—'Start not, lady,' coolly replied the Zingaro, 'and speak not over loud, for I stay not your questioning on roses. In brief, you are now, thanks to my fortune, once more in safety; may return to your fair domain, and live free and fearless, for your worst enemy is no more; he has died the death that best may fit him for the after-life. He was burnt—burnt within that very house he withheld from his brother's child; he was swept from life planning the misery of her to whom he should have proved a sworn protector.'—'Merciful God, assoil his soul!' fervently prayed Constanza.—'The fire was accidental?' demanded the conte, closely regarding the man as he spoke. He smiled grimly as, lowering his voice, he answered with fearful earnestness—'The flames were lighted by me, to aid my escape from bondage and from certain death. What! did the slaves think to keep the falcon and not hood his eyes? Did they leave to the Zingaro one glimpse of the clear light of heaven, and look to have him yield without a struggle the life that made light dear? Scourged like a hound till my very bones lay bared to their lewd mockery, I was bound and thrown aside to wait till their pleasure served to hang me. Was I to bide their coming? No: I fired the detested den that held me, and broke once more to freedom from its blazing ruins as they crumbled round me. Thus at liberty, I had, perchance, contented me with my escape, but the ill spirit of the baron threw him in that wild moment across my way. Smarting from the fire I scarce had hoped to live through, I saw my pain, my hope, made by his presence in an instant void, and fresh tortures awaiting me. One instant effort produced both safety and revenge. I boldly made the venture. Behold I am safe—I am revenged. Even now his shriek from that smouldering chamber of death sounds again in my ear, and more than answers all my sufferings. Here no more, and you. Come Luigi, are not small, now fair to live.—Return to your castello, lady; 'tis the fate worse for the siring I have given it. I lend you a fair fortune, and you have found it; may it ever bide with you. Signor, I owed you a life; we are now freely

acquitted, for I have saved you this night from as sudden an ending as awaited me that day when the hunter's belt was drawn round my throat in the forest of Venafro.'—'How! my life—mean you that?' 'Look on this carrion,' continued the Zingaro, as he turned over the body of the slain man with his foot; 'stoop down, and know that evil face.'—It was the countenance of Jocope, for many years the porter of the Castel di Mirialva. 'What!' said Luigi, 'would this man have struck the husband of his old master's child?' 'He!' interrupted the Zingaro, 'he would have struck the husband of the mother that bore him, for half the price set upon your head. On my escape I sought out this traitor, and caught him grovelling on a wrong scent. Unseen and unsuspected, I soon found means to set him right; once well laid on the track, I knew he'd stick to it.'—'What!' cried Constanza, shuddering, 'you guided him the way to murder?'—'Truly, lady, I left him not unguided; for from that hour I slept where he slept, and when he rose I rose; I breathed as he breathed, moved as he moved; we had but one shadow in the sun—but he dreamed not of this: full surely I guided him, even to his purpose and to his end. He was blinded to my wish by the promised gold; it ever glittered before his eyes, and he saw no other object. But it is passed, and behold where he lies! Mark, signor, his hand is on the lock of the petronel, whose report was to have pronounced you a corse, and him master of a thousand ducats. I watched his serpent crawl to this very spot; I saw the felon-sparkle of his eyes, I heard the short panting of his hated breath, and marked his deadly aim; but me he saw not, heard not, till he felt my blow.'—'Heavens!' cried Constanza, 'an instant later and the murder had been done.'—The Zingaro smiled 'No, lady, think not I rested upon less than surety—his trusty petronel a truer friend of mine had rendered harmless. Blindly he incurred the penalty without the chance of murder.'—'Strange being,' inquired the conte, 'why not have informed me of my danger, and left his punishment to justice?'—'What! would justice better have revenged my stripes than my own right hand has done? That one blow struck I am again a man, and the mark of the lash will be no longer my shame. From my mother's breast until the dark hour but one had ever inflicted disgrace on my free body—this hand it was.' He let the lifeless limb which he had grasped fall upon the path, and contemptuously gazed upon it.

'But why,' said the conte, 'when you knew his purpose, why let him proceed so near to the fulfilment of his bloody errand?' 'Ha, ha! Conte Luigi, think you his mere death could appease my vengeance? No! I smote him; and without one prayer for mercy his soul is gone to its eternal account. Like his gratitude is also the vengeance of lo Zingaro—*senza limite.* But hark! I hear approaching footsteps.' He now gave a long sharp hiss—a young female was in an instant by his side. 'Zea,' he said, 'there stands the man for whom you have laboured; the only man who ever saved or spared any of our race. Thank him quickly, and let us be gone to the mountain.' The girl advanced to the conte, and taking his hand, she pressed it with reverence to her forehead, whilst her eloquent look spoke volumes of thanksgiving. 'Allow me a few minutes' law ere you have this foul carcase stirred,' said the Zingaro, 'for I would ill like further questioning. Nay, shudder not, lady,' he added, 'think upon my wild nature and my cruel suffering. Farewell.' The Zingaro and the maiden together disappeared as the attendant announced to the conte the return of his belated courier. First requesting his father's presence, Luigi admitted the man, and from his lips heard the story of the Zingaro confirmed. He told how he had witnessed the removal of the blackened remains of the baron from the ruins of the still reeking chamber. The fire, he said, had been promptly got under, and indeed extended little beyond the immediate suite of apartments where it first broke out. He told, too, strange stories of the Zingaro—of his having spirited the poor baron to change places with him, through the devil's aid, whom some of the attendants swore they saw personally engaged in feeding the flames, and at last take to flight through the broken casement, bearing the Zingaro on his huge wing, and leaving the spell-bound baron to abide the fiery penalty. On the man's being dismissed to entertain his awe-stricken fellows with these marvels, the conte imparted to his father the true, but strange story of his preservation. The proper authorities were promptly assembled, and the necessary forms gone through, but as every evidence went to prove the purpose of the dead emissary of Mirialva, the conte was at once honourably installed, by the royal consent, in all the honours and wide domains of his fair runaway. Large rewards were offered for the apprehension of the incendiary, and orders issued to clear the Abruzzo of the outlaw Zingari with fire and sword; but as the execution of these orders rested with the new baron, they were very differently interpreted.

CHAPTER V.

A twelvemonth had passed away, and many mingled sounds of song and dance, and the light laugh of unrestrained glee echoed round the old towers of the Castel di Mirialva; gay banners fluttered in the mountain breeze from the lofty battlements, and the hill-side swarmed with merry groups of peasants, who were eagerly watching the approach of a distant cavalcade, impatiently waiting to hail the first-born of their liege lady, the heir of the Conradini. It was the anniversary of the festival of the Annunziata, and chosen by Constanza for the day that was to give to the mother church one other member in her new-born son. "I choose this day," said Constanza to her lord, "for it was on this day I met the mendicant palmer in the church of the Annunziata; but, though I love right well the gentle name of Luigi, yet shall this boy be called Ovidio, in remembrance of the spot where I stayed to list my fair fortune." The lady had her will, and it was her return from the convent the assembled vassals so eagerly abided. As the gay cortege approached the foot of the hill, Constanza turned her palfrey from the side of her infant's litter, and calling to her lord to follow, gaily galloped over the yielding sward towards Gli Fonti d'Amore. Together they reined up upon its margin; Constanza fondly pressed the hand of Luigi, and pointing to the rich olives whose branches swept the waters, she told how upon that spot her startled eye first rested on the dark form of the Zingaro. She waved her hand to hasten some of the approaching guests, when a female advanced from the thick shade of the trees, and laying her finger impressively on her lip, motioned the conte to be gone, glancing at the same time upwards amid the branches. Following the direction of her look, the conte caught a sight of the dark visage of the Zingaro, with finger on lip, just visible for an instant through the thick foliage. On this, whispering his discovery to Constanza, they quickly turned together and stayed the advance of their gentle followers. Loud shouts from the hill at the same moment bespoke the reception of Mirialva's future lord amidst his happy vassals. 'Let us hasten to thank the honest knaves," said the conte, and in a moment quickly bounded each steed towards the castello. The day was devoted to sumptuous festivity. At length the sounds of revelry were hushed: the banqueters, wearied with the fulness of their joys, were buried in profound repose. In the silence of their chamber the conte and his fair wife at length left alone, marvelled on their strange vision of that morning; for from the time he bade them farewell in the palace of the Conradini, no word of the eagerly sought Zingaro had reached their ears. The fond mother bent over the couch of her sleeping boy, and loudly prayed all evil might be averted from his innocent head, when—"hark!" the soft notes of music rose through the air. Imagining it to be a gallant device of their guests, or some rustic serenade, the conte and lady left their chamber and advanced to that very window, whence, twelve months before, they had so fearfully descended.—The night was close and calm, and the casement stood open to court the lazy air. Looking out to greet the serenaders, they recognized at once, standing in the shade below, the figures of the Zingaro and the dark young maiden. She was seated on the rude bench at the foot of the tower; before her lay a huge hound of the mountain breed, and by her side stood her companion, his rude guitar in his hand. The conte was about to address them, but motioning for silence, the Zingaro spoke in a low tone to the girl—"Sing, Zea, sing to them the song of joy, made more welcome from thy lips;—sing to them the song of our last parting." He pointed impressively towards the distant horizon's edge, and then softly swept the strings of his guitar, whilst, raising her dark eyes to Constanza, the maiden obeyed, and sang the

PROPHECY.

"Ladye, look from thy bower on high,
Look o'er tree, o'er tower, and fountain,
Where the silver cloud sits on the mountain.

Look, Ladye, look, and mark the star,
Beaming so lightly from afar;
That star is a herald bearing joy
To thee and thy sleeping cherub boy.

I mark'd the day, I watch'd the hour,
I've read its errand, know its power;
It bears to that boy who cradled lies,
All of good beneath the skies.

Success in love, in peace, in war,
High fame and honour brings yon star;
Happy mother, now rest thee well,
His fortune's read! Farewell—farewell!"

Never again did the wild form of lo Zingaro cross the path of the Coradini, nor ever after this hour did the plaintive melody of his guitar awake the night.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MIRAMICHI GLEANER.]

Does any great man glunch and gloom!
Speak out, and never fash your thum:
Let posts and pensions sink, or soom
Wi' them wha grant 'em,
If honestly they canna come,
Far better want 'em. BURNS.

In my last I stated, 'that the House of Assembly has controuled the Governor.' Let those who wish to judge for themselves, view the proceedings of the House for the last three years: and let them read the Royal Gazette containing the appointments made by Sir John Harvey, and they will find nearly the whole House Gazetted at different periods, besides a number of Legislative Councillors, and I think there will be little doubt on their minds on the subject. The practice of appointing Members Supervisors and Commissioners, is a strong corroborative proof of my assertion, for if Sir John had been a free agent, he never would have continued it after it was so publicly condemned by the Governor General. This improper system was carried to such an extent by the Executive, that a few of the Members of the Lower House, either from shame, jealousy or perhaps a conscious discharge of their duty, endeavoured to put a stop to it, shortly after the 'Circular Memorandum;' and with that view proposed the following resolution, which was lost on a division sixteen to six; the Executive Councillors of course voting against it, for if carried, it would have abridged their influence.—'Resolved, That no Member of her Majesty's Legislative Council or House of Assembly be appointed a Supervisor or Commissioner for the expenditure of the Public money.' Another resolution was moved as an amendment, to the effect—That it was inexpedient to appoint members of the House to these offices, so long as the mode of auditing the expenditure of the public monies was by a committee of the house; this would still leave it open to the Executive to appoint Members of the Legislative Council, but it was lost 19 to 3. An amendment was then moved in addition to the above, which is so much in accordance with my own opinion, and the opinion of nine tenths of the inhabitants of the Province, that I must be permitted to transcribe it at length. 'That such appointments have a tendency to subject members of the Legislature to an injurious suspicion, and to interfere with an independent discharge of their public duty.'—This was also lost 17 to 4. This is exactly what I complain of, that these appointments interfere with the independent discharge of a public duty, and it is for this reason so shameful a system is pursued.

During the late administration, there was not one member of either house appointed to an office, where public money was to be expended, but latterly the system has been entirely changed, and no others are appointed, if the members will accept them; if they will not, the persons whom they recommend are appointed. There are at present three Supervisors in the Upper, and three in the Lower House, besides a number of Commissioners in both Houses; in fact it seems that no other persons are capable of holding offices. There are five Queen's Council in the Province, two of them members of the Legislative Council, and three of the House of Assembly, and some of them appointed over the grey heads of their brethren in the profession, merely from that circumstance. Then we have Judges of the Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners for Solemnizing Marriage, and a great number of other Honourable distinctions, all duly recorded in Chubb's valuable annual. As to the Militia appointments, so far as this country is concerned, they have been most disgraceful; men from the ranks, and beardless boys, without claims or qualifications, have been appointed over officers of fifteen years standing, whose knowledge, experience, and influence entitle them to promotion. Sir John is a Military man of high reputation, and should not have consented to these appointments. Those appointed are not members of the House to be sure, but they were warm supporters of the successful candidates at the last election and were thus rewarded.

In mentioning the composition of the Executive Council, I did not intend to throw the whole blame on Sir John, and his advisors: a great part of the mischief was done before he came to the Province, but it has been increased since that time. The House of Assembly in 1837, in their negotiations with Lord Glenelg, expressed their apprehension that the Members of the Council who held offices under the Crown, could be expected to exercise an unbiassed judgment in the questions which might come before them. Lord Glenelg entirely agreed in the importance of securing the independence of the Legislative Council, and admitted that the introduction into it, of a large number of persons holding places of emolument under the Executive Government, would detract from its weight as an independent branch of the Colonial Legislature.—He accordingly gave instructions to the Lieutenant Governor, that in recommending persons for seats in the Legislative Council, he should recommend those "*independent of, and unconnected with, the Executive Government, and selected from the principal inhabitants of the Province, and those having the greatest stake in its welfare.*" The writer of this despatch evidently did not intend that the Councillors should be chosen from a particular section of the Province, but that all the various interests should be represented. Can it be said that these instructions have been followed in the recent appointments, when the "Circular Memorandum" will apply to three of them, and if the fourth should be treated as Sir Allan McNab (who is also Queen's Counsel) has been, it may go very far to shake his independence, if he possesses any. But the dependence upon, and connexion with, the Executive, does not appear to be an objection in the present day; for four of the Members of the Council who in 1837 were independent of the Executive government, now receive annual appointments which connect them with, if it does not render them dependent upon it.

In 1837 there were 14 Legislative Councillors, from the other side of the Province, while on this side there was only one. The number on the other side has been increased to sixteen, by the addition of two from Charlotte; that county, with a population of 18,000 and contributing but £3,000 per an. to the revenue, in addition to her four Members in the House of Assembly, has three in the Legislative Council; while Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, containing nearly one fourth of the population of the Province, and contributing one fourth of its revenue, has still but one; surely out of a population of 34,000, persons could be found possessing a stake in the welfare of the Province and qualified to discharge the duties of a Legislative Councillor. These appointments show that the governor did not exercise his own unbiassed opinion in his selections, but that influence was used to increase the power of the Legislature on the other side of the Province, which has not an interest or feeling in common with this side. The county of York contains a smaller population than Northumberland, and seven Legislative Councillors are chosen from it: the whole of whom are connected with and dependent upon the Executive Government.

Unfortunately for us we have been deprived of the valuable services of our only councillor for the last three Sessions, but I trust that another will not be allowed to pass, without our finding him at his post, advocating the rights of the inhabitants of this neglected and abused portion of the Province.

MONITOR.

Miramichi, May 17, 1841.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

NEW MINISTERIAL PROJECTS OF FREE TRADE

In all the arguments which have been advanced for and against the new plan of the ministerial budget, great mistakes appear to prevail as to the possibility of extending the consumption of British manufactures. The commercial advocates of free trade seem to think that Great Britain enjoys, by a kind of natural endowment, a monopoly of art, machinery, and superior physical powers, as to the persevering labour and industry which must enable her to command the markets of all the Continent; that Prussia, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and China, are so many craving shops, which she can fill at pleasure with her goods, and that by her own natural superiority she can command an eager preference for her own manufactures. In other words, there appears to be an unaccountable conviction pervading all classes of these ministerial advocates, that the cotton, silks, woollens, and hardware of England, are as necessary an element for the social enjoyment of these foreign people as the air they breathe, or the water they drink.

Perhaps, at one time, this was a good deal the case. When the French revolutionary war of twenty-five years had closed its frightful portals in the peace of 1815, Germany, Prussia, and Italy, had become indeed a desolate waste; all their manufactures, and almost all their labourers, had been converted into soldiers; and all their manufactures, not to say even their agriculture, had been trampled under the feet of successive armies, which, like a mighty wave of the ocean raised by a hurricane over a West India island, had swept from the face of the land almost every trace of industry, and all means of manufacturing labour. In this state of continental desolation, Great Britain, who was always out of the reach of this peculiar ravage, was naturally at hand to supply the wants of the continent, and thus formed an ample market for the sale of her manufactures. But this state of things has now entirely passed away; a peace of twenty-six years has turned our customers into competitors, and raised up rivals to Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield, in every free state and inland town of the continent of Europe.

Indeed, a very short consideration is sufficient to show that such is the mere natural result of human affairs. All the elements of which these manufactures are composed are to be found in Germany and France as well as in England. The Elbe and the Rhine can convey the cotton of America into the free ports of Holland, Belgium, and the Baltic, as easily as into the Thames. Their woods are, in many instances, superior to our own, particularly in Saxony; and silk, hemp, flax, iron, and coals, are as accessible to the Germans as to the English. The exportation of our machinery has superadded those further auxiliaries which were formerly peculiar to Great Britain. In the wantonness of theoretical principle, we have flung abroad all the secrets of our own long established superiority, and admitted our foreign competitors to an equal participation in all our own patent discoveries and improvements.

The consequence has been, that all these foreigners have become our rivals. They suffer us, indeed, to export our half-wrought manufactured goods, such as cotton-twists, yarns, &c., but scarcely take any complete fabric from us; they have formed express commercial leagues to exclude our manufactures, and whilst they refuse all treaties of reciprocity, they apply with unbending sternness the protecting principle to secure to themselves the sale of their own commodities in their own countries. It is from a view of these circumstances that we have always affirmed it to be an extreme absurdity to expect any increase of British exports in these foreign markets. Suppose these Manchester merchants could obtain corn at half its present price, and thus be enabled to reduce their charges from thirty to forty per cent., they would still be unable to force a larger sale in Germany. Their manufactures would still be excluded, as French silks lately were, amongst ourselves, by prohibitory duties.

Such being the case, what little encouragement is there to relax our own restrictive system, and to give those advantages to foreigners which they thus rigidly deny to us! Look only to the immediate cost of this system to ourselves. Look only at the British East Indies; here is a consumption annually of five millions worth of British goods: we may add as much more from the West Indies: and two millions further for Canada. Are such markets, twelve millions sterling, to be put to hazard for the uncertainty of foreign dealers.

We admit that all theory is, indeed, in favour of free trade, and its necessary consequence, free competition, and what follows from it, low prices and abundant consumption; and that the effect of all monopoly is to raise prices, to check consumption, to hinder a large portion of mankind from consuming the elegancies and luxuries of life at all, and to prevent those who have the means to consume from consuming as they otherwise would, and that also all taxes in favour of such monopoly are in themselves so much protection to the monopolists at the cost of the community, and, therefore, are a sacrifice of the greater interests of the whole to the interest of a part. We fully admit the truth of all these principles, and we would admit of their application, if circumstances were such as to allow them to be brought into practice. But whilst the foreign markets are thus rigidly sealed against us, is it not too obvious to admit of a denial, that the unrestricted admission of foreigners into our markets would be the encouragement of foreign manufactures to the total ruin of our own countrymen? The only result could be, that our own labouring poor would be thrown out of employment, and that our capitalists would have to pay the enormous amount of our national expenditure, upon a ruined trade and beggard establishments. At all events it must be granted, that it is the duty of our legislature to take care in the first instance of the immense multitude of our own working poor, and to make and maintain such provisions as may ensure their employment in our extensive manufactures and agriculture. Now, if we admit foreigners into our market upon equal duties with our own manufactures, what other consequence must we expect than that all our own people must be thrown out of employment? The lower habits of living among foreigners, added to the lower taxes, necessarily enable them to produce these manufactures at a lower price than they can be worked up in England; such lower prices must put English goods out of our own market, and we should thus administer to the wealth of foreigners whilst we were starving our own population.

It is under these circumstances, that free trade, however undeniable in theory, is incompatible in practice with the present condition of the world, and particularly with the condition of this country, burdened as it is with enormous taxes and charges of various descriptions, and loaded with a national debt double that of any other power in Europe. It is this which must always render us chiefly dependent upon our own markets, and must put out of the question the free admission of foreigners to compete with us upon our own soil. Under the heavy burden of our taxes, the amount of which must necessarily enter into every thing we produce or work up, it is impossible that we can either produce or manufacture at the same price with foreign producers or manufacturers; we must have a higher price in order to pay the higher tax; and therefore, we must have the price of a restricted and protected market. In the same market there cannot be two prices of the same article, the lower price must carry everything before it: and therefore, in the same proportion in which we admit low priced foreign commodities and manufactures, we must displace an equal portion of our own goods and commodities. Either our own growers and manufacturers must abandon the competition, and give up all growth and manufacture, or they must come down to the low price of their foreign competitors. In the first case, there must be be universal beggery; in the second, there must be a national insolvency, the interest of the national debt could no longer be paid.

Such are the two hinges, and the two fundamental principles, upon which rests our protective system in England, and upon which, in the present relative state of England and other nations, it is, generally speaking at least, obviously necessary that this system of protection should be maintained:—in brief words, the higher taxes requiring higher prices; and secondly, the existence of the like restrictive system amongst foreigners, under which the sacrifice would be all on our side, we should give every thing and receive nothing—we should give free trade, and be repaid by a stern and iron monopoly—we should admit them into our garden, whilst we are warned off even out of their open fields.

A third principle of this protective system is, that it sacrifices a large present good, and pays a large present cost, to rear up and establish some rising growth or manufacture, the greater future profit or convenience of which will amply compensate us for our present sacrifice and outlay,—the state here acting upon the principle of those who purchase a deferred annuity at a present cost, which however large the future annuity, it is well worth in the market. Our corn laws appear to be in great part founded upon this latter principle. We consent to pay a protecting price for our corn in order that we may rear up and establish the great and paramount national interest of bringing up our own growth to a sufficiency for our own independent supply.

It is, indeed, quite evident that a general system of free trade can only be founded upon universal and constant peace and alliance amongst all the nations of Europe, and upon the universal and constant good-will of man to man. Now, this can be effected by no treaty, and is utterly inconsistent with the present condition of mankind; divided as they are into various states, and each state having its different government, and its own peculiar interests: each also jealous of his neighbour, and taking alarm at every circumstance which has a tendency, by the aggrandisement of his rival, to vary his own relative position. Our colonies and remote settlements are all objects of ambition to other nations, and put us under the necessity of maintaining them by establishments proportionate with their magnitude, and by a naval and military force which can only be kept up by an enormous annual expenditure. This expenditure must be met by proportionate taxes; these taxes must attach to our commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, and therefore the amount of them must enter into the price of all our produce and commodities. Our manufacturers and producers cannot pay these taxes unless they receive them in the price of their goods, and they cannot so receive them unless they are secured from the competition of others, who, by growing and working at a less cost, are enabled to sell at a lower price.

This new system of trade was commenced upon our part; not only uncalled for by other countries, but strenuously opposed by them; for they are all employed in multiplying protections, and in closing up their own markets against the admission of British commodities. They are all seeking to apply to their own markets the maxim of the Roman poet—

"Nullaque, mortales, præter sua littora norant."

Is this, therefore, a time, when we should repay this selfishness of our neighbours by this profligate and ruinous liberality on our own parts, and should admit those into our covers who will not tolerate us even in their own highways? So far as regards our own markets, Englishmen dealing with Englishmen, let us indeed be just to the undeniable principle of all trade and dealing: let us have as few patent rights, as few privileges of trade, as few monopolies and exclusions, as the temporary encouragements of new and rising branches, or the remuneration of individual skill and invention, will admit of. But as regards foreigners, let us adhere to the plain and unquestionable principle, that it is the duty and common prudence of every nation to provide first for the well-being of its own community, and after having done our duty to our own family, but not till then, to give a due consideration to the interests of strangers; not indeed to be selfish, or to indulge in any listless or inhuman concern for the well-being of others, but to be prudent and considerate; doing every duty in its order and degree; obeying natural affection first, and then administering, from our superfluity, to augment the good, or alleviate the burden, of our neighbours.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A rumour is in circulation that a lady, the widow of an Irish baronet, herself an Irish gentlewoman, has engaged the affections, and has consented to accept the hand of the first personage in this kingdom. Should this be the case, the noble individual may be considered truly fortunate in his mission to this country—no matter when his functions may terminate—in having secured a lady as remarkable for her beauty as she is distinguished for her virtue, and whose personal attractions, great as they unquestionably are, are surpassed by her amiable and estimate qualities of head and heart. If we are to have even a brief continuance of Whig rulers, the lady in question will shed a grace and lustre around the circle in which it will then be her province not to move but to preside.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the beautiful and accomplished Dowager Lady Somerville, widow of the late Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart. It is rumoured about the Viceregal Court that the nuptials are fixed to take place next week.—*Evening Packet.*

We regret to learn that letters have just been received in town from Italy which announce the sudden and serious illness of the Countess of Coventry. Her ladyship, with her only daughter, Lady Holland, is sojourning at Rome.—*London Standard of Monday.*

SUICIDE OF THE DUCHESS DE BERRI'S BETRAYER.—The *Quotidienne* mentions that Deutz, who, it will be remembered, betrayed the Duchess de Berri at the time of the insurrection in La Vendee, a few years ago, has committed suicide by drowning himself. The *Quotidienne* adds, "For some time past this man had lost considerable sums by speculations on the Stock Exchange. Treason enriched him, gambling ruined him. Reduced to the most abject misery, Deutz, terminated his career by throwing himself into the Seine."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—It has been proposed that the Postmaster General shall place some competent person, one well acquainted with the rates of postage throughout the United States, in the Post Office at Liverpool, to sort the mail before its departure from England in such a manner, as to warrant its immediate distribution, on its arrival in this country. This, we conceive, would be a most excellent plan. It now occupies a great number of clerks, for a long time, in assorting the mails, and it has been found quite impossible, several times, to forward the letters intended for the South by the mail, that has left, the day the steamer arrived. One clerk in the office at Liverpool, could assort the letters and papers from day to day, as they were deposited, and thus do the duty that requires some twenty clerks in this office to perform, to the necessary neglect of their regular business. The subject is worthy at least of serious consideration.—*Boston Times.*

The New York Journal of Commerce says, that the Mutual Insurance Company in that city have paid the sum insured on the cargo of the steam-ship President by them, viz: $15,800 on the 19th ult. The other offices are ready to pay.

The Pirate mystery developed.—Captain Hubbard, of the brig America, which vessel has arrived at New York from Chagres, reports that on June 13th, he spoke the schooner Ann, from New Orleans for Portsmouth, which vessel had on board the captain and crew of the ship Charles, which had caused so much excitement at New Orleans. They had left the ship about a week previous, when two days from New Orleans, and about 60 miles from the Balize, with five feet water in the hold. The blood on the ship's deck must therefore have existed only in imagination. This second pirate story is completely exploded; but a mystery still envelopes the transaction, which will doubtless soon be cleared up. That there is deep villany somewhere, there can be no doubt.—*Mercantile Journal.*

The New Orleans Picaune of the 12th ult. says, that the person now in charge of the Charles, in New Orleans, has discovered a passage some 8 or ten feet long, sufficient to admit a man's body, through the staves with which she was freighted, and this led to a vacant space in which six or eight men might lie concealed. This circumstance has given rise to much speculation in relation to the object for which this stow-hole and passage way were constructed. Captain William Gorham, jr. of the Charles, and the mate and crew of that vessel have been apprehended by the U. S. Marshal at Charleston, and will undergo an examination.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP MASTERS.—The New London Advocate says, a decision has recently been made before the Court of Admiralty in England, by which it appears that a vessel falling in with an abandoned wreck at sea, and taking therefrom any cargo or other property, must not only note the fact, time and place on the log-book, but also the kind and quantity of each, with the marks and numbers of each, if there be any. The captain of a British ship fell in with the wreck of a schooner from which he took a quantity of cigars, tobacco, logwood, rigging, &c. the whole valued say at $150. Upon his arrival at New Orleans he caused the whole to be sold at auction. The fact was noted on the log-book, but not with the required specifications. He was fined £50 and twice the amount of the property, although it appears that he was ignorant of the law! It is said that the same law would take effect in this country.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—There was a rumor at Louisville, on the 8th ult. that several cases of cholera had made their appearance at New Orleans.—*Commercial Gazette.*

REMEDY FOR A LIGHTNING SHOCK.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that any person struck down by lightning, no matter if apparently dead, ought to be immediately extended on the damp ground; and if it do not rain upon him, water should be thrown on freely, which in most cases will conduct off the eletric fluid without serious injury. Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystanders, would have preserved it.

The amount of the suit instituted by the Bank of the United States against Mr. Biddle, its late President, is $1,018,000, paid out during his administration, for which no vouchers can be found, of which sum more than four hundred thousand dollars, it is asserted, were paid to him for purposes unknown, upon the checks of the cashier.

WEST INDIES.—Jamaica Papers to the 27th ult. state that after a long drought, the earth had been refreshed with rain, which has much revived the hopes of the husbandman. There was a general complaint of hard times, but whether the cause was to be found in the act of emancipation, or was attributable to some other influence, could not be readily determined. The ship Hector arrived at Kingston on the 26th ult. thirty days from Sierre Leone, Africa, with 267 colored emigrants, 179 of whom were liberated Africans, and 64 Maroons. The ship Elizabeth, with 182 emigrants, left Sierra Leone on the 11th of April, for the Island of Trinidad. When the Hector left, the Governor of Serra Leone, Sir John Jeremine, was dangerously ill. Accounts had reached that settlement from Dr. Madden, stating that since his arrival on the African coast he had suffered severely from sickness, in consequence of which he contemplated an immediate return to England.—*Boston Courier.*

HALIFAX, June 26.—Colonel SHELT, and Lady, it is said, will return to England in the next Steamer. During the period of his command in this Garrison, the best understanding prevailed between the Community and the Military. Whenever fires occurred, the assistance of the Troops was always afforded, and their zeal and exertions were prompted by the presence of this excellent officer. The Colonel and his Lady will take with them the best wishes of the Citizens of Halifax.—*Gazette.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and Lady Falkland, the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, and the Hon. Capt. Grey, A. D. C. left the City on Tuesday, on a visit to Colchester, Cumberland, &c.—*Ib.*

The Corporation have ordered that a tax of 5s. per annum shall be paid for every dog in the city. It may be needless to remark that such a measure has been too long neglected, for the streets are infested with thousands of unsightly, worthless mongrels. Many consider that the race of bull dogs ought to be extirpated *instanter*, or be taxed highly that few persons would desire to retain them.—*Recorder.*

DESPATCH.—Such is the efficiency of the Mining Company's Works, that notwithstanding the immense number of arrivals for some time past, vessels are loaded with almost incredible despatch. A few days since, two American brigs arrived at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M. and were loaded at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. next day. Two schooners—one of them large—went up to the loading ground, received their cargoes and returned with the same tide. The Company are shipping 500 chaldrons per day.—*Pictou Mechanic & Farmer.*

MIRAMICHI, June 22.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, before Martin Cranney, coroner, on view of the body of John Creaven, carpenter on board the barque William Hannington, of Newcastle, who came to his death by having a scuffle with William Nichols, a seaman on board the said ship, on the morning of that day. Both parties fell over the side of the vessel, and the head of the deceased in his descent, struck against the chain of the brig Don, of Waterford, which was lying alongside the Wm. Hannington. Verdict—Accidental death.—The deceased was the first assailant.

COUNTY OF KENT. On Wednesday the 2d ult. as two lads, of the ages of 20 and 17, resident in the house of the Rev. Jos. M. Paquet, of the Kouchibouguacis, were fishing in that river, the boat which they were using upset, and they were drowned. The eldest was the son of Mr. Germain White, a settler on that river, and for many years resident there; the other belonged to the Memramcook, and was studying with the Rev. Gentleman for the priesthood.

On Sunday following, a lad of 16 years of age, named Henry Halliard, of the vessel Amyntas, loading at Richibucto with John Jardine, Esquire, went into the river to bathe. Not being able to swim, he was disporting on the flats at the edge of the channel, when he suddenly slipped into deep water and was drowned before assistance could reach him from the ship. An inquest was held before George Pagan, Esq., Coroner, on the following day and a verdict returned accordingly. On Thursday the 9th instant, a large Bear attacked a heifer on the clearance of Mr. Archibald McEachern, of the South Branch of St. Nicholas River. On endeavouring to rescue the animal, assisted only by a small dog, the furious beast turned upon him and tore off the whole of his scalp, and part of the skin of his face. The poor man lies in a dangerous state of fever, but the medical attendant does not despair of his recovery.—*Gleaner.*

Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.

"KINGSTON, June 19, 1841.

"The two Houses of the Legislature have done little as yet, excepting agreeing upon the rules of proceeding, receiving petitions and notices of measures. As the latter do not indicate the bearing of these measures, they can be of little use at a distance. When the measures themselves come forward, perhaps the members may desire that there may be sufficient delay, that their constituents may have some knowledge of them before they are passed. Otherwise the public will be little better off, in this respect, than they were in the time of the Special Council. It cannot, however, be expected that those who are at a great distance, at Gaspe for instance, will know what legislation is pending, in time to petition, should it be necessary. Two thousand miles to go and come, especially by sailing vessels, takes a long time. Mr. CHRISTIE arrived the day before yesterday, in 17 days from Gaspe, a time which would have taken him to London and Paris, and part of the way back.

"The answer to the speech was fixed for yesterday, in the Assembly, and resolutions re-echoing it were submitted by Mr. Cameron, from Sarnia, on the shores of Lake Huron, adjacent to the State of Michigan. It, of course, has the sanction of the Government officers in the House. There was a long debate about "Responsible Government," in which Mr. Attorney General Draper and Mr. Baldwin took a part. It was entirely confined to members from the western section of the Province, and the House adjourned on the first paragraph. It comes on again to-day, and it is probable that there will be no want of talk. The Governor will, no doubt, wait for the address before he sends down his promised measures.

"The rules adopted in the Assembly are those of Lower Canada, with a few omissions and alterations, to correspond with the Upper Canada rules. There has been a want of liberality in providing for translations into the French language.

"It is difficult to foresee the duration of the session, or the character of the legislation which may be effected. It is probable that the hope of touching some of the money proposed by the Governor to be loaned in England, may have some influence. At all events the management of the expenditure of it under a Government *de facto* entirely independent of the country, must be desirable to those who can avail themselves of it. If the money is obtained and spent in the way *most* of the loans which constitute the Upper Canada debt of five or six millions of dollars were spent, so as to give no returns, the interest of the new loans will be so much of the produce of the labour of the country, sent out of it for English capitalists and speculators, without getting anything in return, that is to say, should the taxes be sufficient to pay the interest. There is a taste for *jobs* in this part of the country, fully equal to that which has involved the adjacent States into so many difficulties and fatal immorality.

"Promotions from the Assembly are going on.—Mr. Parke, member for Middlesex, whose seat was vacated by his accepting the Surveyor Generalship, is to set up again. He latterly printed and published a paper at *London*, in the Western District of Upper Canada. Mr. Manahan, member for Kingston, has accepted the office of Collector for Toronto, and it is said the Hon. Mr. Harrison, Provincial Secretary and Executive Councillor, is to replace him here. Mr. Manahan was, I believe, Mr. M'Gill's agent for the Marmora Iron Works, and at one time Emigrant Agent. Mr. Ward, Mr. Harrison's opponent for Kent, has taken his seat by decision of the House, although not returned by the Returning Officer.

Saturday evening, 19th June.

"The House of Assembly adjourned this afternoon on amendment to the address proposed by Mr. Neilson. This address was printed and distributed this evening. A copy is enclosed, as well as the 'Responsible Government' resolution. The debate will be resumed on Monday. None of the members representing the lower section of the country have yet spoken. The ministerial side of the House will hardly adopt it as their own. The two last paragraphs excite the most opposition.—The ministerial project is also enclosed. Many of the members of this part of the country, who are in favour of 'Responsible Government,' actually believe that they have got it, and can turn out the two Attorney Generals, two Provincial Secretaries, President of the Board of Works, and all the Government Officers, members of the Executive Council, and get in another set when they please, by a vote of 'want of confidence.' They forget that in England the Government cannot go on without the confidence and *money votes* of the House of Commons, and this is the reason why they go out on being decidedly left in a minority. Here, the Government has, and can get on without the representative branch. The Government Officers are not like the Cabinet ministers of England, generally wealthy men, independent of their Government salaries. Ours cannot go out without nearly ruining themselves and families, and none can be found who are better situated. They must, of course, do as the Governor bids them, and he is not in any way *responsible* in the Colony. Indeed, all his officers are well provided for, independently of the Colony, and at its expense, by the schedule of the Re-Union Act. The Governor and his officers, whether they be one set or another, will, of course, go on without any real responsibility to the Assembly or their constituents; and perhaps, make the most of their situations so long as they can. Things will remain, probably, as they are, without any thing of *reform* but the name, till it is 'confusion worse confounded.'

"There is, however, one good feature prevalent here in the Legislature; no personal hostility; or, at least, it does not shew itself; and this may lead to some sincere efforts to place the rights of all on a just and sure basis, and thus really promote the peace, welfare and good government of the country as a dependancy of the British Crown.

"The Legislative council has carried up its address, which, of course expressed the 'well understood' wishes of His Excellency, who has just selected them. There were only three who ventured to express a *doubt* of the operation of the Re-Union Act, the Hon. Messrs. Quesnel, Joliette, and Bruneau. The hon. Gabriel Roy had no doubts.

"It will be seen by the newspapers, that the accounts by the 4th June Royal mail steamer to Halifax, were received here to-day; this is *fifteen* days from England, or *thirteen* out. You probably would have the news at Quebec at about the same date. Things are still in a state of indecision at home.

"There was an election meeting here last night. The Government officers are working hard to get Mr. Secretary Harrison elected instead of Mr. Manahan, who has been provided for with £500 or £600 a-year at Toronto. So we go for the 'well understood wishes of the people.'"

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The freight ship *Orbit*, Robinson, 8th May, from Cork, with the following detachments, arrived in port this morning:

43rd Light Infantry—6 officers, 2 buglers and 60 rank and file.

68th Light Infantry—2 officers, 4 serjeants, and 124 rank and file.

70th Regiment—Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Carew, Ensigns Hopegood and Macdougall, 4 serjeants and 120 rank and file.

89th Regiment—Captains Daly and Aylmer, 3 subalterns, 2 serjeants and 100 rank and file.

DOWNING STREET, May 10.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alexander Shepherd, Esq. to be Treasurer of the Colony of New Zealand.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Welch, Esq. to be Attorney General of Van Diemen's Land.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Samuel George William Archibald to the office of Master of the Rolls in the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James W. Johnston to be Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint J. B. Uniacke to be Solicitor General of the Province of Nova Scotia.

A Public Meeting was this day held at the County Court House in

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numed purpose; which they will please to present at an adjourned meeting, to be held on the first Monday in July at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the County Court House.

Resolved, That the President, Secretary and Treasurer, be appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions for the regulation of the Society; and the appropriation of the funds to be submitted at the next meeting for approval.

D. W. PERLEY, *Secretary.*

Sunbury, June 15, 1841.

☞ We beg to inform those persons who are indebted to this Establishment, and whose accounts have been rendered to 1st May last, that it is necessary to the settlement of our late business, their accounts should be adjusted forthwith.—All persons having accounts with the office are requested to hand them in for settlement.

Married.

Tuesday by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray. Mr. Alexander McGrotty, to Emma second daughter of Captain Thos. Butters, all of this city.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Ira Mosher, of this city, to Catharine, daughter of the late Capt. H. Chisholm, formerly of the Royals, and latterly Fort-Major of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Pickles, Mr. Daniel Smith, to Miss Jane McAuley, both of this place.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Benson, to Miss Charlotte third daughter of Mr. John Vance, all of the Parish of Portland.

At Trinity Church, Digby, on Monday 14th inst. by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Capt. Lindley Young, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander McIntosh of Digby.

On the 24th ult. at Cocsigne, County of Kent, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Mr. John Whitman, of Annapolis, N. S. to Miss Rebecca Cutler.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. W. H. Beckwith, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, of Portland, to Miss Elizabeth Nickles.

At All Saints' Church, St. Andrews, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Charles Waller Wardlaw, Esq. Barrister at law, to Anne, daughter of the late William Watt, Esq. of Montego Bay Jamaica.

At St. Martins, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin Coy, Mr. Ebenezer Brown, to Miss Abigail Mosher, both of the same place.

Died.

On Friday afternoon, at her residence in Peters' street, in this city, Mary, wife of Mr. Samuel Clawson, late of Belfast, (Ireland) in the 56th year of her age.

On Wednesday last, Miss Margaret S. Perry, eldest daughter of Mr. John Perry, of the Parish of Portland.

This morning, after one week's illness, Eleanor, only child of Captain Israel S. Lawson, aged five years and eight months.—Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Dowling, Germain street.

At Lock Lomond, on Wednesday, 23d inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. Edward Gibson, aged 43 years.

At Kingsclear, on the 10th inst. Mr. Benjamin Closs, in the 68th year of his age.

DROWNED, from on board the schr. Margaret Trynor, on her passage from St. John, N. B. to Halifax, on the night of the 17th June, by the jibing of the fore-boom, John Cain, aged 17 years, a native of Liverpool, England.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived. 23d—Brig Lelia, M'Donough, Galway, 32—to order,—169 passengers.

Schr. Bulow, Babbon, Prince Edward Island—potatoes, oats and barley.

26th—Brig Carrywell, Buchanan, Ballyshannon, 45—John Wishart, 101 passengers.

Schr. Richard Smith, Gibbons, Sydney, coals.

Fame, King, Halifax, sugar, &c.

Agnes, Muir, Sligo—passengers.

29th—Brig Celia, Dunham, Galway, passengers.

George, Hower, Cork—passengers.

Napoleon, Caleff, Philadelphia—assorted cargo.

P. I. Nevins, Thompson, Baltimore—wheat.

Schr. Challenge, Valpey, New York, 7—C. McLauchlan, ass'd cargo.

30th—schr. Collector, Anderson, Boston, 4—Master, ballast.

Barque Ionia, Fields, Philadelphia, 15—C. McLauchlan, assorted cargo.

Brig Pionnet, Boston, Greenock, 45—W. McCannon, merchandize.

Charlotte Ann, Hoyt, Philadelphia, 15—T. W. Robertson, flour & wheat.

Schr. Relief ——, Norfolk, 20—R. Rankin & Co. timber.

Ship Glengarry, Hill, Liverpool, 35—Alex. Yeats, salt and coal.

Marchioness of Queensbury, Allan, Savannah, 16, R. Rankin & Co., pitch pine.

St. Martins, Vaughan, New-York—ballast.

Fleurs, M'Ray, Liverpool, 37—Munro, Wallace, & Co., assorted cargo.

Hercules, Davidson, London, 42—Munro, Wallace & Co., assorted cargo.

schr. Acadian, Vaughan, Portland, bricks.

Agitator, Kenny, New-York—bricks.

2d, ship Branches, White, Savannah, 16—Munro, Wallace & Co. pitch pine.

Brig Industry, Allison, Cork, 45—to order.

Emerald, Shaff, Kinsale, 38—W. Carvill, passengers

Sarah, Wade, Sligo, 30—W. Carvill, passengers.

schr. Mary Elizabeth, Black, Boston, 5—ass'd cargo

Banner, Lingley, Boston; Brothers, Larkin, do.

CLEARED.

Ship British Queen, Dudne, London, timber & deals—Wm. Hammond; Mary Campbell, Simons, Londonderry, timber and deals—James Kirk; Onyx, Hogg, Dublin, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Ben Nevis, Bryson, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Walker; Austgalia, Kinney, Liverpool, timber—Munro Wallace & Co.; Andover, Buckley, Kingston, Ireland, deals—James Lockwood, & Co. Londonderry, Hatrick, Londonderry, deals—H. J. & D Mackay, Henry Hood, Scott, Cork, timber—W. McCannon.

Brig Gratitude, Forrest, London, timber—John M. Wilmot; Robert Burns, Coulthart, Philadelphia, plaster, spars, &c.—John Wishart; James Hay, Price, Demerara, fish, lumber, &c.—D. Leavitt; Saint Lawrence, Wetmore, Bristol, timber—J. M. Wilmot; Maria, Doran, Bristol, timber; Diana, Wilken, Perth—R. Rankin & Co.; Thomas Hanford, M'Grath, Waterford, timber—R. Rankin

Schr. Brothers, Larkin, Boston, passengers, &c. —Thomas & Sandall; Resolution, Kinney, Halifax, alewives and limestone—Thomas & Sandall; Mary, Anderson, Boston; Richard Smith, Gibbons, Sydney.

PORT OF DORCHESTER. (*River Petticodiac.*) June 18,—Cleared, the new ship Salisbury, Ferguson, Liverpool, timber—A. Wright & Co. [This splendid Hacmatac ship, of 527 tons, old register measurement, was launched by the owners, Alexander Wright & Co., from their building yard at Salisbury, on the 20th ult. and is allowed by judges to be of excellent model and workmanship.] Brig Alice, Heath, Exeter—A. Wright & Co.

Notice.

THE twenty second Annual Court of "*The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick,*" will be held at the City Hall, of the city of Saint John, on Tuesday the sixth day of July next, at noon, pursuant to the directions of their Charter.

June 25. JAMES WILLIAM BOYD.

HORATIO NELSON HICKS LUGRIN, Attorney and Barrister at Law, has removed his Office to Rooms in his Building, situate at the corner of Brussels street and Adelaide Row.

25th June, 1841.

Bright DEALS and BATTENS.

For Sale in Shipping order:

500 M. SUPERFICIAL Feet 11 inch DEALS; 100 M. do. 2½ do. Battens; 100 M. do. 3 inch Battens.—Apply to

June 18. W. CARVILL.

Anti-Angular Penmanship,

Taught in Six easy Lessons of One Hour each, BY PROFESSOR VAN NORDEN.

At his Writing Academy, in Nichols' Brick Building, Prince William street, 3d story, at the room lately occupied as the News Room—Entrance from Church street.

Terms only £1 for the Course.

NO matter how cramped or illegible the writing, it can positively be reformed to a splendid and easy style in SIX EASY LESSONS, at this Academy.

Professor V. disliking the vain practice of puffing, would simply refer the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John to the fact, that he has for four consecutive years borne off the first premiums at the different Fairs in the United States, for the best specimens of Penmanship.

The Ladies meet daily at 4 o'clock, P. M., and acquire a neat and fashionable style in SIX EASY LESSONS. Academy open from 9 in the morning till 10 in the evening.

☞ Remember, all from eight to seventy years of age can positively acquire this system, and write with ease and expedition, in Six Lessons, or there will be no charge. *July 2.*

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber has made arrangements to convey Passengers to the following places, and receive the amount here for the whole distance, viz.

New-York, Utica, Syracuse, Montezuma, Rochester, Buffalo, Akron, Huron, Detroit, Trenton, Newark, Lancaster, Portsmouth, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleaveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and a number of other places on the Erie canal route, and on the borders of Upper Canada.

July 2. JAMES WHITNEY.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half yearly Dividend of Twenty-two shillings sterling per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 30th day of July next, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 30th day of July, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will be closed preparatory to the Dividend on the 19th day of July, between which time and the 30th day of July, no transfers of shares can take place.

By order of the Board.

G. D. B. ATTWOOD.

London, 1st June, 1841. *Secretary.*

Notice.

MR. McARTHUR would inform young gentlemen that he intends giving instruction on the VIOLIN, at his residence opposite Mr. McDermotts, Germain street.

Orders for tuning PIANOS, will meet with prompt attention. *July 2.*

PRIVATE TUITION.

Ladies' Angular or Fine Running Hand, Arithmetic and English Grammar.

PRIVATE instruction will be given in the above branches of Education, as may suit the time or inclination of the Pupil.—Please apply at the Victoria Book Store, Market square, or at Mr. M'Millan's, Prince William street *July 2.*

Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES.

The Undersigned would intimate to the Public that he has now on hand:

500 Pairs Gentlemen's *BOOTS and SHOES,*

in every variety—made up in his usual style, and feels a pleasure in offering them for sale at his well known liberal prices.

He has lately received from London a supply of LEATHER, consisting of French and English Calf Skins, PATENT LEATHER, Morocco, Sole Leather, &c., together with a complete set of the new Patent London made LASTS, of the latest fashion—all of which will enable him to continue to give that satisfaction to his customers which it has been his care to endeavour to do since his commencement in business.

☞ Orders attended to with punctuality.

July 2. DAVID PATERSON.

COMMERCIAL BANK STOCK.—Wanted to purchase—7 shares of Stock in the *Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.*

July 2. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TAR.—100 Barrels, landing ex schr. Thomas, for sale by

2d July. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

EX *Hercules*, London—50 boxes best London Yellow SOAP.

2d July. W. H. STREET.

Freeman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co.'s celebrated LONDON STOUT.

THE subscriber has received from the above eminent house, a shipment of Bottled DOUBLE STOUT, in fine condition, which he offers for sale at an unusual low price.

July 2. W. P. RANNEY.

On consignment,

EX *Hercules*, London—12 Octaves very choice Sherry WINE; 20 hhds., 40 Quarter casks BRANDY. For sale by

2d July. W. H. STREET.

Aerated Waters.

J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c. begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John and its vicinity, that he has lately erected a New Patent Engine, for manufacturing Aerated Soda and Seidlitz Water, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Sarsaparilla, &c., which from the great power and superior action of the Machinery, will be produced in the highest state of perfection; and may be had from the Fountain, which is well supplied with Ice, or put up in strong glass bottles and sent to any part of the city free of expense. July 2.

GLASS.

110 BOXES of Window Glass—7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 17x12, 16x12, 14x11, 11x9.—Just received per Ellen Bryson—Apply to

June 25. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FLOUR.—75 barrels and 50 half barrels Genessee superfine FLOUR, put up expressly for family use. For sale by

June 25. W. H. STREET.

New Cumberland Butter.

10 FIRKINS of the above, just received and for sale by

June 25. JAS. MALCOLM.

Arrack & Old Jamaica.

The subscriber has just received, ex *Oromocto*, from Glasgow—

2 PUNS. old Batavia Arrack; 1 pun. superior old Jamaica Rum. For sale by

June 25. W. H. STREET.

PORK.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers—

40 BARRELS prime PORK, an excellent article for ships' use, and will be sold low by CRANE & M'GRATH.

25th June.

Patent Starch, Pale Soap,

CHEESE, &c. &c.

Landing ex ship "Oromocto" from Greenock:—

1 TON Pale Yellow SOAP; 1 Ton Pot BARLEY;

4 Cases CONFECTIONARY—assorted;

2 Do. Mexican BLACK LEAD;

1 Do. Hall's Patent STARCH.

Ex ship "Ellen Bryson" from Liverpool:

1 Ton Cheshire and Double Glester Cheese.

25th June, 1841. JAS. MALCOLM.

AUCTION SALES.

Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, St. George's Street.

A SECOND sale of Small and Square PEWS, in the above Wesleyan Chapel, will take place on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1841, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Particulars may be known on application at the Store of Mr. J. E. McDonald. Terms at sale.

July 2. GEO. A. LOCKHART, *Auctioneer.*

Valuable Freehold Property,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

On Monday the 12th day of July next, at Twelve o'clock, will be sold by G. A. Lockhart, Esq.

THOSE valuable, pleasant, and well situated Freehold Premises in Horsfield street, next adjoining the Wesleyan Methodist school room, and not five minutes walk from the Market slip—at present occupied by the subscriber. The above consists of nine rooms in the first and second flats, two rooms in garret, all in good order. Also, an excellent frost-proof cellar, with a large yard and wood-house,—the whole well adapted for two families. Terms and conditions at sale. C. DAVIES.

July 2, 1841.

NOTICE.—The sale advertised to take place on Monday next, at the store of Mr. Jas. Boyle, in Water street, is postponed until further notice.

July 2. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

SOIREE MUSICALE.

THE RAINER FAMILY,

will give their last and Farewell Concert on *MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 5th* July, at the Saint John Hotel, on which occasion will be introduced some of the most popular pieces.

☞ Tickets, Two Shillings and Sixpence—Children half price—to be had at the Book Stores and at the Saint John Hotel. Doors open at half past 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. July 2.

JAMES MALCOLM,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, &c.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HAVING now completed his spring importations by the *Voluna* and *Sister Ann*, from Glasgow, *British Queen* and *Westmorland* from London, *Emerald, London*, and *Ellen Bryson* from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Halifax and the United States, offers for sale an extensive assortment of the following Goods, all warranted of the very first quality, and having been selected by experienced persons, and paid for with cash, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the Province, viz:

Black and Green TEAS, all sorts (except Bohea,) Best raw SUGAR; double and single refined ditto; Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c. Dried FRUIT, all kinds; Green ditto in season; Confectionary, assorted; Lazenby Pickles and sauces; Cheshire, Double Gloster, Cheddar and Goshen Cheese; London sperm, mould and dipt Candles; Glasgow London and Liverpool white & yellow Soap; starch, blue, corn brooms, saleratus, barley, ginger, mustard, isinglass, vermicelli.

COFFEE.—His present extensive stock of Mocha, Java, Rio, Puerto Cabello, Cuba and St. Doming Coffee, with a *recent improvement* in toasting, enables him to offer this article of a very superior quality to any that has previously been sold in this market.

J. M. in returning thanks for past favours would beg to inform his customers that in future *all* goods will be sold at *Cash* prices, and would gently hint to those customers whose accounts were rendered to them nine months since, that an immediate settlement might save both trouble and expense.

St. John, 25th June, 1841.

Further supplies of Brit. Goods.

The subscribers have received by the barque *Andover*, from Liverpool, (in addition to their former importations for spring trade:)

150 PACKAGES British MERCHANDIZE, which have been selected by one of the firm, in the best markets, and are now opening at their store on the North Wharf.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

June 4.—6w.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

By late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow:

100 BUNDLES best London Oakum,
160 coils Cordage, 1¼ to 7½ Shrouding,
50 coils Manilla, 1½ to 4 inch,
50 coils 2, 3, and 4 yarn Spunyarn,
200 bolts Navy CANVAS,
450 cases Crown Window Glass,
100 casks Anti-corosive Paints,
240 kegs White Lead, &c.: 17 casks Blacking,
47 chests Howqua's Fine Congou Tea,
50 cases Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Bottled Fruits, &c.: 100 barrels Roman Cement,
20 cases Patent Medicines and Windsor Soap,
4 cases Padlocks,—For sale by

June 11. W. P. RANNEY.

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Dennsford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* Solution of Copaibia;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Anniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.

4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hanney's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.

1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

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

June 11.

SPRING GOODS,

By the "Emerald" from Liverpool.

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

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

May 14. *Old Stand, North Wharf.*

AN APPRENTICE is wanted at this Office; one who has been a short time at the business would be preferred. June 18.

LONDON

Music Warehouse. *Pianoforte and*

Prince William Street,

(Opposite Mann's Hotel.)

JUST received per *Westmorland* from London, an additional supply of *PIANOFORTES* from the Manufactory of Allison & Allison, viz. 1 Spanish Mahogany Grand Square *PIANOFORTE*, with Grand Action, Lyre Pedal, Fret's Octagon Legs, &c. The superior excellence of this mechanism both with respect to durability and power, as well as agreeableness of touch, will be apparent to the eye of the mechanic as well as to the finger of the accomplished performer. Also one Mahogany MICHROCORDON, Ogee Fall.

—ON HAND—

Patent *PIANOFORTES* with Check Action, the indecision of touch and vibration of the Hammer, so long the characteristic evils of upright Pianofortes, are completely remedied by the Patent Double Check Mechanism

1 Rosewood GRAND CABINET; 2 do. COTTAGES; 2 do. MICHROCORDONS; 1 Grand SQUARE of Allison & Allison's Manufactory,

1 Rosewood Cabinet,
1 Mahogany Cottage,
1 Rosewood Seraphine, 5 and a half octaves, with an octave of Pedals, } Metzler and Co.'s manufacture.

An extensive and choice assortment of New Music and Standard Works, viz. Sacred Music, Overtures, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Classical Music, Studies, Exercises, Works on the Theory of Music, newest and most popular Songs, Instruction Books for all Instruments.

ALSO—1 Bass G. Trombone, a superior French Horn, with 3 valves, in case, Clarionets, Flutes, Kent Bugles, Bassoons, Serpents, Guitars, Violins, &c. Cases for Violins and Guitars, Violin and Harp Strings, Metronomes, with and without Bells, Musical Boxes, Violin Bows, Hair for ditto, Violin Mutes, ditto Gauges, Tuning Forks and Tuning Hammers, Canterberry's, &c.

The subscribers respectfully solicit the public and Musicians in particular, to call and inspect their Stock of Musical Instruments, New Music, &c. &c., which in addition to their former stock is now ready for inspection. Piano Fortes tuned and lent on hire. BEYER & LEITCH.

June 11, 1841.

FOR SALE.

The subscribers have received by the late Arrivals:

100 BOXES Mould CANDLES; Cases and Bales DRY GOODS, consisting of Mouseline de Laine *DRESSES*, Regatta Stripes, Prints, &c. &c.

50 half kegs Richmond TOBACCO, 16 hands to the lb. Which they offer for sale at their store in Water street.

ALSO—*in Bond*—

72 Tierces and 152 Bbls. Hamburgh BEEF.

May 28. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

North Market Wharf, May 14, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received the following shipments, which they offer at reasonable rates:

Ex "Voluna" from Greenock:

50 Tons Gourock CORDAGE, in every size, from 6 th. to 8½ inch, including Spunyarn, Marline, Bolt Rope, &c.
40 Hawsers, 3 to 7 inch, 60 to 70 fathoms each,
400 Bolts Gourock and other CANVAS,
200 Rods Patent Metal, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 1-8 and 1¼ inch,
150 do. Copper, 5-8 to 1¼ inch,
30 Hhds. Treacle, 20 do. Bastard Sugar,
20 do. Loaf Refined Sugar,
200 Kegs White, Black, Green and Red Paints,
515 Cast Iron Pots, 100 Camp Ovens and covers,
5 Chain Cables, 1 1-16 to 1⅜ inch,
5 ANCHORS to match,
23 Doz. "Thomson's" Screw Augurs, ½ to 1 3-8 inch,
24 Bales and casks containing 500 Reams Wrapping and other PAPERS,
4 Cases containing 200 pieces PRINTS,
4 Bales " 200 " Shirtings and other COTTONS,
6 Bales contg. 100 pieces Osnaburgs & Ducks.
1 do. " 20 do. Linen Ticks,
3 do. " 50 do. Cloths & Buckskins,
1 do. " 20 do. Tartans,
2 do. " 154 do. Unbleached Cottons,
4 do. " Hosiery & Haberdashery.

per "Rebecca" from London:

6 Cases containing an excellent assortment of London SLOPS,
15 Hhds. "Martell's" BRANDY,
2 Cases Ships Bunting, 80 Bundles OAKUM,
10 Hhds. Boiled and Raw OIL,
80 Kegs best London White Lead.

per "Lady Flora Hastings" from Liverpool:

20 Bales, 50 bundles each White Cotton Warp,
10 do. 50 do. Blue do. do.
200 Bags assorted NAILS, 10dy. to 24dy.
200 do. do. SPIKES, 4 to 9 inch,
35 Doz. "Griffin's" SCYTHES,
5 Packages CUTLERY, 5 do. ship Chandlery,
4 Stud Chain Cables, ⅞ to 1 inch,
20 ANCHORS, 2 to 12 cwt.
53 Brls. Coal TAR, 3 tons OAKUM,
200 Boxes SOAP, 50lbs. each,
100 do. Candles—Moulds and Dips,
10 Tons ass'd. flat refined IRON.

Ex "Westmorland" from London:

36 Chests East India Company's Congou TEA,
3 do. Madras INDIGO.

Ex "Norna" from Newport:

105 Tons ass'd. round common IRON, ½ to 1¼ in.
150 do. COAL.

ADAM & DAVIDSON.

May 28.—2m. *Nelson-street.*

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

New Goods.

The subscriber has received ex the ships Emerald and Pekin, part of his Spring supply of British GOODS, viz:

BLACK, blue, brown and assorted colours fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, plain and ribbed DOESKINS, TWEEDS, Orleans Cloths for Gent's. summer wear; grey and white Shirtings; twilled striped Shirtings, printed Saxonies, printed Cottons, Bed Ticks, Osnaburghs, Linens and Linen Shirtings; STAYS; SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety; Hosiery, Prunella Boots and Shoes; CARPETING with Rugs to match; Beaver and Gossamer HATS; Small wares, &c.: Bonnets and Bonnet Shapes.

Ex the Teazer from New York:

2 cases of assorted LOOKING GLASSES—which, with his former stock of Fancy Goods, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

It being the intention of the subscriber to sell for Cash, *and Cash only*, he will, for the future, be enabled to sell much cheaper than heretofore; as a natural consequence, Goods purchased for Cash will always be much cheaper than those purchased on credit. JAMES BOWES.

Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber, at his store Robertson's Wharf, (formerly called Donaldson's Wharf:)

12 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
50 Cans do. do. from 2 to 5 gal. each;
3 Tons No. 1. London WHITE LEAD;
1 " do. Half do.
1 " Black Paint
½ " Yellow
1½ " Putty in 7, 14, 21 and 28 lb. bladders,
8,000 faths. short linked proved Chain, for fleeting, from ½ to 1½ inch:
16 Kedge ANCHORS, from 3-4 to 5 cwt.
28 Rolls sheet Lead, from 2½ to 10 lb. pr. foot;
12 Doz. Ships Scrapers; 10 do. do. Mops;
12 " Log Glasses, 14 and 28 seconds;
1 " 1-2 Hour do.; 1 doz. 1 hour do.;
6 " Log Slates; 3 do. Patent Binnacle Lamps;
20 " Ground Paint Brushes, ass'd sizes,
10 " Long Handle Tar Brushes; 6 do. short do.
8 " White Wash Brushes;
12 " Deck and Paint Scrubbers;
5 " Chamber, do.; 5 Bannister, do.;
200 Coils Marline, Houseline, Amberline, and Spun Yarn;
3 Dozen Water Lead Deepsea Lines;
10 " " Hand Lines;
15 " Log Lines; 5 do. 15 and 18 thr. st. Peter Cod Lines; 60 do. Seaming & Roping Twine;
25 " Bed Cords; 20 do. White Brown Linen Thread, No. 16 and 18;
3 Cases ships Compasses, from 8 to 11 inch;
2 " superfine Ensigns and Union Jacks, from 2 to 9 yards; 30 pieces superfine Bunting, assorted colors; 1 Bale Osnaburgs.

—ON HAND—

20 Bbls. Pale Seal OIL; 40 do. Coal TAR;
50 do. American Tar; 55 Kegs fine Rose Nails from 6dy. to 24dy.; 24 Gin Wheels, ass'd sizes;
15 dozen round and square Mo. Belfast Shovels;
20 doz. Deck Lights, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch; 1 Bale Thrumbs; 1 Bale Lamp Wick; 20 Bags Round Pease; 30 doz. Thomson's Screw Augers, assorted sizes; 8,000 feet Ash Oars, 5,000 feet Spruce—finished. WM. ROBERTSON.

St. John, June 18, 1841.

London Warehouse,

In SANDS' Brick Building, Prince William Street.

The Subscriber has just received per ships *British Queen* from London, *Emerald* from Liverpool, and *Perthshire* from Glasgow, his Spring supply of British and French Goods, consisting of:

BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Vestings; Tuscan, Dunstable and straw Bonnets, the latest fashion; Parisian Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas of the most elegant patterns; silks, satins, Challies, Muslin de Laines; Saxonys, plain and figured; Orleans Cloth, Tartans; Printed Cottons, the newest patterns; Grey and White shirtings and sheetings, Trimmings of every kind; best blue & white Warp, Manchester brand; Worsted, silk and cotton Table Covers; Hosiery, silk Mitts, Gloves, Suspenders, Laces, Ribbons, Muslins, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved payment.

Retailers supplied as usual.

Also landing per *Sophia*, from London—13 cases London HATS, all prices;

4 Cases Ladies Boots and SHOES, do. ditto.

28th May. N. W. BUSTEED.

☞ Expected daily by the first arrival from Dublin—2 bales of Irish manufactured Cloth, various colours. 3m.

The Undersigned

Has received by the *Diana*, & other recent arrivals,

OLD PORT, East India, London Particular and Direct Madeira and Sherry Wines;

Old Double Diamond and other PORT Wines;
5 butts, 12 hhds., 12 qr. casks low priced Sherry,
2 hogsheads Dry Lisbon; 4 do. Tarragona,
100 Puncheons and hhds. best French BRANDY, (pale and colored,)
12 hogsheads very old colored and pale ditto,
10 puncheons, 20 hogsheads GENEVA,
4 puncheons best old Cambleton Whiskey,
10 Ditto good malt Ditto,
10 Ditto Irish ditto, 25 per cent. O. P.
4 hogsheads Claret; 100 doz. Edinburgh Ale,
220 casks, 4 doz., London Brown Stout, Porter, and Hodson's Pale Ale, in quarts and pints;
24 hogsheads London Brown Stout,
13 hampers Chedder Cheese,
20 barrels French White Wine Vinegar,
30 boxes London sperm Candles,
72 ditto London mould and dipt ditto,
700 gross best wine and beer Corks, Bungs & taps,
400 boxes Liverpool Yellow SOAP,
40 chests Fine Congo TEA; 20 hhds. Loaf sugar,
100 bundles London Oakum,
800 Kegs Painters' Colours,

AND IN STORE,

80 Puns. Jamaica, St. Croix, and Demerara Rum,
20 hogsheads Raw sugar.

With his usual extensive stock of choice old bottled Wines, comprising Hock, Champagne, Claret, Sauterne, Bucellas, Lisbon, Marsalla, Madeira, Vidonia, &c. &c. are offered for sale at his Warehouse in St. John and Fredericton.

4th June. W. H. STREET.

SPRING GOODS,

Ex ships *Sophia, Avon, & Woodstock*, from London and Liverpool:

120 KEGS superior London Lead, No. 1,
40 ditto coloured PAINTS.
1 Ton PUTTY, in 7 and 14lb. bladders,
14 casks Raw and boiled Linseed OIL,
50 boxes Candles, moulds and dips,
150 boxes Brown SOAP; 10 boxes Windsor do.
1½ tons Shot, BB to 7; ¼ ton swan and buck do.
30 cwt. Curl'd Hair, Nos. 1 to 3,
10 cases beaver and silk Hats; 50 ch. Congo Tea,
2 cases Madras Indigo;
20 dozen Spades and Shovels;
1 cask Nutmegs; 12 cwt. Pepper;
20 Kegs best Durham Mustard;

Cases and Bales containing—black, blue, and invisible green CLOTHS; Cassimeres; Buck and Doe skins; Coffin Cloth; Padding; Swansdown; Osnaburgh; Moleskin; Merinos; Saxony and Orleans Cloths, plain and figured; Lastings, shalloon, silk and cotton Velvet; Holland; Linens; brown and white Drills; Silesia Table Covers; silk handkerchiefs; cotton ditto; chamois skins; an assortment of Buttons; fashionable PARASOLS; Umbrellas; muslin de laine Dresses.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY—which will be sold on reasonable terms by L. H. DEVEBER.

June 4. *Market square.*

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE HARDY being the sole and only Agent in New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia for Mr. G. VIRTUE'S Publications, all debts due either to Mr. W. Dunbar or Messrs. Martin & Co. of New York, are requested to be paid to Mr. Hardy, whose receipt will be a discharge.

4th June. 4w GEORGE VIRTUE.

BONNETS, &c.

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

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

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

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

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

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

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

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

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

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

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

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

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

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

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

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

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

Jan. 1839. A. R. TRURO.

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.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

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.

New-York, January, 1841.

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

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

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

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

5th March, 1841. *King street.*

CITY PAINT SHOP.

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

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

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

March 26, 1841. GEORGE LLOYD.

ALEWIVES WANTED.

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

May 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE *Maid of the Mist* will leave every Monday morning at 7 o'clock for Digby and Annapolis, and return next day. Goes to Eastport, St. Andrews and St. Stephen, every Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and returns the next day.

A steamer will leave every Tuesday evening for Windsor, and leave again on the same high water that she arrives there.

The *North America*, will leave every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, for Boston, and arrive here on her return on Mondays.

Freight taken as usual. Apply to Capt. Mabee, on board, or to

April 23. JAMES WHITNEY.

COALS! COALS!

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

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

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

May, 14.—3m. T. L. NICHOLSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

H. JACKSON.

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

28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

1 CHAIN,	100 fathoms,	1⅞	inch chain,	
1 do	90	do	1½	do
1 Chain	120	do	1¾	do
1 Ditto	105	do	1⅝	do
1 Ditto	90	do	1½	do
2 Chains,	75	do ea	1½	do
2 Ditto	75	do	1 1-16	do
4 Ditto	90 & 75	do	1	do
2 Ditto	75	do	15-16	do
3 Ditto	60 & 75	do	⅞	do
3 Ditto	60 & 75	do	13-16	do
3 Ditto	50 & 60	do	¾	do
6 Ditto	45 & 60	do	11-16	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60	do	⅝	do
3 Ditto	45 & 60	do	9-16	do short link.
4 Ditto	45 & 60	do	½	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60	do	7-16	do

20 Chains assorted ⅝ and ½ inches in lengths to suit purchasers.

Anchors, from 1 cwt. by 25 cwt.

Kedge Anchors 1½ to 4½ cwt.

1 Doz. Grappling IRONS.

Stationery, Carpetings, Gunpowder, Earthenware, &c.

4 Cases superfine and fine Foolscap and Pott;
3 do. Letter PAPER—*various kinds*,
2 do. Blank Books, assorted,
6 Bales Wrapping Paper, assorted,
20 do. Sheathing Paper,
250 Packages GUNPOWDER—Co. single F. double F. and cannister,
20 Bales fine, superfine, and three ply Carpetings,
40 Pieces Tartens, various patterns,
20 Hhds EARTHENWARE,
50 Bbls. ROMAN CEMENT,
100 Bbls. Calcined Plaster, very superior,
2 Chests INDIGO, 50 BOXES PIPES,
30 Pieces BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

Soap and Window Glass.

200 Boxes 30 and 60 lbs. Boxes best Irish SOAP,
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, 50 & 25 feet each, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x17,
For sale low if applied for immediately.

Cordage, Canvas, Maraline, and Spunyarn.

600 Coils CORDAGE, from 1¼ in. to 8in. Shrouding, with Spunyarn, Maraline and Houseline,
80 Coils Manilla ROPE, 2 to 4 inches,
300 Bolts of Gourock, Muirs, Martin & Co., and other CANVAS.

Bar & Bolt Iron, Copper, Castings.

4 Tons SHOT, BB. to No. 7, assorted, in cask of 5 cwt. each; 100 Tons of Bar & Bolt IRON,
20 Tons Flat IRON—assorted,
10 Tons COPPER BOLTS, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch,
16 Cases Sheathing COPPER, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 ounces,
3 Tons Composition SPIKES, 7 and 10 inches,
1 Ton Composition Wood sheathing NAILS, 2¼ 2½, and 2¾ inch,
1,000 Pots, assorted; 500 Bake Ovens & Covers,
200 Bags Iron Spikes, 4½ to 10 inches.

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY

JOHN ROBERTSON.

FINE CONGO & POUCHONG TEAS.—140 Chests fine flavoured Congo TEA; 20 Chests Pouchong TEA. For sale low while landing. *April* 30. JOHN ROBERTSON.

New and Rich

Satin Faced Paper Hangings

S. K. FOSTER has this day opened the most extensive and elegant variety of New Satin Faced Paper Hangings, with Velvet and Imitation Borders to match, that has ever been offered in this city. Those who wish to make a choice selection will do well to give an early call. *May* 7.

CONGOU TEA.—30 Chests superior quality, received ex *Pekin*, from London, for sale by

May 7. JAS. MALCOLM.

Situation Wanted.

A Person competent to take charge of a set of Books either by Double or Single Entry is desirous of obtaining employment.—Enquire at the Chronicle Office. April 2.

Per Sophia, from London:

24 HHDS. Pale HOLLANDS; 10 Tons best London OAKUM; 12 casks WHITING; Casks of London Boiled OIL; casks of Raw ditto; London LEAD in kegs of 28 & 56 lbs. each.

May 28. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Consignment, ex *Sophia, from London*—

400 DOZEN London Brown Stout and Porter; 240 Kegs London White Lead; 4 cases IRONMONGERY; 100 cases Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA. And for sale by

28*th May.* W. P. RANNEY.

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from his late stand the Albion House, to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Brookes, in Church street, known as the City Hotel, would be pleased to accommodate the Public as usual.

N. B.—Private Rooms when required.

May 28. WM. NETHERY.

New Establishment.

Register and General Intelligence Office.

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

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

May 21. A. GILLESPIE.

RUM.—140 Puncheons St. Croix RUM; 30 puns. Demerara ditto; 10 puns. old Cuba ditto, (strong); 25 puns. and 20 barrels Berbice ditto.—For sale in Bond or duty paid.

June 4. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Building Lots for Sale.

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

May 21. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

WHO WANT BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good maritan 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 al 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.

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

☞Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters; At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; Edward J. Smith, Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S); Hopewell, Peter Mc Clelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Peticodiac. 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. Ditmar, Clements; John Tooker, Yarmouth. Justus Earl, Hampton, Baxter Smith, Norton.

FOSTER'S

SHOE STORE

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

New Boots and Shoes,

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

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

Also, per steamer North America, from Boston:

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

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

May 14, 1841. S. K. FOSTER.

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

May 21, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON

Has just received per Pekin, *from London:*

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

17 Cases of BOOTS & SHOES, assorted;
30 Cases of Fancy GOODS, *comprising*,
Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Netts, Laces, Blonds, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Saxonies, Orleans, Mouseline de Laines, Fancy Dresses, Chalies.
Crape, Thibet and Indiana HANDKERCHIEFS and SHAWLS;
Gents. Stocks, in great variety; Rich Satin Vestings, Braces, India Handkerchiefs, Muslin Trimmings; Brussels CARPETING withRuggs to match; A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS for Halls in 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4;

Also—per Emerald from Liverpool:

A large stock of CARPETS, in Kidderminster, Yorkshire, Venetian, Scotch and Brussels, with handsome Rugs to match;
A variety of patterns of Stair Carpeting;
Fancy Printed Druggets, in great variety;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White Shirtings;
Checked Homespun Ginghams;
Regattas and Twilled Shirtings;
Figured and plain Orleans Cloths;
Plain and printed Saxonies;
Plain and printed Mouseline de Laines;
Plaid Camlets, Lastings and Shalloons;
Moleskins and Trouser Stuffs;
Canvas, Osnaburgs, LINENS and Diapers;
Red, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
Baize, Padding and Ticks;
A large lot of printed Patteens for Children;
Jacconet, Book, Mull and checked Muslins;
Handkerchiefs of all kinds;
Fancy Buttons and Trimmings;
VESTINGS, STOCKS, Braces, &c. &c.

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

The Subscribers

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

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

May 7. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Just received, per ANDOVER—

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

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

5th Feb. *JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.*

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.

Essence of Smoke,

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

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

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

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

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

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

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

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 27th Jan, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

His stock will consist of a General Assortment of GROCERIES, and FISH of every description.

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.

March 26; 1841.

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.

☞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.

Bar and Pig Iron, CASTINGS, WHISKY, &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex "Brothers," as under:

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch Pig IRON; 50 tons *Banks'* best IRON, well assorted; 100 do. common IRON, all sizes; 12 puncheons very strong Grain Whisky; 3 do. Malt do.; 10 tons Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Bake Pans, Spiders, Griddles, &c.; 100 bags Spike Nails, ass'd; 50 brls. Coal Tar; 100 kegs Fine Canada Nails; 50 bundles Iron Wire, assorted; 50 doz. Ballast Spades; 50 doz. Gardeners' ditto; 100 doz. Shovels; 60 boxes Dipt Candles; 80 ditto Belfast White Soap; 1 cask Kettles, ass'd. 1 to 4; 20 pairs Forge Bellows; 20 warranted Anvils; 50 boxes Tin Plates; 100 Plough share Moulds; 100 bundles Plough plate Iron; 3000 Fire Brick; 3 tons CHAIN, 5-16, 3-8 and 1-2 inch; 1 cask Block TIN; 400 bundles refined round IRON, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16 and 1-2 inch; 200 bars COPPER, 5-8, 3-4 and 7-8 inch; 30 boxes Pipes; 60 Barrels Irish PORK; 30 bales Irish Bacon, 1 hogshead HAMS; 20 kegs Lard; 2 cases Sewing Thread; 80 tons Scotch COAL.

Ex "Avon":—250 bars Swedish IRON, ass'd.

Ex "WALLACE":—600 boxes Liverpool Soap; 200 bags Spike Nails, assorted; 200 bags Canada Fine Nails, 6d'y. to 30d'y.

Ex STORM:—50 handsome Register Grates; 50 do. half do. do.; 50 do. Frankins; 8 tons Sheet Iron—18 to 26; 20 cwt. best Germain Steel, assorted; 60 do. Cast do. do.; 40 do. Blister do. do.; 20 Metal Boilers—20 to 50 gallons; 10 cwt. Sheet BRASS.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for good payments.

May 28, 4i. WILLIAM CARVILL.

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. Sime, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Saml. Fairweather, Belisle; G. Picket, Kingston; Mr. Roach, and Mr. Mattheson, Sussex Vale. Jan. 3.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary*.

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

Important to Ship Owners, Ship Masters and Others.

THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of the public to *Joseph Williams' IMPERIOUS COMPOUND*; being a Mineral Poison, recently invented, for mixing with a Varnish he has prepared, for coating Ships' Bottoms, and all kinds of