THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

MARCH.	H. SUN.	S.	MOON.	H.	W.
10 Saturday,	6 21	6	0	6 20	11 29
11 Sunday,	6 19	6	1	Rises	morn
12 Monday,	6 17	6	2	7 31	0 5
13 Tuesday,	6 16	6	3	8 37	0 28
14 Wednesday,	6 14	6	5	9 41	0 52
15 Thursday,	6 13	6	6	10 50	1 23
16 Friday,	6 10	6	8	Morn	1 57

Full Moon, 11th, 3h. 55m.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Ward, 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: Charles Ward, Esq.

CITY BANK.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: John V. Thurgar, Esq.

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

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. 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.—P. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

Miscellany.

DICK SWIFT, THE OCEAN RACER.

It is an old saying that some men are borne to be lucky, while others are just the reverse. It often occurs that some will use the utmost industry and perseverance to gain an especial point, but fail in their attempt; while others, who take little or no pains, meet with success. Thus it is with journeys by land and voyages at sea. Two vessels may leave the same port for a distant country, and although one may sail many days later than the other, yet it often occurs that the vessel which sailed last reaches its destination first. So may it be said of Richard Swift, the master of a trader betwixt London and Hamburgh; who was so remarkable for making quick passages, that he obtained the cognomen of "Dick Swift—the ocean racer."

He was allowed to be a capital sailor, and when he had become accustomed to a vessel, he never liked to part from her; for he would find out her trim to an inch of canvass, and he was not a man to spare a sail or ship either: let the wind blow how it would, he despised to take in a reef. If such advice was ever offered to him, his reply invariably was,—"it loses too much time,"—or, "What's the use of having canvass on board if you don't use it?" He never could bear the thoughts of reefing, and if it was said to him that the wind did not serve, he would reply,—"then it must blow us back again, that's all. If I promise to sail at a certain hour, I must go."

During the short cessation of hostilities between France and England, in 1802, several vessels were freighted for Hamburgh, Amsterdam, and other eastern ports. One morning as the sky cleared, and rendered objects visible at a good distance, the "Good Intent" (a trader) was going a good six knots an hour, with a fine breeze aft. Her Captain was a careful man, and, as the weather was rather squally, he did not care to carry too much sail. His general maxim being—"better to be a few hours later, than come into port with a shivered topsail."

He had taken up his telescope, and was looking out astern to see what other vessels were on the same course, when he suddenly exclaimed,—"Hey-day! who is this coming along in such haste? With sky-scrapers and every inch of canvass set, as if there was not a capfull of wind stirring. I'll be bound it is Dick Swift. See how he skims along, leaving every vessel astern of him. I suppose he'll be alongside of us before long, notwithstanding we sailed a tide before him." Captain Dixon was indeed a true prophet; the vessel which had at first appeared as a mere speck on the ocean, gradually enlarged until it was close astern of him.

"How are you, Dixon? How are you?" said Dick Swift. "Fine breeze this, eh?"

"Why, where the deuce are you going in such haste?" inquired Dixon; "for you carry canvass enough for a seventy-four."

"I am on hasty business," responded Swift. "The owners desired me to be as speedy as possible, and I always wish to act according to orders. I have been accustomed to do so ever since I was mate aboard a man-of-war, and as the resolution is both good and lawful, I don't wish to break it. By-the-by, that's a good craft of yours, Dixon, and she sails well; but *mine sails better*. There she goes like a beauty, cutting through the water like a shot. Good-bye, Dixon, I must get on: my vessel's impatient you see, and so am I, and can't wait for you; good-bye; I shall see you in Hamburg; I'll tell the agents you are coming."

Swift's vessel had now shot a-head of Dixon, and in a few hours was nearly lost in distance.

"There he goes," said Dixon. "The fellow has the devil's luck and his own too. I often wonder he doesn't meet with some accident, for he flogs his ship most unmercifully. So, so, here's a heavy squall coming; I see it running along the water's edge. Make all snug there, and let's receive it as quietly as we can. Down with your royals. My word for it Master Swift will leave some of his tackle overboard if it catches him."

The squall came quickly on: it was a severe one; but the wise precautions of Dixon prevented any mischief on board his ship. It passed over quickly, and the weather becoming more serene, Dixon hoisted his royals, and with a steady breeze aft, he cut through the water at eight knots an hour, which was jocosely termed one of Dixon's gallops.

"Now, I must have a look after my friend Swift," said Dixon, as he took up his glass. "Ah, there he is; the squall has just got hold of him. Madcap! He'll lose some of his canvass, or I'm mistaken. There; there goes his top-sails. I expected as much. He's getting pretty close on Cuxhaven, tho'! Well, well, I shall not be many hours after him."

Dick Swift, who had made the best use of his time, was within ten leagues of Cuxhaven when the squall caught him. He was down below at the time, and the mate was then on deck, perceiving its approach, gave orders to strike the royals and reef the trysail. But no sooner were the words given, than Swift came hurrying on deck, and with stentorian voice roared out,—"Hold, topmen, let the sails alone. Who the devil told you to reef and strike?" said he to the mate.

"A squall coming on, Sir," was the reply.

"What the devil has the squall to do with us," replied Swift. 'I don't suppose it will blow us out of the water; besides it loses time to reef, and shake out; and I hate your lazy snail's gallop.'

'Are we to hoist the royals again, Sir?' called one of the topmen.

'No, never mind,' replied Swift; 'since they are down, let them remain so.' It was well for him that they were struck, for when the squall reached him, it came with such violence that, in spite of all his skilful manœuvring, it carried away his top-mast and tore his main-sail to ribbons. However, he got to Cuxhaven without any other damage, and soon reached the bourse at Hamburg, where he did not forget to boast of his quick passage, and the number of vessels he had left behind him. Dixon came in the next morning, without a stitch of canvass being injured. Swift began to banter him. 'Well, Dixon, how are you? You have arrived at last, eh! Slow work, slow work, eh!'

'If it's slow, it's sure,' replied Dixon. 'When I come into port I bring my vessel in complete, with every stick standing; I don't come towing into port without a topsail; or my mainsail cut to ribbons, like other people that I could name.'

'Oh, d—n the topmast,' retorted Swift; 'it was old and good for nothing, and now I shall get a new one; so I gain by the loss; and as for my trysail being a little torn, it is but a few yards of canvass spoiled, and my owners don't mind that now and then, provided I make a quick passage.'

'Well,' said Dixon, 'I see it is no use to argue with you, for you have an answer for every thing. But I must leave you, for my time is short here. I must get my cargo on shore, and be off again in three days.'

'Why, what's all this bustle about?' inquired Swift.

'That's more than I know,' said Dixon. 'All I can tell you is, that the ship is taken by three English families, who leave for London immediately, so I am bound to sail with or without a cargo.'

'Well,' said Swift, 'I'll walk with you to the quay; but spite of all your bustle and haste, I wouldn't mind laying a wager that I see the Thames as soon as you.'

'Time will show, time will show,' said Dixon; 'but don't loom too large, lest you should be mistaken.'

Thus did these two sons of Neptune beard each other until they reached the quay.

Swift had made so many remarkable voyages that he was well known over the eastern coast, and whenever any ship-owners wanted to ensure a quick passage Dick Swift was sure to be eagerly sought after. He was once master of one of the Hull traders, and a fleet of them had dropped down to Grimsby, and thence to Spurn; where, finding the wind adverse and blowing stiff from the south-east, and fearing to be blown on to the stony binks, they remained at anchor waiting for more favourable weather. The following day Dick Swift got his cargo on board and dropped down to Grimsby with the tide, where he anchored, and got every thing in good sailing trim, not meaning to bring up at Spurn-light, if the tide would let him long enough. Next tide, away he went with all the sail he could muster, and when he arrived at Spurn he found all the others, that had started two tides before him, lying at anchor. He lay-to for a short time.

'Why, what do you all do here at anchor?' said he, 'when you ought to be out at sea?'

'Why, you wouldn't have us go to sea in such a gale of wind as this?' replied the master of a vessel, who lay alongside.

'To be sure I would!' replied Swift. 'I am not going to lose time here; I am off to sea, blow high or blow low, the owner's business must not be delayed because the wind blows stiffer than usual. So good-bye to you all, I mean to see London the day after to-morrow.'

Swift was as good as his word; he sailed immediately, and reached London safe and sound in forty hours. Many of the shipmasters felt ashamed at being left behind, and resolved to sail after him; but they had delayed so long that they lost their tide, and when it ebbed again the wind had chopped right in their teeth, so that they were detained a day longer in consequence; and when they got to sea the gale had dropped into a calm, and they made but slow work of it. Dick Swift got his cargo landed, and was soon freighted and ready for sea again. Many inquiries were made respecting the other ships, to all of which he replied, 'He supposed they were at Spurn waiting till he went back to tell them what news was stirring in London.'

Dick Swift, having got his clearance, set sail on his return to Hull. When he reached the Nore he found several of the Hull traders at anchor, and he did not forget to congratulate them on the quick passage they had made. His jeers made them rather sore; but there was no help. When Swift got into the Sweyn he found the rest of them, and he saluted them all as he passed. There was one vessel commanded by Joseph Benton, who had not been in the habit of speaking very favourably of Dick Swift; and he made a point of passing close alongside of him, and giving him a fillip—'Good day, Mr. Benton,' said Swift: 'any news at sea—are all well at Spurn Point?'

'I don't know,' responded Benton, rather sulkily—'what's the news in London, if you come to that?'

'The news in London?' echoed Swift—'I know of none, excepting that there were a great many anxious inquiries after you and the rest of the traders; but, however, you will now have an opportunity of getting to the Nore this evening, and to London some time or another, although a west wind is not altogether the sort of thing to work up the Thames. So good-bye to you, old friend—bad luck now, better another time.' So saying, Swift brought his vessel to the wind, and was soon out of sight.

Captain Dixon made all possible haste to get his ship cleared of her cargo, and made the necessary preparations for the accommodation of his passengers who were about to quit Hamburg. Dick Swift had also discharged his cargo, and was waiting for a freight to take back to England, while the necessary repairs were going forward on board his ship.

It was about this period that Buonaparte had made rapid inroads into the German territories, and the non-intercourse decree was passed. Dick Swift and Captain Dixon happened to be at the Bourse, when one of the merchants called them aside, and told them that he had private information that an order had arrived from the French authorities to seize on all English shipping in the Elbe. 'The devil they will!' exclaimed Swift. 'They must look sharp to catch me, then.'

'What do you mean to do?' inquired Dixon.

'What do I mean to do?' echoed Swift. 'Why, cut and run to be sure. It will soon get dark; there is a night tide, and it shall take me out to sea, before any of the French mounseers shall know my anchor is weighed.'

'But how will you get to sea without your topmast, and with your trysail cut to ribbons?' said Dixon, ironically.

'Under such circumstances,' replied Swift, 'I'd go to sea with nothing but an old blanket for a trysail; and I don't mind betting you a glass of grog that I reach the Thames before you.'

'Done,' said Dixon. 'You have generally won your wagers when you betted on your speed, but I think I am safe for winning this time.'

'That remains to be proved,' said Swift. 'I shall leave you now and get on board, and see about putting a few stitches in my trysail, and I'll be bound we'll be able to rig something by way of a topmast.'

'And I must go down to the quay, and see about my passengers,' said Dixon: 'for if the French are going to get to windward of us, I must look out ahead, and keep clear of the breaking waters.'

'Away with you, then,' said Dick; 'but don't forget our wager.'

They parted; each taking his way to his ship. Swift was not idle a moment—he set all hands to work, in order to repair the damage sufficiently to enable them to set sail with the next tide.

Night came, and Dixon, who had warped out quietly, got to sea unobserved. Dick Swift had greater difficulties to surmount—he was obliged to have his work done quietly to prevent any appearance of bustle on board, lest it should create suspicion, for the French authorities were on the alert; but, seeing the tatered state of Swift's vessel, did not imagine he had the most remote idea of going to sea that night. Swift was, however, keeping a sharp look-out, and the moment opportunity offered he cut his cable, and silently dropped down with the tide; and as soon as he got clear of the other shipping, up went every stitch of canvass he could muster. A stiff breeze sprang up from the eastward—he was hailed by several vessels, but no answer being returned, a shot was fired at him; but Swift's good fortune stuck to him—he dashed along, spite of all obstruction, and got out to sea. The armed corvette which had fired at him cut her cable, and went in pursuit; but Swift, who knew every inch of the coast, shaved every sand or shoal so close, that the corvette fell into the snare, and getting a little too much to the larboard of Swift's track, stuck fast ashore, where he had the mortification of seeing Swift escape, as well as hearing three lusty cheers given in derision.

Swift was now safe on the German Ocean—plenty of sea-room, and a stiff breeze from the east; his trysail was rather the worse for its late accident, and the bit of spar he had rigged out for a top-mast cut a strange figure: but, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, he contrived to make good way. When daylight broke upon him he could see Dixon's ship a long way ahead of him, and he could not help exclaiming—'I think my glass of grog will be lost this time.' A fog came gradually on, and obscured the other vessels from his view. Dick Swift, however, set his bells agoing, and disdaining to lay-to as others had done, made the best of his way; and in twenty-four hours, when the fog cleared off, the English coast could be descerned like a black streak running athwart the ocean's bosom. The wind had been pretty stiff, and Dick Swift had nearly met with an awkward accident before the fog cleared off, as he got foul of a large ship, which carried away his jib-boom.

He, however, reached the Thames without any further damage. As usual, he was the first in. A few hours after, he saw a vessel coming in: a short glance convinced him it was Dixon.

'Halloo, Dixon!' said Swift. 'Where the duce have you been loitering? Why, you were twenty miles ahead of me before the fog came on.'

'And how the deuce did you get in so soon?' said Dixon. 'And where's your jib-boom?'

'Why, as to that,' replied Swift, 'I can't exactly say WHERE it is. All I know is, that it went overboard in the fog, and as I was in haste I couldn't stop to look after it.'

'Ha, ha, ha,' said Dixon, laughing heartily. 'A pretty sailor, to come into port without a jib-boom.'

'I confess,' said Swift, 'I confess I've lost my jib-boom—but I've won my grog.'

Provincial Legislature.

House of Assembly, Feb. 25.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a Committee from this House be appointed to correspond with the Province Agent in London upon all matters connected with the affairs and interests of the said Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Wyer, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration, during the recess the subject of the Post Office Department within the Province, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise at the next Session of the Legislature.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnston, Mr. Partelow and Mr. Woodward, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

That the House do now go into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to explain and amend an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of *The Saint John Water Company.*

To which Mr. Weldon moved as an amendment, to expunge the word "now," and insert the words "at the next Session of the General Assembly."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

To Lieutenant Colonel Allen, late inspecting Field Officer, the sum of £100, as a retired allowance for his long services in that capacity.

Resolved, That there be granted to the Commissioners of Government House, the sum of £3000 towards the expences incurred in 1837, for new roofing and repairing the same, as well as for Out Buildings, and furnishing the House.

February 24.

On motion of Mr. Street.—Whereas by opening a direct line of Road between Miramichi and the City of Saint John, the intercourse between those places, would not only be greatly increased, but their Commercial operations be mutually benefited: And whereas it is thought that a good line of Road through lands well adapted for settlement, can be found between Miramichi and the head of the Grand Lake, by which line of Road the distance between Miramichi and the City of Saint John, will be reduced to at least one half of what it is by the present line; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to appoint one or more competent person or persons, as Commissioner or Commissioners, to make a thorough exploration of the above mentioned Road and to report the same to His Excellency to be laid before the House at the next Session of the Legislature; at which time this House will make provision for the expenses thereof. *Ordered*, That Mr. Street, Mr. Woodward, and Mr. Stewart, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency with the Address.

Debate on Ways and Means continued.

HON. SPEAKER was opposed to imposing a duty on Tea, even if it were used four times a day. There were many persons who if they did not drink tea would drink rum; and there could be no question as to which was the most useful beverage—tea, which had almost become a necessary of life, or that which was used as a substitute. The Province did not require any additional revenue, and he was afraid they had already more than they could take care of. He was disposed to take the duty off Molasses, which would be conferring a benefit on poor people, and he saw no necessity for that on Muscovado Sugar. There seemed to exist much objection as to the manner in which it is imposed, and he thought the best way to remove the difficulty, would be to take off the duty altogether. The hon. member from the city of St. John was in favour of retaining the ad valorem duty on wines and tobacco; which the learned member for Kent said was evaded, notwithstanding the guards which had been placed around it. If that were the case he should propose a return to the old plan; he was always opposed to the alteration, and was glad it did not work well. He was in favour of a specific duty on wines; but was averse to encouraging the trade in the article; and felt satisfied that any measure which would lessen the importation, would be conferring a benefit upon the Province. There was still he was sorry to say, an alarming consumption of ardent spirits, the quantity upon which duty has been paid, being 270,000 gallons, besides all that has been smuggled during the past year. The Committee ought not to rise; till the duty was increased, which he was desirous should be made as high as the article could bear, without encouraging. He should make no farther observations, as he considered the subject had been well explained.

Hon. Mr. Crane said the subject was of too much importance, to permit him to give a silent vote. He agreed with His Honor the Speaker as to the impropriety of a duty on tea; he approved of the reasons which had been urged, and would be glad to see it introduced into more general use; as he apprehended no evil would arise from that circumstance. He recollected reading formerly, in an account of the embassy of Lord Macartney to China, that in taverns tea was kept prepared for travellers; and he should like to see the same practice adopted in this country and substituted for rum and brandy and water; as it would have a beneficial effect upon the health and prosperity of the Province. He farther agreed that they ought to legislate for the benefit of the poorer classes, and therefore he should agree to removing the duty on Molasses. So far he could agree with the hon. Speaker, he did not agree with him that they had more revenue than they knew what to do with: that they had more than they made a prudent use of might perhaps be admitted; at the same time where votes had a local effect, the member for the interested seemed quite satisfied of its propriety. The hon. member expressed himself much pleased with the flourishing state of the revenue, although he was not satisfied they had more than they knew what to do with; and though all that could be obtained might be judiciously applied. He therefore would not be favourable to too large a reduction.

With respect to the important article of rum he should be pleased to see the duty raised, and even to pass restrictive laws with reference to its introduction. But the time had not yet arrived, when such a measure could be adopted. And whatever was done by this Province, should be in union with that of Nova Scotia, and he hoped the time was not far distant, when the article would only be used as a medicine; as such a state of things would not only promote the health, but also the general habits of the people. In furtherance of the same principle, he would discourage the introduction of inferior descriptions of brandy, and was disposed to impose a duty as high as it could bear, without encouraging the demoralizing practice of smuggling. He would only detain the committee, while he made a few observations with reference to Wine; and he was pleased to find they were about to revert to the old method of collecting the duties on that article, as the ad valorem duty had not produced the effect which was intended. The nature of the climate he said would always prevent the free use of inferior Wines; the Province was capable of producing current wine, equal to the small wines of any country; and he hoped its manufacture would encrease. In Nova Scotia he said, the duty on superior wines was higher, and it would be for the committee to determine if the principle should be adopted here. He was always in favour of the duty on wine, as he entertained the same views as the hon. Speaker, with reference to legislating upon the subject of taxation, as beneficially as possible for the poorer classes of the community, and levying the duty from the more wealthy. The duty on inferior wine, he thought was as high as is expedient.

Mr. Street did not profess to know much of the subject under discussion. He did not agree with the hon. member for Queen's as to the propriety of laying a duty on tea. He did not drink much either of wine or ardent spirits, altho' he did not belong to a temperance society, nor had subscribed to its rules. At the same time he did not consider tea as injurious in its effects, in many instances it supercedes the use of spiritous liquors; and it had been generally remarked, that where men were fond of tea, they were not fond of ardent spirits. He was therefore opposed to the laying a duty of a penny on tea, as those who sold it, would meet it by encreasing the price two pence for every penny which might be imposed. As to wines, the hon. member for Kent had shewn the bad tendendency of an ad valorem duty, and he was satisfied they had better resort to the old plan of laying a specific duty; by that means the better descriptions of wines would be introduced, and if a man drink wine, he had better drink the best, as nothing was more pernicious than bad wine; and at present the revenue from that article was falling off. The hon. member for Queen's said, that exception should be made in favour of wine when imported direct from the country of its growth and it was a question with him whether they should not go further. There had been a trade recently opened with India, which should be encouraged. The learned member here called attention to a petition on the subject, which had been presented during the present session from St. John, and said it was to their advantage to foster a trade with a country which would exchange productions. He alluded to the reduction in the duty on horses, and said the raising of them in this Province, should be encouraged by a protecting duty. The hon. Speaker said they had more revenue than they knew what to do with; but he thought if three or four thousand pounds more, were granted on the roads in the more northern parts of the Province, that sum could be well applied; there were many of the main roads that were unfit to travel, and the bye roads with the exception of those of Westmorland, were in a deplorable state. Were £3000 expended in Northumberland, it would not put them in as good state as they were in others. He was not in favour of reducing the revenue, because at present they had too much; in ten years they might not have any to spare, as the expence of the Province and its claims would be encreasing. There was then a Bill pending which would require a large sum for the salary of the Master of the Rolls; and in ten years the revenue might not be more than adequate to meet the wants of the Province. These were all the observations he thought it necessary to make. He approved of the second Resolution proposed by the hon. member for Kent, the principle was a good one, and he thought it would have the effect.

Mr. Weldon proposed the following Resolution:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient to continue the existing duties upon all articles imported into this Province, except on Wine and Tobacco, which should be a specific duty.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That in addition to the said duties, the amount of any duties, payable for the time being, under any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament shall also be received, unless the same shall have been paid at some Custom House within the Province.

Mr. M'Leod was desirous of having the duty taken off Molasses, as it would be a relief to poor persons generally, and would not decrease the revenue to any extent: and there was now a large sum at the disposal of the Legislature; more than sufficient to meet the reduction which might be made. This sum it would be necessary to invest; but he was not disposed to place it in Banks, as it could not be so invested without risk. Having a large sum therefore to apply to the internal improvements and exigencies of the Province, it were proper to see in what manner people might be relieved from taxation; as by not taking money out of their pockets, they would enable them to feel the advantages, that result from having the casual and teritorial revenue at their disposal, and it would be creating a safe investment. Brown Sugar he thought with the Speaker, might be relieved of the duty altogether; and that on English goods might be reduced, as if it were wanted it could be again imposed. That could be done without injuring the trade, as importers not only charged the amount of duty, but an additional sum on the advance. These few remarks he said, he threw out for the consideration of the Committee.

Mr. Connell was in favour of increasing the duty on ardent spirits, altho' he had been told they smuggled it from Nova Scotia; but he did not think to any extent, as the difference in duty was not an object. Something had been said about encreasing the duty on horses: to that he was averse, as formerly when the duty was £5, the payment was in a great degree evaded, but now that it was reduced to £10 it was very generally paid. He was favourable to continuing the duty on Molasses, as the reduction was so trifling that the consumer would not feel the effect; but tea should stand as it is, it is a favourite beverage, and forms an excellent substitute for ardent spirits.

Mr. Partelow said the discussion would again come up upon each article, when the subject should be under consideration in the house.

Mr. Weldon said, with reference to the duty on molasses, he would willingly reduce it, if he thought it would benefit the consumer; but were it taken off, it would go into the pocket of the merchant, who would demand the same advance as before. As to a reduction on dry goods which had been proposed, he was surprised to hear the suggestion. Had experience shown that the trade of the country had sustained any injury, or did the consumer feel any inconvenience from its effects. In fact one of the objections that had been urged against the duty was, that it was so small the merchant would have to pay it himself. It would be bad policy to reduce the duties, and make up the difference from the surplus revenue. They were not felt in the country and no man could point to any particular duty, and say it imposed a burden. As to the casual and territorial revenue, after expending what is required for internal improvement the surplus should be funded to meet future exigencies that might occur, and encreased appropriation.—Therefore the duty on British goods should remain as it is; and even were they to take it off Molasses and brown sugar, it would afford no relief.—But all these items would be a subject for consideration, when the Revenue Bill came under review, and the blanks were to be filled up.

Mr. Fisher said notwithstanding the suggestion, yet he would offer a few remarks at the present stage of the proceedings. He must object to any imposition of duty on tea as had been proposed by the hon. member for Queen's; there was nothing injurious in its use and he professed to be a good judge, as it was a beverage of which he partook freely, altho he was not a member of a temperance society. By legislating he said they could not advance temperance: that must be promoted by moral means.—He agreed with the learned member for Kent, that the duty on horses should be encreased: as at present jockies come into the province, who sell horses and take notes, and thus frustrate the remedy which their dupes would otherwise have, for breach of contract.—He also coincided with that gentleman with reference to the casual and territorial revenue, in its being appropriated towards the internal improvement of the country: because if it were spent advantageously great benefit would ensue; and as the demand for labour was encreased, a corresponding supply will be the result.

Mr. Woodward in reply to what had fallen from different gentlemen, relative to reducing the duties on molasses and sugar, stated that the price of the article was always regulated by the supply; and the holders of those articles were governed by the quantity in the market, and not the cost of the article.

Mr. Gilbert was for funding the surplus revenue, that in case of reverse the Legislature might have something within their reach; he condemned the practice of introducing inferior horses from the United States into this Province, where a better description is much wanted. He was opposed to the duty on tea; but would encrease that on ardent spirits 25 per cent.

Col. Wyer opposed to giving up the advalorem duty on wine, which was a beneficial and wholesome article. He was not disposed to alter the duty on any article except sprits and tobacco; and he wished there were a penalty against the use of the latter. Tea was an article in great use among the poorer classes of people, and should not pay a tax. The duty on horses was sufficient, as were it raised, smuggling would be increased. He should be sorry to see the duty on rum and wine advanced, as large quantities of gin would be smuggled; but he would vote for an additional duty on tobacco.

Some further remarks were made with reference to the details of the Bill, and the House resumed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Feb. 26.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to provide for the erection of an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John, was read the third time and passed.

Message to the Legislative Council, 24th *February*, 1838.

J. HARVEY, LT. GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant Governor submits to the Legislative Council, and recommends to their consideration a letter and statement addressed to him by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shewing the amounts received and due on the sales of Land and Timber, with other matters relating to the Casual Revenue.

J. H.

Crown Land Office, 23d *February*, 1838.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The many extraordinary reports respecting the vast expense incurred within the last few years, in carrying on the duties of the Land Department, cannot fail, unless properly explained, to be prejudicial to me, not only in the opinion of the Colonial Minister and of Your Excellency, but also in the eyes of the Public. It is therefore my sincere desire that what has been done should be fairly understood, so that all persons may be enabled to form a just opinion on the matter. The accompanying statement, or table (commencing about the time when the office of Surveyor General was reannexed to that of the Commissioner of Crown Lands), will exhibit to Your Excellency at one view, the amount of expense incurred for the last eight years, in surveying and inspecting timber berths, and in surveying lands for settlement.

Your Excellency will perceive that within the above period the sum of £229,563, has actually been received on account of the sale of Lands and Timber, and a further sum of £116,501 17s. 5d. is secured, amounting to the sum of £346,064 17s. 5d., while the expence of inspections and surveys for the same period, does not average more than £4,050 per annum.

In 1830, the fees formerly receivable by the Deputies for laying out the Timber berths, were commuted for a general increase of 3d. per ton on all Timber cut, and 6d. per thousand superficial feet of lumber: previous to which period each Deputy was allowed, in addition to his survey fees, a stated salary of £50 per annum, which for sixteen Deputies, then on the Establishment, amounted to £800. When this commutation was adopted, I was fully of opinion that the fund which was expected to be thus raised would be sufficient to defray the expenses attending surveys and inspections, and that the amount of the salaries, £800, would consequently be saved to the Crown; and this opinion proved to be correct, as to being sufficient for the mere expense of surveys and inspections of berths, which were then in practical operation. These surveys, however, were of lasting advantage to the Crown Estate, I therefore thought it advisable to obtain surveys of a more permanent character, and for this purpose endeavoured to introduce and establish a uniform system of survey to be continued from year to year, until, (after the manner of Upper Canada, though as I hoped at much less comparative expense,) the whole Province should finally be intersected by well known and established lines. Acting on this conviction, I proceeded from time to time in the actual survey of 3,266,000 acres, of which not more than 388,680 acres remain now open for operation, leaving still unsurveyed an immense territory of not less than nine millions of acres, of which the Land Department has no accurate information, and on no part of which, I presume, can any licence issue, without at least a partial survey. I am still of opinion that 3d. per ton on all Timber, and 6d. per thousand superficial feet of lumber, would be sufficient to defray the expense of laying out and inspecting Timber Berths, in the manner formerly practiced.

I have, however always witnessed the good effects of vigilant supervision of the berths: in 1830, the timber revenue was about £6 000, in 1836, under a more active system, there was an increase of over £10,000, a fact which in my opinion goes far to establish the beneficial results of vigilant supervision.

The impossibility of giving universal satisfaction by any general system, in the management of Timber and Lands, will hereafter become manifest. During one season the system pursued by me was bitterly complained of, yet the next year, without any change of circumstances, I have seen the same system strenuously recommended by its former opposers.

The arduous nature of my official duties has thus been placed beyond mere assertion, and I have now only to add, that I have ever endeavoured to the best of my ability to perform those duties in such a manner as would produce the largest revenue to the King, with the least possible annoyance or inconvenience to his loyal subjects; with what success, the state of that revenue, and of the timber trade will best shew.

But whatever system may be in future adopted, I shall cheerfully devote my best abilities to give it effect.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant,
THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner and
Surveyor General of Crown Lands.

To His Excellency M. G. Sir J. HARVEY, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

THE CHANGED MAN!!

"I'm as big, and as tall, as I used to be, but *my "opinions are changed*, by changes in the Constitution!!" see speech of Mr. Executive Councillor, speaker Simonds, on the debate for giving an *additional* salary of £200 per annum, to Mr. Executive Councillor, Auditor General Robinson; and the office of Assistant Auditor, with a salary of £300, in lieu of those of Clerk of the Peace, and Serjeant at Arms to the Assembly, to his (the Dictator's) Brother-in-law, H. G. Clopper, Esq. Assistant Auditor Justice of the Common Pleas and Register of Wills and Deeds for the County of York, President of the Central Bank, &c. &c.

What an useful art is that of Printing! what a pleasant thing it is to look back, from time to time, at the speeches and proceedings of our public men, which have been preserved by means of printing, and see how their conduct and opinions change, with every *change in the Constitution*;—that is, with every change in the Executive government of the Country. There is not one of our public men whose opinions have changed more frequently, than those of Mr. Executive Councillor Speaker Simonds.—for he has changed with each succeeding administration. When he had Sir H. Douglas to cajole, no one could better draft an answer to the speech than he, nor make it more completely an echo thereof: When he had Sir A. Campbell to *bully*, no one could better play the thorough paced radical: and now that he has Sir J. Harvey to govern, no one is more ready to eat his own words, and change his opinions—because as he says the Constitution is changed! The Speaker's conduct and speeches about the Provincial Militia Regiment will prove what I have asserted.

When Sir H. Douglas came to the government Mr. Simonds was trying to emerge from his original insignificance: his natural man might have been as big, and as tall, as it is now; but his political stature was not so great. He was not then either Executive Councillor, or Dictator, or Speaker; but plain Mr. Charles Simonds, late Master of the barque Diligence. He was, however, ambitious of increasing his political man, and thought that the most ready way to do so, would be to honour the hobbies of the new Governor,—for all Governors have hobbies. One of Sir Howard's hobbies was the Militia, and in his first speech, he recommended to the Legislature, a general revision of the Militia Law. Mr. Simonds was chairman of the Committee to draft the Address in answer to it, and in his zeal to honour the new Governor, the Address goes further than such cautious documents generally are carried, and is more a great deal, in this particular, than a mere echo. In furtherance of Sir Howard's views, a committee was appointed to prepare a new Militia Law; it was brought in, and considering its great length, passed with astonishing ease, rapidity and unanimity. The same committee recommended the appointment of a second Inspecting Field Officer. This took place in 1825; and so efficient was the system then considered, that after a trial of four years, Sir H. Douglas declared in a speech to the Legislature in 1829, that "confident in the full *efficiency* of an *excellent* "Militia System, to the formation of which my at"tention has long been devoted, and which you "have enabled me to establish by law, I congratu"late you on the *perfection* of a measure upon "which so much *reliance* may be justly placed in "the day of *need*."

While Sir Howard was in the country, the Dictator who had rendered himself very conspicuous in getting all these Militia measures *perfected*, fully concurred in the opinion that the Militia system was *excellent*, and might be *relied upon in the day of need*: that the pay granted to the Adjutants and Serjeant Majors was highly proper; and the appointment of two Inspecting Field Officers necessary: and that musters by Companies and Battalions were not merely unobjectionable, but indispensable. Now for a change, because of a change in the Constitution.

When Sir A. Campbell arrived the Dictator instantly discovered a change in the Constitution. Sir Archibald was a man, who had all his life long been in public employment, and his leading principle was, to do business only with those persons, who having the King's Commission, were responsible to the King, either directly, or indirectly, for their official conduct: he would not allow of any back stairs influence, or permit any new *pricies* to be about the premises, while he occupied Government House. He had such confidence in his own judgment as not to need *advice*; and when he wanted *information*, he sought for it from official responsible persons. This was such a great change in the Constitution, as to justify a change of conduct and opinion in Mr. Simonds: and so, because he could not cajole the Governor, he determined to *bully* him; and the Militia was one of the subjects on which he began to assail him. In the first session of Sir Archibald's administration, the Militia grants passed through with great difficulty; in the second Session, the grant to the Inspecting Field Officers was negatived, (the Dictator of course being a *nay*,) and notice given that the pay of the Adjutants and Serjeant Majors allowed by the permanent Militia Law, would after that year, be discontinued. During the whole of Sir Archibald's time, this contest was carried on, and Mr. Dictator took great credit with his radical constituents, (and very few but radicals have of late voted for him) for having discovered, that the Militia system, which under Sir Howard, was *perfect, excellent efficient & to be relied upon*, in three years,—under Sir Archibald, was good for nothing, oppressive, inefficient and useless, and most expensive to the country, costing about a thousand a year: that the Inspecting Field Officers when they did duty, ought not to be paid, (though Col. Allen was last year paid £200 for his services, when no services had been rendered, merely because he is a member of the Assembly!) that the Adjutants, and Serjeant Majors tho' they actually did duty; were not worth a rap! and that general musters were a general nuisance!!—And all this change took place in Mr. Simonds' opinions, because there had been a change in the constitution!

Last summer Sir John Harvey arrived, and then occurred another change in the Constitution, which produced a wonderful change in the Speaker. Sir John immediately gave out, that he came "pledged to carry into effect the instructions of *old Doldrum*, "in the spirit of them"; and if we may judge of what the instructions were, from what has been done, the spirit of them would seem to consist in these few particulars:—the leading *reformers* of the Assembly were to be conciliated by putting the government of the Province into their hands;—all who had shewn themselves anxious to see the Royal Prerogative maintained, and not trampled under foot, were to be discountenanced;—and, worst of all, every one who held the King's Commission, more particularly the principal officers of government were to be brow beaten and insulted. Now this was a blessed change in the constitution; for it changed Mr. Simonds at once from a Reformer, into an Executive Councillor and Dictator, enabled him to provide handsomely for almost all of his relations, and gave him an opportunity of still further insulting those, whom for the last five or six years, he has, under privilege of parliament, been continually vilifying and abusing. As Sir John informs Lord Glenelg, the Dictator and his friends *strongly urged* him to appoint the Board of Audit; to make them PROVISIONAL additional Executive Councillors, for they were too impatient to wait till they could be appointed by the Queen; to make a large batch of Queen's Counsel; lots of Magistrates, particularly from among the newly elected Members of Assembly: and to recommend the appointment of a Master of the Rolls, Inspectors of Roads: Schools &c. in hopes of, being thereby able to satisfy the claims of all the *reformers*. But all would not do; till at last perceiving, that the Governor was thinking of making a hobby of the Militia, they put him upon that most absurd and quixotic of all schemes, the famous Provincial Regiment. This was a capital invention, for it would serve not only to gratify the Governor, but afford *them* lots of patronage: for instance—a battalion a piece for two of the Speaker's nephews, which would be well worth having, because all the officers were to have half the pay of officers of the same rank, in the British Army; item, a majority for an Executive and Legislative Councillor, the late acting Quarter Master General &c: item, a Company for the son of the Executive Councillor who carried the express to the Governor or Maine, and for other law students who like himself are related to Executive Councillors and perhaps a little alarmed at the prospect of an examination before being admitted; and who wo'n willingly reverse the description given of the Roman warriors "cedunt arma togæ," and exchange the prospect of the gown, for a red coat and feather. In short, it would have given *them* the disposal of a hundred Commissions. The famous Bill was brought into the House by Mr. Executive Councillor Johnston, and after a severe contest it passed: but it was no more what they wished and intended to have, than was the "*tubberly post boy*," that Dr. Cains, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," ran away with, when he intended to have secured "sweet Mistress Ann Payne." Such a mess as was made of it, no one ever saw: it actually took three weeks hard fighting to get the crack ministerial measure through the House at all, and even then with a paltry majority of only five: it passed the Council without any debate at all, because it was clear to every body, that it never could be carried into operation.

But the funniest part of the business was the Hon. Mr. Executive Councillor Simonds' speech, on the occasion. For several years previously he had been trying, by a mere vote of the Assembly, to set aside the Militia Law of the Province: he had been denouncing the whole system as extravagant, though it was only about a thousand a year; and declaiming on the ruinous effects on the prosperity of the country because thirty battalions were called out in the Province for three days in each year; and yet here, he proposed to send two battalions for two year's out of the Province; and to incur an expence, not of one, but upwards of £60 000 per annum. He admitted in the debate, that he had opposed the Militia system, but it was because it was inefficient. In Sir Howard Douglas' time, when it was his interest to say so, he responded fully to his declaration, that it was "perfect, excellent, efficient and to be relied upon in the day of need": it was not till he had put on Radical spectacles, that he could detect its imperfections. In the late debate he declared, that he supported the Bill before the House, because it went to render the Militia *efficient*. Here the hon. Speaker, must have laid aside his radical spectacles, and put on a pair of Councillor's glasses; for not one clause, section, or provision was there in the bill to make the least alteration in the Militia Law: nor did he make the least attempt to get a repeal of any of those provisions, which for several years he has been denouncing as ruinous to the country. But his opinions have changed, because the Constitution is changed. Perhaps before long he will undergo another change. Sir John is getting tired of him, and when he does cast him off, we shall see the Hon. Executive Councillor Speaker, once more a *Radical Reformer*. Z.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—On the 3d of January, Mr. L. A. Wilmot, who ought by rights to have had the honor of filling the speaker's chair, instead of Mr. Simonds, with whom both the House and country have become perfectly sick and disgusted, gave notice of a Bill to render *perpetual* "the act for the support of the Civil Government of the Province," but I cannot find from the Journals, that the Bill was brought in. As Mr. Wilmot is not a man to act in this curious manner without a sufficient reason, I have been endeavouring to find out what could possibly have induced him, after having given notice, to abandon his design. One reason has occurred to me—Mr. Wilmot will know whether I have hit upon the true one! When the Casual and Territorial revenue accounts were made up at the end of the first half year, after the management of the Crown Estate was transferred from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Governor and Executive council, viz: 31st December last, it was found that the receipts on new transactions did not amount to *nine hundred pounds*, while the half year's charge for the Civil List was *seven thousand two hundred and fifty*. The receipts for the preceding half year were nearly *twenty thousand pounds!* Is any one astonished at this! No one certainly who knows what a set of blockheads and humbugs have had the management of the business! Although, therefore, there can be but one opinion on the propriety of making the surrender of the revenue a permanent measure; it is equally clear, that it was a wise thing in Mr. Wilmot not to introduce the Bill, so long as the Dictator and the rest of His Excellency's new *Pricies* have the government of the country in their hands. T.

Canada.

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 8.

The House was again put into a Committee of the whole, on the invasion of the Province by certain Americans, and on the capture of the steamboat *Caroline*, and the Chairman reported several Resolutions, which were adopted as follows, and an Address to Her Majesty ordered to be drafted thereon.

[The first seven Resolutions, with but slight difference in the language of a portion of them, appeared in the *Gazette*, of the 15th inst.]

8, *Resolved*,—That three of Her Majesty's subjects were killed on the shores of the Niagara frontier to this Province, by shots fired by the pirates from Navy Island.

9, *Resolved*,—That at the time when these hostile operations were carrying on upon the Niagara frontier, certain other citizens of the United States, enrolled themselves into several volunteer corps, under leaders called Generals Sutherland and Theller and Colonels Handy, Roberts, and Dodge, with Captains Davis and Brophy, and others at Cleaveland, in the State of Ohio, as well as at Detroit, Monroe, Pontiac, and Mount Clemens, in the State of Michigan, and recruited, paraded, and drilled publicly, with the avowed purpose of invading the Western District frontier, of destroying the British power and Constitution there, of subverting our laws, and of serving in what they called "the great and glorious cause—the cause of liberty and the oppressed." And that they made a place called Gibraltar, in Michigan, on the river Detroit, nearly opposite to Fort Malden, in this Province, their head-quarters, were they practised firing cannon, drilling and exercising with fire-arms, and otherwise, until the latter end of January last.

10, *Resolved*,—That the above persons possessed themselves, at various times, of upwards of 200 stand of fire-arms from the gaol in the city of Detroit, and of a waggon-load of gunpowder and ammunition, from the powder-house in that city; also another large quantity of fire-arms, and one cannon from Monroe, and of two cannon from Fort Gratiot, all of which arms, ammunition, and cannon, were the property and in the custody of the United States—and they also possessed themselves of about eighty stand of arms, belonging to a company of soldiers, called "The Brady Guard," in the city of Detroit and of a schooner called the *Anne*, from one of the wharves in that city, without any vigorous opposition having been offered to them by the proper authorities in Michigan: and that they received aid and assistance, in various ways, from many wealthy and influential persons in that city.

11, *Resolved*,—That the schooner above mentioned left the city of Detroit in broad day light on Saturday, the 6th of January last, full of men, arms, ammunition, and provisions, and having on board also three cannons for the expressly avowed purpose of attacking and taking Bois Blanc Island and Fort Malden, and that information of the fact was instantly and daily given by the Magistrates of Sandwich in this Province to the Governor of Michigan, and the other authorities at Detroit, who notwithstanding failed or neglected to seize her and to prevent the attacks hereafter mentioned.

12. *Resolved*,—That on the night of the 8th of January last, a large body of American citizens being a part of the forces stationed at Gibraltar, and in number upwards of 200) embarked with muskets, bayonets, and ammunition, and also with a cannon, in scows and boats, to attack Bois Blanc Island, then defended by some of the volunteers and militia of this Province, and without the least provocation they fired two cannon shots at the forces there, (being the first hostile shot fired in the Western District,) and then retired to the American shore, and in about two hours afterwards the schooner "Anne," full of armed men, sailed up the British channel between Bois Blanc and the town of Amherstburgh, and fired cannon shots into that town.

13. *Resolved*,—That on the following day a party of American citizens from Gibraltar (about seventy in number) invaded and took possession of Bois Blanc Island, (but from which place they afterwards escaped in their boats, on seeing that the militia and volunteers at Malden were preparing to go over from Amherstburgh to attack them,) and they carried from the dwelling of Her Majesty's light-house keeper there, all his and his wife's wearing apparel, besides other articles; and in the evening of the same day, the schooner *Anne*, with upwards of twenty armed men on board, (almost all of whom were American citizens,) attacked the town of Amherstburg, and the Militia and Volunteer forces assembled there for its defence, and fired at them 12 or 14 rounds of cannon ball, grape, canister, besides a great number of musket shots, which was returned by the rifles and muskets of the gallant Militia and Volunteers, to whom she surrendered in about an hour after the action commenced, having several killed and 21 made prisoners, [including General Theller, Colonel Dodge, and Captain Davis and Brophy,] also having on board three cannon, about 200 stand of arms, and a large quantity of ammunition, stores and provisions.

14, *Resolved*,—That all the circumstances detailed in the five last resolutions occurred within twenty miles of the city of Detroit, which is the Seat of Government of the State of Michigan; and that although the Government and the authorities of that State were apprised of what was likely to happen, and without doubt knew what would happen, they were either unable or unwilling, to prevent such occurrences.

15, *Resolved*,—That an humble address be forthwith presented to Her Majesty, (to be transmitted with these Resolutions,) humbly but earnestly praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to take such steps as shall be necessary to obtain ample reparation to the British Empire, for the insult and injuries committed on Her Majesty's subjects in this Province,—as well as to protect the inhabitants of Upper Canada from similar aggression and injury for the time to come.

Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.—Debate on the Breach of Neutrality.—Feb. 7th, the House went into a committee of the whole on Mr. Sherwood's resolution, of which we have been unable to obtain a copy. They, however, embodied the charges against the American Government made by the Canadian papers.

Mr. Sherwood, supporting them, said

They ought not for a moment to shrink from declaring the truth, let the consequences be what they might. As for the assertion that we had been invaded by American citizens, it was a well known fact that all the American frontier from Detroit to Plattsburg, was, or at least had been in a state of war.

Mr. Speaker McNab said, It is not a time when we should, as it were, "stand shaking in our shoes," because they choose to bluster and bully by means of their official correspondence, which, if I have any skill in judging, all eminated from Mackenzie himself.

It is a matter of public notoriety, of which not a child who is able to read can be ignorant, that the Americans have committed unprovoked aggressions upon our territory. And it is equally well known that an American citizen, who styles himself Gen. Van Rensselaer, who had command of the invading forces, was living in the same house and upon the most friendly terms with Gen. Scott, whose mission to the frontier was *ostensibly* to put a stop to the piratical and hostile proceedings of their people. And then they talk to us about the impracticability of restraining their citizens. Are we to be told that the authorities have not sufficient power? Then let them suffer the consequences. Let them be answerable as a matter of justice and common right, for the mischief which they have committed.

They have been as much in a state of war against this Province as it is possible for any people to be, and I hope it will be plainly and unhesitatingly expressed, that they may see and be convinced that their conduct is well understood, and that they are held in contempt and defiance. He (the Speaker) would just mention an instance of duplicity on the part of the renowned General Arcularius—a fact which came within his own knowledge. That distinguished personage meeting upon the road a detachment of recruits conveying a piece of ordinance destined for the service of the Belligerents upon Navy Island, questioned the party as to what they were going to do. 'Oh we are only going to shoot ducks:' was the ridiculous answer, which completely satisfied the Government Official who allowed them to proceed unmolested. Are our eyes to be blinded by conduct such as this? and are our mouths to be sealed? Are we to look quietly on without opening our lips? I hope not: I hope there will not be a dissenting voice to the passing of the Resolutions.

Mr. Gowan read passages of a letter, which he said was—

"From a member of that House, now in the city of Newyork, one who was neither a Tory nor an Orangeman. Speaking of Gen. Scott, and the army upon Navy Island, he says, "Gen. Scott is friendly to them and in fact plans for them."—"war will be the result." Here we have the authority of a member of this Honorable House, William Benj. Wells, Esq. for saying that the American authorities not only favored and encouraged the proceedings of those rebels and traitors, but actually assisted them.

Mr. Rykert said—

The people of the United States should be clearly given to understand that we hold the commission of such atrocious outrages as they have been guilty of, to be deserving the most signal retribution unless ample reparation were made to us by their Government. And whatever may be the consequence of open and explicit declaration on our part to that effect, he (Mr. R.) would not be one that would for a moment hesitate to make the avowal.

Mr. Richardson desired not only to record his vote, but to declare in the most unequivocal manner the utter abhorence with which his regarded the base and perfidious conduct of our American neighbours.

Capt. Dunlop intended as soon as the resolutions were adopted, to send a copy to the Governor of the State of New York, for his especial edification. He could not but congratulate the country upon having at the head of the general Government the most accomplished officer in Her Majesty's service. Under his guidance, Canadians would rush forward to battle and to victory (hear, hear.)

Mr. Speaker McNab fell perfectly satisfied that there was not an hon. member in that house, who had be been placed in the situation in which he (Mr. McNab) had been as commanding officer, would not have acted precisely as he had done in reference to the capture of the steamer Caroline, and he was also satisfied that it was that every act which saved the country from further invasion.

The warning which we gave in our last number, was soon proved to be well founded. In a day or afterwards information was received here stating that a large number of Americans, some accounts said ten thousand had united with Mackenzie, and designed to capture Kingston and Fort Henry by a *coup-de-main*. On Saturday, this information was also given to our authorities by one of the United States Deputy Marshals, who stated that there was cause to apprehend an extensive organization for the purpose, said that the Government had no force at hand to restrain the people, and we were therefore to expect an attack. Information was also given that the pirates had a friend in the fort, who had engaged to spike the guns on the night when the attack was to be made. The only person against whom a suspicion of such baseness could attach has been dismissed from the militia service. Immediately on the receipt of the information, a Rifle Company was formed, and rifles distributed to them. A volunteer guard of one hundred kept watch all night at the Court House and is renewed every night. Piquets were sent out in all directions and the guns on the batteries at Mississagua Point and Point Frederick, some of them eighteen pounders, were loaded with cannister shot. These guns commanded, with a cross fire, the whole field of ice in front of the town, and can arrest the advance of any party in that direction. The guns on the Fort and at the Block Houses are also ready to pour destruction on the invaders. Several streets are barricaded. On Sunday, Captains Lockwood and Clark's companies of Lenox Militia arrived in town with Capt. Fralick's troop of horse; and yesterday others arrived. These various reinforcements and the volunteer companies have increased the effective strength of this garrison to upwards of 1200 men, besides several hundreds ready at a moment's notice. The 2d Frontenac, 1200 strong, can be brought in at short warning. Besides, our strong force in Artillery gives us a tenfold superiority over the pirates to say nothing of other defences. On Friday forenoon, a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Wilkins, arrived here from Montreal; and yesterday they, with the party previously here, and some of the Marine and Perth volunteer Artillery, were exercised with guns on the ice in front of the town, firing blank cartridge.

We do not think that our townsmen need be under any alarm or entertain any apprehension of an attack on them while they preserve an efficient organization and strength ready for immediate service. Whether an attack was really contemplated by the Americans or not, our only safety consists in being prepared to repel an assault. But, as to surprising Kingston, the thing is all but impossible. Besides the line of piquets on the roads every ten or fifteen miles, piquets are kept up all around Kingston and on Wolf Island, and no force could approach the town but we must have, at least, two hours notice of their advance. The shortest route from the States to Kingston is across Wolf Island, and if any force leave the States, our piquet will instantly burn blue lights or rockets, these will be answered by a rocket from the fort, and every man will have time to prepare for an attack. If any other route were selected, there would be still more time for preparation. But we repeat, that we do not believe that any attack will be made, so long as we maintain an efficient force on foot. While the ice keeps good, our safety must be purchased by unceasing vigilance.

Since the above was written, we have seen one of our townsmen who has just returned from the other side. He states that on yesterday morning at one o'clock, the arsenal at Watertown was broken open, and robbed of 500 stand of arms. 1500 stand were in the arsenal, but the robbers could take no more. There is no doubt but the others would soon be taken. For the last ten days, the Americans have been collecting arms and provisions, and our informant saw some of them receiving arms, powder and pork. Their intentions are now placed beyond doubt, and we have only to regard them as enemies, and be ready for an attack.—*Kingston Herald.*

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 9, 1838.

PARLIAMENTARY JOBBING.—It is currently reported that Mr. Executive Councillor Speaker Simonds, with the help of other partisans, have so worked their cards, out doors, (as it is termed) as to carry a majority in the House of Assembly in favor of securing to Mr. Clopper, the brother-in-law of Mr. Simonds, the office of Auditor General: and that rather than Mr. Clopper should lack an office, a retired Pension of some two or three hundred pounds per annum is to be given to the Hon. Mr. Robinson for his résignation. So that after all the boasted *independence* and *retrenchment* of our worthy representatives, this wonderful Audit Office will cost the Province but a few shillings and pence less than *one thousand pounds* per annum.

The duties of the Audit Office are but trifling and nothing more is required than a good clerk under the Auditor, which Mr. Robinson could have procured as well as Mr. Clopper. The greatest complaints against the accounts of the Audit Office, we believe, were made in the years 1827, '28 and '29: such being the case, it will be well to inquire, who was the managing clerk in the Audit Office at those periods. Was not Mr. Clopper himself the chief clerk at the time when so many mistakes were complained of? And who corrected those errors, was it Mr. Clopper or a more competent person? If there has been no jobbing about the business, how came Mr. Clopper to be preferred after such charges made against the Office in the periods above named? For what purpose is the Province to be saddled with a *pension of £300 per annum* to Mr. Robinson as a retiring allowance, when he is fully prepared with a competent clerk to discharge the duties of that office?

Another *Pension* is also on record—the sum of £100 to Mr. Allen, Member of the House of Assembly; this sum is voted to him because he formerly acted as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, and for which he duly received the *small sum* of £200 per annum.

One small item more deserves notice, which is, an *additional sum* of £800 given to Messrs. Crane & Wilmot the late Delegates. The former sum given to those two gentlemen, our readers will remember, was £1,850, making a total of *Two Thousand six hundred and Fifty pounds* for a pleasurable trip to England!!!

These are some of the small doings of the House of Assembly during this Session: a large revenue is at their disposal, and it was quite natural to expect that they would first make provision for their *particular friends*, remember themselves, and when nothing more could be done, they would think of their Constituents, and talk a little about the Province at large. So much for the blessings of a *responsible* Government, and the pretty doings of a *lengthy Session!!*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL MEDALS.—It gives us much pleasure to record, that at the Common Council held last Saturday, His Worship the Mayor bestowed the Corporation Gold Medal, which is annually given to the best scholar in our city Grammar school, upon Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, in whose favour it had been determined last Christmas. The workmanship of this medal reflects great credit on the engraver, Mr. Munroe, who has of late become somewhat celebrated for works of this kind. On one side is a suitable inscription in Latin, and on the other, the City Coat of Arms, very neatly executed.—A cordial expression of thanks is due to the city Corporation for thus extending their patronage to this public classical establishment, by which the energies of our Youth are stimulated, and a foundation frequently laid for future eminence and usefulness.

We cannot omit the opportunity now put in our power of also recording that an elegant silver medal, likewise the workmanship of Mr. Munro, was given by the Principal of the school, last christmas, to Mr. NELSON DEVEBER, who had been distinguished during the whole course of his Grammar school curriculum, by uniform good conduct and steady application to his various educational pursuits. On one side of this medal is a suitable inscription in Latin, and on the other, an emblematical representation of Education, wherein she is represented as pointing the eye of a youth, whose alacrity is denoted by wings on his shoulders, to the Temple of Knowledge. This temple is represented as situated beyond a steep rock, to denote the difficulties which must be encountered, and the labour which must be undergone, before the object Education has in view can be attained. Higher still is another tower, that of Fame; indicating that true fame is only to be obtained by entering through the gate of knowledge.

At the Annual Meeting of the NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Monday the 5th instant, the following persons were re-elected Directors:—Daniel Ansley, Robert F. Hazen, John Kinnear, G. T. Ray, John M. Wilmot, Mark Dole, John Boyd, A. S. Perkins, William Jarvis, Nehemiah Merritt, Ralph M. Jarvis, John Walker, John Hammond.

PARISH POOR.—*Monthly Report.*—The inclement weather during the whole of the month just expired, and the great extent of sickness prevailing in the habitations of the poor in the City at the present period, have served to increase the inmates in the different Parish Houses, (which are now all filled) till they number upwards of 250 individuals. And at the same time the number of families assisted in private houses in the various quarters of the City by the Parish Officers, have increased to 212, comprising 782 souls!—*Courier.*

FREDERICTON, March 7.—Mr. BOWES arrived here yesterday in the short space of *three days*, express from Quebec, and left town almost immediately after for Halifax. As various rumours are afloat respecting the nature of Mr. B's despatches, we have endeavoured to collect the most correct information we could on the subject, and we have it from good authority that the object of that gentleman's mission is solely with the view of expediting the movement of more Troops into the Canadas, to enable Sir J. Colborne to relieve the Militia and Volunteers.

The latest accounts state that the Rebels continue to assemble on the frontiers, both of the State of Vermont and New York, and bring rumours of intended invasion.—*Royal Gazette.*

A new Steamer, built for the Steam Boat Company, was launched on Monday from Mr. Lyle's ship yard, at Dartmouth. She has a superior engine of twenty-five horse power, is well adapted to accommodate passengers, with carriages, cattle &c. and will be the means of keeping up a more regular and certain communication with Dartmouth. The boat is called the "Boxer," in remembrance of the gallant Officer of that name, now commanding HMS. Pique, to whom the company are under lasting obligations for the kind and ready assistance he afforded them, when in command of HMS. Hussar, on this station in 1830.—*Halifax Times.*

Duel in Washington—Mr. Cilley of Maine, killed.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The foulest conspiracy that ever marked the annals of crime, has this day been committed in deliberate, cold blooded, and *unmitigated murder!* That cowardly blood spirit which has so long pervaded the House of Representatives, and has been constantly and pertinaceously invoking conflicts and strife, has, at last, been appeased in blood.

Mr. Cilley of Maine, was challenged, a few days ago, by Col. Webb, Editor of the New York Courier, on account of some words used by Mr. Cilley, on the corruption case. Mr. Cilley refused the challenge on the ground that Mr. Webb was not a gentleman. Mr. Graves of Kentucky, a very amiable and worthy man, was induced, it seems, to bear Col. Webb's challenge to Mr. Cilley. Last night, as I learn, Mr. Graves, as the friend of Col. Webb, assumed the responsibility of his principal, and challenged Mr. Cilley.

Mr. Cilley accepted it, chose the rifle as the weapon, and fixed upon eleven o'clock this morning as the time of meeting. With such secrecy and promptitude were the movements made, that no one knew of the affair till the parties had gone out. Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden started in pursuit determined to arrest the proceeding. Unfortunately they could not find the place. The Marshal of the District made the same attempt with a warrant, but the pursuit was baffled.

Mr. Cilley was accompanied by Messrs. Byrnes, Jones of Wisconsin, Col. Shumburg of the dragoons and Mr. Duncan of Ohio as surgeon.

Mr. Graves was attended by Messrs. Wise, Menifee and Calhoun of Kentucky. They fought at 50 yards. It was exceedingly cold, and the wind blew almost a tempest. Three times they were suffered to fire, and three times the fire was entirely ineffectual. The seconds of Mr. Cilley here interposed, firmly and resolutely, as I am told, and demanded of Mr. Graves and his party a withdrawal of the challenge—insisting that there was no quarrel and no animosity between the *principals*, and that both of them had shown themselves, by their courage and conduct, to be gentlemen. But the other party *insisted*, as the only terms of accommodation, that Mr. Cilley should concede that Col. Webb is a gentleman. He said *he could not do that*. The fourth fire took place, and Mr. Cilley fell a bleeding victim into the arms of Col. Shumburg. He was shot through the lower part of his abdomen, and died instantly.

His corps was brought into the city at 5 o'clock this evening, and carried to his lodgings on Third street. I need not say that the deepest sensation pervades the city, and that the wretches who got up and perpetrated this tragedy are execrated by every honorable man."

From the N. Y. Emigrant.

LATER FROM UPPER CANADA.

By the Northern mail we learn that the preparations for attacking Kingston were upon rather a large scale, and that the people engaged in this new nefarious project, were urged on by McKenzie. They assembled a few days since at French Creek, on the St. Lawrence, but had not courage to make the attempt. They are dispersing, but will probably re-assemble at some other place. There is no danger to be apprehended, for Kingston is fully prepared, but we very much fear that these repeated outrages will lead the two countries into a war. The report of Brockville having been captured, must be without foundation. We copy the following as being the latest news:—

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

Ogdensburgh, Feb. 22.

We are now in a state of great excitement and general alarm, owing to the conduct of a set of vagabonds such as generally infest frontiers—backed and encouraged by a few that would not like that appellation.

It was known that several meetings had been held for some time at several places between this and Watertown, but the object was kept entirely still.

For two or three nights past, a good many have passed from and through this place in sleighs, for some point up the St. Lawrence.

We have just learned from Prescott, that they have taken possession of an island opposite to Gananaque, and that Kingston was their object, but their plans having been discovered, they have given that point up. It is now conjectured that they will attack Prescott—if this be the case, and they succeed, no one can conjecture what the result will be.

The bad conduct of our citizens, I mean the desperate ones, will lead to fearful consequences on this frontier. We are now keeping the inhabitants on the other side in a continual state of excitement and alarm, and I fear the spirit of retaliation that may take place. Indeed, we are nightly in fear that the torch may be applied to our village, and of consequence many lives lost.

It is said that the arms, &c. which have been deposited in the arsenal at Russell, in this county, have all been stolen by these "patriots;" if taken it has been with the connivance of some one."

"Watertown, Jefferson Co. Feb. 23.

"I have but a moment to say that our country, for the last three days, has been all in commotion, on account of the organising of the patriots for the attack of Kingston, and yesterday all went to see the departure of the patriot army from French Creek. The army, as they call it, left there last evening and yesterday, and went on to Hickory Island, just below Long Island, opposite Gananaque, where they mustered in all about 500, with eleven heavy guns &c. After mustering for volunteers to make the attack, only 200 would agree to go.

Their commander, Gen. Van Rensselaer, was stupid from some cause, and they have finally retired to French Creek, and are dispersing in every direction, perfectly disheartened and giving up any further attempt on the Canadas. The excitement here for the last three days, has been greater than at any time during the last war, and we are all glad that it is ended.

Eight companies of our militia are ordered out, and are now assembling to preserve order, and to protect against any retaliatory measures on French Creek—the head quarters of the patriots. Mackenzie has been in our village for the last week.

NON-OBSERVANCE OF NEUTRALITY BY THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency Sir. F. B. Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to His Excellency Henry S. Fox, Esquire, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, Jan. 30.

Sir,—When I had the honor of addressing your Excellency on the subject of the destruction of the *Caroline*, I contented myself with sending you a statement of the facts as they were reported to me officially, corroborated by several affidavits. I did not think it necessary to trouble you either with arguments of my own upon the unreasonableness of the complaint which was made on account of that transaction or with any contradiction or notice of the extraordin

ment, Her Majesty's subjects would have had an unquestionable right to attack the batteries, and disperse the lawless band who carried on this disgraceful warfare—and of course, a right to attack any boat or vessel employed in their service, carrying their guns or men. To call so necessary an act of self defence a violation of neutrality, would of course be absurd—whatever insult or injury it would occasion to American territory, must be ascribed to that portion of their own citizens who were in arms against their authority, and commiting outrages on their unoffending neighbours. This being so, it can surely make no difference favorable to the United States that the army of American citizens did, in this instance, first commit the gross wrong of taking forcible possession of British ground, that they might fire more effectually from thence—it was merely taking two steps in committing the injury instead of one.

Your Excellency, I dare say, has not failed to observe that, at a Criminal Court, in the State of New York, an indictment has been found for murder against Capt. Drew, and others, who are supposed (but some of them erroneously) to have been present at the capture of the Caroline. I cannot but believe that the American Government will feel it to be due, no less to their own character than to their relations with Great Britain, to interest themselves in arresting any such proceeding. The act was done by public authority, in the prosecution of a warfare to which this Province was driven by the outrageous aggressions of American citizens. The British nation is to answer for it, and not individuals zealously acting in her service.

Your Excellency will have learnt, from various channels, the occurrences which have taken place on our western frontier, opposite the State of Michigan. There a large force, stated in the newspapers of Detroit not to be less than 1000 or 1,200 in number, with arms and artillery, taken from one or more public arsenals, attempted to invade this Province—and did, indeed, actually possess themselves of the Island Bois Blanc, in the River Detroit. With an armed schooner they commenced battering the town of Amherstburgh, and intended, on the next day, to have made a descent on the main land, but their further progress was arrested by the gallant conduct of some militia volunteers, who attacked and boarded the schooner, and took several prisoners, together with the guns, arms, and military stores on board of her. A considerable military force is now stationed on our western frontier.

I send you the Proclamation issued by Mr. Sutherland, an American citizen, who styled himself General of the 2d Division of the Patriot Army, Van Rensselaer's band of ruffians, I suppose, forming the first. Those will shew you the nature and object of the expeditions, to whose attacks the people of Upper Canada have been exposed.

Among the prisoners taken on this last occasion, were several American citizens.

I need scarcely state to you, that the necessity of being armed at all points along our extensive frontier, has occasioned an enormous expenditure to the British Government. The American, I perceive, has called on Congress, to provide $600,000 for the pay and outfit of a force necessary to keep down the excitement on the Niagara frontier alone. You will readily understand, therefore, how much greater must be the expense which this Government is put to, by the preparations necessary to meet attacks at various points. The hostile spirit manifested in Michigan, appeared likely to be attended with more serious consequences, than the movements along the Niagara frontier.

I send your Excellency a copy of some correspondence which has taken place since Major General Scott arrived at Buffalo. Fortunately, the pirates have dispersed, without anything further occurring that can give rise to controversy, and I have no doubt their removal was hastened by the active measures at length taken by the American Government, for preventing their receiving supplies of arms and provisions. It would give me pleasure if I could add, that in the conduct of the American Militia, stationed on Grand Island, or in the construction which the officers of the American Government seemed disposed to put upon the relative rights of the two countries, under the extraordinary circumstances in which they were placed, I have discovered satisfactory proof of a spirit calculated to contribute to the restoration of permanent tranquility.

When a people has been insulted and aggrieved, as the people of Upper Canada have been, it is not to be supposed that they can feel it necessary to perplex themselves with researches into books upon the law of nations—they will follow a more unerring guide in obeying the irresistible natural instinct of self-preservation. By the cannonading from Navy Island, three inhabitants of this Province have been killed—there is no extenuating circumstance which can make the offence less than murder; and if it can be claimed as a right on this, or upon other occasions, that the perpetrators shall be allowed to escape with impunity into the country from whence they came in an armed body, to commit these flagitious outrages—if it be maintained that to cross the line of division through the waters of the Niagara to destroy them, or to cut off their resources, is a violation of American neutrality, then it can only follow, that when the American people are suffered to commit such gross outrages upon the Province of Upper Canada, they must bring upon themselves the consequences of a public war, for unquestionably the right of self-defence will be exercised—it is not in the nature of things it should be foreborne.

I am upon the point of being succeeded in the Government of Upper Canada by Col. Sir George Arthur; and I cannot depart from the Province without offering to your Excellency, on the part of its inhabitants, my most grateful thanks for your prompt and able interposition to protect them from foreign aggression. I have been extremely gratified by the earnest solicitude shown by your Excellency to discharge your delicate and important duties satisfactorily and with effect. I can assure your Excellency, that the people of Upper Canada feel deeply how much they are indebted to you, as the Minister of their Sovereign, for your conduct on this anxious and important occasion.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant, F. B. Head.

His Excellency Henry S. Fox, &c. &c. &c. Washington.

Montreal, Feb. 22.

In consequence, we presume, of the intelligence from Kingston, alluded to in another column, the Grenadier Company of the Royals, under Captain Going, and a detachment of Royal Artillery, left this for Kingston yesterday morning.

Capt. Möller, Royals, left this on Tuesday, with despatches for the British Minister at Washington. Mr. Labalmondiere, 83d Regiment, returned two days ago from a similar mission.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We understand, that it is expected at Quebec that Lord Gosford will be able to take his departure from that city, on or about Thursday next.

The flank companies of the 34th Regiment, lately at Three Rivers under Captains Byron and Hammond, have moved to St. Charles. They arrived there on Friday, and on the following day, Captain Crompton's company joined the two other companys of the 66th, in garrison at Chambly. The other company of the 66th in this District, is stationed at Sorel, under Lieut. Raimsford.

Captain Broderick, Ensign Talbot, and a company of the 34th Regiment, left Quebec on Friday for Three Rivers.—Ib.

MARRIED.

At Carleton, on Sunday last, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. James S. Addison, of this city, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Belyea, of the former place.

On 26th ult., by the Rev. James Dunphy, Mr. John Campbell, to Miss Ann Deeren, both of this city.

On 1st inst. in this city, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. Samuel White, of Waterborough, to Miss Margaret Ann Davis, of the same place.

At Fredericton, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. Michael Hemigar, of this city, to Mrs. Sarah Avery, of Fredericton.

On the 15th January, by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. James W. Upham, of the Parish of Upham, King's County, to Miss Priscilla Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Gilbert Dykeman, of the Parish of Waterborough, Queen's County.

At Sheffield, on the 1st inst. Mr. Hugh Cooperthwaite, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hunter.

DIED.

On the 16th ult., Mrs. Effie Lewis, in the 66th year of her age—formerly of New-York, and one of the first settlers of this city.

On the 3d inst., Frederick Phillipse, second son of George D. Robinson, Esq. aged nine months.

On Sunday morning, suddenly, caused by falling into a kettle of boiling water on the day previous, George Joseph Dougald, son of Mr. Joseph Bell, of this city, aged three years and one month.

Suddenly, at Yarmouth, N. S., on the 19th ult. in the 46th year of his age, Capt. Anthony V. S. Forbes, Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at that port. Having been upwards of thirty years in the Army and Customs, his whole life may be said to have been devoted to the service of his country—to whose Government and Institutions he was zealously attached.

At New-York, on the 19th February, after a protracted illness, which she bore with the most pious resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, Mrs. Margaret Ketchum, only sister of Mr. Lawrence Foster, of this city.

On the 31st January, on his passage from Jamaica to Norfolk, Capt. Matthew Kavand, aged 35 years. He has left a wife and two children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and indulgent father. Capt. K. was an enterprising ship-master out of this port, and a native of Edinburgh.

At Wolf's Cove, Quebec, on the 19th ult. in the 23d year of her age, Mary, consort of Mr. Robert McLord, formerly of this city, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Rankine, sen'r. leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to deplore the loss of an affectionate wife and kind mother, and a numerous circle of relations and friends to lament their bereavement.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, March 5th, arrived, schr. Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, assorted cargo.

6th, schr. Woodlands, Johnston, Halifax, assorted cargo.

7th, ship Jane Walker, Whyte, Greenock, 59, J. Walker, coals & salt.

CLEARED.

Ship Forth, M'Kinnell, Cork, timber.

Schr James, Murphy, Cork, deals and staves.

Wave, Ramsdale, Boston, gypsum, &c.

Elenor Jane, Fields, Boston, plaster.

Spoken on the 16th February, lat. 41, long. 64, brig Rose, of and from St. John, bound to Jamaica.

Arrived at Norfolk, 12th Feb. brig La Plata, Perkins, from Savannah-la-mar.—At New Orleans, 10th, ship Princess Victoria, from Liverpool.

Brig Chalcedony, Durkee, hence, for Berbice, put into Chebogue River, N. S. previous to the 17th ult.—the small pox having broken out among the crew.

Kingston, Jam. Feb. 3.—The following are among the vessels now in port:—Barque Rebecca, from St. John; brig [illegible] do.: James D., do.; Sarah Henrietta, from [illegible]drews.

STEAM [illegible] NOVA-SCOTIA.

Arrangement for March.

THE Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA, Thomas Reed, Master, will commence her trips on Monday the 12th of March, for Digby and Annapolis,—stopping one hour at Annapolis, and returning to St. John the same evening, if the weather is fine;—go to Eastport on Wednesdays and Fridays, and return the same evenings.—Time of starting from St. John, 7 o'clock A. M.

The Nova-Scotia is fitted with an extra Fire Engine, and no expense has been spared to make her an efficient Boat.—She will stop the first Friday and Saturday in each month during the season, to clean the boilers.

☞ The public are respectfully requested not to go on board the Boat at St. John until after the Passengers have landed.

For further information, apply to the Master on board at Hanford's Wharf, foot of Duke street, or at the Counting House of

E. BARLOW & SONS.

St. John, 3d March, 1838.

Stops, Blankets, Sheathing Nails, &c. &c.

4 CASKS, containing an assortment of Red Flannel Shirts; plain & twill'd Flushing Trowsers; Hose; Monkey Jackets; Tam O'Shanter Bonnets; Guernsey Frocks; Pea Coats; Cravats; Vests; Cotton Shirts, &c.

3 Bales of Flushings; Green Borking; Rugs, Blankets, &c. 6 casks Sheathing Nails, &c.

March 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

High Proof Spirits.

NOW Landing opposite the subscriber's Store, on North Wharf,—30 Puncheons high proof SPIRITS. For sale low by

March 9. JOHN V. THURGAR.

GIN & HERRINGS.—15 pipes superior Hollands; 30 bbls. Herrings; 13 bundles Hoop IRON, per sch'r. *Nile* from Halifax, for sale very low from the wharf, by

March 9. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

SUGAR & TOBACCO.—40 bbls. Sugar, now landing ex schr. *Forest*, from St. Andrews.—30 kegs Tobacco in store; for sale very low if applied for immediately.

March 9. E. DeW. Ratchford.

SHOE STORE.

Cork Soled Shoes, &c.

THE subscribers have just opened a Package of shoes, &c. suitable for the season, viz:

Ladies cork soled waterproof shoes, lined with chamois; Do. do. lined with linen; Do. Russia kid and seal skin Walking shoes; Girls' and Boys stout boots and shoes; Gentlemen's very stout Walking shoes, &c. L. & S. K. FOSTER.

☞ No article sent from the store without an order.

March 9, 1838.

RICE.

A FEW tierces first quality RICE—for sale low by THOMAS HANFORD.

March 9, 1838.

ABSCONDED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on Monday morning last, an indented apprentice named JOHN TITUS, son of Benjamin Titus;—This is to caution all persons against harbouring or trusting him on my account, as in the event, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

JAMES SPRINGER.

Waterborough, Queen's (Co.) March 6, 1838.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground FLOUR, from the Mills, in barrels and bags. For sale by

2d March. W. H. Street & Ranney.

Chairs & Looking Glasses.

The Subscriber has received per Schooner *James Clarke* from Boston:—

56 BUNDLES, comprising Cane, Rush, and Wood bottomed CHAIRS; large Rocking and Nursing do.; which, with a handsome assortment previously received, selected by himself at the Manufactory, are well worth the inspection of persons wanting a supply.

Also, per Schooner Wave from Boston.

1 Case of LOOKING GLASSES. And has on hand a large assortment of his own manufacture. The whole of which will be sold at reasonable rates at his Shop in the Building next North of the Post Office, Germain street.

March 2. FRANCIS M'DERMOTT.

NOTICE.

ALL applications for Lots in the New Burial Ground, belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church, must in future be made to the subscriber. It is requested that the Purchase-money due for certain lots now occupied, be paid without delay.

GEO. WHEELER.

Feb. 23, 1838. *Vestry Clerk.*

On Tuesday, 20th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Subscribers' Warehouse:

14 PIPES, 29 Hhds. } Sicily Madeira WINE,
2 Pipes, 4 Hhds, 6 Quarter-casks Teneriffe,
8 Barrels, each 24 gallons, Port Wine,
6 cases, each 3 dozen, superior old bottled Port,
12 Dozens Do.
30 Do. Madeira, 12 do. superior Claret,
6 Do. Sauterne, 4 do. Hermitage,
4 Do. Burgundy, 4 do. Barsac,
6 Do. Batavia Arrack, 6 do. Fine Old Rum,
150 Barrels FLOUR,
10 chests, 25 fourteen lb. boxes Fine congo Tea,
3 Half-chests Souchong,
2 chests, 6 fourteen pound boxes Twankay,
5 Half-chests, 6 fourteen lb. boxes Hyson,
10 M. Manilla Segars,
18 cwt. first quality London WHITE LEAD,
3 casks PAINT OIL.

March 9. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Corporation Property.

To be Let, at Public Auction, in front of the Police Office, (King-Street,) on Tuesday the 20th day of March, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following Sources of CORPORATION REVENUE,—for One Year from the 1st day of April next.—viz:

THE WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE at the Market Wharves and Slips in King's and Queen's Wards.

SLIPPAGE at the North Slip;
Ditto at Union Street;
Ditto at Duke Street;
Ditto at Lower Cove Slip;
WEIGHING MACHINE at North Slip;
Ditto ditto at Union Street;
WHARFAGE at the Breakwater;
ANCHORAGE;
SLIPPAGE at the Public Slips in Carleton;
WEIGHING MACHINE at Carleton.

The Lessee or Lessees, at the time and place of letting, will be required to sign Bonds, with two sufficient Sureties each, for the due payment of the purchase money, quarterly; in default thereof, the Source of Revenue bid off will immediately be put up again to lease on the same conditions.—Further particulars will be made known at the time and place

H. PORTER,
JOHN HUMBERT,
THOMAS HARDING,
G. VANHORNE,
ROBERT SALTER,
GEORGE BOND, } COMMITTEE.

St. John, 6th March, 1838.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of *Saint Stephen's Church* being still kept shut by the Trustees, the Rev. Mr. Andrew will preach to his Congregation in the Christian Chapel on Sunday the 11th inst. at the usual hour.

March 9.

Temperance Meeting.

A PUBLIC meeting of the New-Brunswick Temperance society, will be held at the Sabbath school room attached to the Methodist chapel in this city, on Monday evening, 12th inst. at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President.

March 9. F. A. KINNEAR. *Acting Sec'y.*

Provincial Vaccine Establishment

Central Station—St. John, N. B.

DR. PETERS will give attendance at the Hall of the *Alms House*, (until some more convenient place is provided) daily, between the hours of 10 and 11, A. M. for the purpose of vaccinating such persons as may present themselves.

Medical men and others residing in any part of the Province will be immediately supplied with matter upon application.

N. B.—Letters must be post paid.

St. John, March 1st, 1838.

E. FITZGERALD, Teacher,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that having entered into an engagement with several Gentlemen to conduct a Classical and Mathematical School in this City, he has, in consequence thereof, resigned his situation in the Central Madras School. The terms of his agreement requiring him to admit to the School thirty Pupils only, Mr. Fitzgerald requests, that those persons disposed to entrust their Children's education to him, will make early application to the Committee of Management.

The Classical and Mathematical departments of the School will be conducted according to the model observed in the Seminary of the Rev. Dr. Hinks, Head Master of the Belfast Institution, by whom was adjudged to Mr. F. the Certificate in "*Literis humanioribus.*"

Terms made known on application to the Committee, R. W. Crookshank, G. D. Robinson, W. H. Street and L. H. DeVeber, Esquires.

St. John, March 2, 1838.

Central Bank Stock.

TWENTY Shares of the Stock of the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, for sale. Apply to

March 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 2, Water-Street.

JUST received from Boston,—42 Boxes ORANGES; 10 Tierces RICE; 36 Dozen CORN BROOMS; 10 Jars SNUFF; 10 Bags English WALNUTS; 2 barrels Cocoa NUTS.

—IN STORE—

16 puncheons Rum, 10 cases Arrow Root, 12 bags Black Pepper, 10 bags Coffee, &c. &c.

March 2. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province, requests all persons having claims against him, to lodge them with Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, who are authorised to settle the same. JAMES INGRAM.

St. John, Feb. 23, 1838.

Candles & Tobacco.

25 BOXES London Mould CANDLES, just landed from the *Calcutta.*

10 Half kegs Tobacco—For sale by

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Feb. 23. *No. 12. King street.*

DEMERARA RUM.—10 Puncheons for sale at lowest market rates, by

Feb. 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

Flour, Flour.

NOW landing, and for sale low by the subscriber: 100 Barrels Wheat FLOUR, of excellent quality.

Feb. 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Oranges, Rice, &c.

Landing ex schooner *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—

20 BOXES Oranges; 2 boxes Lemons; 5 Tierces Rice; 14 Drums Figs; 1 Tierce Currants; 6 boxes shell Almonds; 2 cases Macaroni & Vermicelli; 6 kegs Ginger. 40 Whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins, Walnuts, Cloves, &c &c. For sale by

Feb. 23. JAMES MALCOLM.

Apples, Butter, and Flour.

BBLS. New York Pippins; Firkins Cumberland BUTTER; Barrels and half Barrels *Genessee superfine* FLOUR. For sale by

JOHN ALEXANDER.

February 23. *No. 12. King street.*

Harp & Piano for sale.

A HARP and Piano Forte, two very superior instruments, by early application to

Feb. 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CONTRACT FOR COMPLETING A BRIDGE.

To Civil Engineers, Contractors and Others.

THE President and Directors of the St. Johns BRIDGE COMPANY will receive Tenders until the 15th day of May next from Civil Engineers and others, for a Contract to complete the Bridge commenced by the said Company over the River St. John, in the City of St. John, in the province of New-Brunswick. It was intended to construct the Bridge upon *Town's* plan, with a Double Truss; but when about half the Truss had been raised, the chains, on which the temporary staging erected, parted, and all the temporary works were carried away. The span between the faces of the abutments is 437 feet, and the Piers are elevated to a sufficient height to make the Roadway 70 feet above high water mark. These piers, with the roadways connecting them with the land on each side are finished, and in good condition. The Company will receive Tenders for raising the Truss prepared in the original plan, and completing the bridge therewith: 2, for finishing the Bridge with timber, or any other plan at the choice of the Contractor: 3, for completing a Bridge of Suspension, the roadway to be suspended from Wire Cables, or Iron Chains—in either case, the Contractor will be expected to find all materials, with the option of taking such as have been collected by the company at a valuation: and satisfactory security will be given for payment the moment the work is completed.

A plan and particular description of the works as they now stand may be seen at the office of the Company in St. John.

By order of the Board,

W. H. STREET, *President.*

St. John, March 2, 1838.

TO LET,

From the 1st day of May next:

THE Lower Flat comprising a Shop, &c of the House now occupied by the subscriber, opposite the Baptist Meeting house. It is an excellent stand for a Grocery business.

Feb. 16. JOHN HARVEY.

☞ A few respectable Boarders can be accommodated. Apply as above.

Store to Let.

THE STORE on Donaldson's Wharf, at present occupied by Wm. Carvill, Esq. consisting of a lower flat with an Office attached, which flat can be fitted up as a retail store, if required, together with two flats and a garret above. Apply to

Feb. 9. GEORGE W. POTTER.

Genteel Boarding House to Let,

For one or more years from the first day of May next:

THREE large parlours, sitting room, six bed rooms, kitchen, wood house, cellar, and barn, well calculated for a genteel Boarding establishment, in that pleasant situation next to Trinity Church, in Germain street. Apply to STEPHEN HUMBERT,

Feb. 9. *on the premises.*

To Let,

ONE or two Flats of the subscriber's newly erected house in Prince William street; possession given 1st November.

Oct. 27. WM. MAJOR.

Offices to Let.

SEVERAL Offices in the first and second Flats of that new building erected by Thomas H. Peters, Esquire, at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, to let, and possession given on 1st May next. Apply to

Jan. 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Valuable Stock of GOODS from Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water-street, to a new Building lately erected by E. Farley & Co. Prince William-street, adjoining the Stone Building of Mr. John Walker, where he still hopes to merit their kind patronage.

E. C. WADDINGTON.

St. John, February 16, 1838.

For Sale,

THE schooner ISABELLA, burthen per register 84 tons, can be sent to sea at a small expence.

Apply to

Feb. 15. JOHN ROBERTSON.

D. M'Millan,

Has just received—

34 CASES and Bales, containing a general assortment of STATIONERY; Writing and Printing PAPERS of all sizes; Printing INK; warranted Writing Fluid and Copying Ink; Richie's patent Copying PRESSES; Musical Instruments; Violin and Violincello Strings; a few pieces New Music, Songs, Quadrilles, Marches, &c. &c.—all of which are offered at low prices, at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse.

☞ To Let, several convenient Offices in the above Establishment, at moderate rents.

February 2, 1837.

PHILADELPHIA CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels just received and for sale low by

Feb. 2. THOMAS HANFORD.

Varnish and Tar.

NOW landing ex schooner *Acadian*, from New York, 10 Barrels best Bright ship's Varnish; 10 do. Coal TAR.

Feb. 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Flour, Hams, &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber, next the Post Office:

100 BAGS WHEAT FLOUR, 20 choice Hams, 4 tons Spikes.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Feb. 9

COPPER, LEAD, &c.

Warehouse, North Market wharf, St. John, N. B.

Sheathing Copper, 16oz. pr. foot and upwards.	Patent Shot, BB. B. 7 to 12, ditto, 1 to 6,
Strong Braziers sheet Copper,	Goose and Buck Shot, Lead Ore for Potters,
Copper Bottoms,	White Lead,
Cake copper free,	White Paint, 1st quality,
ditto. in Bond,	2d "
Tile & Ingot copper free,	3d "
ditto. in Bond,	Red Lead, common,
Copper Wire,	do. for glass manufacturers,
Copper Printing Rollers,	Orange Lead,
Copper Bolts,	Litharge Flake,
Wrought copper Nails,	ditto, Ground,
Composition,	Tin in Blocks,
Sheet Brass,	" Ingots,
Brass Wire,	" Strips,
Sheet Lead,	" Sheets,
Thin Lead, Tin foils for damp Walls,	Tin Pipes, 1-4, 3-8, and 1-2 inch,
Pig Lead, Bar ditto,	Sheet Zinc,
Lead Pipes, 1-4, 3-8, 1-2, to 4 inches,	Spelter,

The Subscriber is appointed Agent for the disposal of the above articles, by one of the most extensive houses in the Trade in Britain, and will receive orders for the importation thereof on very advantageous terms. He will keep on hand at his Warehouse a constant supply of Sheathing and Bolt Copper of all sizes, Composition sheathing Nails, Spikes, Clinch Rings, &c.; which will be sold at rates that will cover the cost of importation.

Feb. 8, 1838. JOHN ROBERTSON.

In Store, and Ready for Delivery:

Sheet Copper, 16 to 32 oz., Bolt Copper, 5-8 to 13-8 inch, composition sheathing Nails, composition Spikes, Butt Bolts, and clinch Rings.

1000 TONS TIMBER—about half of it Birch, the remainder White Pine and Spruce,—will be sold low on application to

Dec. 22. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Drafts on London.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by JOHN V. THURGAR. Feb. 9, 1838.

COALS.

G. W. POTTER keeps on hand, a constant supply of House COALS, at his Yard, in Princess-street, near the corner of Germain and Princess-streets. Family Orders supplied in any quantity required, on application at his Office, or at the Grocery store, *Hogan's Corner*, near the Coal Yard. June 19, 1837.

Cheap and good House Coals.

ONE HUNDRED Chaldrons Pemberton and Orrel COALS, mixed, on Tilton's Wharf, for sale by THOMAS HANFORD.

February 9.

TEAS, &c.

85 CHESTS TEA, comprising the different qualities of Souchong, Congo, Bohea, Hyson, &c. Also—12 bbls. CIDER.

For sale by the subscriber.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Feb. 2. *No. 12, King st.*

Fishing Lines,

Just Landed ex "Barlow," from London:

20 BALES, containing—400 dozen Cod & Pollock LINES—expressly selected for the Bay of Fundy Fisheries.

Feb. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Jamaica Spirits & Molasses.

Now landing for the Subscriber, and for sale low from the Wharf:

70 PUNS. high Proof Jamaica RUM, 50 Pun. choice retailing MOLASSES.

November 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pure OCTOBER.

THE subscribers would inform their customers and the Public, that their Cellars are now furnished with a stock of October ALES, of the best qualities, in Wood and Bottles, at their usual low prices. KELTIE & YOUNGER.

8th Dec. 1837.

More NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have, in addition to their former Stock, just received per barque Hebe:

SILK VELVETS; rich figured SATINS; rich fig'd Gro de Naples; black and white satin Shoes; Lace Mitts and Gloves; Fur Gloves, Two bales Brussels Carpeting,

Superior Hearth Rugs; Raven sewing Silk;

Paris Coat Buttons; French Merinos,

Indiana and Parametta, black and colored,

4 Chests Indigo; 12 bags PEPPER,

Boxes best London Mould CANDLES, &c. &c.

Which with their former stock on hand, comprises as good an assortment as any in the City, and upon equally advantageous terms.

CORBET & TRENTOWSKY.

St. John, 8th December, 1837.

Watches, Jewellery, [illegible] &c.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received an extensive assortment of WATCHES, consisting of,

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver cased Detached Patent Lever Watches; Jewelled and Plain Vertical ditto; Gold Guard another Watch CHAINS; Seals, Keys, Gold Finger RINGS in great variety; silver Guard Chains;—which, together with his former stock of Watches, CLOCKS, Silver Plated Candlesticks and Cruet Stands; Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard SPOONS; silver Sugar Tongs, and a great variety of other articles, will be sold wholesale or retail for cash or approved Paper.

JAMES AGNEW,

Clock & Watch Maker, &c. Dock-street, St. John, N. B.

P. S.—Ships' Compasses and Quadrants touched and adjusted. 19th Jan. 1838.

Chains! Chains! Chains!

100 FMS. 1 1-2 inch CHAIN CABLES,
90 " 1 3-8 " "
105 " 1 3-8 inch Chain Cables, (second hand)
400 " 1 1-4 " "
350 " 1 1-8 " "
110 " 1 1-8 close link, new do.
100 " 1 in. "
115 " 7-8 " "
90 " 3-4 " "
145 " 3-8 " "
90 " 9-16 " "
275 " 3-8 " "

10 Iron and Wood Stock Anchors, from 2 to 5 Cwt.: 12 Iron Guns.

For sale low—and Chain Cables of any length furnished. Also, Chains for Topsail sheets, &c.

Dec. 22. JAMES OTTY.

The Subscriber,

Will furnish at all times, at his Estoblishment in the Market Square,

PICKLED pork, corn beef, cooked meats of all kinds, fresh eggs, superior oats, cheese and other Poultry, salt Mackerel and Herrings, HOT SOUP from eleven till four, Hot Mutton and apple PIES. ALEX. McQUEEN.

Jan. 12, 1838.

Prince William Street.

French MERINOS, Fancy Plaid Shawls, Lace Gloves, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the season, consisting of—6-4 French Merinos, in variety of colors; 6-4 Figured Merinos; 3-4 and 6-4 plain English ditto; black Indiana; best black silk Bandannas, a very superior article; black, white, crimson and Pongee Handkerchiefs; Madras Cravats; satin, velvet, silk, bombazine and Armizine Stocks; India rubber, buckskin, and silk Braces; silk Velvet Ribbon; Victoria Bonnet ribbons; Gents. and Ladies' colored Kid Gloves, Habits Lisle Thread Gloves, lined; black, white and colored long Lace Gloves; Herbert's white and coloured Lace Gloves; Thread, Imperial Hose, raven's sewing and twist, Tartar, Valentia, and silk Vesting; rug Canvas and Chamois Skins; Fancy Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs; sewed muslin Collars and Capes; rich Plumes and Artificials; red, white, yellow and green Flannels; Blankets, CLOTHS, Buckskins, rug Worsted and silk Laces; rich fig'd Gro de Naples and Damask Satins; Grey & white lambs wool Hose and half Hose; Black Worsted Hose and Half hose; Moravian Hose; Fill'd centre Shawls; Gauze Crape; sewing silk and fancy silk Handkerchiefs and scarfs; Lace and Gauze Veils; Cords and Tassels. The whole of which, along with their former stock, now forming a general assortment, is offered on the most reasonable terms.

☞ In returning thanks for the patronage they have enjoyed since they commenced business, they request the public to call and inspect their stock, which will be found as well assorted as any in the City, and terms as favourable.

Nov. 24. CORBET & TRENTOWSKY

LONDON MOULD CANDLES.—20 Boxes London Mould Candles, now landing and for sale by JAS. MALCOM.

12th January.

Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x9x3. Apply to

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Clifton's TEAS.

150 BOXES Fine CONGO TEA,
30 Boxes very fine ditto,
100 Half chests ditto,
10 Chests best quality Souchong,
30 ten catty boxes Souchong, 16 lbs. each,
20 Half chests Hyson, very fine,
26 ten catty Boxes Gunpowder.

All the above are warranted equal in quality and flavour to E. I. company's Teas, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Feb. 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

MR. STOCKWELL, of the Saint John Hotel, would give notice that the Hotel is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent BOARDERS.—A few single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board *for the Winter*, at the Table d'Hote; Dinner at 3 o'clock, at 20s. or 25s. per week. Transient Boarders will be charged 6s. 3d. per day, or £1 15s. per week.

Private Rooms will be furnished for Society Meetings, Clubs, Dinner Parties, &c. at short notice, and at reasonable rates.

There will also be a Dinner Table at 5 o'clock every day, on and after Wednesday next, which will be supplied from the best the Market will afford, for the accommodation of those Gentlemen who wish to Dine at a later hour.

Gentlemen giving entertainments at their own houses, can be accommodated with Fancy or Side Dishes, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c. &c., at the Hotel, from the hands of a celebrated *French Artiste.*

St. John, January 1, 1838.

REMOVAL, Nov. 24.

The Subscriber has removed his business to the new Store lately erected by Messrs. I. & J. G. Woodward, South Market Wharf where he offers for sale

10 CHESTS Congo Teas, 6 tierces bright Sugar, 10 kegs good Tobacco, 2 tierces Rice, 50 bbls. Canada FLOUR, 50 bags yellow Corn, 30 bags Corn Meal, 20 bbls. Navy Bread, 2,500 feet 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, GLASS; 3 cwt. Putty; 50 kegs assorted Paints, 1000 bushels Liverpool SALT, 20 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 1 cask Saleratus, 2 bbls. dried Apples, 10 kegs assorted Nails, 1 cask Tea Kettles, Pots and Bake Pans, Chest Locks, Hinges, Knives and Forks, &c.

50 Pieces Grey Cottons, 100 bundles cotton Wharps, 25 pairs Rose Blankets, 30 reams Writing and Wrapping paper, 50 doz. cotton Braces, 10 doz. check shirts, 10 doz. Homespun and Moleskin Trowsers, Duck Frocks and Red Shirts, Buckskins and Moleskins, cotton Wool Batting and Wadding, 1 case Beaver HATS, 10 doz. Rugs and Counterpanes, 5 pieces Bedticking, Shirting and Lining cottons and cotton Reels, 20 sides Sole and Neats LEATHER, 50 doz. Homespun Socks, 10 dozen cotton do. Also: 500 feet finished Ash OARS.

Together with a great many other things to tedious to mention, cheap for cash.

GEORGE M. BURNS.

NEW WINTER GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

Joseph Summers & Co.

Have received per *Niger*, from London: the ships *Superb* and *Frances*, from Liverpool, their FALL SUPPLY of well selected GOODS, which are offered at the lowest prices:

BLUE, pilot cloth, buckskin and extra mill'd, black and Regulation Grey Kerseys; Ladies' Pelisse Cloths; superfine Scotch Carpets (handsome patterns), chintz furniture cottons, fringe and bindings; toilet fringe; real Welch and thick mill'd Flannels, red do.; rich Silk Velvets; French Merinos; double width do.; Gro de Naps; Ducapes; blonde lace, quillings, &c.; real Witney Blankets, of superior quality, all sizes; black bombazines; Paramatta, black and coloured crapes; gentlemen's thick woollen and kid Gloves, ladies do.; lambswool worsted and merino Hose, merino under shirts and drawers; dressing, tooth, braid and side Combs; hair, clothes, store and shoe Brushes; best Black Lead; dish mats; Willow and French Shapes; sheet cane, French clogs; gents. ladies' and children's cloth snow Boots, fox'd do., double and single soled seal and prunella ties and slippers, dress kid and prunella do. with Opera solas; Irish Linen; stout shirting cotton; Brown Holland; 6-4, 8-4, & 10-4 Table Linen; French cambrics, lawns, bleached Dowlas, towelling, twilled and plain printed cottons; check and stripe shirting; Evening Dresses; rich black filled SHAWLS; Thibet Cravats; horseshoe and lace Crowns; infants' capes and diaper; rich Winter RIBBONS; thread laces and footing; coronation braid; rug and sampler canvas; India rubber capes and coats; Hair fronts and ringlets, &c. &c.

A fresh supply of very superior Mushroom Ketchup, Black and Gunpowder TEAS; all of which are now ready for inspection.

November 10, 1837.

MAIL STAGE

Between St. John and Fredericton.

THE Subscribers intend running a Stage between this City and Fredericton *three times a week*, to commence on Monday next, 15th instant. The Stage will leave the *St. John Hotel*, King-street, at eight o'clock every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday* mornings—and Fredericton every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday* mornings, at the same hour. The Subscriber having made arrangements for the comfort and speedy conveyance of passengers, having four changes of horses upon the road,—trust that their exertions will meet with a share of public patronage.

Fare through: *Twenty Shillings*—Books will be kept at St. John, at the St. John Hotel,—at Fredericton, at Jackson's Hotel, and at the Albion Hotel.

JAMES BRADLEY,
THOMAS CORRIGAN,
JAMES GREEN,
CYRUS STOCKWELL.

St. John, January 13, 1838.

UNION LINE.

Passage to Fredericton.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of running a STAGE between this City and Fredericton, and having provided themselves with first rate Horses, they solicit a share of public patronage.

A Stage will leave this City every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock, and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the same hour.

Passengers travelling by this conveyance, will have the utmost attention paid to their comfort, and packages, &c. will be safely delivered.

Orders left at Mr. Wm. Segee's, Fredericton, or at Mr. James E. M'Donald's, St. John, or with either of the Subscribers, will be attended to.

JAMES HEWITT,

NEW GOODS.

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

The Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general, to his FALL GOODS, received by the Ships Frances, Edward Thorne, and Wakefield, from Liverpool, viz:

50 PIECES black, blue, mulberry, invisible green, Adelaide, brown and superfine BROAD CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES.—Black, blue, Oxford grey, fancy striped and checked.

BUCKSKINS.—Black, fancy, striped & checked.

KERSEYS.—Double mill'd olive and drab.

PELISSE CLOTHS.—Waterloo, blue and olive.

PILOT CLOTHS.—Double dyed Blue.

Grey Padding, Mohair Coating, blue & olive.

Boxes dip't Candles, patent metalic Wick do. moulds; Liverpool Soap; bags Porter Corks and Taps; bags Spikes and kegs Nails; boxes 7x9 to 12x14 Glass.

HARDWARE.—Patent Counter Weighing Machines, do box Coffee Mills, Flanch do.; Box irons, polished steel Fire irons, Common, do. do. do. for kitchens; Kent Hammers; Iron Squares; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes; single and double Plane Irons; Weights, 7, 14, 8, 28 lb. do. 4lbs. down; Fire Guards for Grates, large & small Wire Fenders with and without plates, patent wire Leatherns, do Dish Covers, block Tin do.; tin'd Frying Pans; Norfolk Latches; Rim Locks, 6 to 1 inch; mortice, trunk, chest cupboard, till, pad and stock, do.; Italian irons; tin'd Iron Tea Kettles; Iron, Butt, H & HL Hinges, do. Screws; steel Nut Crackers, do Snuffers; Cork Screws; Hat Pins; Rasps and Files; Carpenter's Chissels; Thomson's Augers; cross cut, hand, and whip Saws; Carpenter's Brads; Candlestick Springs; Iron Candlesticks; Iron Wire, No. 14 to 22; Iron Shovels & Spades, Tin'd Kettle Ears, Iron Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

BRASSWARE.—Candlesticks, Snuffers Trays, Toddy Kettles, with and without stands; Warming Pans, Hanging Shop Lamps, Chair Nails, Fire Irons, Large Butts, Wood Screws, Curtain Bands and Pins, Drawer Knobs, Hat Hooks, Cocks in variety, Padlocks, Window Pullies, brass top Footmen, &c.

JAPANED WARE.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Cash, Tinder and Spice Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Cake & Bread Baskets, socket Lamps.

BRONZED AND LACQUERED WARE.—Lustres with Glass drops, one two & three lights; Candlesticks, Speed Cups, Card Racks, Bells; Ink Stands, a new article; Hat and Umorella stands; Candle Lamps, Glasses & Candles, for do.; Telescope Hearth Brushes.

GERMAN SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Table and Dessert Forks; Dessert, Tea, Mustard salt & caddie Spoons; sugar Tongs, toddy Ladles, Pencil cases, large Candlesticks, Chamber do.; Snuffers and snuffer Trays, Nut crackers, Castors, Liquor Frames, (a new article.)

BRITANNIA METAL—Table & tea spoons, Tea and coffee Pots, Toddy and Soup Ladles, Bed Pans, Ink Stands, do. with covers; pewter Water Plates, a new article.

BRUSHES.—Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, plate, crumb, whitewash, paint, marking, shoe, scrubbing, stove, Turk's head, counter, table, bottle and tar Brushes.

BASKETS.—Oval and square, with and without covers; Reticules, plate and bottle Baskets.

Wooden Shovels for grain or snow.

Batter Prints; copper coal Scoops; Ladie's rose wood Work Boxes, and Tea Caddies, Travelling Desks, Blacking.

STATIONERY.—Reams pot, laid, wove and copying Paper; wrapping and blotting do.; ruled Books, Quire, do., Memorandum, do., Lead pencils, Port Folios, Ink Powders, Wafers, black and fancy sealing Wax, Quills.

CUTLERY.—Sets balanced Ivory handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, sets tip, forebuck; stag, buck and sham buck Table & Dessert Knives and Forks; do. Carvers and Forks, fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butchers' Knives, from 7 to 10 inches, saws, steels, Cleavers and Mincing Knives, cards of single and double bladed Pen Knives, doz. single and double bladed Jack Knives; cards Scissors; large and small size Tailors' shears, a few pairs silver Pickle Knives and Forks; Also, a few cases (for children) with knife, fork and spoon, plated on steel, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste, &c.

GLASS.—A few dozen Cut Tumblers, plated and wood Castors and Stands; ass'd colors Flower, Glass, and colored Liquor Bottles.

CHEESE.—A few Stilton, double Gloucester, Fine Apple, do., Cheshire Cheese.

Which with Merinos, Bombazetts, Camblets, Shallooms, Hats, and a great variety of other Goods, he offers low for Cash or approved payment.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

St. John, Dec. 15, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per ship Wakefield, his FALL SUPPLY of *Fancy and other GOODS*,—viz:

Plain and ribbed Buckskins,
Sattinetts and Moleskins,
Saxony & Welsh Flannels; white & red do.;
6-4 Merinos; Prints; Regatta Shirting,
Book, jaconet and checked Muslins,
Bishop's Lawn and Swiss mull do.;
Shawl pattern and twilled Dresses,
Challia, Mantua, and Silk Muslin ditto,
Plain and figured Irish Poplins, Silks, &c.
Rich sewed Muslin Dresses; do. Trimming,
Lace and muslin Capes, Collars & Pelerenes,
Blond Capes and Collars,
Blond lace Veils, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Black and white lace Veils,
Do. do. blond lace Edgings and Quillings,
Linen Lawns; French Linen Cambric,
Laces, Edgings, and Quillings,
Linen Edgings and Insertions; dress Caps,
Black, white and coloured Ostrich Feathers and Plumes; Feather Flowers;
Fur Trimming, in great variety;
Bohemian, Imperial and Diadem Combs,
Tortoise shell Combs; ornamented ditto,
Back and side ditto; ivory and dressing do.;
Gilt Bracelets and Clasps; Jewellery,
Black, white, grey and printed Merino Hose;
Mohair ditto; worsted ditto,
Black, white and grey lambs' wool ditto,
Kid and winter Gloves,
Merino and lambs' wool half Hose,
Chamois lined Cloth Boots and over Shoes,
Prunella and leather Shoes; children's ditto,
Comforters; Cotton balls and reels,
Linen Cambrics; Bed Ticks,
Plush and Fur Caps; grey & bleached Wadding;

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold low for Cash only.

St. John, Dec. 15. JAMES BOWES.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

PERSONS desirous to obtain Messrs. HUGHSON & SONS' Clap Board, Shingle, or Lath Machines, will please apply to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive orders, and will import them as required.

The facility with which these machines may be adapted to any mill, and the profit derived from their use, need only be known to insure a demand from all persons concerned in Saw Mills in this Province.—Specimens may be seen at the Works of the St. George and New River Mills Company, the Lancaster Mill company, and the Mills and Canal Company. ☞ Terms, with any further information, made known on application to

1st Sept. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Landing,

Ex ship Westmoreland, from Shields:

21 CASKS of GLASSWARE, assorted, containing 1-3 and 1-2 pint Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, &c.

150 Boxes Crown Window GLASS, of excellent quality; sizes 7x9 to 16x12;

100 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours;

A few casks Whiting, Glaziers' Putty, &c.

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;

A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;

150,000 shipping Pine Boards;

150,000 Laths; 25,000 seasoned Spruce Boards,

A quantity of Lumber of all descriptions: for sale cheap for approved payment.

August 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber has just received, and is now opening for sale at the Store corner of Peters' Wharf, Water street:

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;
Cassinetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.
Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown Holland; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;
Hats; London Pins;
Cases and Bales London Slops;
Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
Hhds single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;
Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;
Kegs 4d. 6d. 10d. and 20d Nails;
Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown Glass;
Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

THE

HIBERNIA Life Assurance Company,

For the Assurance of Lives and Survivorships, and for the purchase and sale of Reversions and Annuities.

King William Street: Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Archib'd Hastie, Esq. M.P. Francis Mills, Esq.
Thomas Halifax, Jun. Esq. Claude E. Scott, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. *Chairman.*
Wm. Venables, Esq. A.D.C. *Deputy Chairman.*
H. C. Bowles, Esq. William Hunter, Esq.
Thomas Brook, Esq. Isaac Lawrence, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. Edwin Leaf, Esq.
Wm. M. Christy, Esq. William Lyall, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq. Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Henry T. Danvers, Esq. John Stewart, Esq.
James G. Gordon, Esq. James Walkinshaw, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. G. B. Whitaker, Esq.
Thomas Heath, Esq. J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS: John Leach Bennett, Esq.; Herbert Russell Mortimer, Esq.; William Scott, Esq.

PHYSICIAN: Dr. Tweedie, 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.

ACTUARY: John Tulloch, Esq.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. Bowden, Walters & Reeve.

BANKERS: Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co.

Agents for Saint John, N. B.:—Messrs. W. H. STREET & RANNEY. Oct 20.

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

St. John, N. B. 28th Jan. 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RENEWAL RECEIPTS for all POLICIES expiring on the 24 February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

Rum & Sugar—*Per Louisa Ann.*

35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jamaica RUM
8 Hhds., 16 Tcrs. and 45 Bbls. prime SUGAR; 20 Bags PIMENTO; 6 Casks LIME JUICE; 8 Tons LOGWOOD; 2 do. LIGNUMVITÆ.

Landing from the above Vessel, and for sale low from the wharf.

November 17. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—

14 PUNS. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS;
10 hogsheads Bright superior Sugars;
8 half pipes Old cognac BRANDY;
6 ditto „ Hollands Geneva.

ALSO, IN STORE:

25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Flour & Meal.

100 BARRELS Philadelphia sup. FLOUR, (in Bond.); 150 Barrels CORN MEAL; Just received by the schooner *Leo*, and will be sold from the wharf at a small advance.

Dec 26. JAMES T. HANFORD.

India Rubber Manufactory.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, North side Market square:

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;

20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.

India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses aprons, travelling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c. made to order.

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

☞ The above articles are manufactured of the pure Gum Elastic, in such a manner that they do not crack or chafe by wear, and are very light and durable.

ALSO FOR SALE: 200 pairs India rubber shoes; Oil skin Jackets and Trowsers, Trunks, side and back combs, raisins, saleratus, pepper, sugar, candles, tea, soap, tobacco, earthenware, and leather.

All which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved paper.

☞ The highest price given for old india rubber shoes, &c. JOHN HAWKESWORTH.

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

WE the Undersigned, certify, that we have used the India Rubber BELTS, manufactured by John S. Hawksworth of the city of St. John, and find the same to wear and work well, and in every respect to answer the purposes for which they are intended. We have much satisfaction in recommending them for general use.

M. H. PERLEY,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
HARRIS & ALLEN.
J. & J. G. WOODWARD.
HENRY SCOVIL.
J. D. EMERY.
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.

10th January, 1838.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

☞ A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of this great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent health. JOHN MOFFAT,

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certified instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very vergo of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor, for which they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The Proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its eminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa* and *Cholera*; by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucus membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*. Also, *Worms*, by disloging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma & Consumption*, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. *Scurvey, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humours; *Scorbutic Eruptions*, and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all *Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy*, and *other disagreeable Complexions*. The use of those Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the Skin. Common colds and influenza*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases. *Piles*: as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of *thirty five years*, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, *according* to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more robust, or of very costive habits, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pill sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favourable symptom, as the patient will find himself relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in latter periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses:—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fails in the *sickness incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. This indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy result. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 546, Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 to $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, *Piles, injuries on the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the *rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c.*—All persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy, &c.*, should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

☞ For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale.

St. John, October 27, 1837.

LONDON GOODS,

Just arrived per ship Peruvian, and for sale by the Subscriber, consisting as follows:

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES;
14 Pieces black and coloured SILK VELVETS;
300 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;
40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro de Nap;
600 dozen Cotton Reels;
Figured and Plain sarsnets; black Bombazines;
Barcelona, Brussels, India, Thibet, and Filled Handkerchiefs; 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes;
Black, White, and French White Satins;
Lambs' wool and Worsted Hosiery of every description;
Breamer, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and Lace Gloves; Lin'd Gloves of all kinds;
Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;
Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool and silk;
White and coloured Stays in great variety;
Quillings, Bobbinetts, Tattings, Edgings, Footings and Laces; Black Lace Veils;
Black and White Blond Quillings;
Coronation Braids; Sheet Cane; Threads;
Boys' Leather Belts; Cotton Cords;
Blue Lasting; Gents. Stocks; sewing silks;
Twist, Worsteds and Yarns;
Black and coloured Gimp Trimmings;
50 pieces BROAD CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Petersham, and Ladies' Cloth, assorted colours.

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

Plain and Figured Merinos (good and cheap,)
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Cotton Checks, 8 Nipes and Homespuns;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Huckabac;
Black and Brown Hollands, Russia Duck;
Dowlas, Canvas, and Osnaburg,
Dark Cantaoons, Grey Satinett;
Cotton Ticks, coloured Counterpanes;
Waddings and Buckrams;
Salisbury Red, White, and Blue Flannels;
Green Baize, Druggetts and Paddings;
Grey and White Shirtings; Regatta stripes;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book, mull, Nainsook, check'd and strip'd MUSLINS;
Check'd Woollen Shawls;
Thibet Handkerchiefs; Cotton Velvets;
Lining Cambrics and Rolled Jaconetts;
Gentlemens' Beaver HATS;
An assortment of Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings of every kind.

☞ The whole of the above having been purchased with cash during the late panic, will be disposed of at prices far below any thing of the kind in this market.

15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

Molasses.

20 PUNCHEONS very superior Molasses, just landed and for sale low by

Dec. 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

MACKEREL.—50 barrels in store, for sale by THOS. HANFORD.

November 3.

Oatmeal and Butter.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscriber, 2 Tons fresh ground OATMEAL, from Truro, and Twenty Firkins Cumberland Butter.

Nov. 24. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Bear Skins.

44 SUPERIOR BEAR SKINS, London dressed, for sale by

Dec. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WHEAT FLOUR.—Fresh ground American Fine and Superfine FLOUR, just landed and for sale by

December 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Warren's Blacking.

PER *Niger*, from London; 25 casks Warren's superior liquid and paste BLACKING, for sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

November 3.

DEALS WANTED.

A FEW small Cargoes of Bright Deals are required immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid and prompt dispatch given by E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Nov. 24.

Just Received,

A FRESH supply of real Welsh Flannels, various qualities; Cotton Batting, Merinos, and Paramatta's. JOS. SUMMERS & CO.

Dec 29.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. ANDREW BURGOYNE, three doors North from the corner of Dock street, and opposite the store of Messrs. E. Drury & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Fancy and Dry GOODS, JEWELRY, HARDWARE, &c. &c. and he respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage which he has been favoured with while in his former stand.

EDWARD DOHERTY.

☞ He daily expects his supply of Spring Goods per first arrivals from Liverpool, London, &c.

May 26

FINE DANTZIC RYE.—1200 bushels for sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Oct 27.

Jamaica Spirits, Butter, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, and for sale low—

13 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 Firkins Prime Butter.

Nov. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

PORK.

130 BARRELS Prime *Mess*, 50 Barrels Canada Prime, just received, and for sale at low rates for cash or approved paper.

October 6. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR.

THE subscriber has in store, 100 barrels Copenhagen FLOUR, equal to any Baltimore Flour in the city; 150 barrels Wheat Flour, partially damaged, for sale very low.

Oct. 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

IN STORE.

39 chests very fine Congo TEA,
100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each; 6 large chests Bohea; 3 chests best Hyson;
20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,
3 chests Best SOUCHONG.

☞ These Teas are all warranted of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than any other parcel of Teas in this city, for cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.

29th september.

Soap, Candles, &c.

Now landing, from on board the ship *Ward*, from Liverpool:

30 BOXES Mould Candles, short 6's;
30 Boxes Dipt do 10's and 12's;
40 Boxes of Hard Yellow SOAP.

Also: 2 cases, containing salmon, seine, and shad TWINES.

January 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Candles, Lemons, Grapes.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

25 BOXES (each 24 lbs.) SPERM CANDLES, at 2s. 6d. per lb. by the Box, *Cash*: A few Jars Grapes, Boxes Fresh Lemons, boxes and half boxes Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. as cheap as at any other Establishment in the City. JAMES MALCOLM.

St. John, Dec. 22.

Just Received.

A FEW Barrels No. 1 HERRINGS, for family use, for sale at the store of

Oct. 20. E. C. WADDINGTON.

STEAM-CRACKERS.—50 Half Barrels *Watson's* Philadelphia Steam made Soda Crackers, landing ex brig *James D.* for sale by

Nov. 24. JAMES MALCOLM.

SUGAR.—The subscriber offers for sale, 10 Tierces excellent SUGAR, just received by the *Britannia*, from Halifax.

October 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Jamaica Spirits.

Landing, ex brig La Plata, Ravend, Master, from Jamaica:

23 PUNCHEONS high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS, for sale low from the wharf.

October 13. JOHN V THURGAR.

NOW LANDING

Ex INA, *from Jamaica, and* ELGIS, *from Berbice:*

MOLASSES, Sugar, Hides, Ginger, Pimento, Cocoa-Nuts, Logwood, Old Iron, and Old Copper; for sale by

Nov. 17. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Corn Meal & Rye Flour.

TWO HUNDRED barrels Corn Meal; 50 bbls Philadelphia Rye Flour; just received and for sale low by THOMAS HANFORD.

October 13.

Best Winter Strained Sperm Oil,

Candles, &c.

ON sale by the subscriber; 2 small casks best Winter strained SPERM OIL.

10 Boxes London Sperm Candles, short 6's; also,

2 36-inch, } Double Canada STOVES;
2 30-inch, }

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

October 20.

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 superior Dry Salted Pernambuco HIDES, for sale by

October 6. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Rum, Wine, &c.

FIFTEEN Puncheons High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 150 pipes, hogsheads and qr.-casks Marsalla WINE; 10 hhds. Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA, for sale by

Nov. 30. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Dantzic Fine and Superfine FLOUR, and for sale on reasonable terms by

Dec. 8. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Sugar and Pork.

34 HHDS. superior Porto Rico SUGAR
100 bbls. Nova Scotia fat PORK

Now landing and for sale low from the wharf.

Oct. 13. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

To Let,

THAT Shop in the subscriber's House in Prince William street, at present in the occupation of S. NICHOLS, Esq. J. T. HANFORD.

November 22.

Cognac Brandy, Wines, &c.

Now Landing, ex the Eliza Ann, *Bogart, Master, from Liverpool:—*

10 HHDS. best quality old Cognac BRANDY, "*Martell's*" *Brand*;
10 Hogsheads Sicily Madeira WINE.

—IN STORE—

A few hogsheads and quarter-casks superior Old London Particular MADEIRA;

A few Cases containing each 2 dozen of Hock, Moselle, and Claret WINES;

Ditto ditto Port and Sherry WINES;
5 hogsheads superior Hollands GENEVA;
20 bags PEAS, each 4 bushels.

Dec. 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Look Here!

JAMES HOWARD, Tailor and Draper, has just received his Fall supply of Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES, which he will sell low for cash. ☞ A Discount of 5 per cent. from former prices will be made for ready money.

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY,

Bragg's Buildings.

EVENING Classes between the hours of 7 and 10 have been established by Mr. WARNOX in the above Academy, in which young Artisans, Seamen and others may be instructed in English Grammar and Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, &c.

St. John, Oct. 6, 1837.

On Hand,

And will be sold at reduced Prices, *Wholesale and Retail:—*

BLACK and colored Broad CLOTHS; Buck and Doe skin; moleskins, cantoons, and cassinetts; 1000 pieces PRINTS; Homespuns, checks, and Ticks; Grey and White cottons; regatta shirts and shirtings; Green Baize; red and White Flannel; Blankets; merinos, figured and plain; plain and figured French and Irish Poplins; plain, plaid, and figured Gro de Naples, Bombazines; sarsenetts, embossed and plain; plain white and figured satins, embossed ditto; Printed canton crape shawls and Handkerchiefs; muslin and challie Dresses; twill'd cambric do.; sewed muslin capes, collars, and Pelerines; tambour'd ditto; Plain centre and rich fill'd SHAWLS; children's Dresses; silk and cotton Velvets; Bandana and Barcelona Handkerchiefs; White and colored stays; silk and cotton Laces; corded robes; Jaconet, cambric, book, mull, chek'd and striped MUSLINS; Gauze and satin scarfs; Fancy silk and challie Handkerchiefs; Furniture cotton, roll'd and folded lining cotton; satin, gauze, and sarsnet Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs; toilet covers; 4-4 and 8-4 Drapery; silk cords and tassels; Gauzé, Blond Gauze, and Lace VEILS; Gentlemen's stocks, Embroidered merino handkerchiefs and shawls, Marseilles Vesting, Plain and Fancy Vest Buttons; Genoa cravats; thread, silk, Berlin and Kid Gloves; Linen at all prices; challie, imitation challie and cotton Aprons; children's plain and figured patent leather Belts; Blond Quillings; threads and hosiery; Purse twist; colored Worsted and silk Braids; Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, &c. Nets, Quillings and Laces; suspenders, elastic garters; Prunella boots and shoes; Black and White Piping cord; Fancy Gymp, Fring and trimming; Wadding, thread and Worked muslin, Edging and Insertion Lace Gauze, Lace caps, Bonnets of every description; children's Lace and linen cambric caps, Edging and Footing, Corras in great variety.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their very liberal patronage since he first commenced business, and now begs to inform them that the above Articles will be disposed of for *Cash* only, as low as can be found in any other establishment in New Brunswick.

☞ *No second price asked.*

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

Received per ships Samuel, Rebecca, and Frances, from Liverpool, 25 Casks and Cases, comprising the following assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes, viz:

LADIES' cork soled cloth Boots, chamois lined and galoshed; do black cloth Adelaide Boots, galoshed, chamois lined and fur trimmed; ditto do lined with linen, galoshed and fur trimmed; ditto do boots to button, fur lined, trimmed and galosh'd, ditto chamois lined and fur trimmed ditto; black and drab pilot cloth over boots, lined and galoshed; drab cloth carriage boots, all cloth; blue and black cloth over boots, lined with fur and chamois; black Spanish boots, lined with fur and trimmed; black prunella Adelaide boots of every quality; ditto to button, galoshed, thick soles and heels; Adelaide boots ditto; cork soled prunella Adelaide boots, galoshed; white, black and fancy colored satin shoes, black prunella slippers and ties of every quality; Russia kid, seal skin and morocco ditto, all prices; cork soled shoes lined with chamois and linen, waterproof; Spanish walking shoes, fur lined; seal skin, Russia kid and morocco do; Russia kid buskins of a superior quality; prunella walking shoes and slippers, with leather fronts; Galoshes and patent cork soled Clogs; seal skin and Russ