FAMILY MEDICINES.

EVAN'S CAMMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS. These valuable Medicines were introduced under the direction of the "Society for the Restoration of Health," in London, and having gained in England great celebrity by innumerable well authenticated cases of cure, have recently been introduced into this country and are now offered to the Publick, with confidence that their highly distinguished character will stand the test of the most thorough scientific investigation.

It cannot be denied that whilest many medicines which are recommended to the public, have not even the negative merit of harmlessness, there are others which it would be great injustice indeed and suicidal prejudice to involve, in a common condemnation. And when a medicine, comes endorsed with all the great names that have adorned the annals of the medical profession, and warranted by the seal and signature of long and uniform success, the proprietor makes no unreasonable demand upon public confidence, when he claims for it a superior consideration.

The Camomile Preparation of Dr. W. Evans is undeniably entitled to this enviable distinction: for whilst no medical authority in existence condemns it, every medical work which alludes to it, and every medical practitioner that is acquainted wihit, freely acknowledges its pre-eminent virtues; and that the latter should do so in opposition to their personal interests must be attributed either to their candor and love of truth, or to their unwillingness to fly in the face of all observation, and the testimony of thousands.

Aware that great imposition is constantly put upon the public in the shape of *deleterious drugs*, it is deemed important that it should be known that they are a *Vegetable Medicine*, and that they are regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in New York, Philadelphia, Albany and other cities in the Union where they have had an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the Country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his *Cammomile* or his *Aperient Pills* will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver.—These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physican. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action: and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coat of the stomach, and leaving it in flacid prostrate weakness: and an unjuie quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of its for digesting wholesome and solid food, and thus impovish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blamed for this? Again, with regard to the Lungs; it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? so the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or either prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never effected by the blood, until after the blood has been effected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. EVANS' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or seperately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia, in all its forms, Biffous and Liver affections, in every stage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nauseas incicent to mothers; Flour Albus; Fever and ague; Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of the Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Inebriation, or Detirium Tremens: spasmodic Affections of all kinds, Rhumatism, whether Chronic or Inflamatory, Nervous and Billous Fevers of every variety, scorfuta, or Rheum and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin, Restlessness at night and daily irritability melancholy, the summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, or Diarrhœa in grown persons, Worms and Flatulency with bad breath, Chlorosis, and Palpatation of the Heart or Head, Changes of Female Constitution: and for impared and disorganised constitutions in either sex which have been permanently relieved by any other medicine. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicines to any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and introduce sucah use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine of the authorised Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions.—For farther particulars, he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisments and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Among the multiplied Certificates that have been given to the Public the following are given.

PARALOTIC RHEUMATISM.—*A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans.*—Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth st. Williamsburg, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months,—during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excrutiating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees, and ankles, an aggravation of the pain towards night: and for the most part all times from external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia & ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and feels able to resume his ordinary business.

MRS. MARY DILLON, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North sts. completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. EVANS, 7 Division st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited for by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefits she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. *Wm. Evans'* celebrated *Cammomile and Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills* in alleviating afflicted mankind. Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery or bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, lenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar fœtid matter mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is now enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefits he has received.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green just above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impared appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremeties, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, night mare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, langor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however, as his afflictions had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. W. EVANS' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of perfect health.—Persons desireous of further information will be satisfied to every particular of his astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evan's Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

LIVER COMPLAINT. Ten Years' standing—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North sixth st. near Second st. Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. W. EVANS.

Symptoms—habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of apetite, ecruciating pain of the epigatric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, mordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an' aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but yet received but little relief from their medicine till Mr. Brown procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

Joseph Browne, of Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is just and true.

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day January, 1838.

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

BY DR. WILLIAM EVANS.—If the medical maxim be true, that "the knowledge of a disease is half its cure," how greatly is it to be deplored that the knowledge of those prevalent diseases which annually carry off millions of the human race, is not more generally diffused: How lamentable is it that so few of the great human family possess any information upon a subject in which, of all others, they are most vitally interested. It will probably be an incredible marvel of future generations of the world that the past should have been acquainted with every thing except that which it most concerns them to know.

To convey this knowledge more extensively than has yet been attempted by any other practioner, and to direct the attention of the afflicted to those few and simple remedies by which many of the most prevalent diseases may be arrested and removed, is the object of Dr. Evans in this and other pathological summaries which he will publish, upon the authority of the highest medical writers of the age. His instruction will necessarily be brief, but its accuracy will be undeniable.

CONSUMPTION.—Of this disease, in one or other of its forms, four thousand persons have died in the city of New York within the last seven years; this is proved by the city bills of mortality; and its victims throughout the country, have been in almost the same proportion to the population. Consumption (or Marasmus Phthisis) is of three kinds, the Catarrhall, the Apostematous, and the Tubercular. In catarrhall consumption, the cough is frequent and violent, with a copious excretion of a thin, offensive, purulent muscus, sometimes, but not frequently, streaked with blood. There is generally a soreness about the chest, with transitory pains shifting from side to side. Its ordinary cause is a neglected cold, and is therefore a common kind of consumption in a climate subject to such sudden and extreme changes as ours. 2. In Apostematous Consumption, the cough returns in fits, and is for some time dry, with but very little expectoration, and that very difficult. There is often in this kind, a fixed, dull, circumscribed pain the chest, which is increased by lying upon the side.—The dry cough at length changes to a copious expectoration of purulent matter, which occasionally threatens suffocation, although many other painful symptoms are temporarily relieved. At this stage, the disease is rarely if ever cured. 3, In Terbercular Consumption, the cough is short and trickling, and is often an excretion of the watery, whey like sanies, sometimes tinged with blood. The pain in the chest is slight, and there is an almost habitual elevation of the spirits. This variety is usually the result of a scrofulous taint in the system generally, which when thus seated in the lungs, can seldom be arrested in its fatal progress unless met in its first advances.

Each of these three, varieties of phthisical consumption, begins with the following common symptoms, by removing which, it may certainly be cured. The patient is sensible of an unusual langor, breathes with less than his usual freedom, and consequently with more frequent resparations, which sometimes induce him to relieve himself by making a deeper respiration similar to a sigh. When he does this he usually feels an uneasiness across the chest; and as these symptoms increase, they are attended with more than ordinary perspiration at night, so as to leave him unfeebled in the morning, disinclined for exertion, and affected with more or less of headache. He coughs occasionally without complainmg of the inconvenience, but if his sleep be not disturbed by coughing, he usually coughs shortly after waking in the morning, gradually becoming debilitated, and experiencing an aggravation of all the above symptoms. This is the first stage of consumption in general, and this being the only step at which there is any reasonable hope of being cured, Dr. Wm. Evans will not go on to describe the truly melancholy and dreadful symptoms by which its further fatal stages are characterised. To do this, would be unprincipled and unfeeling quackery, for he pretends only that his medicines cure it in this early stage, however much they may relieve it when more advanced.

The above Pills are sold by Mr. D. M'Millan at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Ware House, in this City; Robert Chestnut, Esq., Fredericton; Sheppard Carey, Esq. Houlton; John Beckford, Eastport; Brewer & Smith, Calais.

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

British News.

THE GLASGOW CONVICTED COTTON SPINNERS.—EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE BY MR. O'CONNELL.

House of Commons, Feb. 13.

Mr. Wakely, on Tuesday, presented several petitions praying for inquiry into the case of the cotton-spinners convicted of conspiracy at Edinburgh. He then moved for a committee of inquiry into the "constitution, practices, and effects of a society which had long existed in Scotland under the title of the Association of Operative Cotton spinners of Glasgow and its neighbourhood."

Mr. O'Connell said that he had taken an active part at the risk of his popularity, in attempting to put down a system of combination in Ireland. By law, combination was allowed in every class of workmen, for the purpose of obtaining higher wages; this they could do for themselves, but the moment they attempted to coerce others crime commenced. Mr. O'Connell then described the effect of the combination of the workmen in Dublin, which was most complete and effectual in all its arrangements. He had interviews with deputations from various trades; and had never met with men of more ability, seldom with men of more information, than those with whom on such occasions he had come in contact; but they had put down all public discussion, and rejected all sound advice. The fault was not his, but theirs, and they must abide by the consequences. The effect of their own combination had been to deprive the workmen of Dublin of profitable employment in more instances than he had time to enumerate. The combination of the tailors had raised the price of clothing so much, that it was customary for men to go to Glasgow, stay two days there, and buy a suit of clothes. He remembered when there were four principal shipbuilders in Dublin; now nothing was built there larger than a boat. The employers were prevented from taking apprentices or men who did not subscribe to the regulations of the conspirators: who assassinated one man who worked in opposition to their rules, in the presence of twenty persons, in Dublin. On a late occasion, a Mr. Fagan had two boats built on a new principle, and gave an order for ten more; but the workmen "turned out," and the timber was actually sent from Dublin to Belfast, were the work was done. He was fully able to prove that tradesmen in Dublin paid three shillings a week for the hire of murderers, who were called "welters." Three murders had been recently committed by these men. There were daily outrages; but the difficulty of getting evidence was very great. Not a day passed but some crime was committed. On Thursday last, the house of a timber-merchant was set fire to, after he had received twenty-two threatening notice. About a fortnight before Mr. O'Connell left Dublin, a manufacturer had taken two orphan children as apprentices whose parents had died of the cholera; but his workmen turned out and obliged him to dismiss the children. The system extended to the country. In Cork, within two or three years, thirty-seven persons had had their eyes burnt out by vitriol thrown upon them. He contended that the inquiry should extend to England. From Manchester these unions took their origin.—The State of the North of England demanded investigation. Every effort was made to inflame the minds of the people. At a meeting in Manchester, held on the 5th of February, and attended by delegates from forty-eight places, the Rev. Mr. Stephens spoke as follows:—"If the Poor law were established it should be eye for eye, tooth for tooth, wife for wife, child for child, man for man, and blood for blood, so help him God!" Mr. Oastler said—"He knew that hunger would produce effects more oppressive and awful to certain individuals than even the Commissioners' conduct had been to the people; he knew the assassin's knife would be used." This man also said—"Before I would submit to such an act, I would set the whole kingdom in a blaze. I am no incendiary; I have affection in my heart; I am willing to work, and should not blush to ask for my parish pay; but if I I am told I should not receive it unless I consented to be separated from my wife, I would, if I were to be hanged for it, kill him on the spot." Mr. Feargus O,Connor call O'Connell "an arch fiend:" and several at the Manchester meeting called out that "O'Connell ought to be shot." Mr. O'Connell then said, that as he had never yielded to the taunts and malignity of the aristocracy, now he would not give way to the working classe, who, he believed, were decidedly in error. It had been said that his exertions would be directed against the working men only: but he was for inquiring into the conduct of the masters also, and would move as an amendment to Mr. Wakley's motion—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the origin, nature, and extent of trades unions or combinations of workmen or employers of workmen in the United Kingdom, add the tendency of such unions or combinations to affect the free distribution of wages, labour, and employment; and also their tendency to induce the commission of outrages against persons and property, and the perpetration of murder; and also to report such suggestions for improvement in the existing laws against illegal combinations or societies as they may deem requisite,"

Mr. Spring Rice, complimented Mr. O'Connell on his noble sacrifice of popularity to the performance of a public duty. A more splendid example of public integrity and firmness had never, he believed, been displayed, and it could not fail of commanding the esteem of men of all parties. He considered it the duty of Government to take the proposed inquiry into its own hands, and would propose—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act of the 6th of George the Fourth, and generally into the constitution, proceedings, and extent of any trades unions or combinations of employers or workmen in Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell, said he would withdraw his amendment, in favour of that of Governmet.

Mr. Hume, thought that the inquiry should be conducted by Ministers; and recommended Mr. Wakley to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Wakley, expressed his surprise at the extraordinary picture of the state of society in Ireland which Mr. O'Connell had drawn. It had been stated that under the Whig Administration all was peace and prosperity in the Sister Isle; but now it appeared that every day brought its concomitant outrage. He would withdraw his motion; but if the Glasgow cotton spinners were sent out of the country, he would bring forward another, calling upon the Attorney-General to prosecute as many noblemen as were concerned in the Orange Association.

The motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Spring Rice's amendment carried.

From the John Bull, January 14.

It must be evident, that we have not anything like space sufficient to publish the voluminous papers on the subject of Canada, which occupy so large a portion of the public journals, nor perhaps is it necessary. We give our readers the current despatches; and if they compare those with what has been going on for some time, our end will be achieved—our object answered.

Lord Gosford's despatches from Canada, and Lord Glenelg's from England, present to the world, perhaps, two examples of twaddle, upon a large scale, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of anti-Whiggery. Lord Gosford, who went to Canada knowing the real position of affairs—at least, we suppose so, because his own despatches admit as much—begins tampering and temporizing with Mr. Papineau. He proceeds by disbelieving anything like "armed resistance;" and so he calculates and calculates, till somewhere in August last, the following correspondence takes place between the Governor and Mr. Papineau.

[Here follows the correspondence relative to the dismissal of Mr. Papineau from the Militia.]

Now, we leave the whole of the case here. The thing lies in a nutshell. Here Mr. Papineau not only insults Lord Gosford, as the Representative of the Sovereign, but continues his letter, avowedly for the purpose of abusing him personally. This Papineau Lord Gosford permits to go on as he pleases, assuring poor dear Lord Glenelg, that as to "armed resistance" there was no chance of it, and offering to come away at the earliest opportunity, if necessary; and this Papineau having insulted Lord Gosford both in his public and private capacity, heads a rebellion, which induces this same Lord Gosford to offer a thousand pounds for his apprehension, after he has deluded his victims and run away—and this, the man that Lord Gosford conciliated, and coaxed, and took insults from,

Lord Gosford's offer of resignation was caught at with an energy, seven weeks after date, by Lord Glenelg, who, finding Radicalism at a very low ebb, thought it better, as he says in his despatch, to get away this Lord Gosford, who "was so deeply implicated" in liberality, and to leave the chopping up of the rebels to a gallant and distinguished officer, who cared for nothing but doing his duty.

But oh! the letters from the Doldrum-office in Downing street—look at them. Every despatch contains an excuse about "unavoidable delay," "necessity of delay;" all is postponement and procrastination; and so it has been to the very last minute; and we are not sure that the vital despatches of poor Lord Gosford were not the first posted off by Lord Glenelg, and put by till the "morrow," before they were read.

There is but one person in the whole of this farce—or tragedy, perhaps, who stands clear out of the mess, and that is Sir Francis Bond Head. He has behaved like a wise man—like a brave man—like a true man; and see the result. He gave up all his military support to assist the conciliators, *alias* the Radicals, and stood firm upon his own ground—Upper Canada is tranquil; the people confident in the support of the Governor, have rallied round him and rescued him and themselves from a rebel faction. Sir Francis Head's reward is a recall, which the lying Ministerial papers said, was at his own desire. We said it was not. Is there anything in the gallant, manly despatches of that high-minded man indicative of any desire to be recalled, or of any expectation of a recall; not a bit of it. Poor Lord Gosford, it is true, is too eager to shuffle off an authority which he has not firmness to maintain, and poor Lord Glenelg is too happy to get away his Radical friend; but Sir Francis Head, in the full glory of his triumph over insubordination, is recalled *without his knowledge*. We suspect Lord Glenelg will repent of this measure.

The Radicals, we should think, would see what Ministers think of them, just as much as the honest trades of Dublin see what O'Connell thinks of them. To please the Radicals, Lord Gosford was sent to Lower Canada; Sir Francis Head having no particular politics was sent to Upper Canada; but because Sir Francis Head, with perfect independence and sound judgment, kept Radicalism down in the one Colony, and Lord Gosford, full of Radical prejudice and no judgment at all kept it up in Lower Canada, both Governors are recalled; Gosford, because he has brought his Colony into rebellion by conciliation and is so far pledged that he cannot now with any decency, hang the gentleman who insulted the Sovereign in his person, and himself personally, without outraging his principles; and the other, because he has maintained perfect tranquillity, in opposition to the principles upon which this very Lord Gosford acted; so that just at the moment that Radicalism has amounted to pure rebellion, Lord Gosford comes away, in order to permit Sir John Colborne to enforce martial law against the rebels, and Sir George Arthur, a liberal Radical politician, is sent out to supersede Sir Francis Head, who, without one single soldier, of a regular force, has overthrown the only manifestation of misrule which has appeared in his jurisdiction.

We repeat, that the twaddle now printed between these two Lord G.'s, Glenelg and Gosford, would be absolutely disgraceful to two decent old washer women. Nothing can more dreadfully expose to the world, the extent of intellect and attainment necessary to a Cabinet Minister, than the publication of such things as these. If it were not that we are engaged in another servile war, the whole thing would be ludicrous in the extreme, and when we recollect the whole history of the Commission and the Commissioners, and the anxiety to send them out, and poor Lord Glenelg's greater anxiety, one afternoon, when he wished to get Lord Gosford back again, it really is enough to make one stare.

Six months ago, we said, take Mr. Papineau by the throat, indict him for treason, and hang him, and everybody stared; no blood was shed then. Lord Gosford said, "armed resistance was not likely." If that had been done, and Mr. Papineau, being convicted, had been hanged, all would have been well; now poor Lord Gosford; after blood has been shed, and mischief to a great extent been done, offers a thousand pounds to catch Mr. Papineau, in order to hang him.

We suppose the Radicals will find out how far the present Ministry will support them; just as long as they can serve their purposes and no longer.—Lord Gosford was a Radical, he has brought Canada into rebellion. Lord Glenelg immediately calls him home, and serds out balls and bayonets, by wholesale, to put down what would never have required putting down if it had not been encouraged to favour the Radical Ministerial elections in England; for let it never be forgotten, the listless Glenelg knew, and so did his more active colleagues, although poor Lord Gosford did not, what must happen in Canada if they did not interfere; and yet, lest the beaten and defeated Humes and Roebucks, and the rest of the *clique* should rebel against them here, in the elections, no measures were taken at the time when they would have been efficient.

It is said that the papers taken from the rebels, implicate some of our leading Radicals, not excepting the Member for Kilkenny, late the pride of Middlesex; other names are mentioned, which we not repeat; all we know is, that an attentive perusal of the papers which, thank God, are upon the table of the House of Commons, and which, with certain supplementary documents, will come under the consideration of Parliament, will give the country the most perfect idea of the manner in which her best interests are supported by the worst Ministers that ever took advantage of youth and innocence, to ride rough-shod through a palace.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

To my Attentive Audience,

I feel myself under the necessity of addressing you, altho' I have become almost incapable so doing on account of the enfeebled state of my lungs. About six weeks ago, my performer, who had always conducted himself properly towards me, and to whom I had become quite attached, deserted me. I remained inactive for one Sunday, and on the following Sabbath was performed on by a young lady who brought all my lungs into action without exhausting me. This felicitous state of things I enjoyed for several weeks, until a gentleman from foreign parts attempted me. To recount the horrors of that awful day rends my heart ("et animus horret meminisse") Suffice it to say that I omitted that day after many heart rending shrieks and groans had been extracted from me. The young lady again visited me and I in some measure recovered from the state of torture in which the foreigner had placed me, and was becoming quite convalescent—when lo! an apparition, which awakened all fears for my safety, I beheld seated before me a lady and gentleman, the one at my keys and the other at my stops. As this was the first time I had ever been in such predicament, you may imagine my horror when the lady commenced thumping me violently like a pianoforte, which I despise: upon the whole, I received a precious drubbing from her of the keys, and a like punishment from him of the stops, who seemed to exercise command both on the lady, myself, and all around me; he looked as tho' he were "monarch of all he surveyed."

I have not the slightest objection to petticoat government, as I before intimated, but save me from the horror of being commanded by both powers—"no man can serve two masters."

I now warn all persons who shall attempt me hereafter, that I am so utterly reduced by this last attack, that they need not be surprised if I give not forth those harmonious sounds which I was accustomed to do: and in conclusion, I earnestly call upon all concerned to delay not the selection of a person for me, who shall

"Guide the fingers o'er the dancing keys,
Give difficulty all the grace of ease,
Pour forth a torrent of sweet notes around,
Fast as the thirsting ear can drink the sound."

O. O.

TO LET,

THE House and Premises next adjoining Cheap Corner, in Princess street, and now occupied by the subscriber.

ALSO, a store on the South Market Wharf, in the Building lately erected by J. M. Wilmot, Esquire. Apply to EDW. M. HOYT.

March 23, 1838.

SUGAR.

17 THIERCES bright Jamaica SUGAR, for sale by

March 16. JOHN ALEXANDER.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, APRIL 6, 1838.

Her Majesty's Ship *La Pique* arrived this morning from Halifax, with the Head Quarters of the 65th Regiment.

SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD arrived at New-York on the 28th ult. on his way to England. Sir GEORGE ARTHUR arrived at Toronto a few hours before Sir Francis left.

CITY ELECTION.

Return of Charter Officers, to serve the ensuing year:—

Kings Ward, Henry Porter, Esq. Alderman; Mr. John Knollin, Assistant,; Mr. Lewis Fairweather, Constable.

Queens Ward, John Humbert, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Robert Ray, Assistant; Mr. Ebenezer Herrington, Constable.

Dukes Ward, Thomas Harding Esq. Alderman; Mr. William Hagerty, Assistant; Mr. William Aikins, Constable.

Sidney Ward, Gregory Van Horne, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Ewen Cameron, Assistant; Mr. Alexander Moody, Constable.

Guy's Ward, Robert Salter, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Thomas Coram, Assistant; Mr. David W. Craft, Constable.

Brooks Ward, Geo. Bond, Esq. Alderman; Mr. Joseph Beattey, Assistant; Mr. Jabez Sweet Constable.

The following persons are appointed additional Constables, for the ensuing year:

Samuel J. Deforest, Levi Lockhart, Jas. Leach. *for King's Ward.*

James Stockford, Robert W. Nowlin, Edward Bennison, *Queen's Ward*

William Fearaby, Richard Bradley. *Duke's.*

George Stockford, *Sidney.*

George W. Bulyea, Wm. Buchanan, *Guy's.*

Francis Smith, *Brook's.*

John R. Partelow, Esquire, was elected Chamberlain.

His Worship the Mayor appoints Joshua Bunting, High Constable.

The Bank of New-Brunswick has declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the half year ending 31st ultimo.

From the Royal Gazette, April 4..

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, to be Mayor; James White, Esquire, to be Sheriff; James T. Hanford, Esquire, to be Coroner, Of the City of St. John, for the current year.

SHERIFFS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Edward W. Millet, York County; John F. W. Winslow, Carleton; John Hazen, Sunbury; Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Queen's; Asa Davidson, King's; Colin Campbell, Charlotte; William P. Sayre, Westmoreland; Richard M. Clarke, Jun'r. Northumberland; LeBaron Drury, Kent; Henry W. Baldwin, Gloucester.

SUPERVISORS OF GREAT ROADS.

George Anderson.—From Saint John to Saint Andrews. To give Bond in the sum of £4000.

Honorable Harry Peters.—Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis—Gagetown to the Nerepis Road. Bond £1600.

David Crocker.—Richibucto to Chatham—Newcastle to Restigouche. Bond £3700.

Nathaniel Hubbard.—Fredericton to the Finger Board. Bond for £1200.

Benjamin L. Peters.—Saint John to Hayward's Mills, on the Road leading to Nova-Scotia; Saint John to Head of Bellisle. Bond £2500.

Alexander Goodfellow.—Fredericton to Newcastle, Bond £5000.

L. Bradshaw Ramsford.—Fredericton to Saint Andrews. Bond £6000.

James A. Maclauchlan.—Fredericton to the Canada line; Woodstock to Houlton. Bond £4400.

Honorable A. E. Botsford.—Hayward's Mills to the Nova-Scotia line; Dorchester to Shediac; Shediac to the Bend of Petiodiac. Bond £2550.

We have much pleasure in complying with the request of the Gentleman who furnished us with a copy of the annexed letter for publication in the Royal Gazette:

"Montreal, March 24, 1838.

"Sir, I have just been made aware of the very handsome grant of money voted by the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, to relieve the soldiers wives who were left in St. John, when the 85th Regiment was ordered to proceed from thence to Lower Canada, in December last.

"Be pleased to convey to the Honorable House my grateful sense of the assistance thus afforded by them. The kindness received from the inhabitants, by the different divisions of the Regiment on their march through the Province, demands also our warmest thanks. Without that claim to their friendship which a long residence amongst them might inspire, the just cause which we were about to maintain was deemed sufficient reason to extend it to us. Generosity is the character of Britain and her sons, and the generous conduact of the people of New Brunswick adds to the many proofs they have given, that theirs are truly British hearts.

"It is gratifying to find that in asserting the supremacy of our most gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty's troops are acting in unison with the feelings of her loyal subjects in the North American Provinces, who though resident at a distance from the shores of old England, reverence her institutions, and are prepared to defend the genuine freedom which they secure.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"your obedient servant

"F. MAUNSELL,

"*Lieut. Colonel, 85th Lt. Infantry.*

The Honorable Speaker of the House of Assembly, Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

MONTREAL, March 20.—We have seen a letter from an officer at AMHERSTBURG, of the 12th March, which states that accounts had been received there of forty of the Americans wounded in the engagement at Point Pele Island, on the 3d instant, having been taken in for treatment at the hospital in Portland, and that about thirty or forty were drowned in their precipitate flight across the ice. About a dozen of the company of the 83d, who had pursued the runaway brigands about four miles, fell through the ice, but were fortunately rescued by their comrades.

We learn from Toronto, that on the 13th instant *General* SUTHERLAND, who had been taken prisoner off Point au Pele, by Colonel Prince, was put upon his trial before a Court Martial, composed of Militia Officers, in pursuance of an Act passed during the last session, to protect the inhabitants of Upper Canada, "against lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries, at peace with Her Majesty." The Court was composed of the following officers:—

Colonel Samuel P. Jarvis, *President.*
Colonel Kingsmill, *Queen's Own.*
Colonel W. B. Robinson, 2*d Simcoe.*
Colonel Carthew. *Royal Foresters.*
Major Garnett, *Queen's Toronto Guards.*
Major J. W. Dewson, *Royal Foresters.*
Major Henry Fry, *Royal Foresters.*
Captain John Powel, *Queen's rangers.*
Colonel Fitzgibbon, *Judge Advocate.*

The deportment of Sutherland is said to have been calm and collected. On his trial, he stated himself to be a lawyer. He was furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and allowed to consult council, who were not, however to plead for him. He is represented to be a tall muscular man of about five feet eleven inches in height—with bold and strongly marked features; a full quick, light grey eye, dark sallow complexion, and black hair. He was dressed in a sort of half-military blanket frock coat much resembling those frequently used by the Indians—with dark blue buttons, collar, and cuffs; grey pantaloons, with seams of dark blue.

On the second day, the trial was interrupted, in consequence of the prisoner having attempted, during the night, to bleed himself to death, by opening veins in his arms and feet. He was discovered in a state of great exhaustion.—*Gazette.*

MARCH 22d.—By the last despatches from England, wherein His Excellency the Administrator of the Government is informed of the Earl of Durham's mission, we are happy to find that the appointment of commander of the Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, held by the different Governors of the Colony down to Lord Aylmer's time, and abolished when his lordship was succeeded by the Earl of Gosford, has been revived, and conferred upon Sir John Colborne, who has hitherto acted as Lieutenant General Commanding.

We also learn with infinite satisfaction from the last, *Quebec Mercury*, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to honour His Excellency with a letter, under her own hand, expressing in the most flattering terms, Her Majesty's approbation of the valuable services which Sir John Colebourne has rendered to his country, during the late insurrection in this Province.

AMHERSTBURG.—We regret to state that corporal Miller of the 32d Regiment, engaged in the action of the 2d instant, has since died of his wounds. Several of the wounded men have been required to undergo amputation. It is well that we retain Pelo Island; but we have paid a price for it, considering it was ours by previous right, that calls aloud for retribution.—*M. Transcript.*

Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington on the subject of the destruction of the Piratical Steamboat Caroline.

F. B. HEAD.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits, for the information of the House of Assembly, in addition to the correspondence already communicated to the House, relative to the destruction of the Piratical Steam vessel "Caroline," the accompanying copy of a despatch and its enclosures, which he yesterday recieved from his Excellency Henry S. Fox, Esq. Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on that subject.

Government House, 3d March, 1838.

(Copy) Washington, Feb. 6, 1838

Sir,—With reference to the letter, which by direction of the President you addressed to me on the 5th and 19th ultimo, respecting the capture and destruction of the Steamboat "Caroline" by a Canadian force on the American side of the Niagara River, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York,—I have now the honour to communicate to you the copy of a letter which I have recieved upon that subject from Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, with divers reports and depositions annexed.

The Piratical charecter of the Steamboat "Caroline," and the necessity of self-defence and self preservation under which her Majesty's subjects acted in destroying that Vessel, would seem to be sufficiently established.

At the time when the event happened, the ordinary laws of the United States were not enforced within the Frontier District of the State of New York. The authority of the law was overborne publicly by piratical violence; through such violence Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada had already severely suffered, and they were threatened with still further injury and outrage. This extraordinary state of things appears, naturaly and necessarily, to have impelled them to consult their own security, by pursuing and destroying the vessel of their piratical enemy, wheresoever they might find her.

I avail myself of this occasion, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. S. Fox.

The Hon. John Forsyth.

(Copy) Department of State, Washington, Feb. 13, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 6th instant, communicating a copy of a letter from Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, respecting the capture and destruction of the steamboat "Caroline" by a Canadian force on the American side of the Niagara River, within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, together with the reports and depositions thereto annexed.

The statement of the facts which these papers present, is at variance with the information communicated to this Government respecting that transaction; but it is not intended to enter at present upon an examination of the details of the case, as steps have been taken to obtain the fullest evidence that can be had of the particulars of the outrage; upon the receipt of which it will be made the subject of a formal complaint to the British Government for redress. Even admitting that the Documents transmitted with your note contain a correct statement of the occurrence, they furnish no justification of the aggression committed upon the Territory of the United States—an aggression which was the more unexpected, as Sir Francis Head in his speech at the opening of the Parliament of Upper Canada, had expressed his confidence in the disposition of this Government to restrain its citizens from taking part in the conflict which was raging in that Province; and added, that having communicated with the Government of the State of New-York, and with yourself, he was then waiting for replies. It is not necessary to remind you, that his expectations have been met by the adoption of measures on the part of the United States, as prompt and vigorous as they have been successful in repressing every attempt of the inhabitants of the Frontier States to interfere unlaw