THE Weekly Chronicle.

"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. 1. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1837. No. 48.

The Chronicle,

ublished every Friday afternoon, by Lewis GRANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. lan's building, Prince William Street.

ms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in ce.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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etters, communications, &c. must be post r they will not be attended to.

Weekly Almanack.

August.	H.	Sun. S.	Moon.	H. W.
urday,	4	51 7 21	9 19	1 32
nday,	4	52 7 20	9 37	2 0
onday,	4	53 7 18	9 55	2 32
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ursday,	4	56 7 14	11 16	5 0
day.	4	58 7 12	Morn	6 21

First Quarter, 9th, 8h. 38m. morn.

Public Institutions.

K OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Solomon Nichols, President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Fri Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for unt must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock days immediately preceding the Discoun —Director next week: R. F. Hazen Esq.

MERCIAL BANK.—Charles Simonds, Esq. Pre —Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.— of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of unt must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the preceding the Discount days.—Director next : D. J. M'Laughlan, Esq.

Y BANK.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President unt Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on days and Wednesdays.—Director next week : W. Ratchford, Esq.

W-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.— M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. ommunications by mail, must be post paid.]

VINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, Presi —Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tues —Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

RINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The ittee of Underwriters meet every morning at clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Poetry.

HE GRAVE OF THE PATRIOT WARRIOR.

s beneath the mountain heath,
it is a rude and simple grave;
arrow mound of loosened ground,
And near it weeds and wild flowers wave.
d by that tall, with tuft of bloom,
The tall tall thistle nods and towers;
d maidens bring, and fondly sing,
Upon its dark sod, daily flowers.

Priest hath blessed his place of rest,
He died amid the battle's din;
d comrades dear alone were near
The earth they laid the hero in.
shroud and pall his limbs enthral,
He lies as soldiers should, arrayed
feathered crest and warrior-vest,
And in his hand the blood-stained blade.

et earth ne'er gave a better grave,
Then that where he is meanly laid;
d holier spot is worshipped not,
By pilgrim, or by mourning maid.
here shall be found a better ground
For valour's sleep, than Victory's field;
he field that saw the foe withdrawn,
And boldly fall, or basely yield.

e wants no tomb 'neath minister-dome;
For that let proud ambition strive;—
is glorious deeds are all he needs,
To keep his memory long alive;
Patriot tried he lived and died.
Lived for the land he loved so well;
nd at her claim as it became,
A Patriot's part, he fought, and fell.

hen traveller stop! and fondly drop,
A tear to dust of such high worth;
nd mourn that one, so brave a son
Of Freedom should have left the earth.
nd if thou art of free born heart,
Thou'll pay that, when thy star grows dim,
nd death is nigh, thou may'st not die,
Less nobly than they tell of him. D. W. D.

Miscellany.

ECDOTES IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE MA OR JOHNSTON,* OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

BY A BROTHER OFFICER.

day's of yore, when might gave right, and th ts of men were measured by their swords, e were few Scottish Border names more to be ded than the Johnstone's of Annandale. Wel ht the neighbouring chieftains have said with he for'nam—

"St. George! a stirring life they lead
That have such neighbours near;"

h eir friendship was confined to the tribe, and to the Maxwell, his man-servant, his maid-ser , his ox, his ass, or any thing that was his, when uckless lot had left them at their mercy! Like ry sword in this happy land, their's has long be o their country's, and from the rude hands of her days descended through successive genera s, to be yielded by others whose actions have n bright as its polished blade; but among all that e passed of that warlike race, there lived not a ger or a rarer than he whose life these pages re d; and albeit he now lies "in the deep bosom of ocean buried," that boundless sepulchre holds one whose memory is more honored!

William Johnstone, the name of the present me ir, was a native of Dumfriesshire, where his fa r, in addition to a small landed property (which been in the family for ages), rented extensive re farms, on one of which, on the 21st August, 1, our hero first saw the light; and as he after s proved to be the richer inheritor of every hono le attribute, from the refined to "the devil may e." I may add, that then and there was born a dier and a very singular man!

Of Johnstone's early life I know little. He was t appointed to the 52d Light Infantry, as an En n, in 1805; and in the year following was trans rred to the Rifle Brigade as Lieutenant; from nich period I commence this brief outline of his using history. His military claims to the notice the public are founded upon his having been unusual large partaker in all the perils and glo s of his day: commencing with the expedition to Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart; followed by the battles of Rolica and Vimiero, under Sir Arthur Wellesly; the Corunna retreat, under Sir John Moore; and, subsequently, in nearly all the battles, great and small, in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington; winding up at Quatre Brass and Waterloo, in both of which he was wounded. His other claims (of which that already mentioned forms but an item) will be best illustrated by a few characteristic anecdotes.

Johnstone was framed for toil and activity, land with a mind active as his person he was never idle. He was a deep reader, a deep thinker, and a tremendous and fearless talker! Fixed and uncompromising in every just and honorable principle, he was one who could and would set the opinions of the world at defiance whenever it was his will and pleasure so to do. He had chalked out a line for himself, and taken his text from the Miller of Dee—

"I care for nobody—no not I
If nobody cares for me;"

and he could, therefore, say and do things with impunity which few dare venture on.

He possessed more of the milk of human kindness than usually falls to the lot of humanity; but as he deemed it a weakness, he endeavoured to cloak it under an uncouth garb, and by assuming a roughness of manner which eventually became habitual. He succeeded tolerably well; but it required only a short scrutiny on the part of any ordinary observer to separate the dross from the ore, and see him shine in all his native worth.

One of the most amiable features in his character was the admirable example which he was at all times ready to show, at any personal sacrifice, to the junior officers. His own means were simple to his wants, and he was no niggard; but if ever he heard a youngster complaining of the impossibility of living within bounds, he would immediately demand—"What the devil, Sir, can you possibly make with your money?" The youth would most probably say, that he paid so much for his dinner, and two shillings or a half a crown for his breakfast. "Half a crown for your breakfast! come to me every morning, and you shall have the best breakfast that you ever had in your life for half a sixpence!" If the offer was accepted, Johnstone would immediately reduce his usual fare to the occasion, and the first day treat his border with porrage and mill, while the next, by way of luxury, he would probably indulge him with a cup of tea or a red herring! He often went on that system for months together, and I never once knew him change until the other had voluntarily withdrawn himself! He was liberal to a degree, and would at any time give all that he could spare to relieve distress: but in cases just mentioned, he knew that to give money was to give "trash,"—whereas to teach economical habits was indeed making a present of a purse that was likely to be lasting.

All his notions of charity were after the same order. Seeing me one day give sixpence to an old woman behind a fruit-stall, he said—"I suppose you think you did a charitable thing just now—did you? If you had taken the value of it in fruit, it would have been; but you have taught her that it is more profitable to beg than to work, and as she will not meet with such a d——d fool as you every day she will eventually starve!"

Of all Johnstone's charities and eccentricities, however, the greatest and most extraordinary was in the taste which he evinced for the fair sex, of which he was a devoted admirer; for during an intimacy of many, many years, I have rarely known him show any particular partiality to any one than was at all likely to attract the notice of anybody else. No woman can be ugly; but if there happened to be any one more so than another, she was invariably the object of his admiration and attentions; if she was fortunate enough to have a distorted feature or a screwed frame, it enhanced her value in his eyes exceedingly, while a lamed leg was deemed irresistible, and if that was not charity, I don't know what is!

He was fond of argument, in which he was ingenious, and as in every thing else, excessively eccentric. It mattered not which side he took; he supported it with all the earnestness of conviction, and in no measured manner either of gesture or language—which, to a superficial observer, gave to his character an appearance of instability; but those who were disposed to read deeper, could readily trace it to his insatiable thirst for knowledge, a fact which never failed to be shown at the next meeting of the parties, by finding that Johnstone had taken forcible possession of every one of his adversary's former arguments that were worth having!

Conscious in his internal rectitude, as already mentioned, he despised appearances, and often carried his arguments to the most absurd extremes. I knew him, in Ireland, engaged for a length of time in a nocturnal controversy with a parish priest, in espousing the cause of Milton's hero, against the Catholic creed; and when we eventually marched, after a few months, I asked how matters stood between them? "Egad," said he, "I don't know; but I think I had the best of it!"

His social and amusing qualities made him exceedingly *recherche* wherever he went. As a proof, I may state, that when he was quartered in the north of Ireland, the scion of a noble house in the neighbourhood (no matter if he had entertained a party at home) was in the nightly habit of leaving his princely mansion for an hour's enjoyment at Johnstone's merry fireside, and in lieu of his bed of down to occupy a shake-down on the barrack floor!

He was quite a martyr to his passion for music, and at one time played the violin with considerable taste and execution: but when his arm got shattered at Badajos, and rendered him dependent on others for that species of food, he would often, when in detached quarters, where nothing better was to had, invite some old village fiddler to his room; and while the old fellow plied his bow, Johnstone would listen with the greatest delight, plying him with grog until the performer had nearly ceased to distinguish whether he played a fiddle or a French horn!

He was deatingly fond of children, and always had some soldier's little imp amusing itself in his room, while engaged in his other avocations. The same may be said of him in behalf of almost every living thing. He trained and kept hawks, which was perhaps his most favourite field pursuit; but independent of these and other regular travelling companions, such as dogs, horses, &c., his barrack apartments became a regular menagerie whenever he remained long enough in any one place to enable him to make a collection—bears, badgers, wolves, foxes, crows, quails, &c. &c., where placed on the roll of his establishment as surely as they were offered. The last of his foxes, I remember, was kept at Newcastle, in the county of Limerick: he was a funny fellow, and his memory is entitled to a place in his master's history. He had the range of a back yard, with a gate to it, but as the aperture under neath was too small for his admission, he sought and obtained a free passage through the door used by the soldiers. By and by the neighbouring hen-holders began to discover that they were parting with their chickens almost before they were hatched, at a most unprofitable rate, and they therefore became clamorous with complaints against every body: but as they had nothing to allege against any body in particular, the fowls, of course, were taken by nobody, but seemed to be disappearing by some process of self consumption. The fox was a bright fellow of his species, and knew that to take a turkey through a barrack-room would be a most unprofitable speculation for him, but had sagacity enough to discover that though the aperture under the gate was too small for himself, it was yet open enough for his commodities, so that, whatever he took, he thrust beneath it, while he himself went round the usual way to reap the fruits of his labours. Poor Renard went once too often! He was dealing with a goose—he thrust the head under the gateway, and, as usual, went round to welcome him home, but while he took hold of the neck on one side of the gate, the goose's mistress took hold of the feet with the other. They had a regular scramble for it, which ended in Renard's conviction; and he was turned adrift with the wide world before him!

As a politician, Johnstone was the most ultra of all ultra-Tories, and to the day of his death, had not forgiven the passers of the catholic emancipation bill. Many of his warmest friends and greatest favourites were Irish, but as a nation he held them cheap, and made no secret of his opinions. With a keen appetite for drollery, the commencement of his sojourn in that country was enlivened by a succession of occurrences similar to that which marked his approach to it, namely, a vessel at anchor with her crew engaged in a general action upon the deck, no two of which appeared to be on any one side, but each fighting on his private account. On rounding the stern of this *war*-ship we found that she (as an Irish one) was appropriately named the *Harmony* of Dundalk!

He used all anecdotes of that kind, with an unsparing hand, in good-natured argument against the native officers; but after a while, when Captain Rock's was in the south of Ireland (1822) called him to the scene of action, his loud-tongued battery unhappily for that part of the world, got but too well supplied with more solid shot—for a country in such a state of demoralization, as it then was, it is scarcely possible to conceive. He had hitherto indulged in many a laugh at the expense of the Irish, but they furnished one against him at that period which continued to be a standing one as long as he lived. Seizing arms was then the order of the day among the peasantry, and as they succeeded in stealing his sword, under particular circumstances, it was a sort of professional affront which was not calculated to make him view their feelings in the most charitable light. As the fact appeared in the newspapers of the day I shall give the particulars.

Johnstone had been ordered with his company to occupy the little town of Ballingarry—he travelled in a gig at the head of his men, with his sword carelessly stuck in the splash-board. When he arrived within half-a-mile of his destination, he had got a little a head and just out of sight of the soldiers, when he found a regular "broth of a boy," walking alongside of him, who protested that he "was mighty glad to see such a gentleman coming to take care of us in these troublesome times," and adding, "I *perceive* your honour's armed," he seized the handle of the sword, which lay so invitingly within his reach, drew it from the scabbard, bounded over the ditch, and went across the fields like a hare! It was a hopeless case—for to follow the sword was to leave his horse and gig to take a gallop also without leave (as there were severely peasants near who were watching his motions)—so that he was obliged to submit to the joke with the best grace he could; and as a proof that it required some moral courage to enable him to do so with his old companions in arms, the 43rd, a few days after, the cloth was no sooner removed than the band was heard approaching playing the dead-march in Saul: they presently entered the mess-room, and marched round the table—the chief mourner in the solemn procession was Johnstone's empty scabbard covered with crape! Had the same accident happened to any one else, it would probably have passed unnoticed; but to him, of all men in the world, whose vigilant and punctilious observance of every military duty was proverbial, to be robbed at the head of his company, by a species of animal which he had long been in the habit of speaking of, with the most sovereign contempt, was held too rich a joke to be suffered to die!

To turn from his pastimes to his professional habits. It may truly be said of Johnstone, as a soldier, that he was one who "had the will to do, the soul to dare, and the hand to execute;" for alike to him was the breach or the ball-room—alike the dish of turtle or the mess of oatmeal; for while he had taste enough to prefer the best, he was not as much at home with one as the other, when either necessity or circumstances required it.

On actual service he used to "rough it" in the roughest sense of the word, for if comforts did not come to him, he never went in search of them. Officers, however, who were more provident, had reason to beware how they tempted Providence by wantonly placing theirs within his reach. On one occasion, after Talavera, when there was, from necessity, a sort of general fast throughout the army, one officer of ours, more fortunate than the rest, seeing Johnstone passing his door one day, called out, "Come here, you hungary fellow, and I'll show you something that will do you good to look at!" And on the other's entering, he showed him a beautiful roasted leg of mutton lying before the fire, all ready for the table, and adding, "Now come here, Sir, and I'll show you a proper table for such a dish to be eaten on." He entered the passage leading to the inner appartment, when Johnstone, observing a messmate of his own, outside the window, snatched up the joint and passed it out to him, while he himself walked in to admire the other preparations; but making short work of his visit, he hurried home, and it is scarcely necessary to add, that before the legal owner could take any steps for the recovery of the mutton, there was nothing but the bone recoverable. It was like to have proved a fatal morsel to one of them, for in such times it was not every one who had an *appetite* for such a joke!

I have already said that Johnstone was present in almost every battle during the late war in which his active corps was engaged, but in detailed the services of officers whose duties confined them to the ranks, the descriptions must generally be limited to the battles' names, for be he bold as David, he rarely has an opportunity of showing more of it than does the soldier on either side of him. Such opportunities, however, do sometimes occur, and Johnstone by seizing them as they flew, gathered a share of laurels for his brow, which rarely falls to one of his rank.

As a Lieutenant, he had the good fortune to command one of the four companies of the Rifle Brigade, which, under Sir Sidney Beckwith, at the Pass of Barba del Puerco of the 9th of March, 1810, so gallantly repulsed six hundred chosen French troops, who attempted to surprise them at midnight.

On the 19th of January, 1812, he was one of the officers who volunteered and led the stormers at the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, and was fortunate enough to come out unscathed, although one of the first to enter that deadly pass.

At the storming of Badajos on the 6th of April, 1812, his name again stood on the list of volunteers for the forlorn hope, but as it was claimed by a senior officer of the division, he was obliged to limit his expectations to one of the posts of honour with the storming party. Sir Andrew Barnard, however, who commanded the light division, knowing how peculiarly well qualified he was for desperate enterprise, assigned him a post in front of the forlorn hope, in the command of a party carrying ropes prepared with nooses to throw over the sword-blades which formed the *chevaux-de-frise*, in the hope of being able to displace it, by dragging it down the breach, but Johnstone and all of his party were stricken down before they got within throwing distance. His appearance next morning is thus described by a brother officer. Capt. Kincaid, in "Random Shots from a Rifleman."—Page 257:—"The first tent that I entered was Johnstone's—with his shattered arm bandaged, he was lying fast asleep, and coupling his appearance, with the daring duty he had been called on to perform but a few hours before, in front of the forlorn hope, I thought that I had never set my eyes upon a nobler picture of a soldier! His whole appearance even in sleep showed exactly as it had been in the execution of that duty! his splendid figure was so disposed as if he was taking the first step in the breach—his eyebrows were elevated—his nostrils still distended, and altogether he looked as if he would clutch the castle in his remaining hand! No one could have seen him at that moment, without saying 'there lies a hero!'"

As an officer Johnstone was very unfortunate, his services up to that period had been in the rank of a Lieutenant, and though he then succeeded to a Company, it was in the regular course of promotion, so that the daring deeds already mentioned literally availed him nothing.

I am one of those who allow no more credit to him who volunteers and executes a desperate service, than the man who had not the opportunity of so doing, but the former is nevertheless the proper subject for promotion, for the post of honour is always offered to the seniors of the rank required, and if they decline, it goes to the next; so that the step (for promoted they ought to be,) would, in every instance, fall on the proper person, and the succession at the proper place in the list; and it is a disgrace to us as a military nation, that such a common act of justice and policy should have been refused, despised, and neglected; for of the many brilliant feats of that nature which immortalized our arms in the Peninsula, and gave to individual subaltern officers peculiar claims upon their country's gratitude, John Bull, or somebody for him, ought to blush to say how few received any recompense beyond an approving conscience. In the light division, which, to say the least of it, bore its share in every thing throughout that brilliant era, I only remember one (of that class) promoted for such services, (the present Colonel Gurwood), but I hope that other divisions were more fortunate!

Happily the publication of the Duke of Wellington's public correspondence of that period, has at length relieved the doubts of his admiring followers, if indeed they ever entertained any, as to his being at all times feelingly alive to the interests of those under him; for we find him engaged in a continued series of remonstrances with the powers at home for their inattention to his recommendations, and urging the claims of the deserving, in a manner alike honourable to him and to them, and those persons, particularly among our own countrymen, who take a pleasure in contrasting him disadvantageously as a Commander, with Bonaparte, would do well to take a view of the relative powers of the two. I pass over that which is the most harrasing to the mind of a General—the provisioning and the finding of an Army, (in which we find the Duke as usual, shackled with all the difficulties of an honest man while the other is aided by all the resources of a lawless one,) and come to that which constitutes the *esprit* of one, and is, or ought to be, the sole aim of every soldier—*honour* and *glory!*

Napoleon had the power of rewarding his followers with every honour, from the prince to the peasant—every grade from the Marshal's baton to the Drum-Major's stick—rank, honours, riches, were with him the prompt and certain recompense of brilliant deeds. What means were allowed the Duke of Wellington of attaching his soldiers to him, or exciting them to glory? What power had he of rewarding those same soldiers who were the conquerors of Napoleon's in every encounter, even when led by Princes who had risen from privates by their talents and their gallantry, and himself to crown the whole? Read the extent of it, my countrymen, in his own words, addressed in a letter of remonstrance to the military secretary of that day at the Horse Guards, and in which (taking all the odium of their neglect upon himself, feeling ashamed as he says, to let it be known among his followers how little was his means of serving them,) he adds,—"*Though I command one of the largest Armies that ever left England, I have not the power of making a Corporal!!*"

I ask, what man but the Duke of Wellington, under similar circumstances, could have led an Army through every difficulty and privation during so many consecutive compaigns, from one triumph to another, each more brilliant than the last, until he raised his country's name to a pinnacle of glory before unknown, and gave peace to the world? And I may ask too, what soldiers but British would have followed in his bright and thankless career? Others may worship their foreign favourites, but give me our own man!

To resume my memoir:—The severity of Johnstone's wound obliged him to go for a while to England, but he returned in time to share the triumphs at Tarbes and Toulouse.

The peace which followed gave a short respite to our arms, but when the trumpet of war again sounded in 1815, Johnstone was found at his post, with his blood again flowing, on the plains of Quatre Bras, on the 16th of June. His wound on that day, however, was not so severe as to oblige him to quit the field, and he had again the honour of shedding it yet more freely in the last, the greatest, and most glorious of his country's battles—Waterloo!

Johnstone was promoted to a Majority in 1820, and continued to serve until the 2nd of August 1831, when he retired on half-pay, with the intention of enjoying the slender fruits of his hard servitude in peace and quietness; but his active mind was ill suited for a life of repose, and having been offered an appointment in the Colonial Magistracy, in 1833, he proceeded in that capacity to the Cape of Good Hope, where he continued to exercise the functions of his office in a manner which commanded the respect of every one, until December 1835, when he was attacked with a disease (enlargement of the heart), which proved fatal. I have been favoured by one on the spot, with a characteristic sketch of his last illness. He was attended by a Dr. Osborne, to whose judicious and kind attentions he seems to have owed whatever ease and comfort it was possible for him to enjoy during the remainder of his brief career. When he began to feel that his days were numbered, he peremptorily asked the surgeon,—"Shall I live or die?" Dr. Osborne knowing his character, was candid and told him that he could not possibly survive three months. Johnstone having at that moment an orange in his hand, chucked it to the ceiling, saying, "I don't care *that* whether I live or die, there is but one thing lies heavy on my heart—"I would have died upon the battle-field like a soldier, and not in bed like an old woman!"

The Athol troop-ship being about to return to England, Johnstone embarked in her, I presume to kill time, until time should throw the expected dart at him. It came within the expected hour. After being a week at sea, on the 6th of April, 1836, the twenty-fourth anniversary of his greatest triumph (Badajos), his gallant soul took flight.

Well does his memory merit the tribute of every brother officer, and more especially of one who has been a sharer in most of his perils, his frolics, and his friendship—who, during many eventful years, has weighed him in the balance as an honest man and a soldier, and never yet found him wanting; and therefore deems that he was one who ought not to fill a nameless grave. J. K.

From the Lowell Courier.

EXPLOSION OF A COLD STEAM BOILER.

Mr. Editor—The following particulars, relating to a late explosion of a steam boiler, connected with a cotton mill near Manchester, England, are so extraordinary, that as a means of preventing similar accidents, you may think the account worth publishing. I have condensed the statement from the English accounts, and subjoin the opinion of my friend, Dr. Dalton, respecting the cause of the accident.

Yours, S. L. D.

1st. the facts. The boiler was in good working order on the Saturday night preceeding the explosion, till 12 o'clock. At one o'clock the plug, 1 1-2 inch diameter, at the bottom of the boiler, was removed, to draw off the water, preparatory to the usual monthly cleaning. The *man hole* lid was not removed, nor any valve opened. The water of course trickled away from the plug hole upon the hot ashes in the fire place and gradually found its way out through the floor. The water was escaping thus from 2 to 3 hours. The boiler remained as described till Sunday evening, when a tremendous explosion happened at the mill. On rushing there a person was heard inside the dye house calling for aid, and when the door lock was forced, he rushed out, his clothes torn off, his face and body blackened, the skin all shrivelled and drawn up. He died the following Tuesday, stating that he had taken off the *man hole* lid, and had entered as far as his waist into the boiler, holding in his hand a lantern with a lighted candle, when the explosion took place. He felt himself raised a great height, but recollected nothing more till he found himself in the adjoining dye house.

The boiler was lifted from its place and rent in pieces, the walls and roof of the boiler house thrown down. The boiler was found dry and cold, no traces of water or fire near it. The boiler house communicated with the dye house, and the gas works of the mill formed the building to the boiler house.

Not removing the *man hole lid* kept the air confined. Hydrogen and carbonic acid gas were generated in the boiler by water being thrown on hot coals, and when approached by a lighted candle it exploded. It was the explosion of gas and not of steam which caused the accident.—*Star.*

FARMS IN ENGLAND.—The farms are regularly laid out in square and parallelograms of from two to forty acres, and in general they are laid down as smooth and level as the roller can make them. Here is a luxuriant wheat field, and there busy preparations for putting in potatoes or turnips, and there barley or oats just shooting up from the dark rich soil. But scarcely a rod of the fence, such as we meet every where in the U. States of America, do you see in your 200 miles ride from Liverpool to the metropolis. All is hawthorn; and these hedges, which are, for the most part, neatly trimmed about the gardens and farmhouses, and by the road side, add more to the beauty of the country than any description had pictured upon the mind. The common method of making the hedges is this: first, a ridge is thrown up, perhaps a foot from the level of the fields which are to be fenced off, then the young thorn is to be planted in two parallel rows, about a foot or eight inches apart. The growth is not very rapid, but when it has attained the height of four or five feet, in about as many years, it becomes so dense that no domestic animal would think of breaking through it. The leaf is small, deeply verdant, and beautifully serrated. In the month of May these hedges are cleathed with a white fragant blossom, very much resembling that of thorns of our own country, and it is then that the honeysuckle and other wild flowers unfold their wild hues and mingle their sweetness with the hawthorn. In the hedges, trees, such as the oak, the elm, and the horse chestnut, are planted, sometimes in rows near together, but oftener far apart, so that each one rises and waves by itself over the humble but not less charming growth below. Single trees of great age, and very large, are spinkled here and there in every direction, and every now and then you catch a glimpse, in the distance, of a grove or clump, which adds not a little to the beauty of the landscape.—*Humphrey's Tour.*

THE APPROACH BY THE THAMES.—The correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following account of the approach to London by the river:

"I to day, for the first time, ascended the Thames, in the steamer from Rotterdam. I know not what may be the chief impression on other minds when thus approaching and first entering London. Nothing, I know, has so much impressed me as the grand scale, the enormous magnitude upon which every thing seems to be done. Within two hours previous to my landing I had seen at least fifty steamboats, storming down the river, thronged and completely thronged with passengers; then what multitudes of ships, merchanmen and men of war innumerably, for miles and miles met the eye. As we advanced, upon our left arose the great Greenwich hospital, that immense repository of broken limbs and naval valour. Upon the right are now those vast works, the East India, the West India, and the London docks, crowded with vessels, and showing forth, even in the distance, a perfect wilderness of masts. England is said to be the mistress of the sea. One cannot but be assured of her greatness on that element, if he approaches the metropolis through the avenue of the river Thames. And yet the thousands on thousands of vessels I have this day seen are but a small part of her maritime power.

Judging from the great number of buildings that lined the river banks, I expected every moment to land. "We are yet three miles from the custom house," said the Englishman. At length London bridge appeared. Barges, wherries, ships, coal vessels, steamboats of all sizes and shapes, seemed now to be trebly multiplied, all crowded together in a confusion that appeared not more inextricable than hazardous. "We are here just over the grand tunnel," says a passenger; "more than forty men are at work some fifty feet beneath our steamer." We at last stood in front of the custom house, itself a stupendous building, and one, moreover, wherein the traveller learns that if much is here done on a large scale, something is likewise done in a most minute and scrutinizing one."

What a wife should be is beautifully delineated by a French writer from whom is translated the following highly coloured portrait, which we hope may find many living originals in this country:—"It is her happiness to be ignorant of what the world call pleasure; her glory is to live in the duties of wife and mother; and she consecrates her days in the practice of social virtues. Occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over to her husband by complaisance; over her children by mildness; and over her domestics by goodness. Her home is the residence of filial order, peace, sweet sleep, and good health. Economical and studious, she prevents and dissipates the evil passions: the indigent who claim her charity, are never repulsed; the licentious avoid her presence. She has a character of reserve and dignity that makes her respected; of indulgence and sensibility, that makes her beloved: of prudence and firmness that makes her esteemed. She diffuses around her a mild warmth, a pure light, which vivify and illume all that encircles her."

HUMANITY.—He that looks with rapture upon the agonies of an unoffending and unresisting animal, will soon learn to view the sufferings of a fellow creature with indifferance; and in time he will acquire the power of viewing them with triumph, if that fellow creature should become the victim of his resentment, be it just or unjust. But the minds of children are open to impressions of every sort: and, indeed wonderful is the facility with which a judicious teacher may habituate them to tender emotions. I therefore always considered mercy to beings of an inferior species as a virtue which children are very capable of learning, but which is most difficult to be taught if the heart has once been familiarized to pictures of distress, and has been permitted either to behold the pangs of any living creature with cold insensibility or to inflict them with wanton barbarity.—*Dr. Parr.*

PRESENCE OF MIND.—If you should happen to meet with an accident at table, endeavour to preserve your composure, and do not add to the discomfort you have created, by making an unnecessary fuss about it. I remember hearing it told of a very accomplished gentleman, that when carving a tough goose, he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish into the lap of the lady next to him, on which he looked her full in the face and said, "Ma'am I will thank you for that goose." This manner of bearing such a mortifying accident gained him more credit than he lost by awkward carving.

PROMPT ANSWER.—Chateauneuf, keeper of the seals of Louis XIII., when a boy of only nine years old, was asked many questions by a bishop, and gave very prompt answers to them all. At length the prelate said—"I will give you an orange if you tell me where God is?" "My lord," replied the boy, "I will give you two oranges if you tell me where he is not."—*Flowers of Anecdote.*

A successful speculation is oftener an evil than a blessing; it upsets all one's notions of the value of time, of industry, and of money; it is a moral evil, because it violates the law of Nature, which requires that a part of every day, and every year of ones' life, should be devoted to procuring the means of subsistence for the day and year; and he who, by what he calls a lucky hit, secures to himself what he calls a fortune, sometimes cuts off from the remainder of days a wholesome and natural source of pleasure. If he has devoted all his powers and energies to Mammon for the best part of life, he is sold to him, and can no more live tranquilly, without his stimuli, than can he, who has been excited for years by alcohol, give up the stimulus of drink. Hence, you find such men uneasy and fretful in old age; hence, often it is, that they are envious and vexed at the sight of happiness in others; and they seem to think a poor man has no right to enjoy himself more than they can *who have earned* a hundred thousand dollars.—*Dr. Howe's address.*

PATENT BUTTER.—We learn from the silk culturists that the Emperor of Russia has issued a patent to one of his subjects, for a new method of making butter: It is thus: simmer the milk while still sweet, 15 minutes, take care not to burn it, and then churn it. The butter comes very soon, and is of a quality much superior to that made in the common mode. It is richer and preserves its flavor much longer, and the milk, being left sweet, retains its value for ordinary uses.

The experiment is so easy, and promises so much both in respect to saving of labor and superior results, that it invites trial very strongly.

RESPECT TO THE LADIES.—"I have found that the men who are really fond of the society of ladies, who cherish for them a high respect, nay reverence, are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of more assurance, whose tongues are lightly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are the favourites. A true respect for women leads to respectful actions towards them, and respectful is usually distant action, and this great distance is mistaken by them for neglect and want of interest."

PUNCTUALITY.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at 12 o'clock. Seven of them were punctual, but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time" said he, "passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea it was so late," &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but there are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one eighth of it only was *thine own property!*"

* Major Johnstone was stationed for some time in is Province, and was well known to many of our aders.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 4, 1837.

REMOVAL.

THE *Chronicle Office* is removed to Prince William Street, in the new building erected by Mr. M'MILLAN, and immediately over the Office of J. W. BOYD, Esq. Barrister at Law. ☞All kinds of printing executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The Western Mail on Tuesday brought Liverpool dates to the 24th of June.—Those papers furnish the mournful intelligence of the death of KING WILLIAM the IVth, which melancholy event took place on the 20th of June. The King was in the 72d year of his age, and in the eighth of his reign.

The destinies of that mighty Empire, England, upon whose dominons the sun never sits, are now to be swayed by the hands of a youthful Queen, whose abilities for a British Sovereign have yet to be tested. Surrounded as our Queen is, by such a host of foreign relatives, whose interests are almost all inimical to those of our Parent land, it will require consumate abilities, and the constant energies of able and firm Councillors, to counteract Continental influence from encompassing the Throne of our Empire.

Under the reign of a Queen, England heretofore enjoyed unparalleled success. Few Sovereigns of England succeeded to the throne in more difficult circumstances than Queen Elizabeth, and none ever conducted the Government with greater prosperity and happiness; and our best hopes are, that Queen Victoria will not suffer England's star to grow dim under the baleful influence of imbecile councillors.—A dissolution of Parliament will take place—a new Ministry will be appointed, and on the choice of this Ministry much will depend, either for good or for evil, to the cause of our Country.

Death of His Majesty William IV.

"Windsor, Ten minutes past 3 o'clock, Tuesday, 20th June, 1837.

"His Majesty King William the Fourth, expired at ten minutes before three o'clock this morning, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Hereford, &c.

"Many carriages and four are hurrying from the Castle."

The late King (William Henry) was the third son of George the Third, and was born on the 21st August, 1765, so that he was nearly 72 years of age. At the age of 13 he entered as a midshipman on board the Prince George, 98, commanded by Admiral Digby. He was in this ship when under Rodney she was engaged in a battle with a Spanish convoy, and also in the memorable engagement with the Spanish fleet under Don Juan de Lanyara. When the Spanish admiral went on board the Prince George to deliver up his sword, and was informed that one of the King's sons was a midshipman attached to the ship, he exclaimed: "Well may England be mistress of the sea, when the son of her King is thus employed in her service." The Prince afterwards served in the West Indies, Canada, Nova Scotia, and along the full line of the American coast. At Louisiana he succeeded in begging from the Spanish governor the lives of several Englishmen who had been condemned to death. He sailed under the orders of Nelson, then captain of the Boreas frigate, in the West Indies.

On the 19th May, 1789, he was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Munster, in Ireland. He was nominated in 1790, to the command of the Valiant, 74, and on the 3d December, in the same year, advanced to the rank of rear Admiral. He was successively promoted till he became an admiral of the red, and, on the death of Sir Peter Parker, in December 1811, he succeeded that veteran as admiral of the fleet.

When he was yet a very young man the Prince became smitten with one of the most captivating women of the time (Mrs. Jordan). Whatever may be thought of *liaisons* of the kind, it must be borne in mind that the Princes of the blood are subject by law to severe restrictions with respect to marriage. During this connection, which commenced in 1790, and endured for 20 years, they presented a picture which, to all outward appearance, might serve as a pattern for conjugal life. Whoever has seen them together at Bushy saw them surrounded by a family rarely equalled in personal and mental grace. Their parental duties were performed with exemplary assiduity and prudence; and the figure which their children have made in the world is sufficient proof of the care bestowed upon them.

On the 11th of July, 1818 (8 years after the Prince and Mrs. Jordon had separated) the Duke of Clarence married Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Meinengen, who had been recommended to him by his mother, Queen Charlotte, on account of the character she bore for amiable qualities and domestic virtues. In the year following the Duchess gave birth to a seven months' child, who died in her infancy.

During Mr. Canning's administration, in 1827, the Duke was appointed Lord High Admiral, but resigned the situation, in consequence of some fault found at certain expenditures during the administration of Lord Wellington, who succeeded as Prime Minister.

In 1829 the Duke took a decided part in the House of Lords in favour of Catholic Emancipation, generally called the Catholic Relief Bill.

On Saturday, the 26th June, 1830, George IV. expired, and on Monday the 28th, the Duke of Clarence was proclaimed King by the title of William IV. He soon manifested a marked difference in his habits and deportment from those of his predecessor, and speedily acquired unbounded popularity.

The mode of life adopted by the King and Queen was quiet and domestic in the extreme, much resembling that of George III. and Queen Charlotte.

The business habits of the King formed a source of much happiness to his people. He saw what the country required, and readily entered into measures calculated to benefit his subjects. The Reform Bill, and other important regulations were carried mainly through the firmness of the King.

William IV. will be succeeded by the Princess Victoria. Parliament will, of course, be dissolved, and a new election take place. The opinions of the young Princess, it is generally reported, are decidedly liberal; and, unless her elevation to the Crown may have the effect of altering them, the most extensive reforms will, in all probability, be carried into effect.

The King manifested his good humour and patriotism to the last. On the 16th, he said to Sir Henry Halford, "I know, Doctor, that I cannot live long; but I wish you would tinker me up, so that I may live to see another Waterloo anniversary."

Her majesty's first court was held at Kensington palace, on the day of the late king's death: and was attended by more than a hundred of his late majesty's privy council, and the lord mayor and a deputation from the city. A privy council was held, at which most of the privy councillors were resworn.

The members of the royal family, the archbishops, and the other privy councillors, afterward signed the proclamation.

The Queen gave audience, on the same day, to Lord Melbourne. The following declaration was issued.

At the Court of Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837, present, the Queen's most excellent majesty in council.

Her majesty being this day present in council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz:

The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience.

I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeeded to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the melioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

Educated in England under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country.

It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights and promote, to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects.

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble request to her Majesty, that her Majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public, which her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

The proclamation was made on Wednesday, the 21st. The Queen was loudly cheered by the populace, when she presented herself, in mourning at the windows of the presence chamber of St. James's palace. The Queen has dropped her first name Alexandria, and will use the signature of Victoria merely.

The funeral was to take place on Thursday, the 6th of July. A post mortem examination was made; the symptoms were of dropsy in the chest and enlargement of the heart.

In the house of Lords on the 22nd a message from the Queen was read by the Lord Chancellor. It was short, and merely stated, after a brief allusion to the death of the King, that the state of the public business and the period of the session, considered in connexion with the duty imposed on her by law, of summoning a new parliament within six months, made it inexpedient to recommend any new measures for adoption by the House of Commons, except such as should be necessary for carrying on the public business during the interval between the sessions. A message in reply was agreed to, and also one of condolence to the Queen-dowager.

The same proceedings took place in the other house.

GENERAL MOURNING.

(From the London Gazette, June 21.)

Herald's College, June 21, 1837.

The Earl Marshal's order for a general mourning for his late Majesty King William the Fourth.

In pursuance of an order of her Majesty in council, the 21st day of June, 1837, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons, upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed and glorious memory, do put themselves into decent mourning; the said mourning to begin upon Saturday next, the 24th instant (this day.) NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

LONDON, June 21.

We understand that the officers of the excise have been engaged in taking the stocks at the different large London brewers, which is supposed to be in contemplation of the earlier production of the budget.

The Earl of Eldon yesterday took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords. We regret to state that the venerable earl was so infirm as to require to be supported into the house by two persons; but he is understood to have declared, that as time was valuable with him, he could not lose a moment in showing his respect for the monarchy of this country by signing forthwith the oaths of fidelity and allegiance to her majesty.

The health of Queen Adelaide, we rejoice to say, is better than it has been. As a proof of it, her majesty lunched with the family to-day, and has signified her intention of dining with them this evening.

The funeral of William the Fourth is appointed to take place on the 6th of July.

Her Majesty at the reception on Tuesday of the officers of state, bishops, &c. wore a black silk dress, a white pelerine, and a black crape scarf.

HIS LATE MAJESTY.

WINDSOR, 11 o'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—In the early part of this day a considerable expectation prevailed that her Majesty Queen Victoria, would have been formally proclaimed in the castle and in the borough of Windsor; but owing to some incomprehensible mismanagement among the official personages in London, no order for that purpose has yet been received either by the constable or governor of the castle, or by the mayor of the borough. This has excited some astonishment, as the proclamation of George IV., and of William IV., respectively would have taken place the very day after their accession to the throne, had not that day been in both instances a Sunday. They were, however, proclaimed at an early hour on the following Monday, and the delay which has taken place in the performance of that ceremony on the present occasion is attributed by several persons to the ordinary blundering system of a whig administration. Some members of the town council remonstrate, with the mayor as to the impropriety of this delay; but he said that he could not help it, as he had received no orders to make proclamation of her majesty's style and title from the constituted authorities, and he durst not make the proclamation on his own responsibility.

Considerable anxiety respecting the dowager queen's health has been felt by the inhabitants of Windsor, in consequence of her having received some visits since his late majesty's death from Dr. Cupar, her private physician. It was feared that though the excitement occasioned by his late majesty's situation might have sustained her during the late trying events, the reaction which was likely to occur when the necessity of bearing up against her feelings was over might leave her in a state of great feebleness and suffering. We are happy to state that as yet no unfavourable symptoms in her majesty's health have occurred. She passed the whole of yesterday in a state of seclusion: but this morning she declared her intention of meeting her household at dinner, and has since, to their great joy, fulfilled her intention.

In the course of the morning his Hanoverian Majesty arrived at the castle, and had an audience it is said of leave—of the widowed queen. He left Windsor about two o'clock. It was also supposed that Lord Howe, the queen's master of the horse, had left at the same time, but there is not the slightest foundation for this rumour. His lordship's children left the castle in one of his lordships carriages, but returned after taking a short ride.

The officers of the Lord Chamberlain have taken charge of his majesty's body. Last night it was embalmed under the superintendence of the king's medical advisers, and then placed in a leaden coffin. A considerable, but we understand not a complete autopsy of the body took place during the process of embalmment. A great quantity of water was found in the cavity of the chest. It has been rumoured that the heart was found considerably enlarged; but this again is denied, and I have been informed that the opening of the body for the purpose of embalmment does not require that the region of the heart should be at all exposed. The particulars of the *post mortem* examination of our monarchs is generally published in the *Gazette* under the authority of the physicians and sergeant-surgeons to the deceased sovereign, and as they must evidently be more correct than any gossip which is floating about Windsor, I purposely abstain from entering into details which I do not understand, and on the correctness of which I have no professional skill to enable me to decide.

I have been told that his majesty, during the few last days of his life, being unable to recline in a supine position, sat on one easy chair and rested his chest upon another placed before him, to ease the agony which he endured in the chest during the attacks of his cough. The queen generally sat by his side, fomenting his hands and temples with Eau de Cologne. The readers of *Bacon's Essays* will recollect the anecdote which tells of the mode of Vespasian's death. His majesty's death occurred in a manner nearly similar, but those who recollect the anecdote to which I allude will see that I cannot go further into details.

The preparations for the funeral are becoming visible in the castle. Several massive beams, which are to form the supporters of the platform, are now lying on the grass plot; and some of the undertaker's men have also been admitted into the chapel for the purpose of making various admeasurements for the black draperies with which it is hung on the demise of the sovereign. Nothing is, however, yet determined as to the funeral of the sovereign.

Among the rumours which are very prevalent, but which it is impossible for me to assert to be incorrect, is one to which you may be inclined to listen, and that is, that the queen has been offered the use of Frogmore park, if she chooses to retire to it. It is by no means improbable that the amiable occupiers of that pleasant retreat may have offered the loan of it to her majesty, but from everything we can learn there is little chance of its being accepted for the present.

Very few persons have seen the body of his late majesty since his decease. Some of the old domestics have been permitted to take a last view of him; but, in general, entrance is prohibited to the room in which he now lies. A cast of his majesty was taken last night by an artist employed by his children, and an image of his majesty's countenance is to be formed upon it.

In spite of the various evidences appearing in the bulletins, of which the veracity has been impeached in many cases on very unsatisfactory grounds, and also in spite of many anecdotes of greater or less interest, which have got abroad, it is still asserted in some quarters that for the last two days of his existence his majesty was in a state of profound lethargy and could not be made acquainted, except with the greatest difficulty, with the facts which were passing around him. We declare once more, on the most unquestionable authority, that nothing can be more untrue than this statement. Independently of the facts based on public documents, over which we have no control, and of the private information which has reached us, and which we have already mentioned in a former letter, we received this day a corroboration of the contradiction which we have already given to the very unintentional mis-statements this have been propagated on this point, from a gentleman who, having sent in an urgent memorial on some private business to his majesty on Monday, has since received intelligence that by his majesty's express commands his application will be attended to. His majesty of late years has been constitutionally of a lethargic habit, but during the whole of his illness his lethargy did not exceed the drowsiness to which he was habitually liable. We therefore repeat the expression of our disbelief of all the stories which take his majesty's lethargy as the foundation on which they rest.—*Times.*

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

From the Court Circular of Thursday.

The queen remains at Kensington Palace until after his late majesty's funeral; and her majesty and her august mother will pass that time in retirement, except for such occasions as her majesty's public duties require her appearance in public.

The proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria took place yesterday morning at St James's palace.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by Lady Mary Stepford, arrived at the palace from Kensington at ten o'clock, escorted by a party of the Life Guards.

The queen, who was attired in mourning, soon after her arrival passed through the state rooms to the presence chamber, the window of which, looking into the large court yard of the palace by the side of Malborough house, was open: her majesty was received by the public, who filled the court, with loud and reiterated cheers. The Duchess of Kent was on the right of her majesty. Viscount Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Groom of the Stole, stood close to her majesty. The commander of the Forces, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for the home department, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. in their several uniforms, and with their respective ensigns of office, were in attendance around her majesty.

In the court yard a guard of honour of the Life Guards was drawn up in the middle of the yard fronting the palace; a little in advance stood the queen's marshalmen and the queen's sergeant-trumpeter, and the household drums and trumpets in state uniforms. On the north side of the space between the Guards and the Palace were the serjeants-at-arms on horseback, bearing their large gilt maces, and wearing silver collars of S S; on the opposite side, near to the window at which her majesty stood, were the Heralds and Pursuivants dismounted and uncovered.

Sir William Woods (Clarenceux King of Arms,) acting as deputy-garter, then read the Proclamation (issued at Kensington Palace on Tuesday) announcing the accession of her majesty Queen Victoria: at first the cheering prevented the proclamation being heard, but the latter part of the proclamation was very distinctly given, and at the words "God save the Queen," sir William gave signal by waving his sceptre: Loud and enthusiastic cheering followed, which her majesty graciously and frequently acknowledged.

The household trumpeters at the same time played "God save the Queen. Her majesty then withdrew, attended by the ministers and great officers of state, and the procession left the palace, preceded by mr. Lee, the High constable of Westminster, the trumpeters, sergeant at arms, pursuivants, and heralds following on horseback.

At Charing-cross the proclamation was read by mr. J. C. Disney, Somerset herald; in chancery lane, by mr. C. G. Young, York herald; in Wood-street (on the spot where the cross formerly stood), by mr. W. A. Blount, Chester herald; and lastly, at the Royal Exchange, by mr. J. Pulman, porcullis pursuivant.

After the ceremony the Duke of Norfolk and Sir William Woods had an audience of the Queen.

The Duke of Sussex visited her majesty.

At twelve o'clock the Queen held a privy council which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial departments, the chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of control, the President of the Board of Trade, the secretary of war, the commander of the Forces, the marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Wharncliffe, Wynford, and Ashburton, Lord chief Justice Tindal, sir John Nicholl, sir. Baron Park, sir. Justice Vaughan, the late master-General of the Ordnance, sir. Henry Goulburn, and sir. Cutlar Fergusson, Judge Advocate General.

At the council, those members of his late majesty's most honourable privy council who were not resworn yesterday were resworn of the queen's most honourable privy council.

An order was addressed to the Earl Marshal to issue notice of a general mourning for the late king.

Papers to accompany the proclamation to the colonies and territories belonging to the crown of Great Britain were signed by several of the ministers and other privy councillors.

After the council, the Queen retired from the throne room to the royal closet, where the following archbishops and bishops were presented to her majesty: the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin; the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Llandaff, Norwich, Exeter, Glocester and Bristol, Lincoln, Bangor, Salisbury, Ely, Ripon, Chichester, and Killaloe.

The Judges having been summoned to attend her majesty after the council, were introduced in the presence of the officers of the household and had the honor to kiss hands.

The queen gave audience to the Archbishop of canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount melbourne, the Earl of minto, Lord Hill, and Sir Hussy Vivan.

At one o'clock the Queen left St. James's palace on her return to Kensington.

His Hanoverian Majesty left town for Windsor castle yesterday morning, and returned in the afternoon to his residence in St. James's Palace.

A cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign office. It was attended by most of the cabinet ministers. The council sat an hour and a half.

PROCLAMATION.—*(From the Times.)*

Subsequently to our notice of last night upon the subject of the proclamation, in which some doubt was raised as to whether the queen would honour St. James's palace with her royal presence for the purposes of the ceremony of the proclamation, orders were received at that establishment to the effect that her majesty would follow the example of most of her predecessors, and present herself to her loving subjects at the accustomed spot.

Soon after eight o'clock several of the officers of the court, dressed in their state attire, arrived, and they were followed at intervals by all of those parties noble and gentle, whose assistance is required on such an occasion.

At nine o'clock the household troops mounted guard in the court yard, having marched in without the usual accompaniment of the band playing.

About the same hour the Duke of Argyll, the Lord Steward, the Marquis Conyngham, the Lord Chamberlain to the late king, Lord Charles Fitzroy, the Vice Chamberlain to the late King; the Right Honourable Sir William H. Freemantle, K. G. H. Treasurer of the Household; the Right Honourable George Stevens Byng, the Controller of the Household, entered the state apartments, accompanied by the Marquis of Winchester, Groom of the Stole.

It was now nearly ten o'clock, and a general movement was observable both within and without the palace walls.

The macademized court instantly became a busy and lively scene. The area of this quadrangle, prior to this moment, had been nearly occupied by ladies and gentlemen, mostly dressed in black, all of whom manifested the greatest anxiety to approach within as short a distance as possible of the window at which their new and youthful queen was to present herself to their longing gaze.

A troop of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards took their stations and drew up across the quadrangle leaving six or eight rows of the public in their front.

About half past nine o'clock the Queen, accompanied by her mother, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, stepped into one of her Majesty's carriages at Kensington, and proceeded to Saint James's, passing down Constitution-hill, and entering the palace through the gardens opening into the park.

The queen's carriage was preceded by two others in which were various members of the household.

Her Majesty, as well as her royal parent, was dressed in the deepest mourning, which was of the plainest character.

The royal party was escorted by a squadron of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, and the Blues; and as the cavalcade passed along the road from Kensington to St James's, the most affectionate demonstrations of attachment and loyalty towards her majesty were offered by the assembled crowds, who had stationed themselves on either side of the road.

On the arrival of the cortege at St. James's, the multitude poured fourth a continuous cry of "Long live the Queen;" "Bless our youthful Queen—long may she live!"

The queen gracefully acknowledged these marks of affection by bowing as the carriage passed along.

Her majesty at this part of the day appeared to be in the enjoyment of a good state of health, but we imagined her cheeks were not tinted with their usual colour. Her countenance, too, as well as that of the Duchess of Kent, presented an expression of anxiety and grief, without, however, bearing the slightest evidence of excitement under which it was but natural to anticipate her majesty would be labouring.

The near approach of the queen was made known to the several officers of state and the members of the administration just at the moment when they had assembled in the window of the Tapestry-room.

As soon as the intimation had been conveyed to these personages they instantly went down to receive their sovereign.

At ten o'clock the band struck up, and the Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute, at the conclusion of which the queen, led by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the president of the council came forward to the opened window.

The appearance of her majesty was the signal for the loudest exclamations of joy and clapping of hands, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen their hats in the air.

The Queen, apparently completely overcome by the novelty of her situation, in conjunction with the combination of eventful occurrences which have within the last few days come to pass, the instant the first shout of gratulation pressed upon her ears, burst into tears, which continued, notwithstanding an evident attempt on the part of her majesty to restrain her feelings, to flow in torrents down her now pallid cheeks, until her majesty retired from the window.

Her majesty, however, courteseied many times in token of her sense of the devotion of her assembled subjects.

The applauses were renewed several times during the reading of the proclamation, and were most enthusiastic on her majesty withdrawing.

During these proceedings the heralds had taken up their customary station immediately beneath the window at which the Queen was standing, and upon silence being obtained, Clarenceux King of Arms, Sir W. Woods, in the absence of Garter King of Arms, Sir Ralph Bigland made proclamation in the following terms:—

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord King William the Fourth, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria, saving the rights of any heirs of his late majesty King William the Fourth, which may be borne of his late majesty's consort: We, therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with these of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of others principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, do hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, saving as aforesaid. To whom saying as aforesaid, we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and Queens do reign, to bless the royal Princess Victoria, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the court at Kensington, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

GOD save the QUEEN.

The instant Clarenceux had terminated this portion of his labours a flourish of trumpets was blown and the Park and Tower guns again fired a salute in token that the ceremony of proclaiming "Victoria Alexandrina," queen of these realms, had been accomplished.

EXCLUSIVE AND HANOVER.

Among the important political changes arising from the decease of our late beloved monarch, the disseveration of the continental dominions of the British crown from the rule of the present sovereign is not the least remarkable. In consequence of the salique law prevailing in the kingdom of Hanover the empire of Victoria I. does not extend to that country, and the rights and duties of its monarchy have already devolved on the Duke of Cumberland. That intimate connexion which has prevailed between Great Britain and Hanover since the accession of George I. has now, for the first time, ceased, and all the probabilities are against the return of both nations under the same head. It is only in case of the Queen's dying without issue that the union would again take place. Ernest I. of Hanover would then become King of Great Britain, though the authority of our young queen could not, in any case, extend again to Hanover, the son of the king being the legal heir to that throne. The Duke of Cumberland, now Earnest of Hanover, is the first king of that country independent of a foreign power; and it is not a little remarkable that, while, as a subject of this realm, he took the oath of allegiance to the queen to-day, he may, in the interests of his new subjects, be in a condition to declare war against Great Britain at some future period. In taking that oath he has followed the example of George II. who, when his father was elector of Hanover, and he heir, as second in succession, to the throne of England, came to this country to be created Duke of Cambridge, and to swear allegiance, as a British subject, to Queen Anne.

How far the influence of Great Britain on the continent of Europe may be affected by the separation of these two crowns is a matter of opinion, on which many will differ. Some will consider that we are happily relieved from an obligation that was often a source of great annoyance, and generally unproductive; while others will contend that the right to interfere on behalf of Hanover was a matter of great moment, amply compensating for minor inconveniences. We are certain that the influence of Great Britain on the continent is derived from much higher sources—its wealth, its power, its integrity—and that, whatever benefits have heretofore arisen from the Hanoverian connexion will still be continued by the affection which the illustrious personage who has now assumed the sceptre will ever entertain for his native country.—*Morning Post.*

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Another failure has taken place here. The house of Fisher brothers, (quakers,) in the American trade, failed yesterday. It is said their liabilities are somewhat extensive; they did considerable business in the yorkshire districts in forwarding wollen goods to all parts of the United States.

It is asserted, that the banks in the North of Ireland have been the main spring in assisting Brown's house, by a guarantee to the Bank of England to the amount of half a million. The reason assigned is, that the principal business done in the linen trade from the North of Ireland, and exported to the United States, is by Messrs. William and James Brown & Co. that this business was first created by them, and has been carried on to a very enormous amount in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York, and that consequently, a great deal of their paper must be with these banks.

LONDON, June 19.—During the whole of the day there has been a great deal of uneasiness on the part of the speculators in the British and Foreign Stock Exchange; consequently there has not been much business doing, and the market closed rather heavily. Consols opened at 91 1-8; the last quotation was 91 1-2 a 1-4 for account. Some private bargains took place, but we have not heard of any dealings afterwards under 91. The Three-and-a Half per cent. reduced Annuities are 97 3-8 a 2; Bank Stock is 207 1-2 money; and India Stock 261 1-2 time; the premium upon Exchequer Bills still rules at 33.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts generally are very flat, but we hope soon to see an improvement, as the most serious cause of uneasiness has been removed; [alluding doubtless to the relief given to the Messrs. Browns] however, it cannot be denied that the early prospect of a general mourning tends to aggravate the stagnation of trade, which originated with the suspension of the American orders, and the discredit resulting from the embarrassments of that branch of commerce. In Liverpool there was a much better feeling in all departments on Saturday, after it was generally known that the negociations in the Bank parlor had been brought to a successful termination, and we doubt not it will produce equally beneficial results in all the commercial towns in the kingdom.

From the Trinidad, Port of Spain Gazette, June 20.

MUTINY OF THE RECRUITS IN THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE FIRST WEST INDIA REGIMENT STATIONED AT ST. JOSEPH'S IN THIS ISLAND.

One of the most serious alarms to which the Inhabitants of this Town have ever been subject, was raised on Sunday morning last by a report that the Companies of the 1st West India Regiment at St. Joseph's had mutined during the preceding night, and had attempted to massacre their officers. The report, although much exaggerated, was so far founded on fact, that the Liberated Africans which were lately brought here from Grenada and Dominica as Recruits, had risen upon their officers at 3 o'clock that morning with the determination of putting them to death. Providentially one of the mutineers departed from the plan laid down, and the mutiny has been suppressed within a few hours of its breaking out, but not without the most determined activity on the part of the Colonial Militia, and a fatal rencontre between the latter and mutineers; and we are happy to state that although some Companies of the Militia Forces are still on duty in the immediate neighbourhood of the few insurgents still out, yet general tranquility has been restored.

A catastrophe so bloody in conception, and so fearful in its progress, has called for our utmost attention, and we believe that the following details of the rising and subjection of the mutineers, may be implicitly relied upon. The Barracks contained about 230 men, of whom more than 200 were raw recruits and savages.

At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the principal part of the recruits made a rush upon the main guards and quarters of the old soldiers and took away their muskets, (about 40 stand,) and after setting fire to their own quarters they commenced an attack upon those of the Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, through which, being built of wood only, they poured a volley of ball which completely riddled them. The Sergeant of the Main Guard having escaped, had just given the Serjeant Major sufficient notice to enable him to escape through the back part of the building and carry with him his two children, but without their clothes; and this officer managed to make his way to the quarters of the Commanding Officer, (Colonel Bush,) and to arouse him and the other officers in the Garrison to a sense of their situation. Colonel Bush, still unwilling to believe the disturbance to be a determined mutiny, advanced with his Adjutant towards the mutineers, who, in the few minutes which had elapsed, had burst into the Serjeant Major's quarters, and had taken a large supply of powder and other things.

Colonel Bush called upon the men to lay down their arms, which command was answered by a number of shots fired at him by the insurgents, who were collected into several small bodies, occupying different stations on the Parade ground, and with a whoop, or kind of war cry, which intimated defiance, and proved that they were beyond all restraint, except such a force could supply. Without help, the few old soldiers then in the Barracks being disarmed, the Colonel, with Lieutenant Bently, his Adjutant, retreated to a Police Station on the hill commanding the Barracks, and obtained here three men and two or three muskets, with which, and the pistols with which the other officers had in their hurry armed themselves, they returned a slight but almost ineffectual fire upon the troops below them. The latter, not yet aware of the escape of their officers, for a long time directed their fire into the quarters of the former, which were defended by two men (the sentries) we believe.

In retreating from the insurgents, Colonel Bush ordered the Adjutant to make the best of his way to the Garrison at St. James, and having obtained his horse, he succeeded in passing in safety along the fire of the insurgents, and in dashing through a party of seven of them, headed by the principal conspirator, who, observing his intentions, attempted to intercept him on his way down to the main road, and discharged their pieces at him, when within only a few yards of him, which, however, he fortunately escaped. The burning Barrack and the firing of the mutineers had of course roused the men of the Militia residing in St. Joseph, but being unfortunately without ammunition, they had to supply themselves from a merchant's store, and it was not for some time that they could even pretend to afford assistance. Their activity and determination however made some amends for their want of preparation, for on learning that the chief insurgent with five men were advancing to take possession of the Militia Arsenal in which they were making their preparations, five or six of them volunteered to meet the party, although having nothing but blank cartridge with which, when close to the insurgents, they returned the fire of the latter, and then charging upon the party with the bayonet, dispersed it. The chief, however, a man of colossal stature, measuring six feet six inches in height, nothing daunted, returned reloading his musket, when a young man sprung upon his back, and grasping him by the throat he was immediately brought to the ground and made prisoner. On him was found a large quantity of loose powder and bullets which were carried in a foraging cap, slung under his arm.

Desultory skirmishing was continued until daybreak, when the Militia beginning to show some strength, small Companies were marched up to the Barracks, when the greater part of the mutineers surrendered themselves; whilst about fifty collected in a body and took the road to the Village of Arima, eleven miles distant, carrying their arms and some rations with them. In the Barracks were found two mutineers and one man, Loyal, of the Regiment, killed, with five men severely wounded.

Colonel Jackson, as Commandant of the Second Division Militia Forces, immediately dispatched his Staff Adjutant (Lieutenant Pablo Giuseppi) to Arima, to prepare for the approach of the body which was advancing towards that Village; and although the Adjutant was well mounted, yet the mutineers had moved forward with such rapidity, that they had almost reached the Village before he arrived there. Being, however, a few minutes before them, the alarm was given by the Commandant of the Town, and a few Militia men hastily collected and armed.

The Adjutant and a gentleman (Thornton Warner, Esq.) who had accompanied him to Arima, took fifteen men and returned along on the road, where they soon came upon the insurgents, who immediately formed into an irregular column and advanced with their muskets poised in such a position as to be fire at a word, the muskets being already full-cocked. Anxious to save life, (and when we reflect upon the little trust they could place upon the good faith of their opponents,) with a coolness and courage highly honourable to them, the Adjutant halted his men, and with Mr. Warner advanced towards the insurgents, inviting their leader to do the same, with which invitation the latter and one of his men complied. A parley (if a communication carried on almost entirely by signs can be called one, the mutineers understanding their native language only) was commenced on the most friendly terms, the Staff Adjutant and Mr. Warner trying, by promises of intercession for them, to induce them to return to their Barracks. This however, they peremptorily refused to do, as they also did to lay down their arms, signifying at the same time their determination to move forward. Finding their efforts to come to friendly terms unavailing and feeling the disparity of their strength, as well as with the hopes of obtaining an Interpreter through whom a further and more explicit conference might be held, Lieutenant Giuseppi consented to their advancing, accompanying them with his own men towards the Village. Before reaching it, however, they were met by a reinforcement of sixteen more Militia, headed by the Commandant, who, fearing that permitting them to enter the Village might endanger the lives and property of the Inhabitants, the mutineers were again stopped, and through an Interpreter another parley was commenced. Unfortunately, in the midst of it a shot was fired by one of the insurgents, on which, without orders from either leaders, a general and most lamentable melee commenced between the mutineers and the Militia, which, although occupying but a few seconds, ended too fatally. The insurgents took flight, leaving fourteen of their men upon the ground, of whom five were dead, six severely wounded, with three of them prisoners—whilst only one man of the Militia was seriously injured. Parties of the Militia were shortly afterwards sent out to scour the woods, and before night only twenty of the insurgents remained out, twelve had been made prisoners, not however without the most determined resistance, firing upon the Militia whenever they could obtain the opportunity. They were however completely dispersed, in parties of two or three. Yesterday four were found dead in the woods, three having deliberately strangled themselves with their braces, and the other having died of his wounds, and several more have been made prisoners, so that at present there are not eight men of the Regiment unaccounted for.

Our space will not permit us to enter upon a discussion of the probable causes or the ulterior results of this mutiny. We can only express our gratification at the zeal, alacrity, and firmness exhibited by the second division of the Militia Forces, when called unexpectedly, to enter upon actual service, and to oppose Regular Troops, a compliment which has been already paid to them in the despatch to the Governor; and we must also express our thankfulness to that Providence which protected the lives of the officers of the Garrison, otherwise unprotected, and attacked by a body of armed savages not much less than 150 in number, animated with the most bloody intentions, and armed with the deadliest of all weapons.

CANADA.—"The Canada question has excited some attention of the New Brunswick Legislature. Mr. Papineau, in 1836, we believe, wrote to the various Speakers of the North American Assemblies, requesting the co-operation of the bodies over which they presided in, what he considered, colonial reform. This might have been ill judged, and improper—we know not the terms of the circular—but it does not strengthen the charge which has been so often made, that he aims at Canadian ascendancy, or at republicanism. He could not be so ignorant of the other Provinces, as not to know, that the desired co-operation would greatly retard, if not entirely destroy, either of these projects. The circulars were allowed to lie unanswered, as documents not coming in the regular course of business. During the short session however, of the New Brunswick Legislature, which opened on the 7th instant, opportunity was taken to bring the document forward. Mr. Wilmot, the delegate, and the coercer of the Miramichi press, moved that an answer should be given to the letter, as a means of encouraging the "constitutional" party in Canada, and of testifying the truely loyal feeling of the inhabitants of New Brunswick to the home government. Loyalty sometimes seems a delicate plant. We recollect, some years ago, being disgusted with the disloyal uproar in New Brunswick, because a fear existed, that a duty would be equalized which pressed heavily on the people at home, in favour of persons engaged in one business in the colonies. Strong symptoms of disaffection, if we mistake not, were then exhibited, while those who now cannot admire the Russel measures, felt that loyalty should not be so peremptorily made such a "mess of pottage" affair. Now a party in Canada are coerced, in what they consider a vital particular, New Brunswick has been conciliated, and loyalty and magnanimity are up to the fever heat. This may be all very dignified and very valuable, but somehow it does not look so. The proposed answer to Papineau's letter, may be as Mr. Wilmot and others intimated, merely a timely expression of feeling on a subject of much importance, which expression is felt to be a duty—it may be a siding with mere power, and a pressing of the weak, not creditable to the feelings of those concerned. The speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly seemed rather opposed to the agitation of the question. He said,—as they had not answered the letter before, it might appear that they had waited to see what turn their own affairs with the home government would take, before deciding on what course they should adopt respecting Canada. No doubt it may so appear, and the remark, however intended, was rather a biting comment on loyalty.—*Acadian Telegraph.*

The effect which the late demise of the Crown may probably have upon the Civil List act passed in the short session which has just expired, is a subject which, as we are informed, is engaging the attention of the political and legal characters of the Province. The competency of the reigning sovereign to alienate the hereditary revenues of the Crown, in such a manner as to bind his successors, has been called in question, and Lord Glenelg declining the discussion

of the wide constitutional principles involved in such an inquiry, limited himself to a general statement,—to the correctness of which few well informed persons can bring themselves to acquiesce. But be that as it may,—the case has now assumed a very different appearance, and the discussion must now rest upon different grounds. Whether competent to such an act or not, his late Majesty, King William did agree to surrender his hereditary revenues to the general assembly of this Province, upon their passing an act securing to him an annual sum:—*before this act could be passed*, his majesty dies;—of course his life terminated the agreement,—and everything done subsequent to that event is a mere nullity. The act just passed is therefore null and void, and the Lieutenant Governor will not, of course, be justified, by virtue of that act in paying over to the Province Treasurer any portion of the surrendered revenues. In consequence of this interruption to the settlement of this measure, a new negociation must be entered into with the reigning Sovereign, and another act must be passed to supply the place of that lately enacted, which has thus become a mere dead letter.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—ON Tuesday last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of JAMES FULLERTON, of Hopewell, (Westmoreland,) when a verdict was found of "accidental death by drowning."

The deceased met his death on Monday evening, (when on his way to the vessel on board of which he had come a passenger from Hopewell) by falling through an opening which had been left between the wharf on the south side of north slip and a deal yard fence. It is not to much to say, that to the culpable neglect of the party who should not have allowed the trap to remain, joined to the top of the wharf being filled with deals, is to be attributed the death of the individual.—*Com.*

The *Minerve* of last Thursday contained an article which, for hostility to the hated Britons, exceeds that of the week previous, communicated to us by our correspondent M., and for blood thirstiness, any that has previously appeared in that journal. It recommends to the "Patriots of the North" to persecute *to the death* the Loyalists of St. Eustache, and declares that they are perfectly justifiable in adopting this infernal course.—*Montreal Herald.*

From the Bahama Argus.

Yesterday morning arrived the Portuguese schr. Antonio, with a cargo of 180 negroes, in charge of Lieut. Hunt, of H. M. S. Racer, by which vessel she was captured on the 7th instant, to the southward of the Island of Cuba.

The Antonio was about fifty days out from Africa; and being a roomy vessel, and the number taken on board comparatively small, she affords a rare instance of a slaver, offering none of the horrible accompaniments of filth, destitution and disease by which they are too generally characterized. The condition of the negroes was so favourable, that they were immediately landed, and with the exception of twenty-four selected for enlistment in the 2d West India Regiment, sent down to Roslyn. A large proportion of them are boys, and it is calculated that the whole will be placed out in the course of a week.

A melancholy affair took place at Paris on the 15th June. About 11 o'clock in the evening, when 200,000 spectators were retiring from the feyes on the Champ de Mars, one of the passages into town became a perfect jam. At this moment a woman fell, or was pushed down by the crowd, and became an obstacle over which others were prostrated, who in their turn became an obstacle to others. The *melee* was dreadful, and the results melancholy in the extreme. *Twenty four persons were killed*, the greater part of them women, and more than thirty were wounded. In consequence of this disaster, the fete of the Hotel de Ville was postponed till the 19th.

Among the victims are a young collegian, and the wife of a rich merchant recently retired from business. Three of the deceased belonged to one family.

Of the wounded 14 have since died, (up to the 16th) making the whole number of lives lost by this extraordinary accident, 38. Some others were in a dangerous condition.

Gen. Evans, with most of his officers, had arrived at Bayonne on their return to England, having left the Spanish service. Fifteen hundred men of the legion remain behind, forming a brigade under Colonel O'Connell.

From the Royal Gazette.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals, comprised within the County of Gloucester, will be offered at Public Auction at the Crown Land Office on Tuesday the third day of October next, subject to the following conditions and restrictions. Upset price five pounds.

CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

That the purchaser shall have five years to explore and select his mining ground, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said five years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only, as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth of the produce of the mine or mines to be opened and worked, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of ten years from the date of the sale or lease.

THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

Crown Land Office, July 24, 1837.

Applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands by grant or lease, and for Licences to cut Timber, are hereby notified that all cash payments which have heretofore been made into the Crown Land Office, are from this day to be made directly to the Receiver General, to whom they will be referred with a proper Ticket by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the receipt of the Receiver General will be the discharge to the applicant.

Secretary's Office, 31st July, 1837.

By His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, *K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS notwithstanding repeated Public Notice heretofore given, by which all persons were strictly commanded to abstain from cutting Timber, or in any other manner trespassing on the wild lands within this Province, lying to the eastward of and contiguous to the boundary line, at present in dispute between Great Britain and the United States of America, and known under the denomination of "the disputed Territory;" Individuals in violation thereof, have from time to time been guilty of cutting and making timber, and otherwise trespassing thereon:

In order effectually to prevent a repetition thereof in future, I do hereby forbid all and every person and persons from occupying any part of the said wilderness lands or in any manner trespassing upon, by cutting Timber or otherwise, and every trespasser in the premises, will be forthwith prosecuted to the utmost extremity of the law, and no compromise will hereafter be made with them under any circumstances.

The Warden appointed by his Majesty's Government to superintend and watch over the said Territory, is also hereby enjoined to take all measures within his power to detect any and all offenders, and give the earliest information, that legal proceedings against them may be forthwith adopted.

And I call upon all His Majesty's loyal subjects within the Province, to be aiding and assisting, in all things within their power, to carry into effect the object of this Proclamation.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, this twenty sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command

WM. F. ODELL.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Much has been said on the subject of the Building called a Market House, now going on in the market-square. I for one, Mr. Editor, approve of the site for a market-house of a moderate size, but condemn the present plan as the attempt of a few individuals to deprive the Inhabitants of a thoroughfare and free circulation of air, by erecting the enormous nuisance now in progress. Under what legal advice the Corporation have acted, by entering into a contract for the building, I know not; if the affair ever come before the Judiciary of the County, I do not believe it will prove a sound one. The market square and streets having been *duly registered as such*, it will not be an easy matter for any power legally to erect a building thereon, to be used for the purposes of an Exchange, Hotel, Police Office, &c. however great the interest that promote it.—It is an old adage "better late than never;" I therefore offer my advice to the Corporation—let them reduce their plan to the moderate dimensions of the SIXTEENTH century and let the generations of the next provide accommodation for that period.

Yours, &c. ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—Your remarks in the last Chronicle respecting the inefficiency of our nightly watch, and the heavy watch tax imposed annually, have drawn the attention of very many citizens to the justness of your observations. *Economy* and *retrenchment* being the order of the day with the Provincial Legislature, I cannot see any reason why the same should not be immediately adopted and acted upon by our worthy corporation. They complain, that there is not sufficient funds for providing a good nightly watch, and keeping the city properly lighted throughout the year. If such be the case, why do they allow the servants of the corporation to waste away so much of their funds.

It is stated on good authority, that the commissions demanded and received by the Chamberlain, for paying and receiving corporation monies, signing small bills, &c. &c. amount to several hundred pounds per annum, and certainly for duties which are uncommonly light. It is high time that such a system should be changed for one more satisfactory and economical, and that some of our worthy Aldermen will be found independent enough to take the matter up, and be determined to fix a proper annual salary for the Chamberlain. Let a permanent salary be fixed, say from £200 to £250 per annum, for performing every duty connected with the Chamberlain's office, and no longer allow any commissions to be taken for receiving or paying the funds of the corporation. To continue such a system of payment by commissions, is an abuse upon the rights of the citizens, and wilful misuse of their properties, for the protection of which, the Aldermen and Assistants are elected.

As well might the clerks of our mercantile establishments demand commissions for all monies paid and received by them, instead of annual salaries, as for the Corporation to allow such an improper appropriation of the citizens' funds to the chamberlain. For a salary of £200 or £250 per annum, for performing the trifling duties of the chamberlain's office, very many respectable and competent persons would be found candidates for the appointment, and who also could give unexceptionable securities.—There can be no doubt but that the saving to the corporation, by fixing an annual salary for the chamberlain, would furnish at least eight or ten additional watchmen at their present rate of wages: such being the case, it is to be hoped that this necessary reform will be adopted by the present corporate body, and that a more efficient Watch will soon be provided. TAX PAYER.

GAGETOWN, July 31.

Mr. Editor,—I find by your paper of the 28th instant that a Bill has passed the Legislature this short session, "for the appointment of Commissioners to examine and report upon the *Casual Revenue Accounts.*" This being the case, it is to be hoped that an impartial investigation will take place, for although it cannot possibly be of any benefit to the Province, it yet may give satisfaction to inquiring minds. And in order that an unprejudiced and a fair examination may take place, it is fully expected that His Excellency the Governor will appoint commissioners that shall be in no way connected with the Legislative Council or Assembly, nor related to any member of either body, or with any person belonging to the Crown Land Department; so that the public may be fully satisfied that the commissioners will act impartially and justly. X.

MARRIED,

Last Evening, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. THOMAS FREDERICK LANGAN, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Trafton, all of this City.

On Tuesday last, in the Parish of Greenwich, King's county, by the Rev. James Cookson, Mr. Francis Oliver Doucet Phillips, to Miss Sarah Ann Jones, of the former place.

DIED,

On Saturday last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation in the 18th year of her age, Elizabeth, daughter of sr. John Campbell.

At Halifax, on the 20th ult. in the 44th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Mitchell, of the firm of Deblois & Mitchell; a gentleman long known and highly respected in the commercial community as an upright and intelligent merchant.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, July 27, ship Cassandra, Gregg, New Orleans, 35, R. Rankin & co staves.—Brig William Rodger, M'Guirk, sligo, 48, R. Rankin & co. 105 passengers.

28th, brig Milton, Haley, St. Vincent, 18, master, sugar and molasses.

31st, brig Bee, Cochrane, New-York, 8 to order; tobacco, tar and pitch.—Joseph P. Dobrie, Cortie, Londonderry, 42; Hugh Doherty, coals, &c. and 47 passengers.—schr. Spray, Dixon, Exuma, 16; B. Tilton, salt.

2d. Brig Camilla, Warnock, Belfast, 52, W. Dougan, passengers.

3d, Brig Brothers, Paterson, New York, 7; R. Rankin & co. Government stores, &c.—Armade, Smith, Halifax, flour and pork.—Franklin, Nickerson, Philadelphia, 12, Reid & Perkins, flour, &c.—Mermaid, Lavash, Quebec, 22, Crookshank & Walker, flour, &c.—Ship Branches, Higgins, Dublin, 43, Scovil and Summers, coals, and passengers.—Schr. Emerald Isle, Webber, Boston, 4, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Brenda, Ray, Newry, timber.
Margaret, Reardon, on a whaling voyage,
Columbus, Pentreath, Bristol, timber.
Hope, Pollock, Londonderry, do.
Wilmot, Johns, London, do.
Brig Elizabeth, Anderson, Cork, timber.
Gambia, Holmes, Annatto Bay, (Jam.) fish.
Agnes, Lancaster, Dundalk, deals & staves.
Emerald, Campbell, Cork, do.
Harmony, Bailie, Portaferry, deals &c.
James Sarye, Nickerson, Barbadoes, lumber.
Schr. Leo, Rees, montego bay, (Jam) fish, &c.
Thistle, Gallagher, Boston cord wood &c.
Coral, Howard, Boston, plaster.
Britannia, Covell, Halifax, salt.
Teazer, Jones, Eastport, plaster, &c.

Brig Mary Ann, Payson, hence for St. Domingo, was lost on the reef called the square Handkerchief, on the 28th June; crew and part the cargo saved.

The Placid, at Halifax, 20th ult. 30 days from Trinidad, left brigs St. mungo, and Jane, of this port, discharging.

The Redbreast, at Halifax, spoke on the 9th inst. lat 25, long 65, brig Elizabeth and Caroline, of and for St. Andrews, from Demerara, in distress: the captain had been crazy with the fever—three men sick and one dead: short provisions—supplied them.

Arrived at Halifax, on the 23d instant, ship Edmond, Strang, Liverpool, 45 days; American ship Panther, Sligo, 49 days, 161 passengers, bound to New-York, experienced very heavy weather, lost main and mizen topmasts and foretop gallant mast.

Cleared at Quebec, 11th inst. ship Victoria, Kinsland, Liverpool; 13th, brig Sea Gull, Foreman, Larne, (Ireland); schr Mermaid, La Vache, Saint John; 22d ship Wakefield, Sullivan, Liverpool.

Europe, Young, hence at Liverpool, 11th June.

Arrived at Quebec from Liverpool, 21st ship Emigrant, Petrie; 22d, ships Sarah, Whitney, and Catherine, Longmuire.

CHRISTIANSAND, may 23.—The New Brunswick, Bruce, from Dantzic to St. John, N. B. sunk in a creek near this harbour yesterday: the deck about five feet under water: she had struck on the Scaw, 22d, but was got off very leaky, after throwing about 40 tons of rye overboard.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, sailed Shannon, Leadbetter, and Evergreen, moran, for Quebec.

Wants a Situation.

AS Coachman and Groom, a Person from Ireland, who can produce the best of testimonials as to character and ability for that situation. Please apply immediately at the Chronicle Office.
August 4, 1837.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

WANTED, as an assistant in a *Young Ladies Seminary*, in this City, a young Lady, competent to instruct in the various branches of English. A liberal salary will be given. A line addressed to X. B. (*post-paid,*) left at Mr. TRURO's *Circulating Library*, will meet with immediate attention.
Saint John, August 4, 1837.

Westphalia Hams, and Bologna Sausages.

LANDING, ex brig *Rose*, from Hamburg: 100 Westphalia HAMS; 50 Bologna Sausages—warranted best quality: for sale by
August 4. JAMES MALCOLM.

RYE FLOUR.—150 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour, just received and for sale by
August 4. THOMAS HANFORD.

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.

☞Notice.

ROBERT A. ROBERTSON, of the late Firm of ROBERTSON & HATTON, of this city, has this day constituted and appointed SAMUEL J. SAMUEL, of Saint John, merchant, his true and lawful Agent, by whom only any instrument on any business of whatever kind or nature soever, for or on behalf of Robert A. Robertson can be signed, or shall be binding on said Robert A. Robertson; any authority heretofore given to any other person being this day cancelled.
Saint John, 1st August 1837.

Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY—*Bragg's Buildings.*

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

1. From 9 A. M. to half past 3 P. M. with an intermission of one hour, miscellaneous classes of Young Gentlemen are instructed in Greek, Latin, French and Mathematics, at a charge of 30s. per Quarter.

2. From 4 to 6 P. M. Young Ladies are instructed in French, English Grammar and Arithmetic.

3. From 7 to 10 P. M. young Artisans, Seamen and others are instructed in Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, &c.

The Fees for attendance on each of the 2d and 3d classes are 20s. per quarter, and are payable in advance.

Mrs. BETTERS', Germain street, July 26, 1837.

To Teachers.

WANTED for the National Schools at Carleton, a Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, of superior attainments. Liberal salaries are given.—Apply to the Rev. F. COSTER, Rector, or Col. ANDERSON, Carleton. July 28, 1837.

Rum and Molasses.

30 PUNS. RUM; 100 hhds. Molasses, just landed from the brig *Elvira*, Com Berrice, and for sale by
July 28. JAMES T. HANFORD.

£10 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday, or early on Monday morning last, the house of the subscriber was entered into, and a Rosewood Writing Desk, containing money, and a Rosewood Work Box, containing Rings and Papers stolen therefrom: the above reward is offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property. Or a reward of *Five Pounds* will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, whether the property is recovered or not.
July 25, 1837. JAMES MALCOLM.

SHIP BREAD.—40 barrels fresh baked Bread 20 bags (1 cwt. each) Hamburg do. For sale by
July 28, 1837. THOS. HANFORD.

Split Peas, Oatmeal, &c.

40 BBLS. Oatmeal; 20 do. split Peas; 150 gallons best French White Wine VINEGAR; 30 carboons French Pimbs.
July 28. JAMES MALCOLM.

The Cargo of the Brig Rose, from Hamburg.

300 BBLS. 80 half ditto } Superfine FLOUR.
100 Barrels Rye do.; 100 do. OATMEAL;
600 Bags Bread; 1350 bags WHEAT;
700 Bags BARLEY; 50 barrels Pork;
60 Barrels PEAS;
6 Hogsheads, } GIN;
200 Demijohns, }
14,000 BRICKS;
A few cases Toys, Westphalia Hams, Sausages, &c. &c. for sale by JAMES KIRK, and
July 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

New Vessel for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Hull and Spars of a copper-fastened Brig, of the following dimensions, now building at Bay Verte, viz. length of keel, 77 feet, on deck 86 feet; beam 23 feet; hold 11 feet,—with partner beams, flush deck, sharp built, and will carry a large cargo. Her stem, head, stern post, transoms, wales, top timbers, covering boards, and part of the top sides are hackmatack, and the other materials the best the country affords—the model and workmanship will bear a comparison with any vessel built in the Province. She will be ready for launching about 15th Sept. and will be sold low. Apply early to Mr. John Carey, Bay Verte, or to
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
St. John, July 21, 1837.

Wanted,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business. Enquire at this Office. July 7.

Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

TEN Hogsheads and 20 tierces *very superior* Jamaica SUGAR; 50 Logs Mahogany; 1 barrel Arrow Root; now landing ex schooner *Ray*, from Montego Bay, and for sale from the wharf *very low for cash.*
E. DeW. RATCHFORD.
June 30.

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS, AND STATIONERY.

Per late arrivals.

W. AVERY, has just received an assortment of School BOOKS and Stationery, which he offers to the public at the lowest possible prices for cash, or a short approved credit.

ON HAND: Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books: Books for copying machines made to order, as usual on liberal terms.

☞ BOOKBINDING.

☞ *Depository of the Saint John Religious Tract Society.* Prince Wm. street, 23d June.

AUCTION SALES

On Thursday the 10th day of August, will be sold:—

2 CASES, 1 cask, } Assorted IRONMONGERY,
4 casks, 1 c. each, 4 to 4 1-2 in. Iron Spikes;
5 casks NAILS, 4d to 10dy;
4 casks 2 1-2 inch Flooring Brads;
25 chests Bohea TEA;
100 Kegs Black and Green Paint;
20,000 Gov't Manilla SEGARS;
5 Pipes,
10 Hogsheads, } Sicily Madeira WINE,
10 Qr. casks, }
1 Pipe East India Teneriffe; 3 do. do. Madeira
2 Hhds. London Particular Madeira;
5 Qr. casks Lisbon; 50 doz. Bottled Wine.
August 4. W. H. STREET & RANNEY

Public Sale of Teas.

At the Warehouse of the Subscribers.

On Wednesday the 23d day of August, will be sold

1500 PACKAGES Congo, Souchong, Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson and Gunpowder TEA.

☞ Catalogues and samples may be had on application the week previous to the sale.
August 4. W. H. STREET & RANNEY

BRIG FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 12th day of August next, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) will be sold by the subscriber at Public Auction, the well known and fast sailing Brig CLORINDA, 135 tons; carries a large cargo; in every respect well found, and can be sent to sea with a very small expense. The Clorinda is a favorite vessel with the Underwriters, having been insured in this city for the last three years, at the lowest rate of premium of any vessel belonging to the Port. This vessel is so well known that any further description is unnecessary. An Inventory of the stores, materials, &c. and the terms of sale made known on application to
July 28, 1837. T. L. NICHOLSON.

To Let,

AND possession given immediately: the SHOP at present occupied by the subscriber, in Mr Everitt's building, Prince William street.
July 14. WILLIAM MAJOR.

SEAL OIL.

48 CASKS superior Pale Seal OIL, for sale low while landing from schr. *Sable* from Halifax JOHN ROBERTSON.
July 14, 1837.

TEA! TEA!!

The subscriber offers for sale, ex the Clifton, from Canton:

WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes common and fine Congo and Souchong TEA.

The quality of these Teas is warranted equal to those imported by the East India Company, and may be had in lots or single chests at a small advance on sale prices. Apply to
July 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

IRON.

Just received, and will be sold at extremely low rates for approved payment:

5 TONS assorted flat, round, and English refined Iron; 6 tons assorted flat, round and square English common ditto; 10 Bars 2 3-4 & 3 in. square common English Iron.

☞ All of the above is well adapted for ships' use.
July 14. GEO. W. POTTER.

FLOUR.

DANTZIC superfine and Canada Fine middlings Flour, received ex *Armide*, from Halifax, and for sale cheap for cash by
THOMAS HANFORD.
July 14. *Ward street.*

Wine and Raisins.

12 QR-Casks fine Malaga WINE; 10 boxes and 20 half boxes best bunch muscatel Raisins: 10 Kegs cooking do.
July 14. THOMAS HANFORD.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

Ex brigantine Roseway, Mainland, master, from St. Kitts:

75 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale very low while landing at Merritt's Wharf.
July 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

40 CASKS London Brown Stout, 4 dozen each, just received by the *William and Alfred*, from London:
4 Quarter casks } Choice Madeira WINE;
20 Dozen, }
80 Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;
10 Firkins Irish Butter;
20 Boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins;
20 Do. Bloom Do.
June 30. G. W. POTTER.

☞NOTICE.

THE Creditors of ROBERTSON & HATTON are hereby informed, that the above named Robertson & Hatton have assigned to the Subscribers all their Estate, real and personal, book debts, notes of hand, &c. for the benefit of such Creditors as will sign an instrument of release prior to the 15th of August next, and that said instrument of release lies at the Office of T. L. NICHOLSON for signature.

All persons indebted to the above-mentioned firm are hereby notified to pay the several amounts to the subscribers, or either of them, and to no other person, except duly authorized by them to receive the same; and all creditors of said firm who are willing to accept the composition and sign the instrument of release, will please render their accounts to the subscribers.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
S. J. SAMUEL.
St. John, 17th July 1837.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 17th July, 1837.

NOTICE is here by given, that the sale of Portage Island is postponed until further notice.
T. BAILLIE, *C. C. Lands.*

On Consignment.

25 CHESTS Bohea TEA,
Ex John Cock, *London:*
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
21st July, 1837.

Corn Meal.

LANDING from on board the *Wm. Boothby*, for sale by THOS. HANFORD.
July 21. Ward-street.

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 10, 1837.

RECEIVED

Per Ship AID DE CAMP, *Parnell, from London:*

200 KEGS of BRANDRAM'S No. 1, White LEAD.
2 Tons of PUTTY. 3 chests soft INDIGO,
40 Tin cans Boiled and Raw OIL,
16 Bags Black PEPPER.
10 Boxes Wax work mould CANDLES, short 6's,
1 Case "CHRISTY'S" Paris HATS.
2 Cases Wood and Brass COMPASSES.
1 Case of BRUSHES. JAMES OTTY.
April 18, 1837.

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.

House to Let,

And possession given immediately:

THE House lately occupied by the Subscriber in *Princess street*, and owned by Mr. B. Smith.
June 16. P. BESNARD.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his business to the front Rooms in the second flat of Mr. M'Millan's New Building, in Prince Wm. street.

JAMES WILLIAM BOYD,
Att'y. and Barrister at Law.
June 16.

Pine Apples, Oranges, Lemons, &c.

Just received, per sch'r. Thistle, from Boston:

A FEW Prime PINE APPLES; boxes Oranges and Lemons.

In Store: 150 boxes Smoked Herrings: for sale cheap by JOHN THOMSON & SON,
July 7. *Water street.*

No. 12, King Street.

JOHN ALEXANDER, would inform the Public, that he has taken the Stock and store of James Alexander, by whom he is authorized to collect all debts due, and settle all those connected with the business,—and hopes by attention to receive that liberal share of patronage which his predecessor enjoyed.

The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:

TEAS—Gunpowder, young & old Hyson, Hyson skin, Twankey, souchong, congo & Bohea; raw and refined SUGARS; muscatel, bloom, cluster and keg RAISINS, Chocolate, COFFEE, Rice, white and Blue Starch, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

Spices—of all kinds;

A choice selection of *Spirits & Wines*, of all descriptions.

☞ All the above articles will be sold as low as they can be purchased in the city; and J. A. will give his customers the privilege of returning any article that does not give perfect satisfaction as to price and quality. *June 2, 1837.*

Wines, Brandy, &c.

PER "*Aid de Camp*," from Lisbon, the Subscriber has received his usual Spring Importations, consist of—
Pipes of Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
Hogsheads and quarter casks Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira ditto,
20 Casks prime Old Cognac BRANDY,
20 Ditto, Pale HOLLANDS,—*very fine.*
London Mould Candles, Soap, Starch, Pepper, and Mustard,
No. 1 London WHITE LEAD.

ALSO—now Storing:
27 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, very superior.
25 Hhds. Choice Retailing Molasses.
June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Rum, Wine, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the lowest rates of the day: 20 puncheons Windward Island RUM; 25 do. Jamaica Spirits; 50 qr. casks excellent Malaga WINE; 200 boxes, 400 half boxes, 50 Kegs choice RAISINS.
June 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Seed Wheat, Oats & Barley,
OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Now landing from on board the *William & Alfred* and *Lotus* from London:

20 SACKS red Kent Wheat; 20 sacks white ditto; 25 sacks seed OATS; 13 sacks Chevalier BARLEY.

☞ The above of very first quality, imported expressly for seed.

Per the Louisa, from Liverpool:

2 Bales Griffin's N. E. Scythes, assorted, 40 to 46 inches; 50 boxes hard Yellow SOAP.
July 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Received,

Per barque Louisa, Ball, master, from Liverpool:

100 BAGS Spikes, assorted sizes, from 3 to 9 inch;
20 bags Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 inch;
20 dozen mill saw Files; 10 doz. Hand Saws;
1 cask CUTLERY.
Also in store: 40 Pieces of MOLESKINS.
June 16. JAMES OTTY

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William Street:

25 PIPES, Hogsheads and Quarter casks PORT WINE;
40 ditto ditto ditto Madeira;
10 ditto ditto ditto Sherry;
150 ditto ditto ditto Teneriffe;
200 ditto ditto ditto Bronte, Marsalla, and Sicily Madeira;
75 puns. and hhds. Brandy and Geneva;
1 hogshead old Batavia Arrack;
1 puncheon very old RUM.
And in Bottle—Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Champagne, Bucellas, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsalla WINES.
200 dozen London BROWN STOUT;
4 tons best London ground White Lead;
10 pipes raw and boiled OIL;
50 boxes London Soap; 50 do. do. Candles;
25 ditto ditto Sperm CANDLES;
60 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins;
30 ditto Malaga RAISINS;
50 drums FIGS; Chests and Boxes of good Congo TEA

ON CONSIGNMENT:
3 pipes East India MADEIRA;
1 pipe Bucellas; 1 ditto Teneriffe;
100 pipes Bronte MADEIRA;
10 ditto Spanish RED WINE;
3 cases Iron mongery: Casks 4dy. 6dy. and 8dy. Nails, and 4 inch Spikes, Flooring Brads, &c.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 9th June, 1837.

Feathers, Slates, Brandy.

Just received per ship "Mersey"

7 BALES FEATHERS; 10,000 Welch SLATES; 20 Hhds. BRANDY,
—which will be sold low by
9th June. HUGH DOHERTY.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton,	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT,
Gagetown,	W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews,	WM. KERR, Esq
Dalhousie,	A. BARBERIE,

PORK, &c.

On consignment and will be sold low if applied for immediately:

100 BAGS 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch Spikes, 100 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork, 2 Bales Wollens, 20 Cases printed muslins, Cambrics, Carpetings, &c. &c.
June 15, 1837. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW L.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. ANDREW BENEDICT, three doors North from the corner of Dock street, and opposite the store of Messrs. E. Bruce & 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 the former stand.

EDWARD HOWLEY.

☞ He daily expects his supply of Spring Goods, per first arrivals from Liverpool, London, &c.
May 26.

Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received per "Aid-de-Camp" from London, "Enterprise," from Liverpool, and "Marathon," from Belfast, the following Goods—

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, striped Buckskins, Russell Cord, Satinets, Cassinets, moleskins, Irish LINENS, white and brown Cottons, printed Calicos, printed muslins, printed muslin and cambric Dresses—plain and figured, Irish Poplins, plain, figured and check Gro-de-Naples, white and color'd blonde Gauze Veils and Scarfs, satin Scarfs, shawls and Handkerchiefs, filled centre, Chineal and Thibet wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, sewed muslin and lace Collars, tamboured ditto, sewed Edgings and Insertions, mull, swiss mull, jaconet, check, book and bishops' lawn muslins, Robbinetts, Lace and Quillings, thread Edgings and Insertions, black and white Lace Veils, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, back and side shell Combs, ornamented Combs, Jewellery, and a great many other fancy articles.—Which will be sold low for prompt payment.

JAMES BOWES.
St. John, June 16. *Market square.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Princess Street.

THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool, the following BOOKS &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

James's Naval History of Great Britain, in monthly parts, with portraits, &c. Edited by Captain Chamier, R. N. author of "Ben Brace," "The Life of a Sailor" &c.	The Naval History of Great Britain, in weekly numbers, with numerous portraits and other Illustrations, brought down to the present time by Edward Pelham Brenton, Captain R. N.
Family History of England with Pictorial Illustrations, in 3 vols. by Rev. G. R. Gleig M. A.	Brittania: by Reverend J. Harris, with
Mackenzie's Hayti 2 vols.	Spring, by Mudie,
Juvenile Gleaner, plates, by Everlin.	Stanley on Birds, with Plates, 2 vols.
Tales in Prose, by Mary Howitt.	Tales about the Sun, with Plates,
Picture Bible.	Tales about Greece, ditto,
Picture Testament.	Whale Fishery, with do.
Lives of Sacred Poets,	Library of Anecdote,
Zoological Library, 100 beautiful cuts,	Wilk's Rosebuds,
Domestic Animals,	Readings in Prose,
Wild Animals,	Readings in Poetry,
Moore's Melodies and Miscellaneous Poems,	Practical Hints for the use of Young Carvers.
Bacon's Essays,	Young Lady's Book of Piety,
Beattie's Minstrel,	Affection's Keepsake,
Village Stories,	Youths Natural Theology,
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe 1 vol.	Frugal Housewife or Domestic Economy,
Bible Garden,	Death of Abel,
Progressive Tales for Children,	The Tutor's Assistant,
Beauties of History,	Langford's Key to ditto,
Foolscap, Letter, & Note Papers.	Annuals for 1837,

Curiosities, Lithographic, Mezzotintos and other prints. A great variety of Children's books, Perfumery, Toys, &c.

Stephens' Writing Fluid, Japan Ink, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c.
June 9, 1837. A. R. TRURO.

WAX CANDLES.—A few Boxes, just received, for sale low by
June 16. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

To Masters and Owners of Vessels navigating the River St. John.

NOTICE is hereby given that the "*Saint John Bridge Company*" are now erecting the scaffolding across the River for placing thereon the contemplated Bridge, below the Falls:—Masters and Owners of Vessels, and all other persons, are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
By order of the Board.
May 5. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Anchors and Chain Cables,
FOR COASTERS.

30 ANCHORS, for wood stocks, from 1 to 7 cwt.;
20 do. with Iron stocks, from 1 to 5 do.
10 chain Cables, *short links*, from 1-2 to 7-8 inch.
Just received per William & Alfred, from London.
Also on hand: Anchors from 8 to 20 cwt.; chains from 7-8 to 1 1-4 inch, both new and second hand, for sale low by
June 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Ex Ship William and Alfred,
from London.

500 BARRELS extra superfine FLOUR; 100 casks, 4 dozen each, London Brown Stout; 40 packages assorted Cordage; 320 Kegs White, Black, and Green PAINT;
1 London built STANHOPE;
Which will be sold for delivery from the ship at the lowest market price.
June 23. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.—50 Brls. Rye FLOUR; 150 ditto Corn MEAL—received per schr. *Emperor*, from Philadelphia, and for sale from the vessels by
July 10. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

☞NOTICE.

THE Tea and Wine business carried on by JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 12, King street, will in future be carried on by JOHN ALEXANDER, who is authorised to settle all accounts and pay all demands against the business.

JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN ALEXANDER.
St. John, N. B. June 2, 1837.

Just Received,

Per ship Louisa, from Liverpool;

CABINET maker

GINGER, COFFEE, &c.—10 Barrels superior Jamaica Ginger; 10 do. best Java coffee; 10,000 Havana cigars; 10 cases fresh Salad Oil; 8 do. do. capers; For sale low by
May 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

ORANGES, TEA, &c.

Just Received from Boston:

25 BOXES Oranges, 4 do LEMONS.

—IN STORE—

65 boxes fine Congo and Bohea TEA,
20 do. Gunpowder, Hyson and Twankay,
10 Puncheons Molasses,
25 firkins first quality Derry BUTTER,
Hhds. Raw and Refined SUGAR,
Tierces RICE and Dried Apples,
Soap, Candles, Starch, &c. &c.

Will be sold cheap for Cash or approved credit.
April 21. JAMES MALCOLM.

WINDOW GLASS.

RECEIVED, per ship Ward, from Liverpool and will be sold low if taken from the Vessel:

9000 feet 8x10
6000 feet 10x12
2500 feet 10x14
2500 feet 11x14
2500 feet 11x15
2500 feet 12x16
} WINDOW GLASS.

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Per Louisa Ann, from Montego Bay:

10 HOGSHEADS, 20 Barrels superior sugar; 30 puncheons superior rum; 4 do. Molasses; 20 bags Pimento; 10 barrels Ginger; 40 boxes Cuba cigars; 25 hides; 5 tons Logwood; 11-2 ton Lignumvitæ; 100 Lance-wood Spars; For sale low while landing.
May 19. *E. D. W. Ratchford.*

FRESH CANADA FLOUR.

The subscriber is receiving ex ACTIVE, *from Quebec:*

100 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, from the "Gananoque" mills,—*the first direct importation this season*,—for sale low for cash.
June 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

RECEIVED

Per Ship SCOTIA *and* WARD, *and now landing:*—

2 BALES fine Scotch CARPETING,
2 Bales Unbleached COTTONS,
20 Quarter Casks, } Superior Sicily MADEIRA.
5 Half Pipes
2 Pipes superior old Port WINE.
2 Puncheons prime malt WHISKEY,
60 Boxes mould and dipt CANDLES,
100 Boxes best hard yellow SOAP,
5 Hogsheads refined loaf SUGAR,
20 Bags Wine and Beer CORKS, &c. &c.

For Sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
Saint John, 5th May, 1837.

WHEAT & BEEF.

5200 Bushels fresh Dantzic White WHEAT, per ship Aid de camp from London; 90 barrels Canada Prime BEEF, per schr. Sable, from Halifax, for sale very low, if taken from the Wharf as landed.
May 19. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Window Glass,

Received per ship WARD, *from Liverpool:*—

1500 feet 6 1-2x7 1-2
7500 feet 7 1-2x8 1-2
3000 feet 7x9
3000 feet 8x10
2000 feet 10x12
} WINDOW GLASS.

HUGH DOHERTY.
May 12, 1837.

SAWN Scantling, &c.—25 M sawn scantling.—3 x 4, 3 x 5 and 3 x 6—12 to 20 feet long; 7000 Pickets, 4 feet long and 3 inches wide; 5 M. sawn laths; in the schr. *Sarah Jane*,—for sale by
May 19. *E. D. W. Ratchford.*

Per Aid de Camp, from London.

Just Received.

BOOKS, stationery, Perfumery, &c. &c. and for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Princess-st
May 19. A. R. TRURO.

Ex Aid de Camp, from London,

The subscribers have received:

9 BBLS. Malaga Raisins; 20 boxes Chesne (Turkey) Raisins;
30 Boxes Bloom do.; 30 do. Muscatel do.
50 Drums pulled Turkey FIGS;
10 Pipes boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
40 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, Port, Madeira, sherry, Teneriffe, Bucellas and sauterne WINES; 10 hhds. cognac Brandy,
Puncheons Old Rum and Batavia Arrack;
3 cases Hermitage and Burgundy;

And on consignment:

26 casks Malaga Wine; 1 pipe very-old Bucellas, equal to Hock; 1 Pipe E. I. Teneriffe; 3 Pipes very choice E. I. Madeira; 70 barrels Dantzic S.F. Flour; 300 Bushels do. WHEAT.
W. H. Street & Ranney.
May 19, 1837.

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per Barlow, *from London, part of his Sring supply of GOODS, viz:*—

PLAIN and Figured Gro de Naples,
Embossed and plain Sarsenetts,
Black bombazines, 4-4 and 5-4 black crape,
Gauze, satin, lutestring and sarsenet ribbons,
White and French white satins,
Gauze Veils, handkerchiefs and scarfs,
Barcelona and bandanna handerchiefs,
Rich filled centre shawls, with col'd grounds,
Chenille shawls and handkerchiefs,
Gents. black stocks, Parasols, umbrellas,
Sheet cane, Paste board,
White and colored stays,
Black, white and colored silk and lace gloves,
Beaver, berlin, and Kid gloves,
Plain and figured Nets, Quillings, Laces,
Edgings and Footings,
Blond Quilings in great variety,
Lace Veils and Lace collars,
Muslin capes, collars and Pelerines,
Worked Muslin Insertions,
Gimp Trimmings and Coronation braids,
Leather belts Table Matts, Moravian cotton,
Hair Pins, Thimbles, Needles, with a variety of small Wares, Blue and black broad cloths,
Six cases Gents. superior London Hats,
Fifteen Trunks—containing Two Thousand three Hundred pairs Boots and shoes.
April 28, 1837.

Also by Ship Ward, from Liverpool:

PRINTED cottons and furnitures: cassinetts cantoons, and moleskins; grey, white, and striped shirtings; Homespuns, checks, and ticks;
Brown and black hollands;
Linens, Lawns, and French CAMBRICKS;
6-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Damask table linen;
Padding, canvas, and Osnaburg;
3-4 and 6-4 merinos: shalloons;
Red and White Flannels; Black and White Wadings; Valentia Vesting, in great variety;
Printed muslins and Regattas;
Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Muslin and cotton Printed Handkerchiefs;
Jacconet, Book, mull, and Nainsook muslins;
Bishops' Lawn and Scotch cambric;
Blue cord Dimity; Printed muslins;
Cotton Hank and cotton Balls;
A large assortment of Fancy BUTTONS;
ALSO—Ten cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats.

☞ The whole of which will be disposed of at a very small advance. May 12.

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand, of recent importations—

COARSE and fine Salmon Twine; seine, shad and herring do; Herring Nets; Cod and Pollock Lines, of all sizes.
JAMES T. HANFORD.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS,

AT THE

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Nelson Street.

HUGH DOHERTY,

Has just received per Ship ENTERPRISE, from Liverpool, part of his SPRING SUPPLY,—Consisting of the following Articles:—

300 PIECES Superfine Saxony Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Dahlia CLOTHS,
250 Pieces refine do. do. do. do.
180 " Casimeres assorted Colours,
220 " Plain Checked, and Striped BUCKSKINS,
90 " " " " DOESKINS,
50 " Railway Stripes,
250 " Plain, Striped, and Checked GAMBROONS,
400 " do. do. do. and Fancy DRILLS,
70 " Vernon Stripes,
30 " Silk CAMBLETS,
340 " MOLESKINS and BEVERTEENS, assorted Colours,
111 " SATTEENS and VELVETS,
2350 " Printed CALICOES,
500 " " CAMBRICS,
1500 London Printed DRESSES,
300 Pieces Plain and Fancy White MUSLINS,
500 " Unbleached COTTONS,
250 " Bleached ditto.
200 " Damask Table COVERS,
90 " SARSNETS assorted Colours, &c. &c. &c.

H. D. daily expects the remainder of his GOODS which with the above will comprise as extensive and cheap a STOCK as has ever been offered for Sale in this Province, having been selected by himself and purchased on the best terms expressly for this Market, *May 26, 1837.*

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers and the Public for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand 250 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the following descriptions:
Gentlemen's Fine Boots; Do. strong Ditto;
Do. Bootees; Do. double sole;
Do. Walking, Dress, and Galo shoes;
Do. Pumps of every description.
The above have all been manufactured under the subscriber's immediate inspection, of the best material & workmanship. He is aware the above phrase is a hackney'd one, not always founded in truth, but he feels confident, that those favouring him with a trial of his work will admit that in this case there is no exaggeration. DAVID PATERSON,
Dock street, opposite the Engine house.
March 31.

FRESH SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received ex schooner DILIGENCE, from Boston, a supply of Fresh GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, put up at the *New England Seed Store*, and warranted the growth of 1836.

—ALSO—

Small Boxes of Garden Seeds for private gardens;
Casks Red and White CLOVER;
Do. TIMOTHY or Herds Grass.
March 31. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

James Malcolm,

Respectfully intimates that he has opened his new shop (under Mr. Hay's Chair Manufactory) Prince William Street, with an extensive Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, which he offers for sale at his usual cheap rates, viz;

SUPERIOR Black and Green TEAS,
Mocha, Java and Jamaica COFFEE,
Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa, Jamaica SUGAR,
Double and single Refined Sugar,
Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger,
Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Confectionary,
Lemon and Citron Peel, Pickles, Sauces, Capers,
Cheshire, Closter and Stilton Cheese,
Wax, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Soap, starch, blue; sago, Arrow Root, Macaroni,
Isinglass, Vermicelli, Vinegar, Rice, Mustard,
Cigars, Tobacco, Corn Brooms, &c. &c.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

J. M. begs to announce, that during the interval since the late fire he has constructed a *New and Improved* Coffee Toaster, and he flatters himself, will now be able to furnish his customers with an article far superior in strength and flavor to that usually sold for ground Coffee in this City. The greatest care will be taken in selecting the raw material, (an what is of more importance to the consumer) in the Toasting.

J. M. having devoted considerable time, in acquiring a knowledge of this very necessary branch of his business, can, with every confidence recommend his improved Mocha, Java, and Jamaica Coffee. Feb. 24, 1837.

John Thomson & Son,

BEG to announce that they have recommenced business in the New Store, (built since the late fire) at their former stand in Water street, where they will keep a choice assortment of

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Liquors, Wines, &c.

At their usual low prices, and trust that those friends who may favour them with a call, will find their goods as genuine as any offered in this city.
☞ Coffee roasted and ground daily.
3d March, 1837.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, &c.

Landing, ex the Nestor, *from Boston:*

10 BOXES Oranges; 5 do. Lemons;
50 Drums pull'd Turkey Figs;
10 Dozen CORN BROOMS;
5 M Havana Cigars; 1 M. Principi do.
20 Kegs Water and Butter Crackers;
6 Half barrels soda do.
Bags soft shell Almonds; Kegs Honey;
Saleratus; Java Coffee, &c. &c.
For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
March 17, 1837.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

"ex Barlow, from London."

36 CASKS, 3 Cases IRONMONGERY,

—*comprising*—

4d 6d 8d 10d & 12d NAILS,
4, 4 1-2 & 5 inch Spikes, 2 1-2 inch flooring Brads,
Brass, Iron, and wood Door Locks,
Fancy bushed Cellar Locks,
Brass bushed Padlocks, Rate Stock Locks,
Screw Hasps & Staples. Spring window Bolts,
Thumb Latches and Iron Door Locks,
T, HL, & Butt Hinges, 200 gross Screws, ass'd.
130 Casks sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Bronte Madeira **Wine.**

Which are offered for sale while landing at a small advance.
April 21. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Cheap Teas.

A FEW Chests Congo and Twankay TEAS and Boxes Hyson do. for sale very low by
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
April 27th, 1837.

Lumber, Butter, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low while landing:

300,000 Ft. Pine & Spruce **BOARDS,**

50 barrels Pork; 30 ditto Beef; 23 firkins Butter.
Just received and for sale low while landing, by
April 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

To Lease,

A Vacant LOT in Lower Cove, adjoining the premises of Mr. Jordan. Apply at this Office
April 7.

SEAL OIL.—A few casks and barrels straw coloured Seal Oil, for sale low by
May 12. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Bread! Bread!!

Just Received pr ship Calcutta, M'Lay, Master, from Liverpool:—

70 BAGS fine Hamburgh BREAD,—will be sold cheap for cash, while landing.
E. C. WADDINGTON.
May 5, 1837.

Removal.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE subscriber has to inform the Public, that the above establishment is removed to the south side of Princess street, a few doors Eastward from the Post Office. A. R. TRURO.
May 5, 1837.

Received,

Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:

2 CASES HATS; 1 case Brushes,
100 casks and 36 bags, containing Nails,
209 pieces printed Calicos,
6 bales White and Grey cottons,
13 rolls sheet lead, from 4 lb. *a* 14 lb. per foot,
120 kegs best No. 1 White Lead,
20 barrels Turkey red Raisins,
1 cask mortice, rim and Pad Locks,
20 dozen rules; 1 cask miners' shovels,
33 bundles shovels; 15 do. spades,
20 do. Frying Pans; 20 boxes pipes,
20 boxes mould candles; 220 do. soap,
12 bales cotton Warp,
1 box Log slates and pencils,
20 pieces No. 2 bleached Duck,
20 do. 1440 yards Osnaburg,
120 coils and mats best staple cordage,
60 do. white rope; 20 dozen tied cords,
8 Tons deep sea lines; 4 do. hand lead do.,
4 do. Log lines; 20 do. sail & whipping twine,
100 do. Pollock lines; 50 do. 15 & 18 thr. codlines,
500 fathoms best proved short link chain cables, assorted,
12 ANCHORS, from 2 1-2 cwt. to 5 1-2 cwt.

Also—per Sovereign, from Hull:

12 casks raw and boiled Paint OIL.
26th May. JAMES OTTY.

MOLASSES.

17 PUNS. Trinidad Molasses, now landing, and for sale at lowest rates.
June 3. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine*, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.

Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Eight Day clocks, &c. &c.
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

☞CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of my servants without my order, as I will not be answerable for debts of their contracting. JAMES NETHERY.
March 23, 1837.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS.

4 CASES "ROWLAND'S" Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted, for sale low by
March 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

PORK.

JUST received, on consignment, a few Barrels Prime Sussex Vale PORK, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.
March 24. E. C. WADDINGTON.

POTATOES, PORK, OATMEAL, BRICKS, &c.

Just received, ex ship *Saint Patrick*, from Londonderry:—

1000 Bushels POTATOES,
100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork, *(Graham's Brand;)*
8 Tons Prime OATMEAL,
20 Pun's. full strength Patent Grain Whiskey,
70,000 good BRICKS;—to be sold low by
April 14. HUGH DOHERTY.

Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva, and Superfine Flour.

Landing, ex the ship Edmond, from Liverpool:

624 BBLS. best superfine FLOUR;
10 hhds. prime Cognac Brandy *(Martell's Brand.)*
10 hhds. prime Hollands Geneva, of first quality on sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.
March 17 1837.

Received per Forth,

Reid, Master, from Liverpool;

2 HHDS. Ship Chandlery,—viz: Signal Lanterns, Speaking Trumpets, Fog Horns, patent Binnacle Lamps, Brass & Wood Compasses, Forecastle Lamps, Tureens, Water pitchers, &c. &c. 1 Case of 24 and 26 oz. Sheet Copper.
April 14. JAMES OTTY.

CRACKERS.

Landing this day, ex-Francis, from Philadelphia:—

50 HALF Barrels Soda Crackers.
50 do do Wine, do.
For Sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
24 June, 1837.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber intends having ready for occupation between the 20th May and 1st day of June next, Two STORES of thirty feet front, three stories in heighth, next adjacent to the large store and warehouse now building on his Wharf, by Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, which he offers to let for one, three or five years.

The plan can be seen at the Office of James Peters, Junior, Esquire.
CHARLES J. PETERS.
Saint John, April 2, 1837.

TO LETS.

On building lease for the term of twenty one years:—

TWO very elegible Building LOTS, fronting Forty feet each on Garden Street, in *Kings Ward*, in the city of Saint John.
May 9, 1837. W. H. STREET.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, suitable for a small family; possession given on first May. Apply to
28th April. JAMES MALCOLM.

To Let.

THE upper Flat of that pleasantly situated HOUSE in *Main Street*, at present in the occupation of Assistant Commissary General SWINNEY, consisting of three superior Rooms, a Servants Room, and a Kitchen in common. There is a good Frost Proof CELLAR also a new furnished STABLE, and a large and convenient YARD. For terms and further particulars apply to JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, June 2, 1837.

FARM & SHIP YARD

TO LET:—Possession given on 1st day of May next:—

50 ACRES of Land, with two Dwelling Houses, and an established Ship Yard 3 miles from Town, on the Kennebeckasis, and now occupied by the subscriber. For particulars apply on the Premises, to
BENJAMIN APPLEBY.
Jan. 20, 1836.

☞NOTICE.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to the building at the corner of *Germain* and *King's Streets*, known by the name of Scoullar's building.
May 11, 1837.

Samuel D. Street, Esq. deceased.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any claim upon the Estate of the said SAMUEL D. STREET, late of Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, Attorney at Law, deceased, are requested forthwith to send the amount and full particulars thereof, duly attested, to the subscriber, in order that the property thereof may be examined and considered; and in default thereof, all claimants will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit of the said Estate.
GEORGE D. STREET.
St. Andrews, May 17, 1837.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has fitted up the whole of his house in Church street, except the cellar story, as an INN, where Lunches and other refreshments can be had at all seasonable hours. Private rooms for private parties, and a long room for entertaining public Societies.

☞A few respectable Boarders will be taken.
May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late THADDEUS SCRIBNER, of King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same within Four months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to JOHN W. SCOTT, City St. John.
JOHN NAPIER, King's Co.
St. John, March 21, 1837. *Executors.*

☞Notice.

THE Co-Partnership which has heretofore subsisted between the Subscribers, under the firm of *Ratchford & Lugrin*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned, *E. DeWolfe Ratchford*, on his own account, by whom also the Partnership debts will be received and paid.
E. DEW. RATCHFORD,
S. L. LUGRIN.
St. John, 1st March, 1837.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
22d Nov. 1835. JAMES HOWARD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WANZE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.
ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DEW. RATCHFORD,
N. SMITH DE MILL, } Trustees.
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

House of Assembly,
Wednesday, 28th Feb. 1837.

WHEREAS this House has heretofore granted a return of Provincial Duties on articles consumed by fire to such persons as were not insured thereon: And whereas it is expedient that all persons should know in what way applications of a similar nature would hereafter be received by the House; therefore

RESOLVED, unanimously, That this House will not in future entertain any application for return of Duties on articles consumed by fire, even though it should be made to appear that no insurance had been made on articles so consumed.
CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

☞*The Editors of the several Papers in the Province are requested to insert the above for three months.*
April 26.

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 2d February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.
JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

New Arrangement.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

THE Coach will leave St. John on *Tuesdays* at 7 o'clock in the morning, commencing on the 23d inst. and stop at the following places:
Ketchum's, Hammond River Bridge,
Hayes', Norton, *Cougle's*, Sussex Vale,
Holstead's, Petieodiac, for the night;
Where good beds and every convenience will be afforded to travellers. The coach will leave at an early hour, and go to Amherst the same night, stopping at the Bend and Dorchester; will leave Amherst at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning on its return, and stop at Holstead's for the night, leaving the Bend at 3 o'clock, P. M.; leaving Holstead's at an early hour on Friday morning, and arrive at St. John the same night, stopping at Cougle's, Hayes', and Ketchum's.
St. John, 26th May. 1837.

Pimento.

30 BAGS PIMENTO, in or out of Bond;
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS, in prime order.
May 12. G. W. TOTTER.

Rum, Sugar & Molasses.

10 HHDS. Bright SUGAR; 25 Boxes bright Havana ditto;
10 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
10 do Molasses. *Ex Barlow from London:*
500 Barrels superfine FLOUR—*fresh.*
April 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

18th April, 1837.

Ex 'BARLOW,' from London.

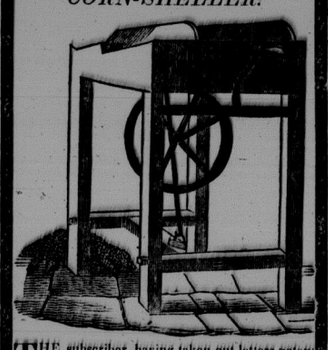
97 PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, best Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe, Marsala and Claret WINES;
56 Puncheons and Hhds. Cognac Brandy and fine pale Rotterdam GENEVA;
Hhds. London Brown Stout,
20 boxes London Sperm Candles,
50 " " Tallow " "
30 " " Yellow Soap,
4 cases Chedder CHEESE,
200 gross wine and beer Corks,
100 do. Taps and Bungs,
—Which along with their previous stock of Champagne, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsala Wines, and a few chests superior Congo TEA, are offered for sale by
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
April 21.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Princess Street.

Per ships *Barlow* from London, and *Ann* from Liverpool, the subscriber has received an assortment of splendid ANNUALS, Juvenile Books, *Saturday Magazine*, &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. A. R. TRURO.
April 21, 1837.

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding CORN-SHELLER.



THE subscriber having taken out letters patent from the government of the United States, for the purpose of securing his rights as inventor of this valuable machine for the agriculturist, is now ready to dispose of state county and town rights, on liberal terms, and of single machines, adapted to horse or other power, or to the hand, as may best suit the interest or convenience of persons needing the article.

Two sizes are manufactured: a large one, calculated for power; and a smaller, designed for the hand. They are entirely different from any Corn Sheller heretofore known, and being contracted with great simplicity and durability, are not liable to get out of repair—an important consideration.

The large machine, driven with power, is capable of shelling, in a superior manner, 500 bushels in a day, acting on twelve ears at once. It is only necessary to keep the hopper supplied, out of no consequence how promiscuously the ears are thrown in, as it feeds itself with regularity and precision. Thus one man may easily attend several machines; and in case the corn is deposited in an upper loft and the sheller on a lower floor, with a feeding trough of proper dimensions, it might run for hours without any attention. The machine is compact, occupies but small space, and requires but little power.

The small machine, intended to be worked with the hand, shells three ears at once, feeding itself, &c. in the same manner as the large one. A more minute description of both is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers are invited to, and no doubt will, examine for themselves.

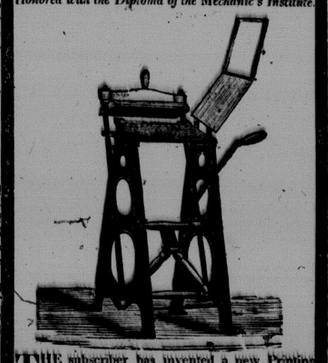
The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.

Letters desiring information may be addressed, (post paid,) to J. MAXWELL, Machinist and Draftsman, 259 Bowery, New York.

☞J. M. refers to the separate handbill of each, for description of the following: *Improved Thrashing Machine, Maxwell's Patent Washing machine, improved Straw and Leghorn Press*, and several other machines. New-York, May 1, 1837.

Maxwell's Patent Job Printing PRESS.

Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.



THE subscriber has invented a new Printing Press, which is considered a valuable economical addition to a Job Office, combining simplicity of construction and durability with speed and excellence in its performance.

He manufactures 3 sizes of the Job Press No. 1, intended for cards, at $30; No. 2, to print a surface of 14 inches by 9, at $50; No. 3, to print a foolscap sheet, at $75. Printers are invited to examine the invention for themselves.

J. M. continues to make, on the most approved principles and construction, all kinds of Machinery connected with Agriculture, the Arts, &c. He invites the attention of the public to the following Machines, which may be seen at his establishment, 259 Bowery, the limits of an advertisment forbidding a detailed description:

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding Corn Sheller, of several sizes, calculated for power or the hand—probably the most superior article of the kind known, excellent as many of its competitors are.

Improved Thrashing Machine, which delivers at least one sixth more grain from the straw than the best machines now in general use.

Improved straw and Leghorn Presses, of various descriptions and prices. Milliners will find a variety of improvements in these Presses, that render them much more advantageous than the old ones.

Sugar Breakers, for the use of Grocers. This article is of an improved construction, with two cast iron cylinders, a fly wheel, &c. The price is now reduced to thirty-five dollars.

Maxwell's Patent Washing Machines, combining a number of advantages not heretofore attempted in similar machines.

Lithographic Presses, &c. &c. made to order.

The undersigned will dispose of Rights, in his various Patents, for towns or Counties, on liberal terms. For further information, inquire of—if by letter, post paid.—
J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.
New York May, 1837.

Boarding House.

MRS. EDWARDS begs leave to return her sincere thanks to her numerous friends, for the kind support she has received for many years; and although she suffered severely by the late calamitous fire, and at the conflagration in 1824, yet, by the permission of Divine Providence, and the generous assistance of her friends, she is enabled to recommence her Boarding House, and has taken apartments for that purpose in the old *Coffee-House*, Market-square, where every attention will be paid to those Gentlemen who may favour her with their patronage. *May 19, 1837.*

☞Notice.

MR. EDMUND A. PRICE, having assigned to us all his Debts, in trust, for such of his creditors as will execute the deed of Assignment and Release, before the 17th day of July next. All persons in any manner indebted to the said Edmund A. Price, are requested to pay over to us, or some one of us, who *only* are authorized to receive the same, the amounts which they respectively owe to him. All accounts remaining unpaid on 1st May next, will then be put in suit.
ROBERT RAY,
EDWIN KETCHUM,
GEO. WHEELER.
April 7, 1837.

TEAS.—Congo, Fine Congo, Family Souchong, and Young Hyson TEAS, of warranted qualities, in chests and boxes, just received and for sale very low *for cash or approved paper.*
26th May. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

W. H. Street & Ranney,

Have received by the Scotia, from Greenock:

A FEW Pipes very choice Port and Sherry Wines; 24 doz. first growth Claret;
A few Puncheons Cambleton WHISKY;

And on consignment:

300 gross Wine and Beer Corks; 400 do. Bungs;
Which with their previous extensive stock, are offered for sale at a small advance.
St. John, May 5, 1837.

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 Dry Salted Brazil HIDES, now landing, for sale by
April 21. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

OAT MEAL & CORN MEAL.—A Quantity of fresh ground OAT MEAL; also, 100 barrels CORN MEAL—just received and for sale by
April 28. J. T. HANFORD.

HAMS! HAMS!!

100 SUPERIOR cured CUMBERLAND HAMS, for sale by
April 28. JAMES MALCOLM.

Figs, French Plums, &c.

Landing, ex the ship BARLOW, *from London:*

50 DRUMS Fresh FIGS,
25 quarter boxes French Plums,
20 lbs. finest ISINGLASS,
Wax and Sperm Candles, &c. &c.
For sale by JAMES. MALCOLM.
28th April, 1837.

A FEW Cargoes of PLASTER OF PARIS, now ready for delivery at *Freeman's Creek*, (the Steamboat landing,) in Amherst, may be had on application to JAMES COATES, Esq. there, or to
March 24. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

Cognac Brandy & Wines.

Now landing from on board the ship America, Mackie, master, at the South Market Wharf:

10 HHDS, first quality Cognac BRANDY,
3 Pipes, 10 half pipes, and 10 qr. casks Sicily Madeira WINE.
For sale low from the Quay.
Feb. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOUND, lately, a POCKET BOOK, containing some money. Any person proving the property may obtain it on application to the subscriber, in Norton, King's County.
March 17. WM. DENNISON.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 2 do. 1 inch.
2 do. 1 inch; 1 Chain Anchor 29 cwt.
9 chain Anchors 15 cwt. 1 do. do. 13 cwt.
1 do. do. 9 cwt.
Will be sold cheap if applied for early.
March 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Flour and Meal.

THE subscriber will continue to sell his present stock by retail, for Cash, as heretofore, any *Hamburgh FINE FLOUR* at 52s. 6d. per Barrel, and CORN MEAL, at 30s. per Barrel.
Jan. 27 JAS. T. HANFORD.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received per ships *Pekin*, and *Enterprise*, from Liverpool, part of his **Spring Supply of Goods,** viz:

11 CASKS 4'dy to 20'dy fine Canada Rose NAILS; 10 do. 3'dy to 10'dy cut Rose do. rim, Chamber-door, Cellar, Mortice, Pad, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks; Brass Chamber-door do. Night do. 6 to 14 inch fine Plate do. Silver plated Candlesticks; Brass, Japan'd and Blocktin do Japan'd Spice Boxes and Dressing Cases; Rosewood Work Boxes; do. Tea caddies; Wood cornframes and Bottles; Blocktin Tea and coffee pots large and small size; Britannia metal do. do. do. do.; ditto Tea and table spoons; do. Toddy and soup Ladles; German silver table spoons; do. dessert Forks; ditto sugar tongs; do. salt, Mustard and Tea caddy spoons; Tin'd Iron spoons; steel plated knife, fork and spoon, in cases; silver plated pickle knives and forks; Brass snuffers and trays; Bush head cork screws; do. do. with Valves; Box head rivit Gimblets; setts Brass and Iron Weights, 4 lbs. down; Brass finger plates, for doors; bundles Iron Wire, No. 10 to 22; Brass cocks, assorted sizes; Brass and Iron butt Hinges; Iron hooks and staples; Japan'd Iron buttons, for closet doors; Fox's Wood screws, in variety; Iron tin'd tacks; Sash Tool Brushes; Ground and unground ditto, 0 to 0000; Fancy stove, shoe, white-wash, counter, sweeping and carpet Brushes; Porter, Wine and Ginger Beer Corks, Bungs and Taps; clothes Baskets; market do. oval and square, covered and uncovered; Wine Bottle do. Tin'd plate ditto; Green Blocktin chamber buckets, with covers; Ivory and pocket combs; Imperial side and back do. a new article; Dress and prong ditto.—*On Consignment:* 6 casks Button Blueing; 4 do. Paste Blacking, in tin cases, a superior article.—Together with his very extensive stock on hand, consisting of black blue, brown, invisible green and Adelaide superfins. BROAD CLOTHS; merinos, Bombazetts, printed muslins, Ginghams, Bobinetts, cambric and Jaconet muslins, pieces cottons, Furniture do. Gents white cotton Hose and half Hose, Ladies' white cotton stockings; Fancy do. Gents. fancy Vesting; White and Factory cottons; Boys's cloth caps, in variety; Gents. Superfine Hats; and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved payment, at his store, No. 1. *Merritt's Brick Buildings*, Water-street.

Also—A few barrels superfine FLOUR, Box GLASS, 7 x 9 to 14 x 16, do. SOAP, CANDLES, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON
26th May, 1837.

Pickled Oysters, &c.

JUST Received and for sale, at the *Hibernia Hotel*, Church Street, and Bakers Cont of Ar Water street, a few jars PICKLED OYSTERS which may be had by the Jar or smaller quantity also on hand, a few dozens CHERRY BRANDY which together with good WINE, PASTRY, &c. Proprietor begs leave to offer to the public.
St. John, June 9, 1837. JAMES NETHERY.

Rum, Sugar, &c.

Now landing from Brig JANE, *from St. Vincent.*

12 PUNCHEONS RUM,
6 Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
8 Casks Molasses.—Will be sold low for Cash or approved paper, by
C. M'LAUCHLAN, No. 4 *Nelson st.*
☞A few hundred barrels of Storage may be had: apply as above. 26th May.