THE Weekly Chronicle

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

January.	R. Sun.	S. Sun.	Moon	H. W.
6 Saturday,	7 31	4 52	2 5	5 48
7 Sunday,	7 30	4 55	3 17	7 13
8 Monday,	7 29	4 56	4 31	8 21
9 Tuesday,	7 28	4 57	5 42	9 35
10 Wednesday,	7 27	4 58	6 44	10 31
11 Thursday,	7 26	4 59	sets.	11 24
12 Friday,	7 25	4 1	5 46	0 22

New Moon, 25th, 9h. 7m. evening.

Public Institutions.

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

Commercial Bank.—Charles Ward, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: John Hammond, Esq.

City Bank.—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. President Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: Charles Hazen, Esq.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock: [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

Savings Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Miscellany.

FAMILY INTERFERENCE.

A TALE FOR YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

BY MRS. ABDY.

(*Continued.*)

Mrs. Clifford at last determined that she had only one course to pursue; she told her son, with much appearance of reluctance, that she thought he was acting decidedly wrong in suffering Sir Henry Milner to become so domesticated in his house; that his admiration of Caroline was marked and pointed; in fact, that nothing but the circumstance of his being blinded by beauty, could account for his commendation of the mental attainments of so trifling and superficial a young woman; that Caroline, at present, was doubtless perfectly innocent of any reciprocal preference, but that considering her vanity and her defective education, there was no saying how long she might remain so, and that an intimacy of this kind was always best crushed in the bud.

Mrs. Clifford left the room without giving her son time to reply to her, and Sophy Bennet took up the theme, and said, "I am sure a load is now removed from my poor aunt's mind; you cannot tell what a struggle she has had with herself before she could determine to drop you this hint; but do not think she means a moment's reflection on our dear Caroline. I am convinced she would be thoroughly unhappy if she could imagine that you drew such an inference from any thing she has said."

Clifford took no notice to his wife of this conversation; but the next time Sir Henry came to dinner, his manners were decidedly cool to him, and Mrs. Clifford, who was also present, addressed almost all her conversation to her son in a tone of provoking and whining pity, as if she deemed him unkindly placed in the back-ground by his wife and friend, and requiring her maternal protection to bring him into notice. Sir Henry, however, had a recently published book to talk of, and an account to give of a literary party where he had passed the preceding evening, and a roll of new music for Caroline to play over; and he seemed quite blind to the more than usual unpleasant situation of the family. He had mentioned, in the course of conversation, that his uncle was nearly well, and was looking forward with the greatest pleasure to the prospect of improving his acquaintance with Caroline and her husband.

"My uncle," he continued, addressing Caroline, 'was not aware till yesterday that the Miss Chesterton was so anxious to join his *conversaziones* last winter, was a relation of yours by marriage; under your auspices I am sure he will, at any time, be happy to see her; she cannot need a more favourable introduction."

Mrs. Clifford sat actually bursting with vexation at the idea that her deep-blue sister was to be patronised and introduced into society by her despised daughter in-law; it was necessary, she found, to take some decisive measure which, by inducing her son and his wife to break abruptly with Sir Henry, should prevent a renewal of their acquaintance with the general. The ensuing morning Clifford had fixed to leave town on a visit to an invalid friend, and was not to return for two or three days; accordingly, Mrs. Clifford invited herself to pass the day with Caroline, left 'dear Sophy Bennet' at home, and after dinner began her projected attack. First, she dilated on her own good qualities as a mother, and her excessive love for her son; next she enlarged on the good qualities of her son, and told Caroline how grateful she ought to be for such a husband. Caroline echoed her encomiums very coolly, not from indifference towards her husband, but because she felt convinced that her mother in-law was what is familiarly called, 'talking at her.' Mrs. Clifford next digressed to the subject of Sophy Bennet, praised her unequalled temper, her steadiness, her humility, her modesty, and her readiness to receive advice with thankfulness, altho' she so very seldom wanted it; by a quick transition, she at last found her way to the character of Caroline herself, and, after a rapid graphic sketch of a very headstrong, frivolous, flirting young woman, she begged to touch on a particular instance of levity, which had given her great pain, and would have half-broken her heart, had she not made allowances for the very bad example. Caroline had received from her mother and the other females of her family; and this levity she set forth to be, her extremely reprehensible encouragement of the attentions of Sir Henry Milner, for whom it was quite evident she felt a much greater partiality than it was proper for a married woman to feel for any one but her husband.

The colour rushed tumultuously to the cheek, brow, and bosom of the outraged girl; she had often, very often, been irritated and mortified since her marriage, but never till now had she experienced positive insult.

And how unprovoked, how uncalled-for did she feel that insult to be! Caroline, it may be remembered I have mentioned, was, even as a young girl, remarkably free from the least propensity to coquetry; her exceeding modesty and reserve had obtained for her the commendation of all the matrons of her acquaintance, and her young friends had often rallied her on her distance and prudery. Her ideas of the correctness, not only of manner but of thought, incumbent on a married woman were scrupulously strict: and had she been united to age and infirmity, she wo'd have felt it alike her duty and inclination to awe every approach to a too familiar admiration in the other sex, by the dignity and propriety of her deportment. Of Sir Henry, as an admirer, she had never entertained the most remote idea; she liked him as an agreeable guest, and she had been pressed by her family to be very civil to him on Gertrude's account; but, so far from feeling any undue partiality for him, she would much have preferred the society of his uncle, the venerable General S——.

Then the taunt, reflecting on poor Mrs. Dornton, cut Caroline to the heart: vain and frivolous her mother might be, but she was a woman of unblemished correctness, her daughters had seen no example of levity in her; the comfort of her husband had been her first consideration during his lifetime, and the interests of her daughters had been the sole subject of her studies ever since. All these thoughts rapidly passed through Caroline's mind, and as she was not yet imbued with the spirit of him, 'who, when he was reviled, reviled not again,' the storm of passion broke forth in a fearful succession of upbraidings and reproaches, which actually terrified her adversary, who shrank from the tempest she had herself raised, and took a hasty and angry leave of her, saying, that she hoped solitude would bring her to her senses. Solitude! O how grateful would Caroline have felt for any human creature to whom she could pour forth the violent passions of her soul! Like most proud-spirited and imaginative persons, she magnified tenfold the affront she had received, and the evil consequences likely to arise from it; her mind had been enervated lately by the perusal of several highly-wrought fictions, representing the innocent as hurled into disgrace by the force of successful calumny, and she imagined nothing less than the total ruin of her character in the eyes of her husband and the world by the cruel accusation of her mother-in-law.

Caroline, however, did Mrs. Clifford injustice; she had much in her composition that was artful and unamiable, but she was not a fiend—she had not the slightest idea of blackening the character of her daughter-in-law—she had not, as has been shown, even accused her to her husband of feeling a reciprocal partiality for Sir Henry; and when she told Caroline that she cared more for him than was proper, she uttered a taunt which she did not believe herself, and would not have expected any one else to believe; but which she hoped would pique her high-spirited young relative into the adoption of such a coldness of manner towards Sir Henry, as would, in conjunction with that of her husband, cause him to cease his visits at the house.

Caroline retired to her chamber; a Bible, presented to her by Lucy, lay on the toilette: she always read a chapter every night in it. On the present night she read several; but Caroline was reading the Bible regularly through, and was now engaged in an historical part, which bore no reference to her peculiar situation, and, consequently, she derived little comfort from her employment. Caroline had never been accustomed to look for and gather, at pleasure, the texts and passages which alluded to her own circumstances and feelings; she *read* the Scriptures, but she did not *search* them; it is therefore not surprising that her profit should be comparatively small. She lay awake during the night, slept for an hour towards morning, and awoke with that feverish, irritating sense of deep injury, natural to those who have been suffering from unjust accusation. Caroline, however, did not feel a moment's regret for the unbecoming violence which she had evinced towards Mrs. Clifford,—a circumstance which, of itself, showed how much of religious principle she had yet to learn. Experienced Christians, I am willing to allow, may occasionally be off their guard; may, under the influence of strong excitement and provocation, give way to passionate expressions; but they will, ere long, deeply repent of their conduct, and they will lay their repentance at the footstool of their Creator in prayer. The children of the world, however, so far from feeling compunction for their violence, will rather commend themselves for their proper self-respect: the spirit of the disobedient prophet will be theirs, who, when asked, "Doest thou well to be angry?" could reply even to the interrogation of Omnipotence, 'I do well to be angry, even unto death."

Caroline, pale, feverish, and restless, unable to read, or to employ herself in any other way than in anxious, harassing tho't was sitting in her drawing-room, after the removal of her untasted breakfast, when Sir Henry Milner was announced: she had not anticipated his visit, and her manner exhibited a startled and painful embarrassment, which might have excited his surprise, were it not evident, from his deportment, that his own mind was preoccupied by some weighty affair. He had scarcely exchanged a dozen words with Caroline, when a double knock resounded at the door. Caroline turned alternately red and pale, half rose, and then sat down again; for her creative and disturbed fancy conjured up to her the vision of Mrs. Clifford, who, she imagined, had employed a spy to watch the entrance of Sir Henry, and was now coming to reproach and insult her. She was not, however, called to any such trial; for the door opened, and the harmless, sentimental Anna Morris was announced.

Caroline received her with as much rapture as if she had been a benevolent fairy; although, under any other circumstances she would rather have dreaded the infliction of her visit, for Anna seemed in her most die-away mood, had the traces of tears in her eyes, and bore a beautifully embroidered and highly-scented pocket handkerchief in one hand, and "The Art of Living on Two Hundred a Year" in the other.

Sir Henry soon communicated the reason of his visit at so early an hour: he was about to bid all his friends farewell, for perhaps a long period. He had been engaged for some months to be married to a young lady, who was now with her brother at Florence on account of the ill-health of the latter; he had expected their speedy return, but yesterday had received a letter, informing him that a longer stay was thought indispensable for the gentleman, and inviting him to join them there; he should endeavour, he smilingly added, to prevail on his fair friend and her brother to allow the marriage to be solemnised at Florence; and as all places were much the same to him, he imagined he must bribe them to consent, by promising to remain abroad with his wife till the health of her brother should be re-established. Caroline could hardly restrain her delight at this intelligence within reasonable bounds; it offered at once an exoneration to her fame, and a termination to her difficulties; she wished Sir Henry every happiness in her prettiest manner, (earnestly hoping all the time that she might never see him again,) and listened to the sound of his descending footsteps with so radiant a smile and dancing an eye, that the most suspicious of observers would have acquitted her of entertaining any peculiar predilection in his favour. Her heart lightened by the events of the morning, she listened patiently to a long *tirade* from Anna Morris, who, wrapped in the richest of silks and the most delicate of ermines, expressed her wonder "how mamma could think she wanted anything beyond the mere necessaries of life;" and even lent her a patient hearing when, for the fifteenth time, she opened the little treasury of knowledge in her hand, and showed that a lady can dress for ten pounds a year, and contract with a laundress for the washing of her family at twelve pounds.

Anna Morris, on her way home, met with Sophy Bennet, and stopped to tell her the news of the morning; or, in other words, the projected marriage and journey of Sir Henry Milner. Sophy immediately went home to her aunt with the intelligence. Mrs. Clifford was vexed and mortified that Caroline was thus enabled to triumph over the injurious suspicions which she had thrown out; but she consoled herself with the reflection, that Sir Henry would be out of the way at all events; and on the same evening she received from her sister, Miss Chesterton, the still more welcome tidings, that General S——, in consequence of having shown symptoms of a relapse, was ordered to Bath by his physicians. Clifford returned on the ensuing day. Mrs. Clifford determined not to mention to him her *fracas* with Caroline, since the news of Sir Henry's engagement would meet his ear at the same time; and Caroline concealed it from him, because she felt so truly degraded from having been the subject of such a suspicion, that she doubted the possibility of at all keeping her temper during such a recital. It would have been well, however, if she had been candid, and informed her husband of the whole affair, because it would then have furnished him with a clue to the increased coldness and aversion testified by her towards his mother, which now (discerning no apparent reason for such a change) seemed to him perfectly unjust and reprehensible. In fact, the manner of Caroline to Mrs. Clifford was decidedly disrespectful; so much so, that Clifford could scarcely wonder when his mother told him that she plainly perceived she was an unwelcome guest to his wife, and that she should, therefore, cease to visit at his house, except in a formal way; adding, however, that she hoped she should enjoy a double portion of her dear son's company in Keppel Street. Caroline was not inclined to make any concession to her, especially as Mrs. Dornton, Gertrude, and Emily, congratulated her upon what had occured, and assured her that it was the best thing that could possibly happen for her, to get rid of the visits of the tiresome old spy.

(*To be continued.*)

CANADA.

From the Montreal Gazette, Dec. 26.

Now that rebellion has for the present been crushed in this Province, we think that many grateful acknowledgements are due to the whole of our Sister Provinces on this Continent, for the deep and sincere interest they have taken in our misfortunes, and the loyal and patriotic readiness they have manifested to come to our assistance and relief, the moment their services should be required. We repeat, that the loyal inhabitants of this distracted and distracted Colony, can never be sufficiently grateful for the generous and brotherly sympathy which was exhibited in all quarters, and among all classes of our fellow subjects in the neighbouring Provinces, during the late rebellion here against British rule and British institutions. Upper Canada, in wise anticipation of the factious tempest by which we have lately been assailed, had long been proffering us her moral and physical aid: and declared her readiness to pour into our rescue, at a moment's warning, those leal hearts and brawny arms which were never found wanting in the hour of our country's calamity or danger. Some of her brave and patriotic sons, were actually on their way to assist us in maintaining the good cause of Constitutional loyalty, shoulder to shoulder. But the battle had been already fought, and the enemy vanquished. It could not, however, but be agreeable to them to be informed by that distinguished officer, their late Governor, that their services, though not required for the present, were nevertheless duly appreciated by all who entertained a proper sense of their value and importance. But this is not all. Such was the spirit of loyalty which prevailed in Upper Canada, when the rebellion broke out in this Province, that Sir Francis Head, in the manly confidence which has ever characterized his demeanour to the people whom he rules, did not hesitate to permit the whole of her Majesty's troops in Upper Canada to be sent into this Province. It is true, that, since then, our Sister Province has herself been visited by the madness of conspiracy and rebellion; but the stain has been wiped away by the native courage and bravery of her own sons; and the Province is now nearly purified from the dross and poison of democratical and treasonable principles. The Lower Provinces have been almost equally generous to us, and just to themselves. Nova Scotia, as of wont, has declared her loyalty and affection for the protecting and paternal authority of the Mother Country, and her utter adherence of the rebellious conduct of the French Canadians. She, too, has volunteered to take care of herself, and to despatch the regular troops to our assistance. Honest and loyal New Brunswick has not only acted the same worthy and becoming part, but the Governor has summoned her Legislature to meet for the purpose of discussing "divers weighty considerations arising out of the state of affairs in Lower Canada." Now, this is conduct on the part of our sister Provinces in America, which ought to excite the attention and respect of the whole Empire. It is as creditable to themselves, as it must ultimately prove to be beneficial to the general interests of the nation. It shews that although Lower Canada has long been undermined by the combustible elements of disaffection and treason, which have at last exploded, and imbrued the land in the blood of its inhabitants; yet our more fortunate sister Provinces are determined to uphold their integrity, and also to assist in the maintaining that of this wayward Colony. This is a moral and physical host, which it would not be safe on the part of our enemies to provoke. It has justice, and law, and loyalty, on its side, and is, therefore, proof against the utmost exertions of our civil and constitutional foes. It is besides a convincing proof to the Mother Country, that she has not yet forfeited the respect and affections of the "great majority" of her dominions in North America; and that while she continues to govern them according to the sound and unerring principles of the British Constitution, which, unfortunately, she has, in some instances, failed to do, she may be assured, that the day is far distant, when any general attempt will be made to disturb or sever the present happy connection which subsists between both countries. In conjunction with the spirit of true loyalty which has recently been displayed in this Province, it will likewise be a manifest proof, that any further efforts which may be made on the part of the French Canadians to disturb the inter-colonial compact, will be attended with as little success as the present one; and that nothing can be more foolish, insolent, and vainglorious, than the idea of establishing a national French democracy, in the heart of a British people devoted to the laws and institutions of their native country.

But much as we have been indebted to our sister Provinces during the late conjuncture, there remains another point of view in which they can be of still greater benefit to us. They have all, and every one of them Legislatures in full, constitutional, and effective operation; and some of them will soon meet for the despatch of public business. Some of them, and especially New Brunswick, have spontaneously expressed a wish to extend their deliberations to a survey of the condition of affairs in this Province. We sincerely wish that they may all be actuated by the same spirit. Their own safety, as a portion of the British Empire, is as much involved in the fate of this Province, as is that of its loyal inhabitants; and we must be plain to tell them, that the destinies of the whole British dominions in America, and the integrity of the Empire, will altogether depend upon the view which the Legislatures of the sister Provinces will be induced to take of the present state of affairs in Lower Canada. Nor are we afraid of the result. Our history and relative situation are completely before them. They are as potent to them as to ourselves, and they cannot for a moment mistake the proper remedy. They will not, in the first place, forget who the people are who desire a change in this Province: that they are a race of conquered Frenchmen, who, whatever loyalty and gratitude they may profess to Great Britain for manifold and undoubted civil blessings and privileges, are, and ever will be, alien to that great country in spirit, principle, and feeling: that they have proved themselves to be totally unworthy of the free institutions conferred upon them: that they were no sooner in possession of them, than, like a child with a gewgaw, they sought to destroy them: that they have always returned into the Assembly Members of revolutionary principles: that the sole aim and object of those representatives, by a train of trivial and factious disputes with the other branches of the Legislature, was to overthrow the Government and constitution of the province, and establish on their ruins a French democracy, alike independent of England, and adverse to the the true interests of the other cis-Atlantic Colonies; and that, with these views, aided, abetted, and countenanced by almost the whole French population of the Province, they lately endeavoured to carry their designs into effect by one of the most unjustifiable rebellions that has ever been imagined. It is as true as fortunate, that the designs of the faction have been frustrated for the present. But the spirit and the disposition that begot the late rebellion still exist. They could again be easily fanned into life; and, believe us who may, the materials of a factious and discontented people will ever exist in the Province, while the Imperial Government and Parliament shall continue to foster French ignorance and prejudice in contra-distinction to English intelligence, capital and enterprize. The path, then, of our sister Provinces, is clear. If they desire, as we are sure they do, the prolongation of the connexion, which at present subsists between them and the Mother Country, they must protest against this system of things; for it endangers their moral and political happiness. They must perceive, that Lower Canada forms the key to their prosperity, as a portion of the British Empire; and that its destruction, as an integral part of the Empire, would be productive of inevitable ruin to the sister Provinces. These Provinces must therefore endeavour to secure there own best interests; and we know not any better way they can do so, than stating their views upon the subject to the Imperial Government and Parliament, and insisting upon such fundamental measures, with regard to the future Government of Lower Canada, as will give peace to herself, and administer to the safety and prosperity of the all joining Provinces. As to Upper Canada, we cannot conceive how she can for a moment delay the consideration of this important subject. Her very existence as a British Colony will depend upon the measures that must now be pursued in relation to this Province. That is a point which cannot be mistaken, or passed over unnoticed. It stares Upper Canada in the face; and we can tell her, that she will never be a great or flourishing Province of the British Empire, until she renounces all private interests and personal prejudices, and insists, decidedly and strenuously, upon a re-union with Lower Canada—the only measure, do or think what she may, which will ever put her in possession of her natural right to a free unimpeded intercourse with the Mother Country by the ocean, and make her, what she ought to be, the most happy and prosperous portion of the Empire. In short, the sister Provinces must do us and themselves justice. They must insist upon this being made a British Colony, like themselves, in every civil and political point of view; and, if they do so, as we sincerely hope and trust they will, there are two hundred thousand Saxons in Lower Canada who will hail and be grateful for any efforts that may be made in their behalf.

Quebec, December 29th.—Messrs. Girouard and A. B. Papineau, Members of the Assembly, implicated in the proceedings of the County of the Two Mountains, have given themselves up, the former to Mr. Simpson, of Coteau du Lac, and the latter to Mr. Belanger, of St. Martin, both Magistrates. It is a pity that they and the others accused, on oath, of High Treason, did not submit to the law and the public authority, before recourse to violence brought so much misfortune on the country.

We have reason to believe that Messrs. L. J. Papineau and O'Callaghan have made their escape into the United States. A Vermont paper of the 23d instant, says, Mr. Papineau had gone to Washington. Mr. Lafontaine has actually left Quebec for Europe by the Kennebec Road.

The following is from our Montreal Correspondant:

"Montreal, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—I have heard that to-morrow is fixed for a law argument before the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, on a rule granted to them to shew cause why the prisoners at present confined in our gaols on charges of high treason, are not entitled to the benefits of the *habeas corpus* act. Counsel for the prisoners, James Stuart and William Walker, Esquires; for the Crown, the Attorney General and Solicitor General.—The Quebec mail arrived at two o'clock, but brought no Quebec papers.—The American mail, which arrived this forenoon, brought nothing from beyond Highgate.—It is said that the remainder of the 24th Regiment will leave for Upper Canada, and that on the arrival here of the 43rd, the 32nd will proceed for the same destination."

Navy Island is laid down in the Chart of that part of the River St. Lawrence, made by the officers of the Royal Navy employed in the surveying service, as situated about 2 1-2 miles above the Falls of Niagara, and a short distance above the mouth of the Chippawa river. Its greatest length does not exceed a mile, and its greatest breadth is about half a mile; in shape it resembles the Roman letter D, the flat side being towards the Canada shore, from which the distance in no part exceeds three-eighths of a mile, so that cannon shot would range completely over it. The bank of the river is low, but nearly on a level with the Island, and, therefore, it is clear that it could not be a formidable post even if held by regular troops. The river runs with a rapid current in that part, and the depth of water varies from 2 1-2 to 3 fathoms.—*Mercury*

This is to certify to all whom it may concern that I, the undersigned, ever since my capture as a prisoner by the Volunteers of Missisquoi Bay on the 9th instant, have been treated with every degree of humanity and care, and have had my wounds properly dressed, first by the captors at the house of Mr. Hiram Moore, afterwards at Isle aux Noix, and subsequently in the Montreal Gaol, where I am now detained. From Mr. P. H. Moore, Mr. Berry, Mr. Lewis, and particularly from Mrs. H. Moore herself, I received the greatest kindness, the latter having herself dressed my wound, nor was any thing forcibly or clandestinely taken from me. Since my detention in prison an equal measure of humanity and attention has been extended to me, for which I most gratefully give my acknowledgements.

R. S. McBouchette.

Montreal, December 22, 1837.

Written and signed in my presence this 22d day of December, 1837.

The two flags taken from the rebels by the volunteers at Missisquoi Bay, were yesterday presented to Sir John Colborne, who expressed himself highly pleased at the gallant conduct of the victors. The flags are of silk, and were made by the fair fingers of four young ladies at Swanton, who we think have been much better employed in darning stockings than encouraging rebellion against one of their own sex, our young and lovely Queen.—The ground of the flag was the tricolor, and the smaller was green, with an Irish harp wrought on it.

Montreal, December 25th—We have been requested by an Iri-hman to state, that Henry Dionnodie, who was lodged in gaol on Wednesday last on a charge of high treason, is not an Irishman, notwithstanding he has an Irish name; which serves for in proof of the truth of the proverb, that a mare is not a horse though he was born in a stable.

A young man named Medore Yandan, was arrested yesterday at St. Eustache, and placed in charge of the company of the Royals which is stationed there. He was one of the lately elected Militia Captains, and was very active in supplying the camp with cattle, sheep, &c.—(*Courier.*)

"What do you teach the girl?" asked Mr. Jo of the schoolmaster. "That God made her, and that he loves good girls, and will watch over them." "Who else?" "That the devil runs after bad girls, and——" "Stop there; never mind the devil yet awhile. Let her first learn to do good that God may love her:—the rest will follow. I would rather make people religious through their best feelings than their worst. We can do without the devil at present."

There is a vast deal of hypocrisy in the affected admiration of nature. I don't think one person in a hundred cares for what lies on the side of a road, so long as the road itself is good, hills levelled, and turnpikes cheap.

A man without money, and a heart full of philanthrophy, whose coat is a little thread-bare, is confined like a thief; a man with a pocket full of money, and a heart full of villainy, is courted for his vices.

A drunken fellow having sold all his goods to maintain himself at his pot, except his leather breeches, last made away with that too; when, being reproached for it by some of his friends 'Why, said he "I am very well, and why should I keep my feed?"

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor:—The Courier of the 10th ult. contained one of the most interesting articles which for many years, has appeared in the newspapers of this Province:—I allude to the "Correspondence on Colonial affairs, from the Nova-Scotian" Dec. 20th. The *Conservative* Editor of that *loyal* Journal tells us, that "he has given this correspondence at length, to the exclusion of other matter, as he considers it due to Mr. Howe's character, as a *gentleman and loyal subject*, to expose the machination of a weak and disappointed party, who are continually charging with disloyalty, every attempt to procure a reform of abuses in the Colonies; and who, for years, have brought a charge against him Mr. Howe and other Reformers in these Provinces, of disloyalty, and holding similar opinions, with the Reformers of Lower Canada." The *Conservative* Editor also says, that "the letter of Mr. Howe (that clever writer and acute observer of men and things) is deserving an attentive perusal, *as embracing the views of Reformers generally in these Provinces.*" Mr. Howe also tells us, that "he availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the Town meeting, to refer to this correspondence, *as furnishing evidence of the most unquestioned character, of the loyal sentiments and sound constitutional views, of the Nova-Scotia Reformers.*" This trumpery stuff, which Jo Howe may choose to write, and print, and publish, and sell, and get his pay for, in Nova-Scotia, is unworthy the notice of any one in this Province: but when, as in this instance, his trash is circulated throughout this country, by being republished in the leading *Loyal* Journal in it, and his sentiments are put forth as the views of the Reformers generally in this Province, an importance is given to them, to which I had thought, that nothing coming from Jo, could be entitled. It is often difficult to find names descriptive of the various shades of opinion, or political subjects—to save myself trouble I shall adopt Jo's own expression—"Reformers"—which is equally applicable to Mr. Joseph Hurd and his friends, and Mr. Daniel O'Connell and his friends, and Mr. Speaker Papineau and his friends, and Mr. Speaker Simonds and his friends, and Mr. Joseph Howe & his friends, and Mr Henry Chubb and his friends.

This correspondence consists of two letters, dated May and July 1835, addressed to Jo. by one Chapman, a Reformer, deputed by the Reformers of Lower Canada, "Members of Assembly, to support the prayer of their petition, and to put himself in communication with Roebuck, and other Members, (Reformers) who have evinced an interest in their cause (by writing letters which have been seized among Papineau's papers, and which (the N.Y. Courier and Engr. says, as quoted by the Courier) are Highly Treasonable), and to engage the liberal press to agitate Canadian affairs."—and Jo's reply, dated October 1835. Chapman's object in writing to Jo. was, he says, to impress upon him, the advantage of co-operation, between the several Colonies:—for he adds, "the steady co-operation of nearly a million and a half of people, (meaning the British Colonies) with fifteen millions of

'people, of *congenial feelings*, at their backs, (mean-'the American Republicans!—mark the expression, '(congenial feelings!) cannot fail to produce a most 'beneficial effect" ;—of course, by intimidating the Government and House of Commons, "who will scarce venture upon a refusal" of their demands.

To these letters of Chapman's (and Jo says that, this is the only correspondence ever held by himself or his friends, with reference to Canada,—but he does not say, that these letters, comprise the whole of the correspondence,) Jo replies, in that famous epistle of his, which the Courier tells us, adds so much 'to his well earned fame as a clever writer,' 'and embraces the views of the Reformers generally in these Provinces.' In this letter, Jo proceeds to treat of, what most men consider rather a delicate subject ;—and discusses *treason and rebellion*, with a degree of coolness and assurance, perfectly astonishing. Throughout there is not one word, which can be construed, into disapprobation of what he says, he is satisfied, is the settled design of the Canadians, viz. *rebellion against the mother country*. All that he condemns is, their *precipitancy*. 'I suspect, says Jo, to Chapman, the party, with 'which you act, (the Reformers) are determined, at 'all hazards, to *precipitate* a contest with the Mother 'country, in order to secure an independent existence, or a place in the American Confederation: 'this is a charge, often brought against you by your 'enemies ;—I allude to it, with a very different purpose; that you may understand, how Canadian 'affairs are viewed in Nova-Scotia, and that Colonial reformers may understand each other,—such 'frankness and candour may save us all much trouble." Jo tells Chapman that the people of Nova-Scotia, & New-Brunswick, are sincerely attach'd 'to the Mother country,—but if the people of Great 'Britain refuse to do us justice, (that is if Jo, and 'his relations, are not made Executive Councillor, 'and Speaker, and Assistant Auditor, and Provincial Aid-de-Camp, and Treasurer, and Justice of 'the Inferior Court, and Magistrates, like we know 'who!!) the feelings of the population will be turned in other channels, (*towards the fifteen millions of people of congenial feelings?*) and the connexion 'with Britain be viewed very differently from what 'it is now.—But although the time is not very distant, when the question of independence, may 'come to be considered, not as one forced upon us, 'but as a natural consequence of our position,—our 'people have no disposition to *hasten* on this period, 'nor of themselves to *precipitate* any crisis, or aid 'any rupture BEFORE WE ARE PREPARED. We 'would rather, that separation should be the result 'of an *amicable* agreement." Though some of *our* Reformers, have *volunteered* to go to fight the French Canadian Reformers,—Jo, like his brother Reformers O'Connell and Papineau, has perhaps a natural aversion to that "villainous saltpetre," and would rather fight with long primer and pica, than with long tom and the bayonet; and signalize himself in press work, than in deeds of arms. But though Jo would prefer an *amicable agreement*,—with becoming modesty, he disclaims all pretensions to judge for others, who may be disposed to *precipitancy* in an object, which must at some, 'not very distant 'day be peacefully obtained:' so says Jo to Chapman, 'if you think you have a good cause, and the 'wisdom, and strength, and that the Canadians are 'of as good materials, (for rebellion) as the descendants of the Pilgrims, and are determined on a 'rupture, why then the issue is in the hand of 'God; but that you may not be led into any ill digested, or *precipitate* contest, I must tell you, that 'we will not go with you; but if you will wait, till 'these Colonies have grown to *man's estate*, and are 'riper in resources, then I will go with you, with all 'my heart, and so will the people of these Provinces 'also,—only we will not *precipitate* a contest."

Now in all this, there is nothing of course, "that 'can in the slightest degree compromise either Chapman or Jo,—nothing to impeach the character of 'either, as a gentleman, or his loyalty as a British 'subject." In course not; and as Jo maintains, 'and the Conservative Editor of the leading loyal Journal, maintains also, that these sentiments "em-'brace the views of the Reformers generally in the 'Provinces," there is nothing to compromise or impeach them either. They are all loyal, because they do not wish to *precipitate* a contest with the Mother Country!!

Jo tells us, that this correspondence is the only one, held by him or his friends, on Canadian rebellion; and Chapman tells him, in his first letter, that "he learns from Nova-Scotia papers, or rather from 'extracts therefrom, in these of Lower Canada, that 'public attention has been aroused to the peculiar 'defects which run through all the Constitutions of 'the British Colonies, with local Legislatures:—I allude he says, of course, to our own irresponsible 'second branch, the Legislative Council,—which is 'at the bottom of all the evils, which the several 'Provinces have suffered." He therefore, recommends, that a simultaneous demand should be made for an Elective Council, from all the Colonies, in a short petition, merely stating, "that *the Council as at present constituted* stands between the supreme authority and the people; and praying that the people of "Nova-Scotia, be permitted to elect the Council in future. If New-Brunswick and Newfoundland would do the same (of which I have no doubt) our demand would not be resisted." The latter part of this passage—*of which I have no doubt*—gives rise to some very serious considerations.—This was written in 1835, the very year, in which the Reformers in our Assembly, *precipitated* themselves into a contest, with "our own irresponsible second branch," which, Chapman says, is at the bottom of all the "evils, which the several Provinces have suffered." During this year, the question of an Elective Council, was openly discussed in both Provinces, doubtless in furtherance of Chapman's views. The Observer was, then, the ostensible organ of the Reformers in this Province; Mr. Blatch, the reporter of the Assembly, was its Editor, and one member of the Legislative Council, the holder of an office of great emolument; and more than one member of Assembly, were in the habit of contributing political articles to it; and in it the famous protest of the Hon. R. Simonds, rejected by the Legislative council, first appeared. Into this paper, all the articles published by Jo, in the Nova-Scotian, in favour of an Elective Council, were copied, enlarged upon, and recommended to notice, just as Jo's correspondence, is now treated by the Courier; and Jo was hailed as a valuable auxiliary, in the contest then going on in this Province. Nay more than this: a Pamphlet was written, by a member of Assembly, and sold for the author, by Mr. Blatch, which indirectly supported the same views, and, what is very remarkable, the author uses the very words of Chapman—"*the Council as at present constituted*:" and it may further be added, that Tait's Magazine, the organ of the Canadian Reformers, about this time, made its first appearance in this Province. I feel no disposition to join in the charge brought against the Reformers in these Provinces, of "participating in the *ultra* views, of the leaders of the movement party in the Canadas;" but it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the evidence, furnished by this Correspondence; of the fact, that there has been an extensive correspondence carried on, among the Reformers in all the British American Colonies; and it is impossible to say, how far this may have operated, to induce the Canadians to "*precipitate* a contest with the Mother country."

A FRIEND TO BRITISH CONNECTION.

Provincial Legislature.

Thursday, January 11.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee for the consideration of the Bill for amending the Militia Laws, as reported by the Committe.

"House in Committee—Mr. Woodward in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Johnston stated that as the Bill had been printed, and was in possession of members, it were unnecessary for him to state its principles.—When the Bill came under the review of the Committee appointed by the House, it was so framed as if possible to meet the wishes of the people of the Province, as expressed in the numerous addresses that had been presented, and in various other ways. The Militia Act at present in operation does not authorise the calling out that description of force, unless in case of actual invasion. It was therefore proposed to bestow additional power upon the Executive, first to enable him to raise and embody a volunteer force, and secondly to call into actual service a certain portion of the Militia, for the protection of the Queen's stores, and the performance of such garrison duty as might be required. In order to carry into effect so desirable an object, it was proposed to offer a bounty, which should be paid out of the funds of the Province, the pay and allowances to be drawn from the military chest. The Bill he said contemplates the payment of the bounty in two separate payments; but an amendment would be proposed, authorising the granting of both bounties, upon a certificate being produced from the commanding officer, that the party had provided himself with the necessary supplies. The only objection that arose was as referred to the expence; upon making a calculation it would be found that the expence caused by paying the bounty would be £8000; but it would be proposed to reduce the number of volunteers to 1200 men; and in that case but £6000 would be required. Another amendment that would be proposed, would refer to the circumstance that if these volunteers should leave the Province, the law under which they were raised would not apply; consequently they must be subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act, with the exception of corporal punishment and banishment. There was a section which authorised the calling out a certain portion of the Militia by ballot, and it was proposed to limit the number to 400 men. He had now explained the principles of the Bill, and he would merely observe that in framing it, the Committee had bestowed much time and attention.

Mr. Wilson said the present was a very important measure, and it was one upon which every member was called to express his opinion. He felt that in rising to oppose a Bill, which would probably be supported by a majority of the Committee, he did so under great disadvantage; still he had a duty to perform, and it was essential they should arrive at a right conclusion. When the Bill was introduced by the hon. mover, it was accompanied with a statement of the necessity for its passing into a law. In his opinion however, it is now quite unnecessary: the time had passed when the people could be roused into active exertion: and the rebellion which at one time bore so threatening an aspect had since been put down; troops were also pouring into Lower Canada, sufficient to ensure its tranquillity, and to prevent any fresh outrage on the part of the disaffected. In the feelings of loyalty and patriotism, which had been so generally manifested, he perfectly concurred; but that did not lead him to vote for what he considered a waste of property, or the squandering away of money, which might be more beneficially expended.

It had been stated that if it were not necessary the Executive would not avail himself of the provisions of the Bill, then under consideration; but would any person say, that upon being furnished with sufficient power His Excellency would not feel bound to avail himself of the means thus placed within his reach; because if the corps to be formed were to be effective, they must be organised before their services would be required; and some time must be spent in preparation and drill. With reference to the aid which it was proposed to furnish, what service could be rendered by this Province. True, it might be said that every little helps, but inadequate aid would be worse than useless; and what could this pigmy colony effect, which could be of importance when compared with the resources, and the power, and splendour of England; one line in a despatch would command more effectual aid, than any which the entire resources of this Province could afford. There was also another point of view, in which the subject presented itself, this Province is threatened with invasion from a neighbouring State; and would it be right to cripple its means, and render it incapable of exertion, should a necessity arise. He trusted such an exigency would not occur; but it was only proper to be prepared. If however a necessity existed for affording the contemplated aid; there was not a man in the country, who would more readily grant it; but he repeated he did not think it at present was required; and interference while such is the case, he repeated, would be worse than useless. He said he felt satisfied, that the funds of the Province were not more than are required for the promotion of useful purposes at home; out of which it was proposed to take £8000 in the first instance. This in itself was an important item, but how were the men, to be provided with clothing; yet that would not be the only expence for which the country would be liable; the volunteers to be raised, must be afterwards supported; and it was estimated that the annual cost of a regiment is £30,000. It was also proposed to call out the militia; and here another expence was to be incurred, which in the absence of the troops could not be avoided.

The hon. gentleman said, he had thus expressed himself fully, with reference to the objections he entertained against the Bill; and in so doing he was also expressing the sentiments of his constituents and thus performing a double duty. He represented an extensive county, and he came there supported by the suffrages of a large majority of its inhabitants: whose opinion it was, that the casual and territorial revenue should be funded, and thus made permanently useful to the Province. But were the contemplated Bill to go into operation, there would be another item of expense created, and to which it became necessary to allude.—There were at present before the House, large claims from revolutionary soldiers. If a body of men were raised and sent out of the country, would not some of them return maimed and injured, and must not they also receive support from the funds of the Province.—Besides gentlemen well knew the demoralizing tendency of a military life; and might not the promising and virtuous youth of a country, return to their parental roofs a licenced soldiery; and thus produce a serious injury to the morals of the people. It had been said, that even the militia trainings had an injurious effect with which opinion he did not entirely coincide; as he thought they produced a degree of emulation, among the youthful portion of a community. But if bad results were anticipated from such a meeting: what was not to be apprehended with reference to the morals of our youth, when sent on a distant campaign. In conclusion he would state, that he would willingly vote for calling out such portion of the Militia, as might be wanted for the protection of the Queen's stores; and would cheerfully give his consent to their being employed on that service; and that was all that could be reasonably expected or required. He trusted that gentlemen would weigh well the nature and consequence of the vote they were about to give; and not shrink from the faithful discharge of a public duty.

Mr. Beardsley said it appeared to him that the preamble of the Bill, was not borne out by facts; and that it was neither expedient or necessary to pass such a law. If Gentlemen would refer to the Journals of the day, they would find that every thing was tranquil in Lower Canada, that the rebellion was put down, and not a rebel is now to be seen in arms; and the official accounts which he had perused were to the same effect. He repeated therefore it is neither necessary or expedient to pass such a Bill, and not only was the rebellion suppressed, but the rebels were every where dispersed, and their leaders were either in prison awaiting their dreadful trial, or they had quit the country. He consequently could not be induced to believe, that, it became necessary for the Province to raise 1600 men to march into Lower Canada, to assist in putting down a rebellion which no longer exists. And if such were the situation of affairs in Lower Canada, the recent outbreak in the Upper Province could not last long. The royalist forces had been every where victorious, and the rebels had been compelled to fly. He said that Col. M'Nab while recently on his march from the London district, was met by hundreds of persons who flocked around his standard; and they were informed by the papers that there were 40,000 militiamen, who were ready to obey the call of their country. There was nothing remaining of the rebellion in Upper Canada, with the exception of the force which was assembled at Navy Island, who are chiefly foreigners; and the next news will probably inform us of its dispersion or surrender. And with such information before the Committee, were it right to raise a large body of men, to send out of the country, at considerable expence, and when the funds of the Province were wanting for other important objects.

Now he would ask what inducement presented itself, that the Representatives of the people should abandon the improvement of the roads and bridges of the country, to engage in so Quixotic an expeditions They had already sacrificed political power for the obtaining of a certain object, and rendered the Legislature imbecile and powerless: they had surrendered the political rights of the country, for the attainment of money. For the procuring of this they were shorn of their strength, and now they were about to squander it away, instead of employing it in the promotion of internal benefit. He trusted gentlemen would pause and count the cost, before they passed such a Bill. Although they were the trustees of the public purse, yet they possessed no moral right to incur a lavish expenditure of its contents; and he felt satisfied that that which is now proposed, would not meet with the approbation of the country. With reference to the Province itself, it had just emerged from famine, and because last year, there had been a productive crop, were they to deprive the country of those means, which during the next might be required to preserve its inhabitants from starvation; and to take those funds which might be thus wanted, to fit out a military expedition. Was it to be supposed that two regiments of volunteers would be of any avail; and were the Assembly to expend the money of the country in raising them? When complaint should afterwards reach the mother country of the destitute condition of the people, they would say why did you waste and fritter away your means,—they would "laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh.' If there were a rebellion in the Canadas, and the authority of the parent state were in peril, he would vote for immediate aid, and he would agree to a law to-morrow to furnish the means. But to sanction the raising of regiments when they were not required; and before they could organise and equip 500 men, 50,000 would be obtained from the mother country—would be affording no efficient aid to the people of Canada, and should not meet with the sanction of the Assembly. It would be the excess of folly, and could be attended with no good effect. He should therefore oppose the Bill as it now stands, but he was prepared to pass a law to raise by ballot, a sufficient number of militiamen to perform the duties of the garrisons in the Province; and with that view, at the proper stage of the Bill, he should propose an amendment to that effect; but farther he would not vote.

The hon. member said he should conclude with a few additional remarks. At a time when great efforts were making to promote temperance and morality, were the Representatives of the people to hold out inducements to the young agriculturalist, to embark in a course of life which frequently leads to pernicious results in a moral point of view, and opens the door, for the introduction of all that can demoralize. Were they going to send away the youth of the country, to be returned with vitiated morals and impaired constitutions; who if they returned cripples, must be provided for; and many of whom would become idle and useless members of society. In fact, it was impossible to foresee the consequences, that would result from such a measure, as that before the Committee; and he should therefore oppose its passing.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 19, 1838.

CANADA.—Nothing of importance has reached us from this quarter, with the exception of an official letter from Colonel M'Nab, giving a true statement of the capture of the steam-boat "Caroline"; and about which so many contradictory statements, have already appeared in the American newspapers.

The American papers have invariably "*disguised the fact*," that their dashing steamer 'Caroline' was acting the part of a *Pirate*, and was eventually captured sailing under *British Colours*. These are facts, which should be made known to the civilized world, as well as the gallant manner in which she was boarded by a party of volunteers, under the command of Captain Drew of the Royal Navy.—We trust, that the British Minister at Washington, will not lose sight of this piratical transaction on the part of the Americans, but will demand from that Government, the surrender of all the Desperados, who unfortunately escaped into the American territory on the night of the capture.

The American papers announce that Major General Scott, is ordered to the frontier to command the American Militia forces that may be called into service. Mr President Van Buren, has also issued a Proclamation exhorting all American citizens "to return peaceably to their respective homes, and "warning all those who shall refuse to do so; that "the laws of the United States will be rigidly enforced against them." So far, we suppose, Mr. Van Buren thinks he has complied outwardly with the laws of nations, and that he has blinded the vision of the British Minister, by issuing this empty state document; but mark the *secret orders* issued to General Scott, bearing the same date as the Proclamation referred to viz. Jan. 5, 1838, "The Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the "Military force to restrain persons within our jurisdiction and who ought to be under our controul, "from violating the laws, by making incursions "into the territory of neighbouring and friendly "nations, with hostile intent. I can give you therefore, no instructions on that subject."

If such really be the case, as is stated in those *secret* instructions, that the American Government does not possess the power, nor will give any orders to their Officers to restrain their subjects from invading the Canadian territory, we cannot see the utility of a British Minister remaining at their seat of Government, nor the justice of the American Executive appealing to the Government of Canada in behalf of a horde of miscreants, whom they state are not within the pale of American coercion, and of course are not worthy of their protection.

Another precious document from the American Executive, bearing the same date, was addressed by Mr. Forsyth to the Hon. Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, wherein is expressed the intention to demand redress from the British Government for acts committed on the frontier. This document adds insult to injury, because the American Government well knew that their own subjects in every instance were the aggressors, and that by the laws of nations their lives were justly forfeited, when they sat foot on British territory.

We feel much pleasure in publishing the following Loyal Address from the Corporation of this city, to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with Her Majesty's gracious reply thereto transmitted through His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty:

WE, Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Saint John, in Your Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, in North America, convened in Common Council, beg to condole with Your Majesty and the whole British Empire, in the loss which the Nation has sustained by the lamented Death of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, whose memory will long be affectionately cherished by this thriving portion of Your Majesty's Dominions.

Greatly however as that calamity is to be deplored, we had with heartfelt satisfaction the Accession of Your Majesty to the Imperial Throne of Your Ancestors, and beg leave most fervently to congratulate Your Majesty on so auspicious an event; nor can we forget while thus having an opportunity of paying our homage to another Sovereign of the illustrious House of Brunswick, that Your Majesty's Royal Father, while in command of the Troops in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick deeply interested himself in the welfare and advancement of the City, which we now represent, and graciously honored it when in its infant state, with his presence.

Founded as this Colony was by the American Loyalists of 1783 and fully recognizing the sacred principles by which they were actuated, we reiterate our unbounded affection and unshaken Loyalty to Your Majesty's Person and the British Constitution so strikingly illustrated by our fore-fathers to Your Majesty's Royal Grandfather, and we assure Your Majesty that it is our most earnest and hearty prayer, that Your Majesty's life may be long preserved to reign over a Loyal and dutiful People.

{L. S.} ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*

By Order of the Common Council,
JAMES PETERS, Jr. C. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fredericton, January 13th, 1838.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction herewith to transmit to you the Copy of a Despatch which has been addressed to me by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the Answer which Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to direct to be returned to the Loyal and dutiful Address of condolence and congratulation from the Corporation of St. John, which was transmitted through me—an Answer which cannot fail of being highly gratifying to that Loyal Body.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Ob't Sv't.
J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

The Worshipful the Mayor,
of St. John.

DOWNING STREET,
27th November, 1837.

SIR,—I have had the honor to lay at the Foot of the Throne the Address of Condolence and Congratulation from the Corporation of St. John, which accompanied your Despatch of the 17th October, No. 52. The Queen has commanded me to convey through you to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of St. John, Her Majesty's thanks for this Loyal and Dutiful Address, and to assure them that Her Majesty highly appreciates the attachment to Her Person and Government, which has been expressed by the Corporate Body of a City destined, as Her Majesty trusts, to exercise an extensive and salutary influence on the interests of British North America.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) GLENELG.

Major General, SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. H.
&c. &c. &c.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

By the Western Mail of last evening we have accounts from Buffalo and Niagara to the afternoon of Thursday last. There had been no further military operations. Gen. Arcularius, Commissary General of New-York, had made a demand on Mr. Van Rensselaer, for the State arms on Navy Island, which the latter, after taking some time for consideration, refused to give up.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Buffalo Star states that the belief was, that Col. M'Nab had no intention of making an attack on the island. A correspondent of the Albany Argus, on the contrary, says that Governor Head is on the spot, and is of opinion that an attack is certainly in contemplation. The following is an extract from the letter:

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 3.—Nothing of importance has transpired since yesterday. Commissary General Arcularius has demanded of General Van Rensselaer, of Navy Island, the arms belonging to the State of New-York, which have been taken by his partizans. I understand he gives an answer to-day, whether or not he gives them up.

Governor Head, of Upper Canada, is now in person at the head of the forces collected to act against the Island. The preparations for offensive operations are said to be on quite a large scale, and an attack certainly in contemplation to-day; but as the Canada authorities are aware that a demand for the cannon of the State has been made, it is probable that both parties will hold on for a few hours longer.

JAN. 4.—A reply was last night received from General Van Rensalaer, that the cannon could not be given up. The terms in which the reply is couched are not yet known.

The New-York militia continued to be pouring into Buffalo. For what purpose it is difficult to imagine. There is no indication of any purpose of ordering them to recapture their own cannon on Navy Island. It is however stated in the Star "that it is the intention of General Arcularius to prevent, if possible, any further passage of the arms, or ordnance belonging to the State, to the Island." It is added, that "after this he will proceed to demand of the Canadian authorities permission to take them in their territory, so that if by any circumstances they should fall into the hands of the British, they will not be lost to the State." This is rather a singular proceeding. The British authorities will in such case be in duty bound to take good care of the stolen goods, and to restore them to the lawful owner.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says—"We have seen a letter dated at Buffalo, half past 5 p. m. on Thursday, from a highly respectable gentleman, stating that M'Kenzie had just been arrested by the Marshal in that city, on a writ issued by the U. S. District Judge, Conklin."

The Buffalo Daily Journal of Thursday says—The information brought by the express this morning is, that nothing of interest has occurred since our last paper. Some half dozen shots were fired from Navy Island last evening, at one of the scows belonging to the loyalists. This morning the rumour is, that a large detachment of M'Nab's force are marching up the river, destined probably for the schooners which are now arming a few miles above Chippewa. Three of these vessels are American property, belonging to merchants of Oswego, N. Y. Being wintered on the Canada side of lake Erie afforded an opportunity to the royalists to press them into their service.

The Albany Argus says—Gov. Head arrived at Chippewa on the 2d inst. with 16 regulars and 6 cannon. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat states that he first heard of the Schlosser attack at Niagara, and was greatly incensed at Col. M'Nab for having exceeded his duty

The British force at Chippewa is said to consist of about 4000 militia, a few regulars, and 3 or 400 Indians. They are said to have also 15 pieces of ordnance.

The weather was extremely mild at Niagara. Both Lakes were entirely open and there was no ice to obstruct the navigation in any part.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6.—The ambassadors from Canada, who came here last Wednesday, left town this morning, in the Baltimore cars, for the north. They will proceed immediately to Montreal, provided they are not made prisoners on the road and held as hostages. There may be some danger of that. They held repeated and long conferences with Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and left Washington with no good feeling toward the people of the United States.

The President's proclamation has not appeared to create any sensation. It is not probable, say those who think they know best, that our border difficulties will produce any bad effect between this country and England.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information having been recived of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the United States in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada, and instructions having been given to the United States officers on that frontier, and applications having been made to the Governors of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British Provinces: additional information has just been received, that notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governors of the States of New-York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States, who, by my directions, have visited the scenes of commotion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree—that arms and munitions of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that a military force, consisting, in part at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aid:

Now therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and the faith of treaties observed, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, do most earnestly exhort all citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties, to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I hereby warn them, that any persons who shall compromit the neutrality of this Government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and, also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from their Government into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and of the territory of a neighboring and friendly nation.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth of January, A. D. 1838, and the sixty second of the independence of the United States.

By the President: M. VAN BUREN.
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Mr. Poinsett to General Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
JANUARY 5, 1838.

Sir: You will repair, without delay, to the Canada frontier of the United States, and assume the military command there.

Herewith you will receive duplicate letters to the Governors of the States of New-York and Vermont requesting them to call into the service of the United States such a militia force as you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier of the United States.

This power has been confided to you in the full persuasion that you will use it discreetly, and extend the call only so far as circumstances may seem to require.

It is important that the troops called into the service should be, if possible, exempt from that state of excitement which the late violation of our territory has created, and you will therefore impress upon the Governors of these border States the propriety of selecting troops from a portion of the State distant from the theatre of action.

The Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the military force to restrain persons within our jurisdiction, and who ought to be under our controul, from violating the laws, by making incursions into the territory of neighbouring and friendly nations, with hostile intent. I can give you, therefore, no instructions on that subject; but request that you will use your influence to prevent such excesses, and to preserve the character of this Government for good faith and a proper regard for the rights of friendly Powers.

The militia will be called into the service for three months, unless sooner discharged: and in your requisitions you will designate the number of men, and take care that the officers do not exceed a due proportion.

It is deemed important that the administrative branch of the service should be conducted, wherever practicable, by officers of the regular army.

The position of the force, with regard to the points to be occupied, is confided to your discretion, military skill, and intimate knowledge of the country; and the amount of that force must depend upon the character and duration of the contest now going on in Canada, and the disposition manifested by the people and the public authorities of that colony.

The President indulges a hope that outrages similar to that which lately occurred at Schlosser, will not be repeated: and that you will be able to maintain the peace of that frontier without being called upon to use the force which has been confided to you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. R. POINSETT.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington city.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State, Washington,
January 5, 1838

Sir: By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the evidence furnished to this Department of an extraordinary outrage committed from Her Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. The destruction of the property, and assassination of citizens of the United States on the soil of New York, at the moment when as it is well known to you, the President was anxiously endeavoring to allay the excitement, and earnestly seeking to prevent unfortunate occurrences on the frontier of Canada, has produced upon his mind the most painful emotions of surprise and regret. It will necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon Her Majesty's Government. This communication is made to you under the expectation that through your instrumentality, an early explanation may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that by your advice to those authorities, such decisive precautions may be used as will render the perpetration of similar acts hereafter impossible. Not doubting the disposition of the Government of Upper Canada to do its duty in punishing the aggressors and preventing future outrage, the President, notwithstanding, has deemed it necessary to order a sufficient force on the frontier to repel any attempt of a like character, and to make known to you that if it should occur, he cannot be answerable for the effects of the indignation of the neighboring People of the United States.

I take this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To Henry S. Fox, Esq. &c. &c.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday says:

"We have nothing new from the camp at Navy Island. Gen. Van. Rensselaer came up last night, and left town this morning. The general impression now is, that the Island will be evacuated in a few days. Whether the force there assembled will make a descent upon Canada, or come to this side and disband, we are unable to say—but incline to the belief that the latter course will be adopted.—It certainly is much to be desired. In the present situation of Canada, with no Patriot force embodied in any part of it, it would be a desperate undertaking for the Navy Islanders to land. They might be able to do something, but the chances are very much against them."

HEAD QUARTERS, Chippewa, 30th Dec.
Saturday morning, 3 o'clock.

SIR, I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that having received positive information that the Pirates and Rebels at Navy Island had purchased a steam boat called the Caroline, to facilitate their intended invasion of this country, and being confirmed in my information yesterday, by the boat (which sailed under British colors,) appearing at the Island, I determined upon cutting her out; and having sent Captain Drew, of the Royal Navy, he, in a most gallant manner, with a crew of volunteers, whose names I shall hereafter mention, performed this dangerous service, which was handsomely effected.

In consequence of the swift current, it was found to be impossible to get the vessel over to this place, and it was therefore necessary to set her on fire.—Her colors are in my possession.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
A. M'NABB, Col. Commanding.

From the Niagara Frontier.—The mail of last night brought advices from Buffalo to Tuesday evening. The reported defeat of the Royalists turns out to be untrue. A letter to the Albany Daily Advertiser, from Buffalo, dated Tuesday night, states that on Monday afternoon the British forces, under McNab, marched from Chippewa to a point opposite Navy Island, but were soon driven back with the loss of eight men. A vessel which passed down the Niagara river on Sunday, was fired into when opposite Navy Island, and entirely blown to places. Another vessel, which passed down by Fort Erie on Tuesday morning, would probably share the same fate. Six hundred American troops were sent upon Grand Island on Monday night as a guard, who were to be relieved by an equal number on Tuesday night. About 3000 men were under arms at Buffalo. It has been ascertained for a certainty, who the leaders of the expedition against the Caroline were, and the names of all the individuals in it—something over 150 men. The excitement amongst the soldiers on Navy Island, on being informed of the savage butchery on board the steamboat Caroline, was tremendous. A general parade was ordered, and each took an oath never to sheath sword or bayonet untill they had revenged the outrage'—sealing the affirmation by kissing the naked steel. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday evening says;

It is a vain task to attempt to correct the stories put afloat in regard to events on this frontier: but it is well enough to inform those at a distance that not one tenth of what they hear deserves belief.—The eastern papers are filled with the most exaggerated accounts of the doings at Navy Island, and of the force assembled there. So far as we can learn, not a man on the Island, or on the Canada shore, has been killed up to this time. A few shots are occasionally sent across, and this is the amount of the dreadful cannonading, about which so much has been said. The force on the Island is about 6 or 700 all resolute fellows, who, if attacked, will make a desperate resistance, and will probably be able to beat a much larger force. They are well supplied with the means of defence, but to say that the Island is as impregnable as the Rock of Gibralter, is sick nonsense.—*Boston Transcript.*

The demand made by the Commissary-General for the state arms on Navy Island had been refused.

MONTREAL, 3d Jan.—Two brothers of the name of Lussier, tavern-keepers of this city, were arrested and imprisoned last night. One of them had a hand in the murder of Lieut. Wier.

QUEBEC, JAN. 3.—Yesterday morning the last division of the 43d Regiment crossed from Point Levy; the passage was effected with more ease than that of the preceding division, on Sunday, which had to encounter as foul and inclement a traverse as we have ever witnessed, and some of the canoes drifted nearly to Wolfe's Cove before they could make the shore; a circumstance somewhat singular, as the 43d Regiment, having formed part of Wolfe's army, probably made its landing on the memorable day which annexed Canada to the British Empire not far from the same spot. The 15th and 43d Regiments now in this garrison, were at the conquest of the country.

The first division of the 85th Light Infantry, (two companies,) under Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, crossed from Point Levy to-day. They are a very fine body of young men; they marched into the Jesuit Barrack, where they were received with loud hazzas. It is understood they will remain for some time longer in this Garrison.

QUEBEC, Jan. 5.—The first division of the 43d regiment left for the upper District this morning in sleighs. There was a heavy fall of snow yesterday, with a strong easterly wind; the roads being wet by the preceding rain and thaw, the frost and snow has improved them. We hear that the troops will be as kindly received on the march up, as they were below. If we should have a *foreign* enemy to fight, there will be less division amongst us.

A company of the Royal Artillery with two guns, and the last division of the 85th regiment, crossed over from Point Levi at one o'clock this afternoon, and were accompanied to their barracks by the band of the 66th.

The second division of the 43d set out for Chambly to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

Extract from Sir F. B. Head's Address to the Upper Canada Legislature.

"I am informed that Americans from various quarters are hastening from the interior to join this standard of avowed plunder and revolt—that cannon and arms are publicly proceeding there—and under these circumstances, it becomes my painful duty to inform you, that without having offered to the United States the smallest provocation—without having entertained slightest previous doubt of the sincerity of American alliance, the inhabitants of this province may in a few days be called upon by me to defend their lives, their properties, and their liberties, from an attack by American citizens, which, with no desire to offend, I must pronounce to be unparalleled in the history of the world.

"The peaceful inhabitants of Upper Canada will not be left to defend their country alone, for they belong to an empire which does not suffer its subjects to be injured with impunity; and if a national war, which it rests with the American government to avert, should be the unhappy consequence of an intolerant invasion of our freedom, the civilized world, while it sympathizes with our just cause, will view with feelings of astonishment and abhorrence this attempt of a body of American citizens treacherously to attack and plunder in a moment of profound peace their oldest, their most intimate, and their most natural ally."

THE ARMY.—93d Regiment—The first division, under Major Arthur, arrived at Cork on Tuesday; the second is to be there this day. The Maitland and Barossa transports are to take them out with the drafts for Gibraltar. The service companies under Lieut. Col. M'Gregor, awaiting at Cork the arrival of the Maitland transport to convey them to Gibraltar, arrived there in wings. The first division embarked on Sunday in the Hercules, at Kingstown at 8 a. m.; the second division in the Vulture, on Tuesday, at 8 a. m. They are to replace the 43d at Nova Scotia, the orders for Gibraltar having been countermanded. The depot marched from Belfast for Armagh on Thursday, to arrive this day, to relieve the two companies of the 95th. Speaking of the departure of this regiment, the *Ulster Times* says:—"Never were a body of men quartered at Belfast, who conducted themselves with more rectitude, than the members of this exemplary corpse, from the highest to the lowest grade; and never was a regiment more justly respected and beloved, or more sincerely regretted by our townsmen."—*United Service Gazette, December* 2.

The 93d and 81st Regiments, the latter at Gibraltar, are under orders for America.

A Queen's Messenger, Mr. Krause, arrived yesterday in one of the Packets, and without delay proceeded to Washington. It is understood that he is the bearer of despatches to Mr. Fox, on the subject of the N. E. Boundary.—*N. Y. Albion, Jan.* 6.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter, from a gentleman in Toronto, dated on the 1st January, from which we give the following notice of the affair:—

The writer states, that everything appeared perfectly quiet in the rear, to the eastward, and westward of Toronto, as far as London, and that no fears whatever were entertained, that any violation of the peace in these quarters would again take place, but that upon the Niagara frontier, a large force, amounting to upwards of 3000 men, were obliged to be kept up, for the purpose of preventing any inroads from the Americans, which did not appear however, to be likely, as the public feeling in favour of the rebels appeared to be fast subsiding. On the whole Mackenzie and his forces seemed to act rather on the defensive than otherwise. The writer then says:—"The authorities at Buffalo, a few days ago, issued orders to the constabulary force and Militia to prevent any communication between Navy Island and their shore: The consequence was that Mackenzie had to engage a steamer to supply him from Buffalo. This new means of communication did not pass unobserved by our men, who on Friday evening, under the command of Captain Drew, R. N. determined on attacking the steamer at Scholosser where she was lying. About sixty men accordingly took to boats, crossed over about two o'clock in the morning, resolved on making a prize of the vessel. The men on board were aware of their approach and prepared for their reception, and fired on our men. They, however, pressed on, returned the fire, killing [illegible] They then captured the boat, having nine men on board. Three of our fellows were wounded, badly, having two balls in his wrist, and one in his body. His name is M'Cormack, from the 96th District. Captain Warren, late of the 6[illegible] wounded by a sabre, in the arm. Neither, [illegible] is considered dangerous. They intended to have taken the boat) to cross with her to Chippewa, but finding the current too strong, they set her adrift, lashed her helm, and allowed her to drift down the rapids and over the Falls. Now, this was, indeed, a very gallant thing; but many people here [illegible] may be product

the morning, resolved on making a prize. The men on board were aware of their approach—made preparations, and fired on our men. They, however, pressed on, returned the fire, killing four men. They then captured the boat, having nine prisoners on board. Three of our fellows were wounded, one badly, having two balls in his wrist, and one in his body. His name is M'Cormack, from the Western District. Captain Warren, late of the 66th, was wounded by a sabre, in the arm. Neither, however is considered dangerous. They intended, (having taken the boat) to cross with her to Chippawa; but finding the current too strong, they set her on fire—lashed her helm, and allowed her to drift down the rapids and over the Falls. Now, this was, no doubt a very gallant thing; but many people here think it may be productive of bad consequences, as at the time of capture she was on the American side.—Others are of opinion, that this is of no consequence inasmuch as she was supplying the rebels with provisions and munitions of war. A very great sensation has been produced on the American side; and they say that the people are rising like bees in all quarters; that all communication, except by mail, has been stopped by them, and that they have taken several of our men prisoners. Judge M'Lean is at Washington, and we daily expect to hear the result of his application to head-quarters. * * * From all the information we can get, I do not think it likely that the Americans on Navy Island will attack us: and we will not attack them, unless Mr. M'Lean is unsuccessful, when I believe it is intended to go at it, and conquer or die. * * * * * At the time of the steamer's capture, it had a British flag up, and she belongs to Brundage, of Chippawa." —*Montreal Gazette.*

LEGISLATURE.—Since the meeting of the Legislative body, we believe, the only items of importance which have occupied their time, were the motions for the alteration of the Marriage Licences, and the Militia Bill for raising a volunteer force.

The Militia Bill was warmly contested, and encountered great opposition before it was finally carried. Instead of its being unanimous, it was decided by a majority of six only in its favour: the numbers being 17 to 11.

One important clause deserves the attention of the public, that is, that before the Militia bill can go into operation, it must obtain "the advice and "consent of the Executive Council:" Heretofore, we believe, this power was vested in the Sovereign's Representative, and that it formed one of his high prerogatives to put any Bill into operation after it passed the Legislature without the aid of Executive Councillors. If we are correct in our supposition, the enactment of this Bill with this great restricting clause, will form a new Era in our Colonial administration.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The Royal Artillery, under the command of Major PRINGLE, passed through Woodstock, on their way to Canada, on Saturday last.

The 34th Regiment, under Major RUNTON, commenced their march from this City on Wednesday last, by single companies, and have been daily removing since that period.

Her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, Captain Sir Richard Grant, arrived at the entrance of the harbour on Saturday night last, from Halifax, which place she left on the Tuesday previous. She has brought the remainder of the 34th Regt. commanded by Major RUNTON, and three companies of the 65th, under the command of Major WALKER. The 34th were brought up by the steamer Nova Scotia on Sunday, and 65th on Tuesday last, when the ship was towed into the harbour. The Cornwallis is the largest ship-of-war that ever entered the harbour, and bro't numbers of people to Reed's point to see her. The Officers have been very attentive to parties wishing to view the interior of the ship, and very many persons have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting her for that purpose.

The Cornwallis was built in Bombay, in the year 1815, by Jamsetjee Bomanjee, a Parsee, head Master Builder of the Hon. East India Company's Dock Yard, at that Port. Jamsetjee Bomanjee was entirely self taught as a Naval Architect; he died about twelve years since—His eldest son, Mowrajee Jamsetjee, the second Master Builder, a man possessed of eminent abilities, succeeded to the appointment. The Parsees are a most enterprising cast of people and follow more the manners and customs of the English than other casts in India.

On Tuesday evening the Officers of the Regiments in garrison, and those of the Cornwallis were entertained at a Ball given by our citizens, at the Hotel.

her daughter were much in Torrington Square, their company was but little solace to Caroline; though Mrs. Clifford had left off coming to the Sophy Bennet had not, and she was a perpetual intruder on their conversations, and observer their actions; she was a person, as Mrs. Doruton hatically observed who was *not* to be affronted. certainly Mrs. Dornton had a right to give an ion on the point, since she had made divers and

FIRE!—On Friday evening about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in St. Andrews' street, near the Queen's Square, the property of Mr. Clarke, of New York, and at the time occupied by Mrs. Inches, was burned to the ground, with a considerable quantity of the furniture. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and it was with great exertion that the adjoining houses were saved from a similar fate. The Military and City Engines were early on the spot, and did effectual service. The house, we understand, was insured in the Ætna Insurance Office. A young man, by the name of Fryer, was so severely injured by the falling of one of the chimnies that he died on Saturday morning.—*Courier.*

From the Royal Gazette.

☞ During the absence of Capt. TRYON, letters for the Private Secretary are to be addressed to H. B. PAULIN, Esquire, Government House.
January 16, 1838.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 15th Jan. 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The appointment of Nathan Godso, on the 8th December last, to be Captain of the African Company, *second* Battalion Saint John County Militia, should have been Captain of the African Company of the *first* Battalion Saint John County Militia.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

Melancholy Accident.—A letter dated on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, Dec. 25, off Cape Henry Light, states that "Henry Davis, a fine young fellow, not over two and twenty, fell from the foretopsail yard, and was killed—his head striking the gunwale of the ship, driving in the parietal bone. He was from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia.

A letter from Moscow of Nov, 8th, states that the Emperor had had another narrow escape of his life. On arriving near Teffis, his calèche, drawn by seven horses, passed on the borders of a precipice. One of the front horses having tumbled in, dragged the three others in his fall, who rolled into the precipice with the postillion.—The vigerous efforts of the driver, and the resistance of the three horses fixed to the shafts, caused the tracts to break, and the carriage fortunately remained immovable on the road. The four front horses and the postillion were dashed to pieces.

Throughout all Germay there is a great state of excitement, in consequence of the King of Prussia having imprisoned the Archbishop of Cologne, for religious heresies. He had been expelled his diocese by the King, because he declined marrying Protestants and Catholics unless there was a pledge given that the children should be Roman Catholics.

Price of Gold.—A thousand sovereigns, imported in the packet ship George Washington, were sold at New York at $4.97 1-2

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Charles H. Donellee, of Lincoln, (Maine,) to Aurelia, second daughter of the late Mr. William Hanly, of this city.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Patrick Bennett, late Editor of the *Irishman*, to Jane eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Crouthers, Eight Mile House—all natives of Ireland.

At "Retreat" Carlton, on Thursday last, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Jephson Jones Duke, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Wiley.

At Sussex Vale, by the Rev. H N. Arnold, on the 11th instant, Mr. Spicer Gymmarion, to Jane, sixth daughter of Mr. Wm. Hayward, all of that place.

At Clements, N. S., on the 28th ult., by the Rev. E. Gilpin, Mr. Ebenezer E. Rice, to Miss Eliza Abigail, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Thomas.

DIED.

Yesterday, Mr. John Flaherty, Grocer, King-st. aged 45 years. His death was occasioned by accidentally being struck in the face by a plank that a man was carrying down King street on Tuesday evening last; it is presumed that Mr. Flaherty's fall caused a concussion of the brain, which resulted in his death. "In the midst of life we are in death."

Mr. F. was a young man universally esteemed by all who knew him, and his sudden death is very generally lamented by a numerous circle of friends. He has left a wife and two children to lament their unhappy bereavement.—Funeral on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

This morning, of consumption, after a few weeks illness, Eliza, second daughter of Mr. R. C. Minnette, in the 14th year of her age. Funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, from her Father's residence on the west side of Queen's square.

On Tuesday morning last, Mary Susannah, aged 14 months, daughter of Mr. James Beeching.

On the 9th instant, after a tedious illness, aged about 30 years, Mr. Thomas M'Kee, a native of the County of Down, Ireland, and for many years a resident in this city.

On the 12th inst. James, only son of Robert Rankin, Esq. aged two years and seven months.

On Saturday, in the 34th year of her age, Sarah, wife of Mr. Hugh Allen, in sure and certain hope of the resurreciton unto eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord—leaving a husband and five small children to deplore their loss.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 3d instant, after a severe illness of several months, Mr. William Lewis, in the 40th year of his age;—and in less than an hour after, his Father, Mr. Waitstill, Lewis, aged 83—We seldom have had a more melancholy task than thus recording the death of these worthy members of our community.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

At Kidderminster, England, on the 3d Nov. last, after a protracted illness, sincerely regretted, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, relict of the late Mr. Edward Reynolds, of that place, aged 75 years; leaving a numerous progeny of children and grand children, together with a large circle of relations, to mourn her loss.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, JAN. 12. arrived ship Beverley, Lawson, Bristol, 66—G. D. Robinson & Co. coals.
14th ship Ward, Masters, Liverpool, 40—John Ward & Sons, salt & coals.
Marchioness of Queensbury, Kerr, Liverpool, 46—R. Rankin & Co. coals.
19th, schr. Edward Prebble, Bowman, Eastport, 4; C. M'Laughlan, assorted cargo.
Brigantine Morris, Maflin, Jamaica, 33; S. L. Lugrin, rum and sugar.

CLEARED.

Ship Chester, Lawson, Newry, deals & timber.
Columbus, Pentreath, Liverpool, timber.
Jean Baptiste, Maxwell, Demerara, fish.
Sarah, Whitney, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Roseway, Mainland, St. Kitts, fish, &c.
Schr L'Esperance, LeBuff, Halifax, salt.

Whale ship James Stewart, of and from this port, was at Fayal on the 3d October—all well.

Ship Branches, Huggins, of this port, arrived at Savannah on the 26th Dec, from Dublin.

Brig Lady Douglas, Brewer, hence, at Dundalk, on the 18th Nov. with loss of boat, bulwarks, and deck load.

Arrived at Hull, 10th Nov., Jane Violet, Richibucto; 29th, Westmorland, Cook, St. John.—At London, 11th, Edmond, Quebec; Forth, do.; Dec. 6th, Indus, St John.—Off Margate, 11th Nov, Peruvian, Miller, St. John.—At Deal, Queen, Mirimichi.—At Gloucester, Francis, Richibucto.—At Greenock, 22d, Miramichi, from Bay Chaleur; 30th, Scotia, Risk, Quebec.—At Liverpool, 22d Britannia, Atchison, Quebec; Margaret, Mirimichi; 25th, Albion, Brown, St. John; Perseverance, Mirimichi; 26th, Liverpool, St. John; Mary Caroline, do.; Gaspes, Dalhousie; Glasgow, Quebec; 27th, Fenwick Keating, St. John; 28th, Margaret, St. Andrews, with loss of rudder; Dec. 2, Enterprise, Quebec; 4th, John Briton, Miramichi.—At Newry, Nov. 15th, Dolphin, St. Andrews.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, Dec. 1st, ship Acadia, James, New York.—Sailed, 2d, Ocean Queen, Genea.—Sailed from Deal, Dec. 3d, Barlow, Burns, St. John.

The Sir Peregrine, at Yarmouth, spoke on the 1st ult. 52, 20, long. 66, 40, brig Timandra, from Campobello, bound to Berbice, 7 days out.—Left at Berbice, Nov. 30, brigantine Chalcedony, Durkee, of Yarmouth, for St. John, in 5 days.

Milford, Nov. 16.—Yesterday, one of the pilot-boats of this port, boarded Russian ship Wartrue, from Archangel, for Bristol, ten miles westward of Lundy Island, when he learned that on the 9th, lat. 45, N. long. 15, w. the ship fell in with brig Caledonia, Coke, of Greenock, from Quebec, waterlogged, and rescued the Captain and five of the crew from starvation and death.—It appears from the statement made by Capt. Coke to the pilot, that on the 30th Oct. she became waterlogged, and on the 31st, lost rudder and capsized, with loss of one seaman and one apprentice from the tops; they then cut away the masts. Unfortunately the whole of the provisions were washed away, and they were compelled, in order to satisfy the cravings of hunger, to subsist on the dead bodies of their comrades. Five died of starvation and fatigue. Those taken off the wreck were the captain, mate, carpenter, second mate, and an apprentice.

Arrived at Halifax, Jan. 5.—H M. Packet Brig Alert, Lieut. Norrington, Falmouth, 27 days.—Lost boats, and one man on the 25th Dec.

Halifax Jan. 7—Barque Granville, Prowse, Sydney, 5 days—coal, bound to St. John N. B., put in leaky.

The Barque Woodman, Samuel Murphy, master, from Belfast for St. John, N. B., in ballast, 63 days out, struck on the east side of Black Point, near Shelburne, on the night of the 4th instant, and will be a total wreck. Crew saved.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the Subscriber, Scoullar's brick building:

200 M. PINE BOARDS, for shipping, 20 M. half inch seasoned Pine Boards, with every variety of Lumber stuffs,
40 kegs Wrought Nails, assorted, 4d to 24dy.
40 barrels English Herrings, 10 do Corn Meal,
20 barrels Wheat Flour, 20 sides Sole Leather,
40 boxes mould Candles, 6's. 40lbs. each,
15 boxes London Sperm. 6's. 24lbs. ea. superior.
50 bags ass'd Spikes, 35 firk. Cumberland Butter,
10 bags Black Pepper, 10 hhds. Sugar,
With a great variety of Groceries, &c.
Jan. 12. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

India Rubber Manufactory.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, North side Market square:
100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.
India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses' aprons, travelling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c.
Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.
☞ The above articles are manufactured of the pure Gum Elastic, in such a manner that they do not crack or chafe by wear, and are very light and durable.
ALSO FOR SALE: 200 pairs India rubber shoes; Oil skin Jackets and Trowsers, Trunks, side and back combs, raisins, salæratus, pepper, sugar, candles, tea, soap, tobacco, earthenware, and leather.
All which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved paper.
☞ The highest price given for old india rubber shoes, &c. JOHN HAWKESWORTH.
January 12, 1838.

Groom Wanted.

AN active Man who has had experience in the care of Horses and Carriages, and is accustomed to drive. Satisfactory testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Apply at this Office. *January* 19.

FOR BOSTON,

THE splendid American Packet schooner EDWARD PREBLE, J. L. BOWMAN, Commander; will sail for the above Port on TUESDAY.—For Freight or cabin Passage, apply to the Master, or at the store of
Jan. 19. CHAS. M'LAUCHLAN.

Jamaica Produce.

The subscriber offers for sale the following articles, now landing ex Brig *Morris*, from Montego Bay:
63 PUNS. RUM, 24 casks Sugar, 5 Puns. Molasses, 132 HIDES and 13 Horns, 1 ton Ginger, 210 Cocoa Nuts.
Jan. 19. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received an extensive assortment of WATCHES, consisting of, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver cased Detached Patent Lever WATCHES; Jewelled and Plain Vertical ditto; Gold Guard and other Watch CHAINS; Seals, Keys, Gold Finger RINGS in great variety; silver Guard Chains;—which, together with his former stock of Watches, CLOCKS, Silver Plated Candlesticks and Cruet Stands; Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard SPOONS: silver Sugar Tongs, and a great variety of other articles, will be sold wholesale or retail for cash or approved Paper.
JAMES AGNEW,
Clock & Watch Maker, &c. Dock-street, St. John, N. B.
P. S.—Ships' Compasses and Quadrants touched and adjusted. 19th Jan. 1838.

NEW SCHOOL.

MRS. ATKINSON most respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John, that, at the solicitation of a few families, she has opened a School in Mr. BUSTIS's house, Charlotte Street, for the education of a limited number of young Ladies in *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, &c. &c.* with *Plain & Ornamented Needle Work.*
Assisted in the School by her daughter, Miss C. Atkinson, who has satisfactorily taught a Public School at Carleton, together with her own experience in teaching, Mrs. Atkinson flatters herself that her School presents advantages, equal if not superior to any similar institution in this City.
Terms made known on application.
St. John, Jan. 19th, 1838.

Offices to Let.

SEVERAL Offices in the first and second Flats of that new building erected by THOMAS H. PETERS, Esquire, at the corner of Prince William and Church streets, to let, and possession given on 1st May next. Apply to
Jan. 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

DEALS.—1,500,000 Feet very superior Deals and BATTENS, part of which are piled on a Wharf in St. Andrews, and the remainder at Chamcook, will be sold low, or ships will be chartered to carry them to Britain, on application to JOHN WILSON, Esquire, Saint Andrews, or to
Jan. 19. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.
☞ THROUGH IN ONE DAY ☜

THE Subscribers have commence running Stages between this City and Fredericton for the accommodation of travellers, and will endeavour to merit a share of public patronage. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of passengers, and articles of Freight entrusted to them, will be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.
Having provided relays of horses on the route, the subscribers flatter themselves they will be able to accomplish the journey to the satisfaction of their passengers.
A Stage will leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock,—and Fredericton on the mornings after its arrival, at the same hour.
Application to be made at Mr. William Segee's Inn, Fredericton, and at the subscribers' residence, Leinster-street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saint John.
HENRY AUSTEN,
LAURENCE STIVERS.
St. John, 19th January, 1837.

The Subscriber,

Will furnish at all times, at his Establishment in the Market Square.
PICKLED pork, corn beef, cooked Meats of all kinds, fresh eggs, superior oats, geese and other Poultry, salt Mackerel and Herrings, HOT SOUP from eleven till four, Hot Mutton and apple PIES. ALEX. McQUEEN.
Jan. 12, 1838.

LONDON MOULD CANDLES.—20 Boxes London Mould CANDLES, now landing and for sale by JAS. MALCOM.
12th January.

St. John Bridge Company.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders and members of the said Corporation, will be held at the Secretary's Office on Tuesday the sixth day of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year.
D. ROBERTSON, *Secretary.*
St. John, 5th January, 1838.

WHEAT.—3,800 Bushels Pomeranian Red WHEAT, a prime article and free from must, —landing ex ship Mozambique at Black's Wharf.
Jan. 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

For Greenock,

THE A1. fast sailing coppered ship "*MOZAMBIQUE*" D. Cronk, Master;—will sail for the above port on Wednesday 24th inst. wind and weather permitting, has ample accommodations for a few cabin passengers. Apply to the Master, on board, or at the Counting house of
Jan. 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, liver complaints, fever and ague, palsy, piles, injuries from the use of mercury, costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent head aches, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptive complaints, dropsy, asthma and consumption, diarrhœa. Flatulency, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, heart-burn, restlessness, ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general smptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.
☞ [Further particulars respecting the medicine will be found on the last page of this paper.]
For sale at the Circulating Library.
St. John, Nov. 3.
☞ For sale also at Mr. *John Elliott's*, Norton bridge King's County.

MACKEREL.—50 barrels in store, for sale by THOS. HANFORD.
November 3.

To Let,

THAT Shop in the subscriber's House in Prince William street, at present in the occupation of S. NICHOLS, Esq. J. T. HANFORD.
November 22.

Wanted,

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business—Apply at the Chronicle Office. *Dec.* 15.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of Wine, Tea, White Lead, &c. advertised by Messrs. Street & Ranney, to take place this day, is postponed till TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock. Jan. 19.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the store of the Subscribers, to close consignments:
25 BOXES Raisins, 25 do. Chocolate, 20 Barrels ONIONS,
40 Barrels Richmond superfine FLOUR,
2 Casks elegant Cut Glassware, assorted,
1 Crate Arrowroot, 2 Casks FIGS,
2 Qr. casks Wine, 12 doz. Gunny Bags,
10 Reams East India Paper,
10 Pieces Red FLANNEL.
January 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Public sale of Teas.

ON Thursday the 1st day of February next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the Subscribers' Warehouse, a further part of the cargo of the *Clifton* from Canton, comprising, common and Fine Congo, Souchong, Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson and Gunpowder TEAS.
January 12. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Better late than never!

W. L. AVERY respectfully informs his Friends and the public, that he has just received his supply of ANNUALS for 1838, among which are the following:
Flowers of Loveliness, 4to.; Keepsake, Book of Beauty; Jenning's Lanscape ANNUAL; Drawing Room Scrap Book; Christian KEEPSAKE; English Annual: Friendship's Offering; Juvenile Scrap Book; FORGET-ME-NOT, &c. &c.
The whole of which will be sold at a very small advance. *January* 5, 1838.

OATMEAL.—A quantity of fresh ground OATMEAL, for sale by
Dec. 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

ORREL COALS,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, &c.

100 CHALDRONS ORREL COALS—(*warranted unmixed.*)
28 cases Sheet Copper, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 oz.
230 bolts Copper, 5-8 to 1 1-8 inch,
1 ton composition Sheathing Nails, 1 1-8, 1 1-4, 2 1-2 & 2 3-4 inch.
1 ton composition Spikes, 5 to 9 inch,
Copper Clinch Rings, 5 8 to 1 1-8 in.
200 fathoms 3-8 in. short link'd Chain, (proved)
200 fathoms 7-16 ditto.
400 fathoms 1-2 in, 5-8 in, 9-16 & 11-16 Chains—with fittings complete,
10 tons 3-4 in. to 1-3-8 Round Iron,
now landing ex ship *Mozambique*, at Black's wharf.
ALSO,—20 kegs Beef Tongues, for family use.
January 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

MR. STOCKWELL, of the SAINT JOHN HOTEL, would give notice that the Hotel is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent BOARDERS.—A few single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board *for the Winter*, at the Table d'Hote; Dinner at 3 o'clock, at 20s. or 25s. per week. Transient Boarders will be charged 6s. 3d. per day, or £1 15s. per week.
Private Rooms will be furnished for Society Meetings, Clubs, Dinner Parties, &c. at short notice, and at reasonable rates.
There will also be a Dinner Table at 5 o'clock every day, on and after Wednesday next, which will be supplied from the best the Market will afford, for the accommodation of those Gentlemen who wish to Dine at a later hour.
Gentlemen giving entertainments at their own houses, can be accommodated with Fancy or Side Dishes, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c. &c., at the Hotel, from the hands of a celebrated French *Artiste.*
St. John, January 1, 1838.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately:

THE STORE in Duke street, lately occupied by the subscriber:—Enquire at the corner of Prince Wm. and Duke streets.
Nov. 24. BENJAMIN HUNTER.

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels Corn Meal, ex schooner *Leo* from Philadelphia, will be sold at a fair price by
Nov. 17. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Pure OCTOBER.

THE subscribers would inform their customers and the Public, that their Cellars are now furnished with a stock of October ALES, of the best qualities, in Wood and Bottles, at their usual low prices. KELTIE & YOUNGER.
8th Dec. 1837.

Fishing Twines on sale.

Received per *Lockwoods*, from Liverpool—
3 CASKS of best quality Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines. Apply to
Nov. 17. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Picked up Adrift.

A SMALL SCOW, bottom up, on the 8th inst. The owner can have the same by paying expences. Apply to GILBERT JORDAN, Sen.
Dec. 29. *Parish of Portland.*

Shoe Store.
INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

THE Subscribers have just received an excellent assortment of India Rubber Shoes, for sale cheap for cash only. L. & S. K. FOSTER.
Dec. 26. [Sentinel 4.]

EMIGRATION.

THE subscriber will make arrangements for passages in first class Ships, to sail in Spring next, from Newry, in Ireland, for this Port.
Dec. 29. WM. CARVILL.

Cognac Brandy, Wines, &c.

Now Landing, ex the Eliza Ann, *Bogart, Master, from Liverpool:—*
10 HHDS. best quality old Cognac BRANDY, "*Martell's*" *Brand:*
10 Hogsheads Sicily Madeira WINE.
—IN STORE—
A few hogsheads and quarter-casks superior Old London Particular MADEIRA;
A few Cases containing each 2 dozen of Hock, Moselle, and Claret WINES;
Ditto ditto Port and Sherry WINES;
25 hogsheads superior Hollands GENEVA;
20 bags PEAS, each 4 bushels,
Dec. 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Look Here!

JAMES HOWARD, Tailor and Draper, has just received his Fall supply of Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES, which he will sell low for cash. ☞ A Discount of 5 per cent. from former prices will be made for ready money.
Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
Good, Fashionable and Cheap.

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale at his Store, Germain-street, (near King-street,) a large assortment of WATERPROOF HATS, of his own manufacture, of the latest fashion, and of a superior quality; the bodies having been made of fur.—Persons wishing a good, cheap, and durable hat, are invited to call on the Subscriber, as he is now selling at much lower prices than formerly for Cash.
All kinds of work in the above line done at the shortest notice.
☞ Cash paid for FURS.
December 1. GEORGE H. HAY.

More NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have, in addition to their former Stock, just received per barque HEBE:
SILK VELVETS; rich figured SATINS;
rich fig'd Gro de Naples; black and white satin Shoes; Lace Mitts and Gloves; Fur Gloves,
Two bales Brussels Carpeting,
Superior Hearth Rugs; Raven sewing Silk;
Paris Coat Buttons; French Merinos,
Indiana and Parametta, black and colored;
4 Chests Indigo; 12 bags PEPPER,
Boxes best London Mould CANDLES, &c. &c.
Which with their former stock on hand, comprises as good an assortment as any in the City, and upon equally advantageous terms.
CORBET & TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, 8th December.

Molasses.

20 PUNCHEONS very superior Molasses, just landed and for sale low by
Dec. 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Wanted to Purchase,

500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x9x3. Apply to
Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

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

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

EVENING Classes between the hours of 7 and 10, have been established by Mr. WATSON in the above Academy, in which young Artisans, Seamen and others may be instructed in English Grammar and Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Guaging, Navigation, &c.
St. John, Oct. 6, 1837.

HARBOUR OF ST. JOHN.

THE Subscribers, having been nominated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to examine into and report upon, matters relating to the Harbour of St. John, hereby give notice that they will attend at the Mayor's office every Tuesday at noon, to receive information touching the same; and all persons are respectfully requested to furnish the Subscribers with such information as they may possess as soon as possible.
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor,*
JOHN WARD, *Jun.*
DANIEL LEAVITT.
St. John, 24th October, 1837.

Just Received.

A FRESH supply of real Welsh Flannels, various qualities; Cotton Batting, Merinos, and Parametta's. JOS. SUMMERS & CO.
Dec. 29.

Chains! Chains! Chains!

100 FMS. 1 1-2 inch CHAIN CABLES,
90 " 1 3-8 " "
105 " 1 3-8 inch Chain Cables, (second hand)
400 " 1 1-4 " "
350 " 1 1-8 " "
110 " 1 1-8 close link, new do.
100 " 1 in. "
115 " 7-8 " "
90 " 3-4 " "
145 " 3-8 " "
90 " 9-16 " "
275 " 3-8 " "
10 Iron and Wood Stock Anchors, from 2 to 5 Cwt.; 12 Iron Guns.
For sale low—and Chain Cables of any length furnished. Also, Chains for Topsail sheets, &c.
Dec. 22. JAMES OTTY.

Candles, Lemons, Grapes.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:
25 BOXES (each 24 lb.) SPERM CANDLES, at 2s. 6d. per lb. by the Box.
Cash: A few Jars Grapes, Boxes Fresh Lemons, boxes and half boxes Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. as cheap as at any other Establishment in the City. JAMES MALCOLM.
St. John, Dec. 22.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per ship Wakefield, his FALL SUPPLY of *Fancy and other GOODS*,—viz:
Plain and ribbed Buckskins,
Sattinetts and Moleskins,
Saxony & Welsh Flannels; white & red do.
6-4 Merinos; Prints; Regatta Shirting,
Book, jaconet and checked Muslins,
Bishop's Lawn and Swiss mull do.;
Shawl pattern and twilled Dresses,
Challis, Mantua, and Silk Muslin ditto,
Plain and figured Irish Poplins, Silks, &c.
Rich sewed Muslin Dresses; do. Trimming,
Lace and muslin Capes, Collars & Pelerenes,
Blond Capes and Collars,
Blond lace Veils; Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Black and white lace Veils,
Do. do. blond lace Edgings and Quillings,
Linen Lawns; French Linen Cambric,
Laces, Edgings, and Quillings,
Linen Edgings and Insertions; dress Caps,
Black, white and coloured Ostrich Feathers and Plumes; Feather Flowers;
Fur Trimming, in great variety;
Bohemian, Imperial and Diadem Combs,
Tortoise shell Combs; ornamented ditto,
Back and side ditto; ivory and dressing do.;
Gilt Bracelets and Clasps; Jewellery,
Black, white, grey and printed Merino Hose;
Mohair ditto; worsted ditto,
Black, white and grey lambs' wool ditto,
Kid and winter Gloves,
Merino and lambs' wool half Hose,
Chamois lined Cloth Boots and over Shoes,
Prunella and leather Shoes; children's ditto,
Comforters; Cotton balls and reels,
Linen Cambrics; Bed Ticks,
Plush and Fur Caps; grey & bleached Wadding;
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold low for Cash only.
St. John, Dec. 15. JAMES BOWES.

In Store.

190 BBLS. Canada Fine FLOUR; 10 hhds. Jamaica Sugar; 10 Tierces India BEEF; 50 barrels prime mess do.; 500 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 150 chests Fine and common Congo TEAS; 20 barrels Ground Plaster of Paris; 2 tons sheathing Paper; Staple Cordage, 2 to 8 inch; 1 ton Bolt Copper, 5-8 to 1 1-4; Refined round Iron, 1 1-2 in. to 1 3-8 in.; 2 Chain Cables, 90 fathoms, 1 1-2; ANCHORS, 1 to 22 cwt. &c. &c. &c.
Nov. 30. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Rum, Wine, &c.

FIFTEEN Puncheons High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 150 pipes, hogsheads and qr.-casks Marsala WINE; 10 hhds. Fine Pale Rotterdam GENEVA, for sale by
Nov. 30. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Dantzic Fine and Superfine Flour, now landing from ship *Hebe*, and for sale on reasonable terms by
Dec. 8. JAS. T. HANFORD.

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, Esq.
Bathurst,	WM. NAPIER, Esq.
Amherst,	Mr. ALLAN CHIPMAN.
Canning, Q. C.	Mr. H. DEVEBER.
Eastport, Maine,	Mr. CHAS. JAMES.
Londonderry, N. S.	Mr. JAS. K. FULTON.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

50 PIECES black, blue, mulberry, invisible green, Adelaide, brown and superfine BROAD CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES.—Black, blue, Oxford grey, fancy striped and checked.
BUCKSKINS.—Black, fancy, striped & checked.
KERSEYS.—Double mill'd olive and drab.
PELISSE CLOTHS.—Waterloo, blue and olive.
PILOT CLOTHS.—Double dyed Blue.
Grey Padding, Mohair Coating, blue & olive.
Boxes dip't Candles, patent metalic Wick do. moulds; Liverpool Soap; bags Porter Corks and Taps; bags Spikes and kegs Nails; boxes 7x9 to 12x14 Glass.
HARDWARE.—Patent Counter Weighing Machines, do box Coffee Mills, Flanch do.; Box Irons, polished steel Fire Irons, Common, do. do. do. for kechens; Kent Hammers; Irop Squares; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes; single and double Plane Irons; Weights, 7, 14, 8, 28 lb. do. 4lbs. down; Fire Guards for Grates, large & small Wire Fenders, with and without plates, patent wire Lanterns, do Dish-Covers, block Tin do.; tin'd Frying Pans; Norfolk Latches; Rim Locks, 6 to 10 inch; mortice, trunk, chest cupboard, till, pad and stock, do.; Italion Irons; tin'd Iron Tea Kettles; Iron, Butt, H & HL Hinges, do. Screws; steel Nut Crackers, do Snuffers; Cork Screws; Hat Pins; Rasps and Files; Carpenter's Chissels; Thomson's Augers: cross cut, hand, and whip Saws; Carpenter's Brads; Candlestick Springs; Iron Candlesticks; Iron Wire, No. 14 to 22; Iron Shovels & Spades, Tin'd Kettle Ears; Iron Spoons, &c. &c. &c.
BRASSWARE.—Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Toddy Kettles, with and without stands; Warming Pans, Hanging Shop Lamps, Chair Nails, Fire Irons, Large Butts, Wood Screws, Curtain Bands and Pins, Drawer Knobs, Hat Hooks, Cocks in variety, Padlocks, Window Pullies, brass top Footmen, &c.
JAPANED WARE.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Cash, Tinder and Spice Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Cake & Bread Baskets, socket Lamps.
BRONZED AND LACQUERED WARE.—Lustres with Glass drops, one two & three lights; Candlesticks, Speel Cups, Card Racks, Bells; Ink Stands, a new article; Hat and Umbrella stands; Candle Lamps, Glasses & Candles, for do.; Telescope Hearth Brushes.
GERMA

☞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.

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.*

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

IN future, a Coach will start from the *Saint John Hotel* every Tuesday morning at seven o'clock, for Amherst Nova-Scotia, stopping at Norton, Sussex Vale and Dorchester, and returning to St. John on Friday Evening.

☞ This arrangement will enable Travellers arriving by the Coach from Saint Andrews on Monday evening, to leave St. John, for the Eastward, the next morning; and those arriving by the Coach from Amherst on Friday evening, can proceed to St. Andrews and the United States on Saturday morning.

☞ A Book will be kept at the *Saint John Hotel*, where Passengers can secure seats—and every information as to the different routes of the Stages, will be given by applying to JOHN LORGHART, North side King's Square.

St. John, 12th January, 1838.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE

BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.
☞ THROUGH IN ONE DAY. ☜

THE Subscribers have commence running Stages between this City and Fredericton for the accommodation of travellers, and will endeavour to merit a share of public patronage. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of passengers, and articles of Freight entrusted to them, will be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.

A Stage will leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock,—and Fredericton on the mornings after its arrival, at the same hour.

Application to be made at Mr. William Segee's Inn, Fredericton, and at H. Austen's residence, Leinster-street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saint John.

HENRY AUSTEN,
JACOB WILSON.

St. John, 22d December, 1837.

MAIL STAGE
Between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail Stage now leaves St. John every MONDAY at 11 A. M. for Fredericton, where it arrives next day at noon, and starts on its return to Saint John on WEDNESDAY at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 P. M. Passengers going by this conveyance may depend on comfort and punctuality. ☞ Packages left at *M'Leod's Inn*, Fredericton, or at Mr. *Thomas Parks'*, Dock street, St. John, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland, will be taken charge of and carefully delivered.—Applications for passage may also be made as above.

Nov. 24. JAMES BRADLEY.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

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

1st Sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Best Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
Candles, &c.

ON sale by the subscriber: 2 small casks best Winter strained SPERM OIL,
10 Boxes London Sperm Candles, short 6's; also,
2 36-inch, } Double Canada STOVES;
2 30-inch, }
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

October 20.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, per ship *Frances*, Armstrong, Master, from Liverpool, part of his Fall supply of GOODS, viz:

GREEN Wire Fenders; do. do. with plates; Wire Gauze Lanthorns; Green Wire Fire Guards, large and small; Lacquered shop Lamps; Avery's patent counter *Weighing Machines*, with & without scoops; copper coal scoops; steel and plated Nut Crackers; polished steel Fire Irons; Kitchen do. do.; Kent Hammers; cast iron Butts; Candlestick Springs; large brass Candlesticks; chamber do do, rivetted iron do. do.; screwed do. Percussion Caps; best Coat Buttons; bone ditto: trunk and pad locks; best furniture rim Locks, from 6 to 10 inch; kegs Pump Tacks; which will be sold low at No. 1, Merritt's brick buildings, Water-st.

The remainder of his Fall supply daily expected.

Nov. 3. E. C. WADDINGTON.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
For Sale by the Subscriber.

93 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA; 48 catty boxes, 14 lb. each, Congo and SOUCHONG;
2 chests best Souchong; 5 half ditto. do.
3 chests Hyson; 10 large boxes Bohea;
5 chests flowry Pekoe; 5 half do. Twank.

A large assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Confectionary, &c. &c. as cheap as any in the market.

25 bags very superior Green COFFEE,
15 do. good Saint Domingo ditto.
40 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
30,000 Havana CIGARS.

He would recommend to his Customers to purchase their Fall and Winter supply early, TEAS having advanced in value very considerably in England, and a corresponding advance will no doubt take place here.

The quality of those Teas are warranted equal to any ever imported into this market.

Oct. 26. JAS. MALCOLM.

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

Nov. 24. JAMES MALCOLM.

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

October 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, October 27, 1837.

LONDON GOODS,

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

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

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

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

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

15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

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.

Oatmeal and Butter.

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

Nov. 24. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Bear Skins.

40 SUPERIOR BEAR SKINS, London dressed, for sale by

Dec. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

December 1. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Warren's Blacking.

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

November 3.

Flour & Meal.

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

Dec. 26. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber,

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;
A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;
150,000 shipping Pine Boards;
150,000 Laths; 25,000 seasoned Spruce Boards.
A quantity of Lumber of all descriptions: for sale cheap for approved payment.

August 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

NEW STORE.

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

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;
Cassinetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.
Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown Holland; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;
Hats; London Pins;
Cases and Bales London Slops;
Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
Hhds single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;
Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;
Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;
Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

1st sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

FLOUR.—150 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour, just received and for sale by

August 4. THOMAS HANFORD.

THE
MINERVA
Life Assurance Company,

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

King William Street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. *Chairman.*
Wm. Venables, Esq. ALD. *Deputy Chairman.*

H. C. Bowles, Esq.	William Hunter, Esq.
Thomas Brook, Esq.	Isaac Lawrence, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Edwin Leaf, Esq.
Wm. M. Christy, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Henry T. Danvers, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
James G. Gordon, Esq.	James Walkinshaw, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	G. B. Whittaker, Esq.
Thomas Heath, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS: John Leach Bennett, Esq.; Herbert Russell Mortimer, Esq.; William Scott, Esq.
PHYSICIAN: Dr. Tweedie, 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.
ACTUARY: John Tulloch, Esq.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Bowden, Walters & Reeve.
BANKERS: Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co.

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND
FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that RENEWAL RECEIPTS for all POLICIES expiring on the 2d February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed an 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.

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.*

Rum & Sugar—*Per Louisa Ann.*

35 PUNCHEONS Strong Jamaica RUM, 8 Hhds., 16 Tcrs. and 45 Bbls. prime SUGAR; 20 Bags PIMENTO; 6 Casks LIME JUICE; 8 Tons LOGWOOD; 2 do. LIGNUMVITÆ,
Landing from the above Vessel, and for sale low from the wharf.

November 17. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Barney O'Brien's Invitation.

COME up this hill and see me,
My house is free for all,
I have sparkling wine to cheer ye,
I hope you'll give a call.

They sometimes call me Barney,
My name I need not tell,
The boys I give them blarney,
They like my nonsense well.

This is the way, for you to stray,
The air is pure and mild,
And I am sure, you're not so poor,
But you can spend a while.

And if your hand should chance to shake,
Or heart be filled with sorrow,
I have the steam for you to take,
I'll neither lend nor borrow.

And if you choose to drink no wine,
Please stop awhile and talk,
And if you give a certain sign,
I'll tell you when to walk.

Right well we know this world abounds,
With sorrow and with trouble,
And we have had our ups and downs—
This life is but a bubble.

To find my house, you need not fail,
It lies upon your way,
I live close by the Church and Jail,
Come in awhile and stay.

Do not forget my name and blarney,
I have them here at will,
With a double health to Barney,
So let us drink our fill.

Whilst I have days I'll think on you,
And the joy we had together,
And for this time I'll bid adieu,
But forget you, shall I, never!

Gaol Hill, Nov. 10, 1837. 3m

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, Guaging, &c.

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

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

William Major,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has removed to his new store in Prince William street, where all orders for Hair Dressing, &c. will be punctually attended to.

Just received from Hamburg—a few cases TOYS, which will be sold wholesale or retail.

August 11, 1837.

Candles, Soap, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale—

50 BOXES mould and Dipt CANDLES, 40 do. Liverpool SOAP;
27 boxes London Starch;
100 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel RAISINS;
10 kegs very superior Mustard;
10 bags Havana Coffee; 10 M. do Cigars,
12 bags Filberts and Walnuts,
37 kegs Soda Biscuit; 10 ditto sugar Ditto;
25 ditto Wine ditto,
7 hogsheads raw and refined SUGAR,

With a general assortment of *Groceries, Spirits, &c. &c.* at lowest prices.

15th sept. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

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

Oct 27.

Jamaica Spirits, Butter, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, and for sale low—

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

Nov. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

PORK.

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

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR.

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

Oct. 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

IN STORE,

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

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

29th september.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—

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

—ALSO, IN STORE—

25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

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, bro't 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.	Britannia, 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,

Caricatures; 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.

Jamaica Spirits.

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

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

October 13. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

NOW LANDING

Ex Ina, from Jamaica, and Elgin, from Berbice:

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

Nov. 17. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Corn Meal & Rye Flour.

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

October 13.

On Hand,

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

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

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their very liberal patronage since he first commenced business, and now begs to inform them that the above Articles will be disposed of for *Cash* only, as low as can be found in any other establishment in New Brunswick. ☞ *No second price asked.*

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

Gentlemen's best cloth Dress Boots galoshed; blue and black cloth over boots, lined; black and olive pilot cloth over boots, galoshed; Wellington, Clarence and Blucher boots; stout Oxonian and dress shoes; walking shoes and dress pumps of all prices; black and colored morocco and webb slippers; fancy carpet shoes lined with chamois and flannel.

Girls' best cloth boots to button, lined with chamois; ditto lined and soled with ditto; black & drab pilot cloth over boots; strong seal skin boots with thick soles; stout leather boots ditto; prunella boots of all sizes; white and black satin shoes; prunella and Russia kid slippers and ties; Russia kid and seal skin walking shoes; fancy carpet and webb shoes.

Youths' best calf booties, warranted; ditto boots and shoes, all sizes; best seal skin and strong leather boots and shoes; printed cloth, fancy carpet, and lined webb shoes; black and colored prunella slippers, &c.

2000 pairs assorted SHOES, from 1s. 9d. upwards.

For sale wholesale on accommodating terms: at retail for cash only.

L. & S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 3. *King Street.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the Subscriber, Scoultar's Building:

16 BOXES London Sperm CANDLES short 6's.
30 boxes Liverpool Tallow do. 6s.
20