THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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Weekly Almanack.

Dec.		R. Sun.	S.	Moon.	H.	W.
25	Saturday,	7 28	4 32	4 54	9	44
26	Sunday,	7 27	4 33	6	5 10	38
27	Monday,	7 27	4 33	7	8 11	27
28	Tuesday,	7 27	4 33	rises.	0	14
29	Wednesday,	7 27	4 33	6	21	0 54
30	Thursday,	7 27	4 33	7	41	1 32
31	Friday,	7 26	4 34	9	2	2 14

Full Moon 28th, 1h. 37m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.-Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.-Director next week: R. F. Hazen, Esq.

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

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.

Brown's Compound Boneset Candy,

MEDICATED.

A REMEDY that has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping cough, Phthsic, sore throat, and all diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers; and in consequence of the extensive sale and wonderful efficacy for curing the above complaints, has caused a number of Druggists and Confectioners to counterfeit this valuable Cough remedy. An imitation has just been shewn me with my name stamped on the candy, evidently to deceive the public. For the genuine you will call for "Wm. Brown's Boneset Candy, Medicated," and see that the direction is signed by the proprietor, and the candy stamped—"Wm. Brown."

☞ The subscriber has just received a supply of the above genuine article from Boston, which he offers for sale at his store, late *Circulating Library*, Germain street. J. ELLIOTT.

24th september.

☞ Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Rev. S. R. Clarke, late of Gage Town, Queen's County, deceased, are hereby notified to hand in their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith to either of the Executors.

N. HUBBARD, *Burton.*
L. H. DEVEBER, *St. John.*

Gage Town, 18th August, 1841.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

DUKE STREET.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support received since his commencing business in this City, and would inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business to Duke street, a few doors West of the residence of Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. and between Germain and Prince William streets, where he has on hand a general assortment of Warranted CABINET FURNITURE, made of the best materials and workmanship, and inferior to none he has heretofore manufactured, either in style or durability,—among which are SIDE BOARDS; Chiffoneers; BUREAUS; Lounging, Parlour, and Drawing Room CHAIRS; Sofas; Sofa Beds and Couches, covered in hair seating or *Silk Plush*, (a new article in this market,) or to order; Centre TABLES, real Egyptian Marble tops; Pier, card, Breakfast, supper, and Dining Tables, in sets and single; Ladies' Work and Toilet Tables;—all of which he offers for sale at reduced prices for satisfactory payments, and will, for a short time, sell for *Cash* at from Ten to Twenty-five per cent. below his usual prices.

☞ Friends and customers are invited to call and see previous to purchasing elsewhere.

1st *October.* JOHN J. HOGAN.

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.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

THE attention of Gentlemen, Farmers, Farriers and Cartmen, is particularly requested to the valuable stock of Horse and Cattle Medicines on hand, prepared by Messrs. Harris & Co., Veterinary surgeons, London. They are applicable to all diseases to which horses and cattle are liable in this country. For sale by the subscriber.

sept 24. J. ELLIOTT. *Agent.*

WINTER.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Cold Winter has come with his icy clad train,
The grove is unmanted, and russet the plain,
The streams have forgotten to flow—
All nature proclaims his chill presence around,
From the snow covered mount and the leaf bestrewed ground,
To the birds that delight in the snow.

The daughters of gaiety smile on his face;
'Tis the season when elegance, beauty and grace,
In the splendour of ball-rooms unite;
And the maid of the village, as happy as they,
In simplicity's garb is enwrapped in the sleigh,
Not sighs for a greater delight.

The pensive of spirit too hail his return:
'Tis a solace to see nature languish and mourn,
And droop like their desolate hearts;
The loud pelting hail borne along by the wind,
Is the music they love; it accords with the mind,
And something like pleasure imparts.

Not so the lone widow; she shrinks from the storm
With little to cherish her infants or warm;
Unlike to the days that have passed,
When he her protector, her comfort, her stay,
Still cheered his home at the close of the day,
And shut out the pitiless blast.

And the pale visaged many, where want keeps the door,
With little to comfort or cherish in store,
The solstice of winter must dread—
Sombrous their minds and their trappings of wo,
With scarcely a cov'ring to keep out of the snow—
They creep to a half cover'd bed.

Yet some possess wealth, and can treasure it by,
Or lavish on splendour, to please the vain eye—
Of adamant formed as they are:
What would comfort the hearts of the feeble and old,
The widow and orphan—unused to the cold—
But alas! they have nothing to spare.

Such know not the feeling, the joy it imparts,
To comfort in winter the desolate hearts
Unprepared for the storm of the day:
They mind not the promise contained in the word,
"Who gives to the poor imparts to the Lord,
And I, saith the Lord, will repay."

Who stoppeth his ears when the desolate cry,
Shall cry, saith the Lord,—but I'll make no reply;
His wailing nor call will I hear—
But the bountiful man shall be blessed indeed—
His bread feeds the poor, and his soul I will feed,
His prayer shall abide in my ear.

That promise, ye worldlings, is better than gold;
More precious than all your bright coffers can hold;
That single "I will saith the Lord."
Take you as your pole-star; and on it confide,
And share with the poor what the Lord may provide—
His promise is pledged in his word.

Miscellany.

Reflections on Viewing the Shipping in the Thames.—If we glance towards the bosom of the river, far, far as the eye can reach, from the point where our vessel is now stationed, at the quay, near London-bridge, forests of masts meet the view, and the pennon of every nation flutters in the breeze.—Ships of all dimensions and all species—belonging to all climes, and manned by citizens of all countries—forming a floating Babel in respect to languages, and a Babylon with regard to wealth—may there be seen. They proclaim the power, the might, and the insatiable passions of man—the triumph which he has accheived over the powers of the elements and the grandeur of nature—and the result of those conventional laws which link society together, which compel us to admit and to carry out the belief that we are all dependent one upon the other, and which declare that we are justified in calling ourselves the "lords of the creation." Whether we contemplate the noble steam-ship that defies the tide and triumphs over the wind—the graceful cutter, her form straight, low, unbroken, and offering no obstacle to the breeze—the buoyant schooner that can approach the wind twenty degrees nearer than the best equipped frigate—the heavy brig, sunk deep in the water with the weight of merchandise—the stately Indiaman in tow of a small steam-vessel—or the large American ship, with her poop proclaiming commodious cabins—whichever we consider, or if we contemplate the whole collectively, we still find it difficult to believe that man is the maker of those human habitations that "walk the waters like things of life;" we still feel ourselves at a loss to realise the vast distance between the gigantic oak tree waving in the midst of the forest, the tar confined in the huge trunks of trees, the hemp waving in the fields, and the iron and copper imbedded in the darkest caverns on the earth—add the actual achievement of those miraculous structures: an acorn, a few seeds, a little shapeless ore, and the sap of trees are the principals whence spring the component part of those ships which man, guided by a sublime philosophy, conducts over the wild and impetuous waters at will to every part of the known world.

A Good Joke is Good Time.—Here my old friend, Tom Crawley, got the whole of our regiment out of a precious scrape. It was as follows:—Our division was served out with linen bags, made exactly to fit across our knapsacks, and at the same time, three days biscuit (2lbs) in each bag. This biscuit was to be kept strapped on the top of each man's knapsack, well tied, with brigade orders for no man to taste a morsel of it, unless given out in written orders to that effect, as our brigadier expected we should be on short commons while on the Pyrenees, and this was to be, in case of scarcity, our last resource. These bags were examined regularly every morning by officers commanding companies, but, while seen strapped snugly on the knapsacks, were considered by them all right. However, our fellows, who were never at a loss for a subterfuge, devised the following plan to evade the officers' vigilance:—they eat their biscuits except one whole one, which they kept at the top to be seen, and in their place substituted chips. This passed on very well for some time, as the sight of the top biscuit satisfied the officers, until one day Captain Johnson of our regiment took it into his head to see his company's biscuit shaken out, and whilst on private parade ordered them to untie their bags to see their biscuit. The first man on the right of the company was the unfortunate Tom Crawley. "Untie your bag Crawley," says the captain. Tom instantly did as he was ordered, and showed the captain a very good-looking biscuit a-top. "Shake the whole out," said the captain, "until I see if they are getting mouldy." "Oh, faith, there is no fear of that," said the astonished Crawley, looking the captain hard in the face, at the same time casting a woeful eye on his bag. However the captain was not to be baffled, and, taking his bag by both ends, emptied out its contents, which turned out to be nothing more nor less than a few dried chips. Poor Tom, as upright as a dart, stood scratching his head, with a countenance that would make a saint laugh.—"What have you done with your biscuit—have you eaten it, sir?" said the captain.—Tom, motionless, made no answer. "Do you know it is against orders?" "To be sure I do," says Tom;" but for God's sake, sir, do you take me for a South American jackass that carries good and sate straw?" This answer, not only set the captain, but the whole company in a roar of laughter. On further inspection the captain found his whole company, indeed the regiment, had adopted the same plan. Through this our bags were taken away, and we relieved from carrying chips.—*Costello's "Adventure of a Soldier."*

THE THIRD BRIDESMAID.

[Concluded.]

The substance of Mrs. Haverset's remarks was immediately communicated to Mrs. Ronaldson by her daughter, with the preface, "You see mamma, that every one thinks me under obligations to give a party; but here comes the receipts, we can judge of them for ourselves."

Mrs. Ronaldson scanned a few pages of the volume into which the receipts had been copied. "It would certainly be a considerable reduction of expense to follow Mrs. Haverset's plans," said she; "there is a material difference between these receipts and mine. The next question is, are they good for anything."

"Oh mamma, you know that Mrs. Haverset has the reputation of being an excellent housekeeper; she must understand these things. Your receipts are all old. It is a long time since you gave up entertaining company, and in domestic economy, of course, there are changes and improvements as well as in other matters."

Mrs. Ronaldson again yielded her better judgment to the importunities of Harriet, who joyfully proceeded forthwith to make out a list of the company to be invited. During this task, however, while putting down certain names, she could not suppress the thought,—"What will the Silsbees think of such people?" and when she had finished, she found that one half the number were persons that would not be considered presentable by the other. But there was no alterative, her mother having consented only on condition that *her* old friends should be invited as well as her daughters new ones. Yet, she had still one prospect to console her, that of a guest superior in consequence even to Mrs Silsbee herself. This was a Mrs. Brooke, their neighbour opposite, who having for a long time been in the habit of occasionally crossing the street to see Mrs. Ronaldson, could scarcely decline the invitation with propriety. After concluding this occupation, Harriet, who had no engagement for the evening, employed herself in writing invitations, which, distributed the next morning, allowed her three days for preparations. She had determined to get the affair over as soon as she could.

During the first day, Harriet busied herself in collecting the articles necessary for beginning operations, and the second, went to work in good earnest. To be able to make some extra purchases which she thought necessary, and not to exceed the limits of expenditure to which her mother was willing she should go, she kept even within the bounds of Mrs. Haverset's economy, using for her cakes, cheaper sugar, fewer eggs, less butter, and more saleratus than the receipts required. In this she was assiduously aided by Hannah, their elder servant, having long been accustomed to Mrs Ronaldson's frugal management, considered as waste every thing beyond what was a daily requisition. But Harriet soon discovered that Mrs. Haverset's instructions, minute as they were, would have been greatly enhanced in value if she herself had possessed a little more experience. With all her efforts to rival the performances of professed bakers, her cakes had a decided home made look, and that by no means of the best order, and she lost doubly as much by their burning, and bursting, and running out of shape, as she had saved by scant weight and measures. Her fruit cake would not rise, but came out of the hoop a hard, heavy, black mass, of which it would have been difficult to tell the designation; and her bride cake, on which she had bestowed the greatest pains, as the most important of her constructions, was high at one side and low at the other, and widely cracked, through the middle and burnt all over. She was not a little dismayed at what she beheld as the probable loss of several dollars worth of materials, but Mrs. Haverset assured her that no one noticed whether fruit cake was light or heavy, and that the bride cake could be scraped and cut into shape, and when iced would look quite a different thing.

On the final day, Harriet found that her labours were redoubled. The cakes were to be iced, the jellies and ice-creams made, the parlours put in order, and a score of things done, which she had been obliged to leave to the last, and to add to her cares, the young servant girl, on whom she had calculated as an efficient assistant, had been attacked in the night with such a violent headache that she was disabled from leaving her bed. She ran to Mrs. Haverset to beg her to procure her a substitute, and made a beginning at arranging the parlours herself. While she was thus engaged, Mrs. Gillingham stepped in, on a return from an early shopping, and after a survey of the rooms, exclaimed, "What a pity your mamma has not got the new carpets she has been so long talking of! I had mine lifted and dusted yesterday, and if I were not afraid she would think me officious, I would send them to you for the occasion."

Harriet snatched the offer gladly. "How good you are, Mrs. Gillingham!" she replied; "I have felt troubled about these old shabby carpets all the time; yours would just fit the rooms, and would look so beautiful! I am sure that mamma, instead of misconstruing your offer, would be very grateful for it."

"Very well, then, my dear, I will hurry home and send them, and in the meantime, you can have every thing in readiness for putting them down."

Mrs. Haverset in promising to find a servant, had said that if she could do no more, she would pick one off the street, as the poorest would be better than none. Accordingly, a coloured girl obtained from that quarter, made her appearance, and Harriet set her at taking up the carpets, whilst she went herself to complete making the jellies, and to prepare the ice-cream for freezing. Black Hetty's two boys also came by Mrs. Haverset's orders, and she sent one of them for ice, and the other for oil to fill her lamps, of which, besides their own, she had a pair of astral, and a set for the front parlour mantel borrowed from her obliging neighbour.

The time wore round. Mrs. Gillingham's carpets came, and at the advice of Mrs. Haverset, were put down with as few tacks as possible. The glass and china, also, were got ready. Mrs. Haverset superintended in person the conveyence of her's, which was really fine, and in doing so, she suggested to Harriet to put no more wine and lemonade in the glasses than would look decent.

"You have not got your wine yet, my dear;" said she; "wine is very expensive; take my advice and get the cheapest as possible. It will go further than the best. Indeed, cooking wine answers every purpose. The ladies seldom drink any, mostly preferring lemonade; and the gentlemen, if it is very fine, might drink more than would be proper in female society."

"I hardly know whom to send for it;" said Harriet. "Jerry or Dick would be sure to make a mistake."

"Oh, never mind, tell them to get the cheapest, and they will do it right."

Mr. Middleton was coming down stairs at this juncture, and while Mrs. Haverset stepped into the other room, he came up to Harriet, and said in a low tone, "I have a large quantity of very choice wines, if you will allow me to supply you, I shall be much gratified;" and before Harriet could make up her mind as to the proper answer to give, he had left the house.

"Really, that was very kind in Mr. Middleton," said Mrs. Haverset, who had been listening, "but these old bachelors are generally thoughtful. Demure as he looks, he always has his eyes open. He has taken notice, I am sure, of every thing that was going on, whenever I have been in. I wonder if he will come into the parlours to-night, of course, you gave him an invitation? I don't know any body that can be more agreeable when he chooses. It is quite provoking that he is not a married man; he is so much respected, and so rich,—and, indeed he is quite handsome as men go."

"I am afraid the oil won't do for the lamps; said Hannah, whom Harriet had directed to fill them; "it is a great deal thicker and darker, than what we have been using."

"I told Jerry not to get the finest winter strained oil," said Harriet, "now that the weather is so warm, it is not absolutely necessary. The best best burns quite well, and in getting the quantity required for so many lamps,—they are entirely empty except two or three,—I did not think it worth while to pay the highest price for it,—particularly as it is for only one night."

The truth was that Jerry, on being told that the best was not wanted, presumed that the quality was a matter of indifference, and concluded to make a speculation out of his errand, which he did by getting very coarse oil, and keeping the change.

Harriet now went to work to ice her cakes, in which she proceeded with more satisfaction than in any of her labours. Having cooled the cooking-stove properly, and put them in to dry, she went up stairs with Hannah, to arrange her mother's apartment for the ladies' dressing-room, Mrs. Ronaldson having proposed to vacate it for that purpose. She was detained a considerable time, and on returning to the kitchen to look after her cakes, she discovered, to her horror, that Dick, having left the ice-cream churn, to warm his fingers, and found no fire in it, had heated it nearly red hot! She threw it open, and beheld her cakes, as she apprehended, black and smoking ruins. She attempted to snatch the bride-cake from its fiery furnace, but misfortune on misfortune, in catching hold of it, she did so with too little caution, and after burning her hand severely, it fell from her grasp, and broke into fragments on the floor. The poor girl flew up stairs to Mrs. Ronaldson's room, and sobbing with pain and vexation, threw herself on the bed, unable for many minutes to explain to her alarmed parent the cause of her agitation.

What was now to be done? to bake another cake was out of the question, and to buy one might, in all probability, be little less difficult. Besides that, Harriet herself could not leave her business to look for one. Mrs. Ronaldson at length thought of sending for Sophy, who was at school with the other children, and who being an active child, could be trusted with the duty. This accordingly was done, and after a long search, Sophy returned, reporting that she had seen but one cake of sufficient size that was not bespoken, and that though it looked very nice, the people hesitated about selling it, on account of its being a show cake, and not fresh. She thought, however, that she could persuade them to let her have it, and at a reasonable price. There was no other resource, and she was allowed to order it home. The fruit cake had been rescued by Hannah before entirely too late, Mrs. Haverset concluding that as it was not absolutely necessary for fruit cake to be sent in whole, it might be cut up when cool, after the burnt icing had been scraped off, and put into baskets.

Night had now come on, and after ordering deaf Joe to attend the street door, and the new girl to wait on the ladies' dressing room; the former having made his appearance with a bit of faded red velvet basted on his coat collar for livery; Harriet dressed herself to be ready for her company. On coming down she was overtaken by Mr. Middleton, and she could not help looking at him with surprise, his person being so much improved by a handsome new suit, which he now had put on for the first time. He escorted her into the parlours, and she felt not a little gratified at having been able to prevail upon one of such high standing to break through his well known rule of never going into large companies.

Some of the guests had already assembled, and in a short time one of the rooms was filled, but it was only with those she had invited as a matter of necessity. A moisture rose upon her face as she glanced over them. Not one of them presented a full dress, and many to her improved taste, looked decidedly ungenteel. She anxiously hoped that Mrs. Brooke, "the neighbour opposite," in her usual splendid attire, would make her entrance before the bridal party arrived; but Mrs. Brooke was too fashionable to be seen any where much before the last. Mrs. Gillingham, however, soon came, and as she always dressed well, and was known to most of those whose opinion she held of the greatest consequence, Harriet felt her presence, with that of Mr. Middleton, a relief. The looked for arrivals at length were made, and though her two supporters exerted themselves to assist in entertaining her new guests, she saw, or fancied she saw, many glances of surprise cast by them at the older ones. After all the others, Mrs. Brooke stepped in, arrayed in a plain dark dress, and a morning cap. She led one of her children with her, a spoiled girl about six years old, and apologizing to Harriet for having done so, by saying that, of course, she did not make a practice of taking her children out with her, but as Sarah Elizabeth begged so hard, she thought she might as well gratify her now, as it was only to a neighbour's house.

The bride's cake was brought in and being ornamented with great skill, it looked really a fine one, but our heroine noticed that every one who had got a piece, instead of taking a second bite, seemed to have difficulty in swallowing the first. On helping herself she soon detected the cause. Having been made as a show-cake, that is, one to stand uncut in the windows, the interior was only intended to support the frosting. It was of a dark brown colour, stale, and so strongly perfumed with lard and rancid butter together, that she could hardly summon courage to raise it to her lips.

Chagrined, and anxious to remove the impression of her first course, Harriet hastened out, and ordered her head waiter to get ready some of the articles she regarded as the pride of her entertainment, those she had ordered from an eminent confectioner. Dear Joe, like many others afflicted with a similar infirmity, was accustomed to concealing its extent as much as possible, and to every half sentence responded "yes Miss," or "certainly, Miss," so unhesitatingly, that, apprehending no misunderstanding, she returned to her place in the circle about the bride. She found several of the party caressing little Sarah Elizabeth with great devotedness, as a matter not to be overlooked in the presence of her mother, a person of such high fashion as Mrs. Brooke. In a short time Joe approached attended by one of his subordinates, but instead of the elegant *bonbons* she expected, he had the trays filled with the cakes of her own manufacture. The company having been disappointed in the previous supply, now helped themselves with readiness, but after choosing from the variety, few seemed to find their selection more tempting than the bride cake. Harriett's vexation was increased, and to add to it, little Sarah Elizabeth, who had snatched both hands full of a kind particularly well impregnated with saleratus, petulshly exclaimed, loud enough to be heard over the room, "I can't eat this nasty cake! I'll just go home; I thought people got good things at parties, and this nasty cake tastes like soap!"

During the progress of the waiters, Mr. Middleton had endeavoured, by amusing those around him, to assist the mastication of their unpalatable fare, and now proposed music. A young lady was led to the piano-forte, which, though old fashioned, was a good one, and in excellent tune, and after one or two performances, Mrs. Brooke, who had been extolling the musical abilities of her daughter to Silsbee Egerton, dragged her towards the instrument to give proof of them. The little prodigy gave a stare of disdain at the piano, and breaking away from her mother, whimpered out, "I won't play on such an ugly old thing! it has legs just like a kitchen table!" Trifling as this circumstance was, Harriet could not help feeling disconcerted. Mr. Middleton perceived it, and quietly leaving the room, he sent up a request that Mrs. Ronaldson would permit one of the little girls to come down, thinking that a more suitable companion would prevent the juvenile guest from proving a further annoyance. Sophy was permitted accordingly to come into the parlours, the other children being in bed.

But our heroine was not to remain at rest. The rooms began gradually to grow dusky, and she directed Joe to screw up the lamps. He did so, but scarcely had he got round when the first again required his services. At last some of them died out entirely, and Harriet remembered with dismay, Hannah's complaints about the oil, and rightly conjectured that her able assistant in economy, had, to save wicks, allowed the old ones to remain in the lamps, where many of them had been drying for months. She hastened out to order candles, but there was no sperm ones at hand, and indeed, no shops in the neighbourhood at which they might have been bought. Mrs. Ronaldson preferred lamps for the parlours, and all the candles to be found were common ones, intended for kitchen use. Besides, there were but few candlesticks in the house and those very ordinary ones, and Harriet had to cut paper to put around them. Mrs. Haverset was called out, but in this difficulty was at a stand. She also used lamps and was scarce of candlesticks. But it was necessary that lights should be supplied, and such as they had were got ready. Joe, who took them in, came back with a demand for more, as the rest of the lamps were going out. Mrs. Haverset's candlesticks were therefore sent for, and some plain neighbours were roused from their beds to assist in furnishing the compliment. Harriet could readily have cried at the appearance the mantelpiece and tables made with their array of yellow-dipped candles, in sticks of such various sizes, hues, and patterns; and her mortification was not lessened, when her pyramids of fruit and spun sugar went round that the dimness of the rooms prevented their beauty from being appreciated.

The time came for the entrance of more refreshments, and Harriet left the rooms to send in the jellies and ice-creams. Notwithstanding Mrs. Haverset's assurance that as they had been made on her plan they must succeed, she had several times looked at them with not a little apprehension, and now she found that, when emptied into the elegant glass dishes of her stand-by, the jellies completely lost the shapes of the moulds, and the ice-creams were mere slush. But it was too late for remedy, and again in a tremor, she returned to her guests.

In the mean time Mrs. Haverset, who had a sort of nodding acquaintance with Mrs. Brooke, availed herself of it to take a seat near her and enter into conversation, when Mrs. Silsbee, who really was on the visiting list of that lofty lady, made an approach.

"Mrs. Silsbee, indeed! I really did not recognize you, not knowing that I had as old an acquaintance in the house!" said Mrs. Brooke. "But then, there is so little light, that it is hard to distinguish any one;" and she made room for her on the sofa.

"True enough,—I though we were to be left in total darkness, a few minutes ago;" replied Mrs. Silsbee.

"So did I," interposed Mrs. Haverset, without waiting for an introduction: "I was quite astonished to see the lamps going out, as the greater number of them are my own, and I never had an accident of the kind to happen to them myself. But I suppose it was because Miss Ronaldson had them filled with such coarse oil. There is no getting along with cheap oil."

Mrs. Silsbee looked surprised, but presuming her to be an acquaintance of Mrs. Brooke's, answered with much graciousness.

"Ah! here are some ice-creams, I hope they may prove relishable, as they are my favourite refreshment;" said Mrs. Brooke.

"They are of Miss Ronaldson's own make;" returned Mrs. Haverset.

The ladies were helped, and Mrs. Brooke, and Mrs. Silbee, after each had a taste, let their spoons drop, and exchanged looks of disgust.

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed Mrs. Haverset, "it is as salt as brine!—those two heedless boys have let the salt ice get into it, and ruined it entirely."

"Very little else could be expected of such servants, judging from their appearance," said Mrs. Silsbee. "I asked the man, a while ago, for a glass of water, and after I had repeated it a dozen times to make him understand, he came back and said there were no oranges left. I wonder that any one would depend upon a deaf servant at such a time."

"Oh, one can't expect to get the best of servants at half a dollar a night," said Mrs. Haverset.

"Come here, Sarah Elizabeth! come here, love!" called Mrs. Brooke to her daughter, who was running across the room spitting and grimacing, with her saucer in her hand; but Sarah Elizabeth, bent upon getting rid of her ice-cream, paid no attention, and ran against Jerry, who with the loaded waiter, was passing between the folding doors. The boy, careless as the child, turned to look what had occasioned the shock, moving forward at the same time; and in doing so, his foot caught in the half fastened carpet, and he was precipitated, with his burthen upon the floor.

"My cut glass! my beautiful cut glass!" almost screamed Mrs. Haverset, who, unpractised in fashionable self-possession, forgot, at a loss of such magnitude, to restrain her feelings; and several young ladies who chanced to be in the way, jumped aside with loud ejaculations, and drew their dresses around them, to avoid the sloppy ice-cream and half-formed jelly.

"Every article of it is broken, and I suppose there is no chance of it ever being replaced," continued Mrs. Haverset, standing up to survey the ruins.

Mrs. Silsbee offered a word of consolation, after having been particular to discover that it was all borrowed, and remarked,—"The carpets will be injured very much, and that in such a conspicuous place!"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Haverset; "and what is the worst of it, they are borrowed carpets."

"Borrowed carpets!"

"Yes, ma'am; Mrs. Gillingham lent them for the night, and I suppose she will be sorry enough for it. If it had been Mrs. Ronaldson's old faded ones, it would not have mattered so much; but that is the way; when people who have not the means, attempt to make a show, their friends must be the sufferers. I wonder that Mrs. Ronaldson would ever pretend to give a party."

"She is, then, in restricted circumstances?" said Mrs. Silsbee.

"She has little enough for the necessaries of life."

"But it is singular that, on such an occasion, Mr. Middleton should not have assisted her."

"Mr. Middleton! he gave them their wine, and he could not be expected to do more. I thought that very kind in him."

"But considering he is so near a relation. He is Mrs. Ronaldson's brother, is he not?"

"Not the least connection in the world—he only rents a room of her," replied Mrs. Haverset; and too much vexed and grieved to enjoy any thing more, even the conversation of such important personages as Mesdames Brooke and Silsbee, she made her exit. Harriet followed her, and with tears in her eyes, bewailed the accident; but Mrs. Haverset was too much soured by her loss to reply civilly, and prudently walked into the kitchen to look after her spoons before leaving the house, having lent a supply. Harriet assisted her; and after examining the collection, a set of very handsome ones was missing. Hannah was called for, having a few minutes before left her post as guard, to attend to the sick girl up stairs, but could give no intelligence of them. Joe and Jerry, on coming out from the parlours, where they were clearing the carpets, were questioned with no better success, but Dick remembered having seen Dorinda, the new colored girl, handling the things on the table after Hannah had left it. Dorinda accordingly was sought for, but had disappeared from the house.

'Oh, the wretch!—the thieving black wretch!—she has stolen my spoons—my elegant tea-spoons, that cost twenty dollars a dozen!' cried Mrs. Haverset, nearly in hysterics from this additional misfortune; and Harriet, scarcely less agitated, could offer her no comfort.

After Mrs. Haverset had left the room, Mrs. Brooke found it necessary, on Sarah Elizabeth's account, to retire also, and Mrs. Silsbee was left in possession of the sofa. She beckoned to her nephew, who happened to come near, and inquired how late it was.

'Within a few minutes of the time at which you ordered the carriage,' he replied.

'Thank my stars!' said Mrs. Silsbee, "I am literally almost starved; I have got nothing fit to eat the whole evening, except a macaroon and a piece of candied orange. Did you ever see such a miserable entertainment?'

'Wretched enough,' returned Mr. Egerton, seating himself beside her; 'but the wines were capital though.'

'Yes—Mr. Middleton's pocket supplied them; but how under the sun, Silsbee, did you happen to tell me that he was the uncle of this Miss Ronaldson?'

'Why, I either heard it, or conjectured it from circumstances. I have met him in the bank, attending to business for her mother; he lives in the house, and this evening he has been doing the honours like a near relation. He must be so.'

'He is no such thing. I have a notion never to forgive you, Silsbee Egerton, for misleading me so. He merely hires a room from them. I knew that Mr. Middleton was rich and of good family, and was expected to remain single for life; and seeing that you were disposed to be attentive to Miss Ronaldson, I thought I could do no less than to show her some civility for your sake, and now see what an outre set of people your blunder has brought me among. I feel excessively mortified.'

'Well, my dear aunt, I have reason to be quite as much so. Miss Ronaldson was thrown in my way; and though she is a pretty little girl, I should never have waited on her as I did, had I not been under such a confounded mistake. I thought I might get on Middleton's right side by attention to his neice. There is not a better name in the city than his to have on a note. Niece or not, he seems to think a good deal of her.'

'But were you never in the house before? You might have seen how they lived. Why, the very lamps and carpets are borrowed, as were all the things that were broken.'

'Not possible!—but this is the first time I have ever entered the door. On escorting the young lady home, it was always too late to come in, and when I called in the morning, she always happened to be out. The exterior is genteel enough, however.'

'Well, now that you know what they are, and what sort of society they have been accustomed to, you can cut the girls acquaintance—your wedding engagements are over, I suppose; and I shall do so forthwith. But do go and see about the carriage I am quite nervous.'

The carriage had come, and Mr. Egerton conducted his aunt from the room, neither of them having perceived that little Sophy Ronaldson was sitting on a cricket at the end of the sofa. She had been permitted by her sister to remain in the parlour, on condition that she would keep her seat; and having heard the commencement of the dialogue, was too much frightened to show herself.

Mrs. Silsbee's departure broke up the company, few of whom had had more enjoyment than that lady herself; and Harriet, having discharged her servants, hastened, wearied and dispirited, to her mother's room. Mrs. Ronaldson had been informed by Hannah of the various disasters of the night, but forbore to ask any questions, and advised her daughter to retire to rest. She accordingly went to her room, and, whilst undressing, received from Sophy a full repetition of the conversation she had overheard between Mr. Egerton and his aunt. This was the unkindest cut of all: and poor Harriet, after sending the child to bed, crept into her own, weeping as if her heart would break. She could not get a moment's sleep the whole night, and in the morning had a high fever. Her mother, in alarm, sent for a physician, who pronounced it the effect of over-excitement; and finding, towards evening, that she grew no better, Mrs. Ronaldson wrote a note to Julia, saying that Harriet would be unable to resume her services. Julia stopped the next day in a carriage to ask how she was, but did not even express a wish to see her; and Sophy told her sister that she had heard one of the larger girls school say, Mrs. Waterford Gray was quite offended because Miss Ronaldson, after going so much with her as bridesmaid, had put herself to so little trouble and expense in getting up a party for her.

Harriet's indisposition lasted a week, during which time most of those who had attended her party, left their cards. Mrs. Silsbee and Mr. Egerton, however, were not of the number. Mrs. Gillingham came regularly every day to see her, and, with delicacy, forbore to make any allusion to the cause of her illness until Harriet was able to talk about her many failures. She was then loud in her exclamations against the Silsbees.

'After all,' said she, 'I am glad it is no worse. If you had been foolish enough to heed all the non sense I said to you, I would have had you over head

and ears in love with that young coxcomb. But I thought he was altogether a different kind of person; and from valuing you so highly myself, I was certain he could not help admiring you. As to the presents I attributed to him, I discovered yesterday who they really came from. I was at the greenhouse buying some plants, when I thought of asking who had purchased that elegant bouquet you received the evening of the wedding, and after I had described it, the people thought that it had been bought by Mr. Middleton. I met him afterwards and taxed him with it, and also with sending the annuals, and he acknowledged to both. The valentine, of course, was merely done for a joke. It is really worth while to receive such marks of friendship from a person like Mr. Middleton: I never was more agreeably surprised in my life by any one. He proved himself the other night, quite elegant in his manners, as well as interesting."

Harriet herself introduced the subject of her mishaps and miscalculations to her mother, and commenced upon her own conduct with the utmost ingenuousness. She also made a close estimate of the expenses her ignorance and want of thought had led her into, and presented it to her inspection.

'You have forgotten,' said Mrs. Ronaldson, 'to add the value of the articles belonging to Mrs. Haverset, which were broken and lost. It must be correctly ascertained, and the amount discharged. I could not think of remaining indebted to a person of her character, and had no idea that you were putting yourself under so many obligations to her.'

'I have formed a plan during my illness,' said Harriet, 'by which, if you think me qualified to exercise it, I may be able to repair all the loss my mistakes have been to you. You know, mamma, that the children—the three girls, are at the end of a quarter at school; and by keeping them at home and instructing them myself, for which I have sufficient time, I will be enabled, in a year or two, to save the full amount. Sophy's bills for music and French would in less than that time, pay Mrs. Haverset, and their day-school expenses could go for the other things. I believe you were satisfied with the use I made of my time while my lessons were going on, and I think, if you could trust me, the children would not be losers.'

Mrs. Ronaldson did not object, but required a day or two to deliberate about the matter; and in the mean time, Harriet having come down stairs, Mr. Middleton took advantage of her first appearance to make her a visit. From his commiseration of her, and Harriet's gratitude for the efforts he had made to assist and relieve her during the memorable trials of her party, a feeling of kindness sprang up between them, as Mrs. Gillingham remarked, 'quite uncle and niece like.'

Mrs. Ronaldson, concluding that her daughter's proposal had been made upon sober reflection, willingly assented to it, and Harriet commenced her labours. As she advanced in them, the responsibility she had assumed produced a salutary effect on her own mind, and she became thoughtful and prudent as even her mother could desire. At length, from being considered only as a pretty, sprightly and graceful girl, she was reputed one of sense and superior moral worth; and in a little more than two years after the incidents we have commemorated, to the great delight of her friends, she became the wife of the excellent and respected Mr. Middleton.

Office in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 24, 1841

By an Express Mail on Tuesday evening, from Halifax, we received the English Mail with dates to 4th December. A summary of the news by which will be found below. The steamer arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, in 15 days from Liverpool.

Her Majesty the Queen and the young Prince are both in good health, and had left Buckingham Palace for Windsor.

We are glad to see that the Queen Dowager had partially recovered from her late alarming illness; although the disease is represented to be of such an insidious character as would eventually it was feared terminate fatally.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.—At the first annual meeting of the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-navigation Company, which was held at London on Tuesday, it was stated, as not altogether improbable, that in a short period a more frequent communication than a monthly one might be established, in which case the grant of £100,000 made to this company by the East India Company would probably merge into a contract for the mail service. The opening of a transit by Mehemet Ali for merchandize to and from India, &c., through Egypt, was announced, and a vote of thanks to the pasha was carried with acclamation. From the report of the condition of the company it appeared that after paying the premiums of insuring, keeping up the wear and tear of the vessels, and paying the dividend declared last May, there remained a surplus, out of which a further dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year was declared, and upwards of £15,000 was carried to the reserve fund.

Sir Henry Freeling, Bart., died suddenly on Monday last.

A rumour was current in Limerick on Monday, that the murderer of the late Lord Norbury had been arrested.

The house of Menge and Niemann of Hamburgh, has stopped for about £25,000.

Recent high winds and floods have done much damage on the Thames, its banks, and to dwellings in the metropolis.

It is said that the British parliament is to meet during the last week of January, probably on Tuesday the 25th.

The additional expense incurred in consequence of the army brevet, will, it is said, rather exceed £20,000.

Dr. Birkbeck, M.D., expired on Wednesday morning, at 38, Finsbury-square, after the most prolonged and severe sufferings, which he, however, bore with extreme fortitude.

The *Bankers' Circular* announces that a strong conviction prevails that "the present government will recommend to parliament a material alteration in the existing corn-laws."

The *Moscow Gazette* says that the excessive heat which has prevailed during the whole summer in the government of Kishouna, has caused extensive fires in the forests, which continued till the middle of September.

The amount of the O'Connell collection for the year in the city of Dublin parishes was £2,006, being an increase on the last year of £562.

In digging for the foundation of the new Protestant French church, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, part of the old city wall has been discovered, and is being gradually removed. In thickness it was originally between eight and nine feet.

The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, returned a true bill against Edward Beaumont Smith, for forgery of exchequer bills. The trial was expected to come on to-day. There are seventy witnesses on behalf of the crown.

The board of general officers, of which Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Dalbiac is president, sit daily at Whitehall, for the investigation of matters connected with the military branch of the service.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, it is said, is about to resign the Grand Mastership of the Ancient Order of Freemasons, and it is also rumoured that His Royal Highness Prince Albert will be offered that distinguished honorary appointment.

The *Milan Gazette* states, that the banks of the Adige, which had hitherto resisted the violence of the inundations, had been broken down, and much injury caused in consequence.

Sir Stratford Canning, in reply to a merchant of Glasgow, has intimated the opinion of the British government, that the 10th of November, 1844, is the earliest day on which the treaty between the Brazils and Great Britain can expire.

Three persons in one family, at Leigh Sinton have been poisoned by eating greens which had been in a half frozen state, and were put into warm water before they had been properly thawed by soaking them in cold water; the consequence was that they became, through decomposition, of a most pernicious and putrid quality.

The late Mr. Evans, formerly shoemaker of Shrewsbury, has left the large sum of £6,000 to be laid out by his executors in the erection of almshouses for the widows of decayed tradesmen, and for their support, whilst residing therein. The same benevolent individual has left £100 to each of the parishes of St. Chad and Brace Meole, Shrewsbury, the interest of which is to be annually distributed in bread to the poor of these parishes.

The *Journal of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies* of the 10th ultimo, recapitulates a number of calamities with which the country was visited in the shape of storms and earthquakes. "In the district of Casoria, near Naples, the crops were destroyed, trees torn up by the roots, and roofs blown off. The torrents increased in Calabria, carried away several inhabitants, others were killed by the thunder. In the Abruzzi the commune of Torre di Passari was shaken by an earthquake. Another shock was felt at Reggio and Messina, where it would be difficult to describe the consternation of the inhabitants."

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The baptism of the infant prince, it is rumoured in circles likely to be well informed, will not take place until February, immediately after parliament assembles. In confirmation of this rumour, we have reason to believe, the instructions received at the Earl Marshal's Office, where all such state ceremonials are arranged, are not of that urgent nature as if the ceremonial were to take place this month. The ceremony will be performed in town.

NEW CHURCHES IN MANCHESTER.—On Thursday last the foundation stone of a new church, to be erected and endowed at the sole charge of Miss Atherton, who has given the magnificent sum of ten thousand pounds for the purpose, was laid in the township of Hulme, in the borough of Manchester. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the very Rev. the Dean. There was present a large concourse of spectators, including a great number of ladies, and most of the clergy of the town. There are at this time no fewer than five churches in course of erection in the two boroughs of Manchester and Salford, a proof that, notwithstanding the severe commercial distress which at present prevails in this district, its inhabitants are not unmindful of the spiritual wants of its immense population.

We regret to hear that on Wednesday last, early in the morning, an attempt was made to ignite the Horse Guards, by means of a large fire ball, which was thrown by hand over the wall on the park side. It burst with an explosion, and was soon extinguished, the soldiery being aroused. In another quarter of an hour an attempt was made to burn St. George's barracks at Charing Cross.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.—The fine arts of this country have sustained an irreparable loss by the death of the above emient sculptor, who was seized with an apoplectic fit on Thursday evening, and suddenly expired in his chair at his residence in Lower Belgrave-place. The deceased, who was only son, of Mr. Francis Chantrey, of Norton, Derbyshire, was born in 1782, and was consequently only in his 59th year. He married, in 1809, Miss Wall, daughter of Mr. Daniel Wall. In 1816, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and was chosen a Royal Academican in 1818. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and had the honorary degree of a D. C. L., conferred on him by the University of Cambridge. He was a member of the Academies of Rome and Florence. We understand this distinguished sculptor had nearly finished his statue of the Duke of Wellington, so that that fine work is likely to obtain additional value from its being almost the last production of that celebrated sculptor's chisel. A messenger arrived from Buckingham Palace in the course of the evening, by direction of the Queen and Prince Albert, to inquire after Lady Chantrey's health; in reply to which he received for answer that her ladyship was as well as could be expected under the melancholy bereavement she had sustained. This eminent sculptor had returned from erecting his fine statue of the late Bishop of Norwich the day before.

Admiral Sir John Wells, G. C. B., one of the few surviving heroes of the victory of Camperdown, died on Friday last, at his seat, Bolnore-house, near Cuckfield, in his 78th year. Sir John had been in the service upwards of sixty years. He commanded the Lancaster frigate at the battle of Camperdown.

Died on Friday morning, after a short illness, General Sir Thomas Molyneaux. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, George, now Sir George Molyneaux, Bart. The supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, containing the Brevet, announced the promotion of the late baronet to the rank of General in the army.

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY.—Things are in noways improved since our last; on the contrary, prices are again further reduced; and, as cloth is pressed on the market, the prices are nominal. A lot of hand-loom cloth was sold yesterday, at 3s. per piece of 28 yards. This is 15 per cent lower than the same goods were known at the extreme depression of the markets, in 1837—a frightful reduction, considering that cotton is now fully as dear.

Yarns are miserably dull, and prices again lower. The best twist, No. 20, is to be had at 8¾d; just allowing 2¾d to the spinner!

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.—This was another gloomy market day, in all sorts of goods, except pilots and other heavy woollens, which were in tolerable demand. The general trade was decidedly flat, unprofitable, and discouraging. Prices are nominal. Warehouse business is much in the same state: and tradesmen generally are at their wits' end to know what to do, and whom to trust.

LEEDS, TUESDAY.—We have but little variation to notice from our last week's report. The cloth halls are not at all times an exact criterion by which we can judge of the state of trade, and hawking is now so common that merchants can be supplied with nearly all they want, without the trouble of going to the halls. The warehouses are pretty fairly employed, and the demand at present is chiefly for heavy goods. No change in prices.

BRADFORD, THURSDAY.—There is little doing in our piece market, and things are rather duller than they have been. Stocks, however, not being large, prices are not affected by the limited demand. The number of unemployed men is increasing we think. Yarns without change in value and demand. Hog wool is dull of sale, and the turn easier, but shafty wether qualities are in good demand, and full prices obtained.

BIRMINGHAM, THURSDAY.—Within the last three weeks considerable improvement has taken place in several of the staple manufactures and trades of the town. The now probable continuance of amicable relations between Great Britain and America has led to an unexpected influx of orders from the United States; to such an extent, indeed, that many of our manufacturers are now compelled to work over-hours to meet immediate demands. We are free to admit, however, that this pleasing improvement is not so general as could be wished: but the commencement of better times leads our townspeople to hope that the improvement at present partially felt will speedily be generally experienced throughout the town.

The silk trade at Manchester, Middleton, and Leigh gets worse every day. More than one-half of the weavers are either without employment or waiting for work. Distress is greater than was ever known before.

THE ARMY.—The 99th regiment, now on the point of embarkation for China, being short by 50 men of its complement, the provisional battalion at Chatham, composed of the depots of several regiments, was paraded, and scarcely had the order permitting them to volunteer into the 99th been read, when 206 men stepped forth from the ranks, offering themselves for active service.

It is intended to appoint an 11th company to every regiment in India and in China as soon as the consent of the court of directors shall have been obtained. The necessity of this measure has been strongly impressed on the Court by the authorities of the Horse Guards.

The following large detachments are under orders to embark at Portsmouth for China on or about the 29th inst:—18th (Royal Irish), 70; 26th (Cameronians), 457; 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's), 200; 55th (Westmoreland), 79. The officers who will also embark are—Lieutenant-colonel Bartley, Captain Pasley, and Ensign Glazbrook, 49th regiment; Captain Rose, 55th; Lieutenants Piper and Duff, and Ensigns De Quincey, Dickens, and Breeden, 26th regiment. The 98th regiment and a company of artillery will embark in her Majesty's ship Belleisle; and the detachments of the 18th, 26th, 49th, and 55th regiments in the Apollo and Sussex. The six companies of the 98th regiment, now about to embark for China, have been increased to 120 rank and file each, with the established complement of officers.

ROYAL NAVY.

Captain Yates, of the Pique, 36, having resigned the command, Captain Henry Forbes, 1819, has been appointed, and is ordered forthwith to proceed to Bermuda and Jamaica with men for the West India squadron, and with despatches for Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam.

The North Star, 26, Capt. Sir J. Home, Bart., and Apollo, troop-ship, Commander C. Frederick, are equipping with all despatch to proceed to China, to convey troops and munitions of war. The Belleisle troop ship, Capt. Kingcome, and Harlequin, 18, Commander Hastings, are at Plymouth, for the same destination.—The former takes out the 98th Regt.

The brigs Pantaloon, 10, Lieut. Crozier, and Rapid, 10, Lieut. Tryon, with the steamers Avon and Echo, are running to and fro with newly entered men for the ships fitting out.

The Madagascar, 46, Captain Foote, is ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope station, to relieve the Andromache, 26, which report says is to go to China.

Warlike Preparations in the Navy.—In all departments of the naval service of the country a degree of activity prevails unexampled at any period since the battle of Waterloo re-established the peace of Europe. We have it from undoubted authority, that in one of the many departments to which the manning and fitting out of ships of war is entrusted, the weekly bills sent in last week exceeded by 40,000*l.* any accounts rendered for the same period for the last five and twenty years. This increase of activity is not confined to one branch of the service, and, taken altogether, we are told in the past week, there was the immense augmentation in the payments for strengthening the navy alone of not less than 400,000*l.* The naval estimates for the next year will therefore startle those who look with alarm at any further addition being made to the national debt. The government seem resolved to place Britain's bulwark in the most efficient position. This week another contract for 100,000 gallons of rum for the use of the navy has been taken. It is not more than two months since a similar quantity of the same spirit was contracted to be sent to the dockyard stores. On the present, as on the the last few former occasions, the Lords Commissioners for exercising the office of Lord High Admiral have stipulated that one-half of the quantity shall be rum the produce of the East Indies. The contract this week was taken on rather lower terms than that which preceded it.

DECLINE OF MR. O'CONNELL'S POPULARITY.—One of the symptoms of the improved and improving state of public feeling in Ireland, that mob of intellect and station who, like Mr. Sharman Crawford, had heretofore lent to Irish agitation the weight of their names and influence, are now boldly coming forward to denounce and condemn it, as the bane and curse of their country. We think we can discern other symptoms, too, of the prevalence of a healthier tone, and of an honester and more patriotic spirit amongst that class of the people most obnoxious to the sway and influence of the O'Connell agitation. We shall notice a few of these. Few, we believe, will refuse to acknowledge, as a sign and indication of the improvement we are speaking of, any fact denoting the decline of Mr. O'Connell's power and popularity; but there is now before us one of a very forcible and pregnant nature, by which his popularity can be tested and guaged at any given time, and its rise or fall ascertained with the utmost precision. Most of our readers, we presume, are aware that Irish patriotism disdains not the receipt of eleemosynary contributions, which it dignifies by the name of "an annual tribute;" and that this has been collected regularly and without intermission for the last ten years. Well, here is a test for guaging popularity, the accuracy of which as little be doubted as exceeded, and what does this test prove? That Mr. O'Connell's influence has been and is rapidly on the decline, so rapidly indeed as to warrant the hope, that unless he mends his ways and manners he will speedily share the fate of all demagogues—coldness and contempt from their former worshippers: scorn and disdain from the rest of the community. For what do we find with regard to the tribute? That in the gross amount collected for 1836 and 1837, and that collected for 1838 and up to November, 1840, there was, according to the published account of the trustees, a falling off to the extent of between four and five thousand pounds, and that since that period the falling off has been still *more alarming*. None, we think, will be less disposed to question the cogency of this proof than the receiver of the tribute himself; against such a tactile, direct, palpable proof of declining popularity, his election by two Irish counties, coupled with his elevation to the mayoralty of Dublin, by a Town Council four fifth Radical, weighs not as a feather. With all classes and conditions of of men, except a few hungry dependents and the mere rabble, he has lost ground:—Even the Irish Radical press, over which his sway had been that of a tyrant despot, is giving forth signs of independent life and spirit, for we find the *Dublin Monitor*—one unquestionably of the ablest of the Liberal press at that side the channel—shaking off the yoke, and manfully and sturdily protesting against the handing round the "begging box" on the present occasion. This is the more gratifying, as up to the present year our contemporary was amongst the loudest trumpeters of Mr. O'Connell's service and claims, not only on the gratitude, that were perhaps tolerable, but on the pockets of his miserable and impoverished countrymen. The collectors of the tax have also revolted against the odious and oppressive office.—*The Courier.*

MR. O'CONNELL AT COURT.—*The Lord Lieutenant's Levee.*—The reception of the arch demagogue in his new capacity—adorned with the emblems of civic dignity—in which he displays a childish vanity, was strikingly characteristic of the two individuals—of the high-minded English nobleman on the one hand—and the low-minded, low-spirited bluterer on the other. His Excellency, on the name being announced, evinced, in the manner of acknowledging the announcement, the greatest and most withering degree of contempt that was compatible with gentlemanly politeness. In the countenance of the demagogue was exhibited the appropriate mixture of effrontery and sycophantic meanness. His manner was agitated, and he shrunk under the dignified sternness of the Viceroy.

THE BREVET.

Summary of the number of officers promoted by the Brevet:—

THE ARMY.—33 Lieut. Generals to be Generals. 49 Major Generals to be Lt. Generals. 61 Colonels to be Major-Generals. 75 Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels. 66 Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels. 106 Captains to be Majors. 13 Lieutenant Colonels to be Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty, and rank as Colonels in the Army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS.—1 Lieutenant General to be General. 4 Major-Generals to be Lieutenant Generals. 14 Colonels to be Major-Generals. 7 Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels. 22 Captains to be Majors.

ROYAL MARINES.—3 Colonels to be Major-Generals. 17 Captains to be Majors.

THE NAVY.—9 Admirals of the White to be Admirals of the Red. 11 Admirals of the Blue and 5 Vice-Admirals of the Red to be Admirals of the White. 12 Vice-Admirals of the Red and 4 Vice-Admirals of the White to be Admirals of the Blue. 14 Vice-Admirals of the White & 5 Vice-Admirals of the Blue to be Vice-Admirals of the Red. 17 Vice-Admirals of the Blue and 2 Rear-Admirals of the Red to be Vice-Admirals of the White.—20 Rear-Admirals of the Red to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue. 33 Rear-Admirals of the White to be Rear-Admirals of the Red. 27 Rear-Admirals of the Blue to be Rear-Admirals of the White. 40 Captains appointed Flag officers of her Majesty's fleet to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue. 50 Commanders to be Captains. 80 Lieutenants to be Commanders. 80 Mates to be Lieutenants.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The French *National* states that the following instructions have been given to the newly-appointed British ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Stratford Canning:—He is commanded to require—

1.—The destruction of the fortifications raised by Russia in the Island of Sulina, in the Danube, in violation of the treaty of Adrianople.

2.—The free navigation for all the allies of the Porte of the mouths and course of the Lower Danube.

The ambassador is likewise desired to use all his influence to prevail on the Porte to construct the canal of Kutstendji, which would enable ships to ascend and descend the Danube and to enter into the Black Sea without passing the lower part of the river, where the Russian custom-house officers and soldiers are placed.

Lord Ponsonby's successor is instructed to demand that British merchants should be permitted to enjoy the advantages granted to Russian merchants, who only pay one-half per cent. import duty, whilst the former are compelled to pay five per cent.

"The cabinet of St. Petersburgh," adds the *National*, "will probably not be taken unawares. They have no doubt been apprized of these instructions, and it is to devise means for annulling this last effort on the part of Great Britain that Nicholas had sent for Count Pahlen, M. de Tatischeff, and other ambassadors.

"Each of the questions to be raised by Sir Stratford Canning is one of peace or war. Possibly it is with this view that the maritime armaments of Great Britain have been carried to so considerable an extent for the last two months.

(From the London Times.)

It is a pleasant duty to respond to the appeal made to us by the Dublin Conservative Association, and to inform the public, upon their own authority, that the ridiculous reports which reached us from Ireland of their intention to dissolve themselves had no foundation in fact. Such reports had most certainly obtained currency, and were in some quarters believed, otherwise they would never have found their way into our columns. We, for our own part, did not believe them; much less did we impute or insinuate any charge of unworthy motives against the Association, as some of its members, in their zeal to clear themselves, have too hastily assumed. Motives which could have persuaded any to the deliberate adoption of such a course, on the ground of Mr. Warren's promotion, must, no doubt, have been despicable enough; and we alleged their baseness as a reason for our belief that the Association would never listen to such unworthy counsellors.

On reflection, we think we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the remarks which we offered on this subject. Those who know the state of parties in Ireland know that they were not uncalled for; and they have elicited explanations, both from the Conservative Association, and from Mr. West himself, which will tend to strengthen the hands of Lord De Grey's government. New principles cannot be laid down without involving some conflicts of opinion; and when they are first acted upon, individuals may pardonably be disappointed, and their friends will naturally complain. But if the principles themselves are sound, good will soon arise out this irritation; all parties will emerge from it with a truer knowledge of their own position and duties. In the present case, the effect of discussion has been to stamp with general acquiescence and approbation, both in Great Britain and Ireland, that discreet and just exercise of patronage, which placed a serjeant's coif upon the head of the most distinguished member of the Irish bar, notwithstanding the absence of any party grounds for the promotion.

It will henceforth be clear to the whole of Ireland upon what principles Earl de Grey means to govern. To consolidate and not to divide, to pacify and not to exasperate, to fuse together all parties, and not to favour one—this will be his policy, this his august function. The curse of Ireland does not lie either in the numerical preponderance of her Roman Catholic population, or in the superior endowments of the Church recognized by the state, but in the deadly distractions, feuds, and animosities which struggles for an exclusive pre-eminence have created. Let the Irish Protestants, on the one hand, welcome the majority of their countrymen to that full share of influence and civil privileges to which nature, reason, and the law of the land proclaim their right—let the Irish Roman catholics, on the other, respect the conscientious obligations of the Imperial Legislature, and the established settlement of property—and a new era of peace and prosperity will dawn upon their common country. In the mean time, as the only means of accomplishing this great result, a wise and patriotic government must act, as far as possible, upon the principle of amnesty for the past, remembering that motives of legitimate self-defence have entered, on both sides, into recent party proceedings, and have betrayed all alike into greater or less degrees of excess. In the admirable words of Lord de Grey himself, addressed to the deputation from the Dublin Grand Jury on Wednesday last, "many things may have taken place in by gone times which some parties must have thought wrong; but the hand of good fellowship ought now to be held out; and if parties can only bring themselves to combine for the common good, Ireland will soon cease to be an impediment in the way of a British Ministry." There was once a time when, knowing the excitability of the Irish temperament, we should have despaired of any such reaction against factious influences in the sister Isle. But all things have their season, and it is now manifest, from innumerable signs, that the period for this great blessing to Ireland—the restoration of a common national feeling as a motive for combined political action to all classes among her educated people—is at hand. And for this, strange to say, we have chiefly to thank Mr. O'Connell.—He it is that has given Ireland experience of the miseries of a perpetual, irritating, exhausting agitation—who has wasted her moral and physical strength, high feeling, enthusiasm, religious influence, upon visionary impossibilities. He it is that has made her higher orders drain to the dregs the cup of insecurity and agrarian disturbance. He it is that has pillaged her poor, wringing from them their scanty earnings by his merciless exaction of tribute, at the time when, by his general policy, he was increasing absenteeism, and with it poverty.—He it is finally, that has degraded her Roman Catholic priesthood, till whatever is holy, or venerable or respectable in that communion, has been forced to enter a solemn protest against the prostitution of sacred influences to the purposes of such a man.—He has been the Sangrado of Ireland—blood letting and water drinking have been his prescription, till he has left her half dead, with the energies even of his own supporters fairly worn out. And in this manner he has paved a way for the access of a true restorative policy, which under other circumstances the impetuous passions and jealous prejudices of hostile parties might perhaps have blocked up.—Whatever may be the cause, it is now clear, as a matter of fact, that Lord de Grey's declaration of his intention to govern Ireland in an impartial spirit, has been answered by the confidence of each of the great divisions of the population. The Roman Catholics have felt the hollowness, the unsatisfying and the precarious nature, and the disastrous consequences, of such an absolute dominion as their self-styled liberator exercised under the government of Lord Normanby, and they recede with dignity from such overbearing pretensions. The party of the established church are proving themselves capable of a like self-denial: the gentlemen of every county throughout Ireland are crowding round the Viceregal throne with addresses in favour of a conciliatory government: and even occasions of partial dissatisfaction, like the affair of the Sergeantcy, elicit in the end new testimonies of adherence to the policy out of which they arose. Upon all these things we congratulate Ireland and the Conservative Ministry.

STATE OF PARTIES IN FRANCE.

A letter from a gentleman actively engaged in French politics, with which we have been favoured, is filled with interesting information as to the state of political parties in Paris, the prospects of an early dissolution of the chambers, new ministerial combinations, and on other matters of European importance. We extract a few passages:—

"The ministry will, it is probable, either be modified or overthrown by an intrigue to the advantage of Mole, Guizot, and Lamartine. All ministerial combinations are, however, possible within the limited circles of Guizot, Thiers, Mole, and Montalivet.

"Great uncertainty exists as to the real disposition of the chambers, and the opinion that a dissolution will be resorted to before the session is far advanced gains ground. Should a general election take place soon, a number of ministerial deputies and public functionaries will most assuredly lose their seats, and the probability is that the *centre guache* will be considerably reinforced.

"The appeal of M. Ledru Rollin, deputy to the chamber, on the subject of his prosecution for addressing his constituents, will be made, and a discussion thereon attempted, before the address is debated. This, if successful, will greatly embarrass the government.

"The fortifications of Paris are suspended; the contractors are nearly all ruined, the engineering department having enforced the execution of their engagements with the utmost severity. A large body of workmen is consequently thrown out of employment, and this will doubtless augment the difficulties of the ministers.

"The French royalists are bitter in their complaints against the Duc de Levis for neglect in permitting their chief, the Duc de Bordeaux, to overfatigue himself, and so retard his recovery. Rest is now indispensable, though no serious consequences are apprehended, as the general state of his royal highness's health is good.

"A Turkish expedition against Tunis is again feared here. The ministry now wavers on this point. Shall France resist the subjection of the bey to the Porte or not? It is now generally believed that France will be quiescent.

"The wife of Don Carlos, the late Princess de Beira, is seriously indisposed. This occurrence is likely to be made a pretext for insisting on the liberation of her husband. Dispatches to Berlin and Vienna on the subject have already been transmitted by the Prussian and Austrian ministers from hence. Prussia, it is added, will peremptorily insist on the early termination of Don Carlos's captivity."

FRANCE.

Since the revolution of the barricades in 1830—a period of eleven years and four months—there have been no fewer than 19 several administrations, each having had an average duration of 215 days.

Redschid Pacha, the new ambassador from the Porte, presented his credentials to the king on Tuesday. M. Salvandy, the French ambassador at Madrid, left Paris on Monday evening for Spain, accompanied by the *attaches* of the legation.

The *Quotidienne* professes to have received from Vienna a very unfavourable account of the health of the Duke of Bourdeaux. He is not yet able to make any exertion with his fractured limb.

At Pau four persons, formerly members of the municipal council of Toulouse, have been sentenced to a five of 100 francs each.

The letter of our Toulon correspondent of the 26th of November recapitulates the stations of the French Mediterranean fleet, which consists at the present moment of 14 ships of the line, of which eight are completely armed, and six armed *en flute*; six frigates, eight corvettes, of the first class, eight corvettes of the second, and twenty-seven smaller vessels. Our correspondent gives a melancholy account of the sickness of the troops in Africa. The five sail of the line employed in transporting troops to the various points of that country are each to bring home 200 of these invalids. The officers belonging to these vessels are extremely discontented that their ships should thus be converted into hospitals. The Marengo, Alger, Diademe, Genereux, and Ville de Marseilles are engaged in this service.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, belonging to the opposition, unanimously contend that the present ministry is tottering, and that, perhaps before the meeting of the Chambers, Count Mole and M. Thiers would be in office.

The *Temps* contradicts the report which had been in circulation for some days, that the ministers intended proceeding to a dissolution of the Chambers. The *Temps* asserts that the cabinet, as now constituted, is determined to open the session, convinced that whatever slight difference of detail may exist among the several members, no difference in any important matter will appear before the Chambers.

A slight degree of uneasiness prevailed in the French capital on Tuesday evening, in consequence of several workmen having struck for wages and patrolled in large bodies the outlets of the city. The troops were kept under arms in the barracks most convenient to where these assemblages took place, but no disturbance of the public peace occurred.

It is said that the French government is now employed in considering the subject of a regency, in case anything should happen to the Duke of Orleans.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers of the 23d ultimo announce the arrival of Espartero in that city. Early in the morning the municipality announced by a proclamation that he would enter on that day, and the National Guards accordingly took up their station in the streets through which he was to pass, whilst, at eleven o'clock, two squadrons of the Royal Guard and a battalion of the National Guard marched to meet him as an escort of honour. He entered the capital in one of the royal carriages, drawn by six horses, and was received with considerable enthusiasm. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated.

The Barcelona journals state that the siege of that city will not be raised until the reorganisation of the National Militia.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 24th, publishes the following letter, from the minister of finance to the director general of the customs:—

"Sir,—His highness the regent of the kingdom has ordered to be placed on a footing of perfect equality the customs of Santa Cruz, of Tenerife, Orotava, Ciudad Real des las Palmas, and Santa Cruz de la Palma, in the Canary Islands. In future all these customs shall enjoy the privilege which hitherto the first alone, enjoyed for carrying on an import and export trade with foreigners, with America, and with the Peninsula.

(Signed) "PEDRO SURRAY RUIL."

A leading purchaser of national property has had £30,000 nominal of forged bonds returned by the government offices out of the payments he was making.

Private letters from Paris mention the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between that country and Spain.

LOCAL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Mechanics' Institute; the Honorable Judge PARKER in the Chair. The meeting was numerously attended, and a number of speeches were delivered on the occasion, some of which we shall probably notice in our next.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, which was formed on the 7th of March, 1804, during the 37 years that it has been in operation, has expended the enormous sum of two millions and three quarters pounds sterling in furnishing the Book of Life to a perishing world. Its expenditure, during the first year of its existence, was only £619 10 2 stg. Last year it amounted to £133,934 18 9. This society, which from its small beginning, has become the glory of the whole earth, has since its commencement, put in circulation 13¼ million of copies of the Word of God; and it has promoted the translation, printing and distribution of the Holy Scriptures, directly or indirectly, in 136 different languages. The whole number of languages in which the Bible is printed, is 158; of these 106 are translations made since this society commenced its operations.

The American Bible Society, which was instituted 25 years ago, has since that time issued nearly three millions of copies of the Word of God. If these be added to what the managers of the British and Foreign Bible Society have issued from their depository, the number of copies of the Holy scriptures put in circulation by these two societies alone will amount to 16¼ millions. This must surely gladden the heart of every one who wishes well to the cause of true religion throughout the world.—May the work go on and prosper, till the whole earth be covered with the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.

At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up which amounted to £11 5s.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night an alarm of fire was given, and in a short time ample assistance was rendered to extinguish the flames.—The fire originated in a range of back buildings in Duke street, in the rear of Mr. Flannagan's, and occupied, we understand, by forty-five families.—It was first discovered by a woman in the house, who gave the alarm to some of the members of the Volunteer Protection Association, through whose promptitude another calamity has been averted.—Some persons who were early on the spot, and who assisted in subduing the fire, are of opinion that it was the work of design; and after examining the premises, we think there is some ground for this supposition. There is no chimney or stove pipe on the side of the house where the fire was, and there had been no fire in the stove, standing in the middle of the floor, later than 7 o'clock that evening. Thus within the space of a few weeks have two fires been discovered, owing to the vigilance of Volunteer Companies, in time to prevent the recurrence of the dire calamity so often witnessed of late by the inhabitants of this city.—*New-Brunswicker.*

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.—We are informed that on Monday night an attempt was made to set fire to the house of Mr. Samuel Reynolds, at Indian town, by placing a quantity of dry split wood, shavings, &c. against the house, and setting fire thereto.—When found, the materials were partially burnt, but the fire had gone out of itself before doing any damage. Had this attempt succeeded, in all probability nearly the whole of Indian town would have been destroyed, as the night was cold and the wind very high.

We are sorry that our leading article of last week was misunderstood by some of our readers. The object we had in view in writing it was, first to show the tendency which subscriptions, got up on such occasions as that of the Portland fire, have to produce a repetition of the evil, inasmuch as they may seem to be an encouragement to incendiarism, and secondly that the facilities afforded to immigrants into the Province, without a proper system of disposing of them after they arrive, is a serious loss to this community, as the really useful portion of them, in almost every instance, go to settle in the States. The impression we had, when writing the article, was that all the industrious part of those who suffered by the fire in Portland, immediately removed out of the Province. This we have been informed is not the case; and we have therefore no hesitation in saying that we are sorry that any mistake of ours should seem to throw an imputation upon those that do not deserve it, or cause them any uneasiness. A second reading of the article in question convinces us that the remarks contained in it are too sweeping: what is there said was intended to be general, and not apply particularly to the sufferers by the late fire in Portland; and it is therefore to be regretted that any individuals should have considered themselves alluded to.

The committee on that occasion state, that 275 persons were relieved by them, who were either personally known to the committee or were recommended by some respectable individual in the community.

THE BREVET.

Among the list of Promotions in the Army by the late Brevet, we notice the names of—Lieutenant-Generals the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G. C. B., Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G. C. B., two first on the List. Matthew Lord Aylmer.—To be Generals.

To be Lieutenant Generals.—Major Generals Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., Sir James Macdonnell, K. C. B. Sir Thomas Pearson, C. B., John Clitherow.

To be Major-Generals.—Wm. Francis Patrick Napier, C. B. half-pay 43d foot; Wm. Smelt, C.B.

To be Colonels.—Cecil Bishopp, C.B 11th foot, Archibald Montgomery Maxwell, 36th foot.

To be Majors.—Wm. Henry Adams, 36th foot; John DeLacy, 36th Foot; Samuel Tryon, 43d ft. Wilbraham Egerton, 43d foot; George Thurles Finucane, half-pay 36th foot, Brigade Major in the Ionian Islands.

CONSECRATIONS.—On Sunday the 17th October, the Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D. D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, was consecrated Bishop of New Zealand in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Lincoln and Barbadoes. The Bishop of Barbadoes preached on the occasion.

The Reverend M. S. Alexander was consecrated Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Jerusalem, on Sunday 7th November, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace; the Bishops of London, Rochester, and New Zealand assisting. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. M'Caul, D. D.

The N. O Bulletin extracts the following paragraph from the Vera Cruz Censor of Oct. 30:

"The Captain of the English brig Victor, states that on the 16th inst. being on the South coast of Cuba, opposite the river Moto, and short of water, he sent his boat and five men ashore for a supply. These sailors were immediately murdered by some pirates that sailed out from said river. Having observed this from the vessel, he immediately set sail from the coast to escape the same fate, and arrived at this port with only one seaman, a passenger, and two boys."

[From the Woodstock Telegraph]

We expressed an assurance last week that Carleton would not shrink from the discharge of her share of the duty of commemorating the auspicious event of the birth of an Heir to the Throne of Old England. We were not disappointed. Captain Wetmore's company of Artillery, and the Carleton Dragoons under the command of Capt. Morehouse, turned out on Wednesday last and fired a Royal salute. In common with the inhabitants of this village we have to express our regret that the Troops now in garrison here, did not participate in the celebration of the joyous event. We understand that they had no orders to that effect. Our Villagers anxious to have the co-operation of the *

...le weather than she had encountered. She got under weigh again on Tuesday week, and proceeded to her destination.

THE ACADIA.—*Seizure of Letters.*—The British and North American royal mail steamer, the Acadia, Captain Kyrie, sailed on Friday for Halifax and Boston. She carried out a fair number of passengers. The post-office authorities having reason to suspect, from the mass of letters put into the post-office of Halifax and Boston, but particularly into the office of the latter, after the mail bags had been received, that they must have been so put in by passengers arrived at those ports by the mail steamers, a rigid search was made, prior to the Acadia starting, for contraband letters. The result was, the finding and seizure of about 60 letters, besides a bag containing letters in possession of a passenger, which were taken to the Post-office. Proceedings will, it is thought, be instituted by the post-office against the senders and carriers of the contraband letters, for the penalties thereby incurred.—*Liverpool Albion.*

FOREIGNERS.—It is reported that Government will order a return to be made forthwith of all foreigners, males and females in England; for it is said that shoals of doubtful characters have found their way into this country lately. Reports are bruited about respecting the origin of the fire in the Tower, which go very far to show that it did not happen accidentally.—*Morning Post.*

STRANGE HISTORY OF A NEEDLE.—The following account of the re-appearance of a needle, after its having been upwards of 60 years in the body of a human being, may be relied upon as correct:—Mr. John Bridges, solicitor, of No. 9, Parade, Islington, aged 72, swallowed, whilst at play when between nine and ten years of age, a needle. The occurrence created great alarm in his family, and the most eminent medical practitioners of the day having been consulted used every effort to expel the needle, but in vain. The fears of Mr. Bridges' parent were allayed when they saw him grow up to youth and manhood without suffering from ill health, but not unfrequently he has felt great pains in various parts of his body, which have always been attributed to rheumatism. On Wednesday night last he had, as he thought an attack of that disease, and retired early to rest, encased in flannel. About three o'clock in the morning, a strange prickling sensation, felt about the outer right ancle, awoke him, and putting his hand to the spot, he found protruding from the flannel what he thought a small bit of wire. In the morning he discovered, comparing all the circumstances, that it was the selfsame needle he had swallowed 62 years ago! A punctured mark just over the ancle shows where the needle has made its egress. The needle is a strong button one; its colour a dingy blue, and the eye shows that it is of ancient fabric.—*London Standard.*

DEATH OF BISHOP MOORE.

This venerable Bishop died on the 11th of last month, in the town of Lynchburgh, Virginia, where he was on a visit, for the purpose of performing the rite of confirmation. He was taken sick with a catarrhal fever on Friday the 5th ult., and so rapid was the progress of the disease, that his case was considered hopeless on the Monday following, although he lingered on till Thursday. When made aware of his danger, he expressed a perfect resignation to the Divine Will, and a hope of entire preparation for the awful change that was soon to pass upon him. His remains were conveyed to Richmond on the Saturday following; and his funeral took place on Sunday from the Monumental church—the Church where for nearly thirty years he had officiated, and where with great fidelity and success he had proclaimed the Gospel of a dying Saviour's love. This was a theme, that never failed, even in his old age, to awaken a youthful enthusiasm in his bosom, and to impel him, in the most animated and thrilling tones, to beseech men to be reconciled to God. There was an immense assemblage present at the funeral solemnity, and a long train of citizens followed the remains to the place of their deposit in the new cemetry of the city, thus exhibiting their respect and veneration.

Bishop Moore was born in the city of New-York on the 21st of August, 1762. After completing his preparatory education, he studied medicine, and practised as a physician till July 1787: at which period a desire, that he had for some time indulged of entering the ministry, was gratified by his being ordained by Bishop Provost. His first spiritual charge was the church in Rye, Westchester, New-York. At the expiration of two years he removed to Staten Island, where he resided twenty one years and where his faithful and zealous labours were most remarkably blessed in the conversion of sinners. In 1809 he was invited to the rectorship of St. Stephen's Church, in the city of New-York, a small Parish, and presenting but few encouragements to usefulness. So signally prospered, however, was his ministry, that when at the close of five years he left New-York to enter on the duties of his Episcopate in Virginia, the communicants, added through his instrumentality, numbered between four and five hundred.

Bishop Moore was the cordial choice of the Convention, which on the 5th of May, 1814, with so much unanimity invited him to the Episcopal charge of the diocese of Virginia: and he was consecrated in New-York on the 18th of the same month by Bishop White, assisted by Bishops Hobart, Griswold and Dehon. With regard to the manner in which he discharged the responsible functions of his high office as chief pastor of the Diocese over which he presided, full testimony can be borne to his faithfulness, by all who knew him. It is well known how entirely he possessed the respect, confidence and love of his clergy, and what an object of veneration and filial affection he was among the whole people of his Episcopal charge.

At his decease Bishop Moore was in the eightieth year of his age, in the fifty-fifth of his ministry, and the twenty-eighth of his Episcopate; and in point of seniority among the American Bishops he was the next after Bishop Griswold.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—It is with no small degree of regret and indignation we are obliged to record a renewal of border incursions and incendiarism in this Province, on the part of the idle, vagabond, and ruffianly population of the United States. On the morning of Wednesday last, shortly after 4 o'clock, intelligence was conveyed to Capt. Sweeney, of the Montreal Cavalry, stationed at Odelltown, that the barns of Mr. Gibbens and Mr. Van Vliet, near the lines were on fire, Capt. Sweeny lost no time in repairing, with a detachment of his troop to the spot; but such was the rapidity of the flames, that they arrived too late to be able to extinguish them. He was, however, able to collect sufficient information to lead to the discovery, though not the apprehension of the perpetrators of the diabolical act. On returning to his barracks, captain Sweeny discovered, that Mr. Odell's barn had also been set on fire; and immediately apprised the owner and his family of the calamity. But notwithstanding every exertion to allay the fury of the flames, the whole buildings, with their contents, were completely destroyed. Amongst the latter were a number of horses, waggons, and a quantity of hay.

QUEBEC, Dec 13.—A Barn, and stables, belonging to Mr. Samuel Tozer, butcher, of this city, situated on his farm, formerly Bignonette's, on the River St. Charles, was burned down this morning, at four o'clock. 6000 bundles hay, 1800 do straw, a quantity of oats, two horses, one colt, six cows, one ox, 4 sheep (10 saved), and all the farming implements, have been destroyed on the premises. Mr. Tozer's loss is estimated at £500. There was no insurance.

Married.

At the English Settlement, near Sussex Vale, on the 29th November, by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. John I. West, to Miss Mary Larrison.

Also, at Sussex Vale, on Thursday 16th instant, by the same, John H. Ryan, Esq. of the Parish of Studholm, K. C., to Ann, second daughter of Mr. James Roach.

On the 24th November, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. Joseph Andrews, to Miss Lavinia Hill, second daughter of Stephen Hill, Esq., of St. Stephen.

On the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. Warren Phillips, to Miss Lucy Ann Robinson, both of St. Stephen.

On the 28th ult. by the same, Mr. Joseph Sawyer, to Miss Sophia, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Buchanan, both of St. Stephen.

On the 2d December, by the same, Mr. Joshua Hill, to Miss Elizabeth Hay, of Milltown, St. Stephen.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. S. Thompson, A. M., Rector of St. George, Mr. Jas. M'Vicar, to Miss Mercy Holt, both of that parish.

At Cornwallis, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. Storrs, Mr. Samuel J. Sharp, to Rebecca, second daughter of Samuel Chipman, Esquire.

Died.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, on the 13th instant, Mr. James Golding, son of Stephen Golding, Esq. in the 35th year of his age.

At Greenock, on the 10th November last, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends in the sphere of her acquaintance, Mrs. Amelia Manson, consort of the late Robert Manson, Esq., Deputy Comptroller of the Port of Greenock, aged 67 years.

In England, on the 19th November, at Hampton Court Palace, in the 26th year of his age, the Hon. George Graves, Lieutenant 14th Light Dragoons, second son of the late Lord Graves.

On the 13th November, Mr. William Tucker, a native of Bristol, master of the ship Anne Hall, of St. John, N. B. Capt. Tucker was unfortunately knocked overboard by the spanker-boom breaking, and drowned in the Queen's Channel.

On the 18th, at Valencia, in his 106th year, Mr. John Murphy, commonly called Paul Jones. He had been taken prisoner by that remarkable man when commanding a French squadron off the coast of Kerry. When he sent a boat ashore at Valentia for a supply of water, the people seized on the boat and crew, and young Murphy being on board his vessel at the time, as pilot, Paul Jones carried him off, and he was compelled to serve for two years in a French frigate, during which time he accumulated a good sum of prize money. He held a large farm under the Knight of Kerry, and continued thro' life to save money. He lived on potatoes and milk, and notwithstanding his wealth, never increased his comforts. He was a remarkably strong man, and till within the last two years hale and robust, and walked and rode. He voted at the election of 1834.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 15th—Brigantine Brothers, Brown, Weymouth, ballast.

16th—schr. Harp, Mills, Turk's Island—J. & T. Robinson, salt.

18th—schr. Margaret Trynor, Martin, Halifax, 3—Jardine & Co. sugar, molasses & tea.

19th—Brig Wellington, Frost, Philadelphia, 15—Thomas & Sandall, flour and wheat.

22d—schr. Rambler, ——, Boston, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Fairfield, Westlake, Hull, timber &c.—J. M. Wilmot.

Brig Elisha Payson, Payson, Barbadoes, fish & lumber—H. E. Payson; Planet, Mackie, Berbice, fish—Wm. McCannon.

WRECKS, &c.—The schr. Orbit, Davidson, from Cornwallis, bound to Baltimore, put into Bermuda, 23d ult. in distress, having encountered very heavy weather, her cargo Potatoes were to be sold at auction.

A shallop, engaged in unloading a vessel which had grounded on the River John Bar, with goods from Halifax for K. McLean, Esq., unfortunately sunk in the harbour a few days ago, with a full load.—*Pictou Observer.*

The new ship Dorchester, Cooper, bound to Wallace, struck on a reef off Cape John, in a gale of wind and thick weather on Saturday last, but got off with loss of cutwater. She lies at anchor below, but will proceed to Wallace as soon as wind and weather permit.—*ib.*

Schr. William, Commans, from Shelburne, N. S. for Boston, went ashore on Lovell's Island, in a snow storm on the 29th—crew safe. She is expected to be got off after discharging.

Schr. Curlew, Ricker, of and from Argyle for Boston, with wood, went ashore on Scituate Beach, on the 29th ult. in a snow storm; the crew landed in safety, and the vessel is expected to be got off with trifling damage, after discharging.

Just as we were going to press, we received the intelligence of the loss of the fine new brig, lately launched by Messrs. Moffat and Lawley. She ran ashore on Scatarie Island, on Monday night last, during a thick snow-storm, and instantly went to pieces, her crew having barely time to escape with their lives. We understand she was partially insured.—*Cape Breton Times.*

A schr. belonging to and for Prince E. Island, from St. John's N. F. was run down by a brig belonging to St. John's N. F. about 1st instant, crew and passengers, 14 in number, lost.

The Dove Reports that a French brig of War with Specie, from Brest for St. Peters, went ashore about 18th October, in the gale from the East on Seal Rock, off Miquelon, vessel and crew, totally lost.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—ship Enterprise, Muir, from Quebec; 22d, Albion, Moran, from St. John; 28th, Woodstock, Pines, from St. John. Dec. 2, Avon, Masters do. 3d, Emerald, Leighton, ditto.

DEAL, Nov. 24.—ship British American, Pritchard, for Mobile.

BRISTOL, Nov. 26th.—Ann Eliza & Jane, Levant, from St. John, N B.

CLYDE, Nov. 30.—Balclutha, Grierson, ditto.

MARYPORT, Nov. 29.—The Congress, M'Neil, hence for St. John, N. B., has put back with loss of mainmast, fore topmast, &c. in a gale on the 3d ult.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25th.—Entered for loading, Glengarry, Hill, for Savannah; 26th, Caledonia, Swinford, for New Orleans.—Cleared, Dec. 1st, Britannia, Acheson, for Mobile.—Sailed, Nov. 20, Frances, Wescott, for Savannah; 25th, St. Andrew, Leitch, for Savannah; 27th, Branches, M'Rae, for Savannah; 28th, Symmetry, Whitney, for Mobile; Henry Bliss, Smith, for Philadelphia; Helen Mar, Melville, for Savannah; Dec. 1, Mearns, Drynan and Elizabeth Bentley, Hunt, for Mobile; Pursuit, Spence, for New Orleans; 3d, Belmont, Brown, for New Orleans; Princess Victoria, Gray, from Dalhousie, at Ayr, November 27; Ayrshire, Jackson, from St. John, N. B., at Warren Point, Nov. 29; Mountaineer, Stickney, sailed from Dartmouth, for New Orleans, November 25.

WEYMOUTH, Nov. 30.—The Amyntas, from Richibucto for Exeter, came ashore to-day in the bay, and is expected to become a wreck; the master and three of the crew drowned. The stores and a small part of the cargo saved.

GLOUCESTER, Nov. 24.—Arrived—Kingsbridge, Jarvis, from Miramichi; 30th, Curlew, ——, from Miramichi.

CLYDE, Nov. 22d.—Janet, Fraser, from Dalhousie; 23d, Phœnix, Sangster, and Caledonia, ——, from Bay Chaleur.

TROON, Nov. 22.—Arrived—Harmony, M'Lintock, from Dalhousie.

Schr. Susan Baker, Hall, hence, at Boston, 13th inst. with 39 steerage passengers.

The Brig Charlotte Ann, Brown, 4 days from Philadelphia, bound to St. John, N. B., put into New York dismasted—cargo shifted, Pumps choaked, &c.

Arrived at Savannah, 5th inst. brig Addington, Austin, from Jamaica.

Brig Wasp, Leavitt, of this port, 55 days from Sierra Leone, arrived at New York on the 11th inst. The Wasp brought home Capt. Lane and two of the crew of the whale-ship Selma, of New-Bedford, bound to the Pacific Ocean, which took fire on the 11th October, in lat. 20, long. 22, and was destroyed.—The crew saved themselves in the boats.

Spoken, on the 18th ult. off the banks of Newfoundland, brig Gratitude, from St. Andrews, for Ireland.

Schr. Pern, Colburne, from Dorchester, entered at Saint George's, Bermuda, on the 18th of November.

American schr. Vesta, Evans, from Augusta, Me., for Charleston, out eight days, put into Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 19th ult. in distress,—and schooner Return, Austin, 76 days from Malaga, for New York, with a cargo of paint and wine, put into St. George's on the 20th, in distress.—The Vesta had been struck with a sea, which stove in her side, and partly swept her deck.

At St. Lucia, 11th ult. brig Adeline, Wyman, from St. John, and sailed for Demerara.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office in Bragg's Building, lately occupied by John Johnston, Esq.
WILLIAM CHARLES HARE,
24th Dec. Attorney at Law.

☞Notice.

THE Creditors of JAMES BOWES, who have executed the Deed of Assignment from him to the undernamed Trustees, are requested to hand in their Accounts to the Subscriber, duly attested;—and all persons indebted to the said James Bowes, are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES J. KAYE,
Attorney for Frederick A. Wiggins and Edmund Kaye, *Trustees.*
St. John, Dec. 22, 1841. 3w

Flour, Grocery, and Provision
WAREHOUSE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JARDINE & CO.
(Late TILTON.)

BEG to announce that they have resumed Business in the Brick Building at the corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets.—They will endeavour to keep on hand a Stock of the first articles that can be had in the above Line, and having the advantage of importing from the best Markets, and buying exclusively for Cash, they can afford, and will always sell at *the very lowest market prices.*

—THEIR STOCK COMPRISES—

Flour.—Genessee and Philadelphia superfine—*fancy brands*—Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Oatmeal, American Buckwheat Flour, Corn and Oats, Navy and Pilot Bread; Sugar, Soda, Water, and Butter Biscuits.

Tea.—Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, and fine Pekoe flavoured Congo.—(*Their present stock was personally selected in London.*)

Coffee.—Mocha, Java, and Laguira—(*no inferior kind kept*)—regularly and carefully toasted and ground; Spanish and American Chocolate and Cocoa.

Sugar.—Double Refined Lump, Crushed. White, and Porto Rico Sugar; Porto Rico Molasses, Treacle, and Golden Syrup.

Fruit.—Bunch and Muscatel Raisins, Smyrna Raisins, Grapes, Oranges, and Lemons, Zante Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, and Chesnuts.

Tobacco.—Honey-dew, Cavendish, & Fig; Cut Tobacco, best Havana Cigars.

Starch.—Hall's Patent, and best blue Poland.

Cheese.—English, Dunlop, Dutch, and Annapolis.

Candles—London Moulds & Dipts, Sperm, and Kensington.

SOAP.—London, Glasgow, Belfast, and Liverpool best Soap; Windsor and Fancy Soap.

OILS.—Refined Porpoise, Pale Seal, and Linseed,

With all other articles usually kept in the trade. An assortment of Goods for Country Trade always kept on hand.
St. John, December 24, 1841.

RUM.—Landing This Day—20 Puns. high Proof and very fine flavoured. *Also,* 6 Brls. RUM COLOURING.—For sale low on the Wharf by W. H. STREET.
Dec. 24.

Christmas Fruit, &c.

Received per *Rambler*, from Boston—
1000 ORANGES; 10 Kegs Grapes; 10 boxes best Layer Raisins, in splendid order,
10 bbs. Baldwin Apples; 10 cases Genoa Citron;
1 box Baker's CHOCOLATE,
6 Worcester County CHEESE, the best in the United States,
3 boxes of Prime old Principe CIGARS.
With a large lot of SPICES, will be sold at low prices. ☞Call and see.
Dec. 24. JOHN SEARS.

—IN STORE—
1 Hogshead DRIED APPLES,
5 Bags Castana, Filberts, and Hickory NUTS.

Christmas Fruit, &c.

100 WHOLE 100 Half, 100 Quarter, } Boxes best quality new Muscatel *Raisins;*
10 Boxes Jordan ALMONDS,
Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel,
Ground Cassia, Ginger and Pimento,
Carraway Seed,
Confections, Guava Jelly,
Scotch Marmalade, &c. &c. &c.
At greatly reduced prices for Cash.
Dec. 24. JAMES MALCOLM.

Fine Old Tinta—Vintage 1828.

THE subscribers have a few One Dozen Cases of the above curious WINE, of very superior quality, which they offer for sale at their establishment in Prince William street.
Dec. 24. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

For Liverpool,

THE ship LADY MILTON, John Sinnott, Master, will sail about the 1st January; has good accommodation for passengers, and is in every respect a first class vessel. Apply early at the Office of
Dec. 24. JAS. LOCKWOOD & CO

Toys! Toys! Toys!
For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts:—

W. MAJOR wishes to acquaint his friends and Customers, that he has a very large assortment of **Toys,** of every description, enough to supply all his little customers, with Christmas Presents, and New-Year's Gifts.—☞ Toys at Wholesale and Retail.
Dec. 17, 1841.

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

FOR Sale by Messrs. Thomas Walker & Sons, Peters & Tilley, Mr. John Sears, Mr. G. Chadwick, Mr. H. Blakslee, St. John.
Mr. Robert Boyle, Portland; Mr. B. Travis, Indian Town—
And sold by almost every respectable trader throughout this and the Province of Nova-Scotia—
And by the subscriber at Mr. D. Aymar's store, corner of Germain and Princess streets.
Dec. 17. J. ELLIOTT.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his place of business to his new Brick Building in Prince William street. L. H. DEVEBER.
17th Dec. N. Bruns. & Cr. 3w.

OFFICE TO LET.—An Office in the Brick Building corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets. Apply to
Dec. 17. JARDINE & CO.

Farm For Sale.

A Valuable FARM containing 350 Acres more or less, part under cultivation, with Buildings and other improvements, situated at the upper end of the first Lake Lomond, at present occupied by Thomas Dolan, a Tenant at will.—Apply to SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
December 17, 1841.

Boots & Shoes, Cordage, Tea, &c.

On Consignment, ex "Orbit," from London, 'Mary Caroline,' and 'Lady Milton,' from Liverpool;
121 TRUNKS (London made) Ladies' Winter BOOTS and SHOES,
44 Coils tarrd's Manilla Cordage, 1¾ to 3 inch;
50 Coils Rope, P. C. hemp, 1½ to 7 inch,
2 Puns. Islay WHISKEY;
60 Chests fine CONGOU TEA.
Which the subscribers offer for sale at a moderate advance. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Saint John, Dec. 17, 1841.

Another Arrival of Tea & Sugar.

LANDING ex schr. *Margaret Traynor,* from Halifax:—12 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 10 Chests Hyson and Twankay TEA—selected with care for family use, and for sale at the *Tea Warehouse,* at the subscriber's usual cheap rate.
Dec. 21. JAS. MALCOLM.

Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &c.

[Landing ex Margaret Trynor, from Halifax:]
20 HHDS. and 30 barrels Bright SUGAR, 25 puncheons MOLASSES;
30 Chests Souchong TEA;
10 Bags PIMENTO, 6 boxes Poland STARCH,
14 Bales White Cotton WARP.
Ex 'Rambler,' from Boston:
10 Tierces NEW RICE,
7 M. best Havana CIGARS;
2 Barrels Chestnuts, 3 do. Hickory, ditto,
2 Casks Beans, 5 Brls. Dried Apples,
10 Bags Java COFFEE, 1 Bale Mocha, do,
5 Kegs Grapes, 5 frails Almonds,
2 Boxes Jordan Almonds, 2 casks Saleratus,
2 Boxes Lemons, 5 Cartoons Prunes,
6 Drums FIGS,—For sale by
JARDINE & CO.,
Corner of Prince William and Church streets.
December 24.

New and cheap
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Just Opened.

LADIS' fine black cloth Boots, from 7s 6d to 8s 6d.
Ditto black and drab Snow Boots, 2s 9d to 3s 9d.
Ditto good quality Prunella ditto, 4s 3d to 4s 9d.
Ditto fine Fur trimmed Carpet Boots, at 7s 6d.
Ditto fancy Carpet shoes, Fur'd, 3s 6d. to 4s 6d.
Ditto fur trimmed Morocco Slippers, at 3s. 3d.
Ditto White and Black satin slippers,
Ditto fine French Kid Dancing ditto,
Ditto House shoes, assorted, from 1s 9d a pair.
Gentlemen's Patent Dancing Pumps, with silk tops,
Ditto calf skin Pumps and Dress shoes,
Ditto black and drab cloth Boots, assorted qualities,
Ditto house slippers of every description,
Girl's, Boy's, and Children's light and stout Boots and Shoes, of every quality that may be called for.
A large assortment of Printed Cloth, Knit and Webb shoes, &c. &c.
☞Terms at Retail—Cash only. No charges.
Dec. 24. S. K. FOSTER.

Steam Crackers.
Landing ex brig "Wellington" from Philadelphia:

152 PACKAGES assorted Soda Sugar, Wine and Butter Crackers, and Pilot Bread—for sale at the *Tea Warehouse,* by
21st Dec. JAMES MALCOLM.

CITY GROCERY.
Market Square—St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has opened that Shop in Prince Wm. street, (formerly occupied by Thomas Walker & Sons, Druggists,) as a GENERAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, where he will constantly have on hand a well-selected Stock of every article in that branch of business, comprising,—
TEAS, Black and Green,
SUGARS, Raw and Refined,
COFFEES, Raw and Roasted,
CANDLES, London and Liverpool, Moulds and Dips,
SOAP, London, Liverpool and Glasgow,
SPICES and Fruits, Green and Dried,
PICKLES and SAUCES, **Confections,** &c.
J. McF. flatters himself that from his experience in that line, and from his determination to restrict himself to the *Cash system,* he will merit a share of public patronage.
JAMES MACFARLANE.
St. John, Dec. 17, 1841.

Flour and Corn Meal.

The subscriber offers for sale, hourly expected to arrive ex schr. 'IONIA,' Fields, master, from Philadelphia:—
1,000 BARRELS superfine FLOUR and CORN MEAL.
Dec. 17. B. TILTON.

FALL GOODS.

Received ex Emerald, and Elizabeth Rowell:
5 CASKS Refined SUGAR;
2 bales Linen Thread; 1 do. Shawls;
7 bales Grey and White Cottons;
2 ditto Red and White Flannels; 2 do. Blankets,
1 ditto striped Shirtings; 2 do. col'd Counterpanes,
1 case Jaconetts, &c. &c.
Also, A few bales CURLED HAIR, which will be sold very low by L. H. DEVEBER.
1st Oct. *Market square.*

WANTED to CHARTER.
A Vessel from 240 to 350 tons, to take a cargo of Deals from this Port to Cork direct. Apply to
10th Dec. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Scows, WATER, and Ship Chandlery business heretofore carried on by T. M. SMITH, and latterly by JOHN WALKER, will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the Firm of *WALKER & SUTHERLAND.*
JOHN WALKER,
GEO. SUTHERLAND.
St. John, 1st *December,* 1841.

Coals

THE Subscriber offers for Sale—600 Chaldrons good House **COAL,** in lots to suit Purchasers:
—ALSO—
300,000 feet Bright DEALS;
150,000 do. White Pine Boards;
30 Cords Lathwood: 75M. ft. Refuse Boards.
November 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Pr. Glasgow—From Glasgow:
5 BALES of WINTER CLOTHING—consisting of—Pilot Coats, Blue and Drab Flushing; Monkey and Pea Jackets; Drab & Blue Shooting Coats, twilled and very stout; Trowsers, tweed and other kinds; Drawers, flannel and kersey; Vests—Double Breasted fancy stout with double breasts and rolling Collars.
Velveteen Shooting Coats, Coatees, Doeskin, Pea Coats with velvet collars, blue and brown. } *Very Superior and extra fine.*
December 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

5th November, 1841.
No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & WM. H. ADAMS,
Have received per ships England and Andover:—
20 CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c., consisting of—Carpenter's and Cooper's TOOLS; Guns and Pistols; Percussion CAPS; Skates; Harness Mounting; SAWS—*of all kinds;* German silver, Plated, Britannia Metal, and Iron Tea and Table SPOONS; Avery's Counter Weighing Machines, &c.; Iron, Brass, and Copper Spring-Heed Plates; Horn Signal Lanthorns; patent Enamelled Tea Kettles, and Saucepans; Brass Connecting Screws and Stop Cocks; Patent Solar Table, Sideboard, and Shop Lamps.
—ALSO—
1 Trass Curled HAIR; 1 case School and Log Slates; 2 Bundles Blister STEEL; 1 Case Nailor's cast do.; 3 Bales Lines and Herring TWINES

Foster's Shoe Store,
[CORNER OF KING AND GERMAIN STREETS.]
Just received per "Mary Caroline" from Liverpool:
SIX casks and cases, consisting every description of Ladie's and Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the winter season, and warranted good.
For sale cheap by the package or retail.
December 17. S. K. FOSTER.

LONDON

Music Warehouse. Pianoforte and
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
(Opposite Mann's Hotel.)

JUST received per "*Orbit,*" from London, an extensive and choice assortment of New MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, viz:
Popular Works on Musical Education, &c., BY C. CZERNY.
CZERNY'S PIANOFORTE PRIMER; Czerny's SEQUEL to ditto, containing 100 new and very easy Exercises;
Czerny's Preparatory Lessons, of moderate difficulty, expressly composed to facilitate the instruction of youth; 40 Daily Studies;
100 MUSICAL RECREATIONS, consisting of National Airs, Italian, German, French, English, &c. arranged progressively in the easiest possible manner, and fingered throughout in the modern style, in four books;
24 *very easy* Pieces, fingered, op. 455;
18 *brilliant* Pieces, fingered, op. 454;
The School of Taste and Embellishment, a collection of National Airs with Graces & Ornaments;
The CHILD'S LIBRARY—24 popular Airs arranged as Rondos, and fingered;
Very easy PIANO DUETTS;
Czerny's LES FLEURS, or the Amateur's Library;
HENRI BERTINI'S celebrated Studies for the Pianoforte;
The QUEEN'S BOUDOIR, a Musical Annual for 1842;
Overtures, Ditto as Duetts, Quadrilles, Marches, Waltzes, Airs, with variations, &c. by various authors; Newest SONGS;
Instruction Books for all Instruments.
ON HAND:
Patent PIANOFORTES, with check action;
1 Rosewood GRAND CABINET, 2 Cottages,
2 Microchordons; 1 Mahogany ditto; 1 Grand Square with grand action;
2 GRAND SQUARES, *Allison & Allison's;*
1 Rosewood CABINET, 1 Mahogany Grand Square, check action, *Metzler's.*
—ALSO—
Trombones, French Horns, Bugle ditto, Clarionets, Flutes, Bassoons, Serpents, Guitars, Violins, Violoncellos, Metronomes, Musical Boxes, Violin Bows, Hair for ditto, Violin Mutes, ditto Gauges, Flute Cases, ditto Cleaners, Accordians, Violin and Guitar Cases, Fifes, Violin Pegs, Tuning Forks, ditto Hammers, Canterburys, Violin, Violoncello, and Guitar Strings, &c., and a general assortment of every article in the line.
The subscribers respectfully solicit the Public, and Musicians in Particular, to call and inspect their stock of Musical Instruments, New Music, &c. Pianofortes, &c. Tuned, Repaired, and Lent on Hire.
December 17. BEYER & LEITCH.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

The subscriber has just received an invoice of Jewellery, consisting of the following articles:
LADIES' and Gentlemen's Gold WATCHES, of the newest patterns, and warranted of the best quality—Patent Levers;
Gentlemen's Patent Lever silver Watches;
Ladies' Gold Chains—new patterns;
Gold Keys, Seals, &c.
The above will be sold low if applied for immediately. JOHN ROBERTSON.
10th December.

LANDING from the *Mary Caroline,* 200 Chests best CONGO TEA;
And *Orbit,* from London—300 Kegs LONDON WHITE LEAD; 100 do. black, yellow and red PAINT. For sale by
Dec. 10. W. H. STREET.

Medicines, Perfumery,
Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,
Preserved Meats, &c.

The subscriber has received, per ships 'Rebecca,' 'British Queen,' and 'Westmorland,' from London:—
1 CASE *Denneford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* Solution of Copaiba;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Aniseed; *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; *Hannay'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.

Bar, Pig, and Sheet IRON,
STOVES, TIN PLATES, &c. &c.

The subscriber offers for sale at his fire-proof Store, Nelson street:
250 TONS common British IRON, well assorted,
100 tons Refined British Iron, well assorted,
100 ditto No. 1 Scotch Pig (Gartsharne Brand,)
20 ditto Swedish Iron, well assorted,
20 ditto Refined Round Iron, ¼ to ½ inch,
100 bundles Plough Plate Iron,
200 Plough Share Moulds,
40 bundles *Naylor & Co's.* best Cast Steel, ass'd.
40 ditto do. German do. do
20 ditto do. Sleigh shoe STEEL,
20 ditto Blister steel, (Z)
25 ditto do. do. C. C. N. D.
60 boxes Tin Plates, CW. IC. IX. DC. and DX.
200 bundles best Sheet Iron, Nos. 20, 22, 24 & 26,
300 bags Spike Nails, 4½ to 10 inches,
250 ditto Canada Fine Rose NAILS, 6d'y to 30d'y,
5 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
10 tons HOLLOW WARE, viz: Pots, Covers, Pans, and Ovens,
10 ditto Tea Kettles, assorted No. 0 to 4,
100 Canada STOVES, assorted, 20, 24, 27, 30, and 32 inches,
50 Full Register Grates, assorted sizes,
50 Half ditto ditto ditto,
30 Franklins ditto ditto,
12 Anvils, assorted, 1 to 2 cwt.
12 Smiths' Bellows,
15 Anchors, assorted, 1 to 10 cwt.
8 Chain Cables, assorted, ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch,
40 cwt. short-link Chains, 5-16 3-8, 7-16, & 1-2 in.
400 boxes best Liverpool Soap, 56 lbs. each,
30 boxes Dipt Candles,
25 barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK,
20 bales Irish Bacon, (very fat); 40 Irish Hams,
7 puns. strong well flavored Grain WHISKY,
3 ditto ditto Malt ditto,
40,000 White Oak Barrel STAVES
500,000 Bright spruce DEALS, in shipping order,
Also, on Consignment:
50 bolts best Bleached CANVAS,
4 Iron PLOUGHS,
2 handsome Iron MONEY CHESTS.
Nov. 12. WILLIAM CARVILL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book Account, that they will please call and settle the same immediately, as all Accounts remaining unsettled on the 31st December next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
NATHAN & CHAS. GODSOE,
Stall in E. Barlow & Sons building, corner of Market Square and King street.
Dec. 1841.

October 15th, 1841.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has received, per *Emerald,* from Liverpool, and *Arethusa,* from London, a large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising as follows:—
Whitney Rose and Point BLANKETS,
White, Red, Yellow and Blue FLANNELS,
Baizes, Serge, Plaidings, and Drugget,
A large stock of Carpeting, with Rugs to match,
6-4 OIL CLOTH, for covering Furniture,
4-4 Ditto, Ditto, for Halls,
Coloured COUNTERPANES, Cotton SHEETS,
Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Lamb's Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
Woollen HOSIERY of all kinds,
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns,
A large stock of Gentlemen's Stocks and CRAVATS,
Black and col'd SILK VELVETS, with Ribbons to match; Rich satin Vestings, Broad Cloths,
Checquered and Figured CLOAK PATTERNS;
Woollen and Kid Gloves, of all kinds,
Cloak Girdles, and silk Fringes,
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs,
Bombazines, Paramattas, and Crapes,
Black and fig'd. Satins, Sarsnets,
A large stock of RIBBONS,
Orleans Cloths and Merinos, in every shade,
Prints, Furnitures, and Linings,
Ducks, Hollands, Diapers, and Linens,
MUSLINS of every description,
Which together with a large stock of Gentlemen's HATS, will be disposed of at lowest Market prices.
W. G. LAWTON.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Blacksmith business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. J. H. BRODERICK, at the foot of Portland street, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage in the following branches, viz:—*Carriage and Sleigh Ironing, Mill Work, Edge Tools,* and jobbing in general.
The subscriber further solicits that the patronage so liberally extended to his late Father may be continued to him.
N. B.—All orders punctually attended to
12th Nov. JAMES F. WOOD.

☞REMOVAL.

THE General Agency for *Moffatt's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters* is removed to the store occupied by Mr. D. AYMAR, corner of Princess and Germain streets,

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

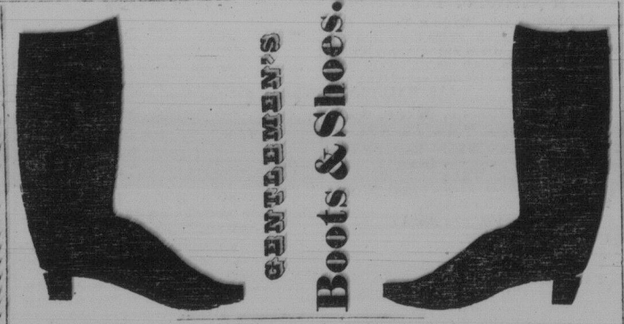
Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

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

The following are the Agents for Moffat's *Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters*:—

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, Saint John; John Cook, Carleton; James F. Gale, Fredericton; George Barnet, Norton; Baxter Smith, do.; Justus Earle, Hampton; Wm. Pyewell, Kingston; Hugh M'Monagle, Sussex; James Sproule, do.; Andrew Weldon, Dorchester; John H. Ryan, Mill Stream, Sussex; George Pitfield, Salisbury; John C. Black, Sackville; Thomas Prince, Moncton; Peter McClean, Hopewell; Allen Chapman, Amherst, N.S.; Thomas Turner, St. Andrews; Saml. Fairweather, Bellisle; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; W. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; John Tooker, Yarmouth, N. S.; James Crowley, Digby, N. S.; Thos. Delany, Londonderry, N. S.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
General Agent for New-Brunswick, at the store late *Circulating Library*, Germain st.
1st may, 1841.



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

500 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS & 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. &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.

1st July, 1841. DAVID PATERSON

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by Arethusa, and other recent arrivals:

PIPES, hhds. and qr. casks Burgundy and double diamond old PORT;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks old Port. [vint. '34.]
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks East and West India Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. & qr. casks South Side Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular and London Market Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe, Bronte and Cape Madeira;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks golden, pale & brown SHERRY;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks low priced Sherry;
Hhds. and quarter casks Lisbon, Catalonia and Tarragona;
Hhds. Claret, La Rose, La Tour, and Chateaux Margeaux;
Puns. and hhds. Martell's, Hennesey and Outard's best BRANDY;
Puncheons and hogsheads pale GENEVA;
Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Malt Whisky;
Puns. [Pine Apple,] old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. Guiness' Dublin BROWN STOUT;
Hhds. Burton and London PALE ALE;
Hhds. Barclay & Perkins' Brown Stout & Porter;
50 dozen OLD TOM;
100 cases pure SCHEIDAM;
400 casks, each 4 dozen, Abbott's and Dunbar's BROWN STOUT;
20 cases SHERRY BRANDY;
8 cases Chedder and Brick CHEESE;
50 boxes Sperm, Wax, and Patent Candles;
50 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
100 gross Wine, Ale, and Porter BOTTLES;
150 boxes CROWN WINDOW GLASS;
30 casks BLACKING;
200 barrels ROMAN CEMENT;
10,000 Company's Manilla CHEROOTS;
100 coils Cordage, 6 thread ratline to 7 in. rope;
50 coils Manilla ROPE, 1 to 4 inches;
20 HAWSERS, of sizes;
130 bolts CANVAS;
1 bale Sewing and Roping TWINE;
1000 gross best Wine and Beer Corks, Taps and Bungs;

IN STORE.—50 Puncheons Jamaica, Demerara and Saint Croix RUM.

With an extensive stock of CHOICE BOTTLED WINES, comprising,—Sparkling Burgundy, Hock, Moselle, Sanperay, Revisattes, and Champagne; Still Hock, Hermitage, Burgundy, Barsac and Moselle; Sauterne, Bucellas, Calcavellos, Lisbon, Vidonia, Marsalla, Claret, Malmsey, Madeira, East and West India and south side Madeira, London Particular and London Market Madeira, golden, pale and brown Sherry, &c. &c.—*Which they offer for sale at their Establishment in Prince Wm. street.*

St. John, October 15, 1841.

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.

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.*

GENEVA.
Sheet Iron, Tin Plates,
Swedes Iron, Pork, Linen, Threads, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex ship "Brothers":

193 BUNDLES Sheet Iron, No's 22, 24 and 26;
20 Boxes I C TIN; 20 Boxes D C TIN;
2 do. C W do.; 3 do. D X do.
5 do. I X do.;
613 Bars Swedes IRON—*well assorted;*
50 Tons Common Do. Do.
20 Tons Refined Do. Do.
120 Bundles PLOUGH PLATING;
190 Plough Share Moulds;
30 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess PORK,
3 Cases containing 78 Dozens assorted No's. best Linen Thread.

Also—On Consignment:
2 Fire Proof Safes; 5 Dozen stock Locks;
4 Iron PLOUGHS—(*Improved patterns.*)

October 15. WM. CARVILL.

PIG IRON, CANADA STOVES,
Camp Ovens, Kettles, &c.

The subscriber is now landing, ex ship Perthshire:

330 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON;
500 Camp Ovens and Covers;
200 Extra Covers;
1073 Pots, assorted, ½ to 12 gallons;
100 Untinned Kettles, No. 0 to 4;
144 Canada STOVES, handsome patterns and well fitted, viz:—39x20 inches, 34x24 ditto, 24x27 ditto, 26x30 ditto, 21x22 ditto.

8th Oct. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Rum! Rum!!

Landing this day ex "Victoria" from Halifax:—

20 PUNCHEONS High Proof Old RUM.
To arrive ex Charlotte from Halifax, 10 Puns. RUM, 75 per cent O. P.

And in Store:—25 Puns. strong RUM; 20 Puns. Old Cuba Rum: 20 Puns. Demerara; a few puns. superior old Jamaica.—For sale for Cash or approved paper by

Nov. 26, 1841. W. H. STREET.

28th May.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

1 CHAIN,	100 fathoms,	1⅛	inch chain,	
1 do	90	do	1¼	do
1 Chain	120	do	1⅜	do
1 Ditto	105	do	1⅜	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 ea	11-16	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60	do	⅝	do
3 Ditto	45 & 60	do	9-16	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60	do	½	do
4 Ditto	45 & 60	do	7-16	do

(short link.)

20 Chains assorted ⅝ and ¼ inches in lengths to suit purchasers.
Anchors, from 1 cwt. by 25 cwt.
Kedge Anchors 1¼ 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.

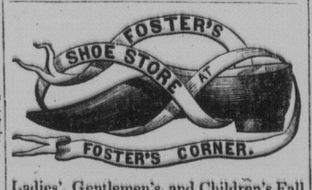
Cordage, Canvas, Maraline and Spunyarn.

600 Coils CORDAGE, from 1¼ in. to 8in. Shrouding, with Spunyarn, Maraline and Housline,
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.



Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Fall and Winter Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

Just received per ship Emerald, from Liverpool—

LADIES' fine black cloth Boots, with chamois and fur Trimmings;
Ladies' low priced Cloth Boots of various patterns,
do. superior double sol'd prunella Boots, galosh'd,
do. pump sol'd prunella Boots of every quality;
do. carpet shoes of every description;
do. satin, kid, seal, morocco walking shoes;
do. Clarence and Albert Boots;
do. slippers of every description;
Girls' cloth and prunella Boots, assorted;
do. leather boots and shoes of every quality;
Boys and children's boots and shoes, do.

The above are direct from the manufacturers and warranted good.

Further supplies from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, daily expected. 1st Oct.

On Consignment,

Ex *Arethusa, Sovereign,* and *British Queen,* from London and Liverpool:

10 HHDS. and 20 Qr. casks CANARY WINE,
6 Butts,
6 Hogsheads,
6 Qr. casks, } Pale and Brown SHERRY,
10 Quarter casks Outard's best BRANDY,
10 casks Champagne Brandy,
100 casks, 4 dozen each, London Brown Stout,
480 Kegs white, black, yellow, and red PAINT,
1 case Grecian Lamps, with Drops and Lotus shades;
1 case of Breakfast and Tea Setts;
12 cases, each 3 dozen, crown and cross brand Champagne, from the celebrated house of CLOSMAN & Co.

To arrive per Acadia—100 chests fine Campoi & Congo TEA, and for sale at the lowest market price by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

St. John, October 22, 1841.

New Fruit, Coffee, Cigars.

Landing ex North America, from Boston:

60 WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes New Raisins; 20 bags real Java Coffee
10,000 best Cigars;
6 mats soft shell Almonds; 1 bbl. QUINCES.

For sale cheap at the Tea Warehouse.

Nov. 5. JAMES MALCOLM.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

THE different ingredients contained in Franks's Specific Solution of Copaiba, are those advised by the most practical and scientific in the profession, but, by a peculiar chemical process so compounded that each drug greatly increases the efficacy of the other.

This invaluable Medicine is recommended in the public and private practice of

Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.; Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S.; Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S.

Members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and many other highly distinguished members of the medical profession, by whom it is deemed the only Specific for the cure of those diseases to which it is more immediately applicable.

The testimony of these gentlemen cannot fail to convince every reflecting mind that Franks's Specific solution of Copaiba, is not only in every essential what it professes to be, but is considered a most valuable addition to those legitimate and adopted medicines daily prescribed by the faculty.

Franks's Specific solution of Copaiba is proved tobe the most effectual, safe, and speedy remedy for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, all Urethral Discharges, Fluor Albus, Spasmodic Stricture, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostrate Gland; its purifying effects upon the general health renders it particularly applicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility.

The most delicate persons may take it with perfect safety.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, London.

☞CAUTION.—None is genuine unless "*George Franks, Blackfriars-road,*" is engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each bottle.

The following Testimonials are selected from amongst numerous others forwarded to Mr. Franks.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. FRANKS's solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, than it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

"45, Lincoln Inn Fields, April, 15, 1835."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Roys College of Surgeons, London; Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New-street, April 13, 1835."

From ALEXANDER TWEEDIE, Esq., Surgeon to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"My dear Sir.—I have notes of six cases, in which I have administered your preparation of Copaiba, for the cure of Gonorrhœa, in all of which the disease has been subdued in a shorter period of time than according to the ordinary plans hitherto made use of. Besides these cases of which I have taken notes, I have tried it in several instances at the Grenville-street Hospital, and am quite satisfied that it possesses a control over the urgent symptons of Gonorrhœa, relieving the discharge and mitigating the scalding in making water, that I have not observed in the usual methods of exhibiting Copaiba. In one instance only did it disagree with the stomach; but in this it seemed to depend rather on the method of exhibition than on the remedy itself, for, on diluting it with a larger quantity of water, the objection was at once obviated, and the patient got well in ten days from the time that he commenced taking the medicine. I have not had a case in which the discharge continued longer than ten days after commencing this treatment.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "ALEXANDER TWEEDIE."

Within a period of two months, upwards of 300 patients were treated with Franks's Specific solution of Copaiba, with perfect success, at the above Metropolitan Hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's, Guy's, and the Free Hospitals, by their respective Surgeons, whose Testimonials are given above.

Agent for New Brunswick.

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist & Druggist.*

St. John, June 18.

Under the sanction of the President of the College of Physicians, Professor Brande, of the Royal Institution, and a host of the highest members of the various branches of the Medical Profession.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

Greatly improved in purity and condensation.

THE great advantages of this elegant preparation are, that being in a fluid state, and possessing all the properties of Magnesia in general use, it is not liable to form "dangerous concretions in the bowels." It corrects acidity and relieves heart-burn effectually, without "injuring the coats of the stomach," or producing any of those lamentable evils resulting from the use of the Carbonate of Soda and Potash: it prevents the food of infants turning sour during digestion; it is very useful in cases of gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and, under all circumstances, it acts as a pleasing aperient, peculiarly adapted for females particularly during pregnancy.—Dr. Conquest has expressed his regret that he should have allowed himself to be imposed upon by an *exparte* statement of Sir James Murray, and says "I have enquired into the circumstance, you are at liberty to continue the use of the certificate I gave you;" he subsequently said "I am pleased that you continue the use of my certificate." The following is a copy:—

"Dear sir,—I have been much pleased with the Bicarbonated solution of Magnesia, and feel with many others that the profession and the public are indebted to you for a highly valuable addition to our list of medicines. As an agreeable mild aperient, it cannot fail to supersede many now in use, but which so offend the taste and the stomach, as to justify their banishment from our prescriptions.

Your's respectfully, J. T. CONQUEST.

Finsbury-square, July 18, 1839.

"Mr. Dinneford, 172, Bond street."

Dr. Wilkinson of Bath says "a bottle of sir Jas. Murray's Fluid Magnesia, sent me by a chemist in this town for analization, gave me near *seven* grains of magnesia and *three of sulphate of Soda* to the ounce; whilst yours yielded *seventeen* grains of pure magnesia to the ounce. I conscientiously bear testimony to the correctness of the above results."

"Mr. Murray of Hull, after denying in the strongest terms the impudent fabrication attributed to him, says, "in proof of my sincerity, I have written to sir James Murray to cancel my name *toto cœlo* in connection with his testimonials."

Mr. Herron of the National medical hall, Dublin, says, "your preparation is really beautiful. I enclose you Morgan's analysis of your solution: he says it is the purest he ever saw, and 33 per cent. stronger than sir James murray's, which he formerly examined and reported on."

The Acidulated Lemon syrup usually sold with the solution makes the most delightful of saline Draughts, and increases the aperient quality; to be procured of JOHN G. SHARP,

Chemist & Druggist.

Agent for New-Brunswick, who will suppply prospectusses containing the certificates of the most eminent Physicians in London. June 25.

BONNETS, &c.

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

☞J. S. & CO., are daily looking for the arrival of their London GOODS. May 21.

JAVA COFFEE.

LANDING ex schr. *James Clarke*, from Boston, 25 Bags Superior Java COFFEE, for sale by

Sept. 24th. JAMES MALCOLM.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

H. JACKSON.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber 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

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

FRESH supply of *Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters*, just received and for sale by the subscriber, at his store, Germain street, (late Circulating Library,) and by the Agents established throughout this and the neighbouring Province.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
sept 10. *General Agent.*

By Authority of Letters Patent.

INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
BRYANT AND JAMES.

NUMEROUS imitations of the above article being now offered by parties copying our Labels and descriptive Title, we think it right to put Consumers on their guard against such deceptive practices, by requesting them to observe that every genuine package bears our name and address. In our PATENT Manufacture the object has been to confine the advantages of OIL AND BLACKING by giving increased pliancy and durability to the Leather, whilst affording an easy and brilliant Polish. That we have succeeded in this perhaps no stronger proof can be offered than the fact of its being an article used by MILLIONS in these kingdoms alone, and of exportation to every quarter of the Globe; we may further add that it is our determination to maintain the decided preference we have obtained by continuing to pay the strictest attention to quality, and to prevent disappointment we again respectfully request Purchasers to observe that every genuine Package has the words

"PATENT INDIA RUBBER OIL BLACKING."

Agent for St. John, N. B., W. P. RANNEY.

☞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.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.
HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

Phenomenon in Chemistry.—East India Hair Dye.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!

The dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest *red or grey hair* to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, *keep* his hair any dark shade or a perfect black: with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, *will not* color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made.—By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

☞These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

This dye is sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New-York.

For Sale at nearly all Shops, and at Saint John by Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, J. ELLIOTT, Messrs. T. WALKER & SON, and others.

Double the Quantity and Better Quality than any other for the same Price!!! Remember this.

Liver Complaints.
AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.
DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS—
AND CHINESE BLOOD PILLS.
The Greatest Secret Discovered!

Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied, and died: and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but *too much* has been done—without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humours of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood PILLS—so called because they work upon and cleanse the Blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it; and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humours which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills, and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalids for days, weeks, months, or years, you will find the sickly humours drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and *use no other*, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. LIN, M. D. on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by THOS. CONNEL, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United states for the southern District of New-York."

Warranted the only genuine.

Messrs. Comstock & Co., New-York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United states and neighbouring countries.

DOCTOR O'LIN.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at St. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

THE INDIAN'S PANACEA.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sciation or Hip-Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones; Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal abscesses; Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Byes; Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headaches from particular causes; Pain in the stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by *injudicious treatment*, or *juvenile irregularities*. In general terms, it is a sovereign Remedy in all those diseases which arise from the impurities of the blood, or vitiation of the humours, of whatever name or kind.

There is no other Panacea to compare with it, as the Indian's Panacea has cured about 563 cases that were incurable by a long use of other Panacea.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at St. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hay's Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by Cancers or ulcers; Croup; whooping Cough, Scald Head; Tightness of the Chest especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the Legs or other Fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Fresh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various devises. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.: that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it: for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by COMSTOCK and Co., 71 Maiden Lane, New-York.

For sale at nearly all shops, and at St. John by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, J. Elliott, Messrs. Thos. Walker & son, and others.

[From the New-York Herald.]

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting, may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar