THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

JULY.	H.	SUN. S.	MOON. R.	H. W.
20 Saturday,	4	34 7	38 MORN.	6 37
21 Sunday,	4	35 7	37 0	3 8 0
22 Monday,	4	36 7	36 0	57 9 8
23 Tuesday,	4	37 7	35 1	22 10 3
24 Wednesday,	4	38 7	34 2	17 10 50
25 Thursday,	4	39 7	33 3	22 11 29
26 Friday,	4	40 7	32 RISES.	MORN.

Full Moon, 26th. 6h. 47m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK,—Henry Gilbert, 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: S. Wiggins, Esq.

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

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Miscellany.

THE PIRATE.

BY A FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER.

(Continued.)

As I strolled along, I reflected upon the offer he had made me. True, it would be no pleasant thing for me, an officer, to serve before the mast, and that too in some beggarly merchantman, manned by blackguards probably, and no less probably commanded by a lubber; but at all events it would be an evil of no long duration. On the other hand, the countenance of my informant was so unprepossessing! The nephew of such a man must be a very undesirable shipmate, and how much more undesirable a captain! Yet, when all was said, what concern had I in the beauty or deformity in the countenance of a perfect stranger? No doubt, his nephew, finding some difficulty in getting a crew together, had offered him a commission upon every man he could engage. What more common? Once more, then, I was resolved to tempt the blind goddess; I could but lose all the money I had left; and then hey for novelty—before the mast!

For two whole days I played with unvarying success; on the third day I was in one single hour stripped to my very last sixpence!

Notwithstanding the concentration and fury with which, during this luckless hour, I devoted my attention to my game, I could not help remarking from time to time the singular appearance of a man who stood opposite to me. Athletic, almost colossal in frame, he had a hardy, stern countenance; and his dark and flashing eyes were shaded, almost buried in his bushy and overhanging eyebrows. What chiefly drew my attention towards this man, however, was the indifference with which he seemed to look upon a goodly pile of gold which stood before him on the table. How, thought I, should I have been enraptured to have won a tithe of what, now that he has won it, he seems to think scarcely worth taking up! Apparently he was as much interested by my losses as I by his gains; for, whenever I for a moment looked up, I was sure to find him looking at me. His lips wore a smile of pity, or, as I thought, of contempt, when my last coin was staked, lost, and swept away by the banker's rake; and when, in despite of my utmost endeavours to appear unmoved, my countenance, no doubt, pretty eloquently expressed my rage and disappointment. At this moment another player approached this man, and spoke to him; and in this other player I at once recognised my acquaintance, Master Lorenzo, of the Faux bourg Marigny. What were the words he uttered, I of course knew not; but from that moment he to whom they were spoken stared at me more stedfastly than ever. I was at that time tolerably choleric and sudden, even in my very best moods; and it will easily be supposed that, having lost my last coin, and thus placed myself under the disagreeable necessity of becoming, no matter for how short a time, a common sailor, did not by any means tend to improve my temper. From being surprised at the stranger's scrutiny, I at length became annoyed; and being a good deal more than half inclined to make his impertinence the subject of a quarrel, I stared at him in return, and maintained my gaze with the same kind of perseverance which he had shown. As if he perceived my draft, he shrugged his shoulders scornfully, and turned his back upon me. On his doing this, I quitted my place at the table, resolving to call him to account on the instant; but before I had taken three steps towards him, I felt a slight tap on my shoulder, and turning hastily round, was accosted by Lorenzo.

"I am delighted to find you here," said he. "for I can now introduce you to my nephew. He also is here."

"Thank you, thank you; I shall be at your service in a minute; but I must first have a word with a very impertinent person."

"Ah! have you been affronted? But perhaps you only fancy so; for I dare wager you have not been so lucky to-day as you were yesterday and the day before."

"It may be so; nay, I am sorry to say it is so; but pray how do you chance to know whether I won or lost yesterday, when you were not here?"

"O!" replied he with a smile, "that makes no difference; I know a good; many things that I do not see. But hold, here comes my nephew, and you and he can make your bargain at once."

"What! is that your nephew?"

And as I somewhat sharply uttered these words, I felt but little pleased with the prospect of being compelled to associate with the man whom, but for Lorenzo's detaining me, I should at that very moment have been endeavouring at least to chastise.

The nephew being now quite close to us, Lorenzo, instead of replying to me, turned to him, and said, in a rough tone, and examining me from head to foot—

"Oh! is this your sailor, Lorenzo?"

"The same, Stamar."

"He has rather too much of the dandy about him to be worth much as a sailor."

Annoyed both by his words and the manner in which they were spoken, I replied, "Dandy or not, I know my business; moreover, I shall not engage myself unless I think fit, so that a little more politeness on your part may not be quite thrown away."

O! you take offence rather quickly. Undoubtedly I can only have your services if you think fit; so let us come to business at once. Will you ship with me, ay or no?"

I did not like this man's appearance, and his insolent and sneering manner stung me to the quick; but it was absolutely necessary, now, that I should work my passage; and what need I care about the manner or appearance of a man with whom I should have only so brief an acquaintance? My resolution was taken; and I answered him in the affirmative.

"Good," said he; "frankly said, and a bargain soon struck. And now for terms. You will go on board to-morrow. You will easily find my brig, which is moored by herself in the offing. We shall sail three days hence; besides your passage and provision, I shall give you wages at the rate of twenty piastres per month, for which I shall expect smart seamanship and plenty of work; and as I judge you are pretty well cleared out, why here are two months' pay in advance."

"Handsome treatment, I must confess, captain," said I; but is it distinctly understood that I shall be free to quit your brig as soon as we reach Gaudaloupe?"

"Undoubtedly!" replied he, with one of those strange smiles which so often curled his lips, as well as those of Lorenzo; and wishing me good day, he quitted the room. As he went out I distinctly heard him say to Lorenzo, "I doubt it's but a so-so acquaintance you have made for me." At the time, the only meaning I could attach to these words was, that the captain expected but little nautical skill from a man fashionably dressed, as I then was; and without bestowing any further thought upon him or his opinion, I once more approached the table, hoping in this last attempt to regain my losses. Fortune, however, had smiles only for my opponents; and, when I at length left the house, I did so without a single fraction of the two month's pay which had been advanced to me by Captain Stamar.

On the following morning, at an early hour, I presented myself to my father's kind and liberal correspondent, and announced to him that I had obtained a berth, and was about to return to Europe.

"So much the better," said he; "for the life you have led here must have been as ruinous to you, as I can sincerely say it has been distressing to me. With whom do you sail?"

"Captain Stamar."

"Captain Stamar! Do you really mean to sail with him? Why, the man is, according to all accounts, a most daring smuggler; and though he has hitherto escaped, he will undoubtedly be taken some day. In heaven's name, who put it into your head to sail with such a man as that?"

I was somewhat puzzled how to frame a reply to this question: it will easily be believed that I did not choose to tell him that I made my bargain with the smuggler in a gambling-house, and had no other recommendation to him than that of a brother gambler. I confined my reply, therefore, to repeating that I had engaged with Captain Stamer, and added that I had even received an advance of pay, and that I should sail with Stamer only as far as Gfiadaloupe, whence I was quite sure to get a passage to Europe.

"God send that no ill may befal you, my young friend, replied the excellent old man. "You have acted foolishly in engaging with such a man; rather than you should have done so, I should almost have preferred your continuing your follies here. However, it seems past remedy now, so it's useless to say more about it."

Shaking hands with the worthy man, and cordially bidding him farewell, I hastened to the river, and took a boat to go aboard the good ship the Shark, Captain Stamar.

She was a brig well known, and easily recognized by any one who had once seen her. Never have I seen the craft that excelled her in beauty. Gracefully as some free and wild ocean-bird did she ride upon the waters. The long red line of port-holes swept with an aerial grace from stem to stern, and her stem was so sharp that the bowsprit seemed rather to terminate than to join it. A seaman could see with half an eye that she could either make fight or show her stern to an enemy, as her commander might think preferable, in a style every way befitting the name she bore. I could have gazed for a whole moon upon her as she lay almost even with the water, her masts slightly leaning astern, her sails furled without a rumple over her slender yards. On getting alongside I found only two men aboard; the master, named Cardic, and a sailor named Peters.

"Holla! what do you want here?" demanded the master, as I sprung upon deck.

"I have engaged with Captain Stamar, and by his orders I have come aboard."

"I know, I know," replied the master merrily; "and, so as you are here, why here you must remain. Here, Peters, here's a new messmate for you."

The master was a short square-built man, with very light grey eyes, a monstrous expansion of mouth, a swarthy but beardless face, and a head altogether somewhat more than three times as large as one would have expected to find bestowed on so dwarfish a body. Altogether he was an exceeding oddity.

Peters, the sailor, to whom the master had announced me as a new messmate, was an American of huge size, and no less strength; he was pretty nearly as red in the face as he was on his head; he spoke French with great fluency and correctness, and had altogether something very superior in his language and manner to the class of men to which his station assimilated him in costume and condition.

After he had spoken a few words of welcome, he abruptly said, "But what the devil led such a man as you to ship yourself in such a craft as this?"

Peters' countenance, though at times it looked ferocious enough, was naturally frank and open; and I did not hesitate to tell him candidly all the circumstances that had led me to engage with Stamar; and I concluded by saying that, having since heard that the captain was rather prone to free-trading, I was not sorry that I had only engaged to remain on board until we should make Gaudaloupe.

As I said these last words, Peters burst into a long, loud, and almost convulsive laugh; then, as if suddenly checked by some painful thought, looked at me with a saddened and pitying glance, and returned to the work which he had left only to speak to me when I was announced by the master.

On the third day the captain came aboard. I had noticed, but without paying any particular attention to the circumstance, that the hatches of our hold were constantly kept battened down; what astonished me far more was, that now that we were on the very point of weighing anchor, our crew numbered only seven men, the captain being included. Surely, thought I, we are but a scanty crew to navigate such a vessel as this. Peters had by this time become my oracle, and to him I addressed myself for an explanation.

"Are we to sail in ballast, then?" said I to him, "and are we to take in no more hands?"

"Yes, and no, Monsieur Daumont!" said the master, before Peters could reply; "the lading has been complete for some time past, and a ship like this wants no men to work her. Lord love you, she'll sail in the wind's eye of her own accord any day in the year."

And so saying, the master went giggling away, not doubting that I should receive his nonsense as it was intended; to wit, as a hint to mind my own business, and ask no questions.

As we were weighing anchor, a boat hailed us and ran alongside. In her sternsheets lay a man who was to all appearance lifeless. Leaving him to the care of their steersman, the two rowers, fellows of sufficiently forbidding aspect, boarded us and addressed themselves to Stamar.

"We have only been able to find one of 'em said they, "who is in the boat alongside."

"Good; let him come aboard."

"Yes, captain; but as he was rather fightable, we have been obliged to stun him before we could persuade him to come with us."

"Ah! such trifles will happen. Hoist him aboard, any how, there's your money."

So saying, he threw them a heavy purse; the poor devil who had been so roughly persuaded out of his wits, was rudely hoisted on board; in a few minutes more we were under weigh, and by evening were well out at sea, with a smart breeze whistling through the shrouds.

Just as the evening began to deepen into nightfall, we made a change in our course which caused me great surprise, and not a jot less anxiety. The captain had almost exactly reversed our course, and we were rapidly and evidently making for land. From this I judged that my father's worthy correspondent had spoken only too truly, in calling the captain of the Shark a smuggler, and I fervently, though only mentally, invoked the saints to preserve me from any dangers which might attend his present enterprise. To the no small increase of my doubts and anxieties, Peters, usually so friendly and communicative, was now evidently anxious to avoid being alone with me, and even when he was so, would give no direct answer to my questions.

Towards the middle of the night I was aroused from a light and troubled sleep by a noise upon deck. I had quitted the watch very nearly three hours; and now, when I silently and stealthily went on deck, I was astonished at seeing that every sail was furled, and that we were riding at anchor at but a short distance from shore. At least a dozen large boats lay alongside us, from which a number of men were leaping on board the Shark. That these men were smugglers I at once conjectured; and I was confirmed in this opinion on seeing them hoist on board several long black packages. To add to my fears and to my regret at forming one of Captain Stamar's crew, I could see abundance of cutlasses and axes, which the new-comers threw upon the deck with a loud clatter, and which I thought a somewhat singular sort of merchandize to be thought worth the risk and trouble of smuggling.

Peters approached me just at this time, I seized him by the button and questioned him.

"Peters," said I, "what is all this? What means all this jolly row? Why have we come to anchor again so quickly? above all, who are those men, and what are they doing, or going to do, here?"

"O! they are reading your riddle for you. Of course you can see how matters stand with us now," replied he, with a laugh.

Anxious to shut my eyes to the worst part of the truth as long as possible, I answered in a tone of assumed carelessness—

"Perhaps I am not far wrong in guessing that he who told me that our captain is a smuggler, did not greatly deceive me?

"A smuggler! faith, you may safely say that, and a trifle more! In France, I fancy, they call smugglers of our captain's stamp, skimmers of the sea, rovers, and so on. Yonder you may look upon some very pretty samples of the sort of merchandise which Stamar chiefly delights in smuggling—pikes and pistols, cutlasses and boarding-axes! And now, Daumont, short as our acquaintance has been, I like you well enough to give you a bit of advice, which you will find it your interest to attend to. You are one of us, without a chance of escape or rescue; take matters pleasantly therefore, at least as far as appearances go; obey orders, even if in doing so you break owners: ask no more questions, even of me; strive all in your power to reconcile yourself to our way of life; and take my word, founded on my own personal experience, that your conscience will very soon reconcile itself to your making one of the crew of as gallant a pirate as ever rode upon the blue waters."

Having thus spoken, Peters abruptly left me to my reflections. And bitter indeed they were! My fate, aided by my folly, had reduced me then to the very lowest rank of humanity. I *was* a pirate; how soon might I not be compelled to share in the pirate's crimes—to aid, as well as witness, the pirate's unsparing and devilish cruelty! Oh, with what horror I looked forward to a life of crime—which would probably only be terminated with a death of ignominy!

[To be continued.]

SAGO BREAD.—The London papers land as an important discovery, the introduction of Sago in the manufacture of bread. It was first introduced in Edinburgh, where it seems it met with a most favourable reception, both on account of its good qualities and its cheapness, and afterwards in London. If it was preferred to flour in Edinburgh or London, from motives of economy, the same consideration should have recommended it during the past season among us, as the price of flour during the last winter, was as high as in Edinburgh or London. We copy the following notice of the article from a late London Paper:—

Boston Weekly Messenger.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Considerable sensation among the bakers in the city of Edinburgh, has prevailed for some weeks past, in consequence of the discovery of an article possessing all the valuable qualities of the best wheat, and of a much cheaper cost. The article in question has been long known to the Faculty generally, as possessing the most nutritious qualities, and therefore, much recommended in cases of indigestion, in assisting the constitution in regaining its energy after fever, or severe illness have been subdued. It is a Chinese vegetable production, collected by the natives, and by them taken in junks or boats, in its natural state to Singapore, where it is manufactured into the state in which it arrives in this country, and known as an article of commerce called Sago. Within the last few months, in consequence of the dearness of corn and sago being at an exceedingly low price, experiments were made in trying it as an article of food for calves, pigs, horses and dogs, all of which were found to thrive upon it to an astonishing degree. Whilst it had the effect of fattening calves and pigs, and producing most delicious meat, horses and dogs it put into a most beautiful condition; and it is well known in the sporting world, that some dogs, fed upon sago alone, accomplished feats perfectly surprising. Answering so well those purposes, a series of experiments were made as to its applicability of being made into bread; and these have become so successful that the celebrated Dr. Andrew Combe, of Edinburgh, states, "that it is as light, digestible, and palatable as any bread he ever tasted, and entirely free from the least tendency to sourness, even at the end of four days of mild weather, which would not have been the case with the ordinary bread at the end of forty-eight hours." He also observes, "it being easy of digestion in the stomach, affords a presumption that it will be well suited to the bowels also. It appears the bread in question is composed of three-fourths of wheaten flour, and one-fourth of fine sago, and which enables the baker to make a much better loaf at a cheaper rate. The baker who first introduced this bread, after its quality had borne the test of public opinion, had upwards of five thousand applicants in one day, and the Edinburgh papers are now teeming with advertisements from all the respectable bakers, of "Sago Bread," "Sago Rolls," and "Sago Buns." The present market price of sago is about 21s. per cwt. in bond: the duty is only 1s. per cwt. and it is to be bought through any of the respectable colonial brokers in Mincing lane.

BREAKING UP OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—Captain McDonald of the brig North, arrived at Baltimore from the coast of Africa. Captain McDonald informs the Editor of the Republican that thirty-one slaving vessels had been captured, carried into Sierra Leone and condemned between the first of January and first of April of this year; that the British cruisers had also landed their men & broke up several slave establishments on shore, particularly at the Island of Bcolana, a place settled by Portuguese.

The Commander of the British brig-of-war Partage, told Captain McDonald that he had fallen in with several vessels which had the appearance of being slavers, but carrying American colours and papers signed by the Consul at Havana, he was obliged to let them pass. Some of them he afterwards fell in with and captured with slaves on board.

Nine slave vessels had been captured lately between the River Gambia and Sierra Leone, than at any given time before; that part of the coast being so near to the British settlement, and one of the principal rendezvous for men of war; that they did not think it required watching so closely, and thereby thousands of slaves were let slip, most of which would have been retaken and liberated, had they been aware of the extent to which the traffick had been carried on, almost under their own eyes.

The British Government have several cruisers constantly on the coast, and the number shortly to be increased, and no means left untried to put a stop to the horrid traffic.

Capt. McDonald further stated to the editor, that the ship Transit of New-York, in passing down the river Noonez, had been boarded by the people of one of the kings of that country, and robbed of a considerable amount of property and one man killed belonging to the ship before they surrendered. The property, had, however, afterwards been all restored on their being told that an American man-of-war was laying in the Gambia and would be in the Noonez in a few days, and destroy their town, which lay close to the shore, if it were not restored. No American man of war was there, however, for an American man of war seldom goes on the coast of Africa, and never for the protection of our trade, which is highly important and merits attention. The reason the king gave the supercargo of the ship for robbing her, was that they had sold powder to his enemies up the river, with whom he was at war, and which enabled them to invade his dominions, and make slaves of his people.—*N. York Express.*

THE LOVELY LASS OF PITTENWEEM.

(BY CAPTAIN CHARLES GRAY, R. M.)

The sun dropp'd from an evening cloud,
His golden rays glanced o'er the plain;
The lark up-sprung, and carroll'd loud
Her vesper hymn of sweetest strain;
Far in the east, the rainbow glow'd
In painted lines of liquid light;
Now all its vivid colours show'd—
Waxed faint—then vanish'd from the sight!

As forth I walked, in pensive mood,
Down by yon ancient abbey wall
Gay Spring her verdure had renew'd,
And lond was heard the partridge call;
The blackbird's song ran through the wood—
Rich in the red sun's parting beam—
When fair before me, smiling, stood
The lovely lass of Pittenweem.

Oh! I have wander'd far and wide,
And ladies seen 'neath brighter skies,
Where trees shoot up in palmy pride,
And golden domes and spires arise;—
But here stood one, to my surprise,
Sweet as a youthful poet's dream,
While love sat throned in her dark eyes—
The lovely Lass of Pittenweem!

"Where dost thou wander, charming maid,
Now evening's shades begin to fall?"
"To view fair Nature's face," she said,
"For Nature's charms are free to all."
Well hast thou spoke in Nature's praise,
And I have found a darling theme,
On which to lavish all my lays,
Thou lovely Lass of Pittenweem.

There is a magic charm in youth
By which the heart of age is won;
That charm is innocence and truth,
And beauty is its summer sun!
Long may it shine on that fair face,
Where rosy health and pleasure beam;
Long lend its magic spell to grace
The lovely Lass of Pittenweem!

FEMALE SERVANT'S HOME.—Yesterday the second annual meeting of the friends and subscribers of this institution was held at Exeter Hall; John Labouchere, Esq. in the chair. The Rev. J. Brown, the secretary, read the report. It is stated that a clergyman, well acquainted with the unprotected state of female servants out of place, suggested the plan of the Female Servants' Home, in which servants of good moral character have a bed, fire, soap, candles, and the use of a well furnished kitchen, for one shilling a week. The spiritual improvement of the inmates is attended to, and they are assembled every morning and evening to family worship. A Bible is placed in each room, and a library of suitable books is under the matron's care for lending. There are at present two homes established—one in Sutford place, Edgeware road, and the other in Cullum-street, Frenchurchstreet. During the past year 245 servants have obtained shelter, and since the establishment of the institution in 1837, 379 have passed through it, many of whom, by means of the committee, have been provided with comfortable situations. It is under the especial patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and is also patronised by her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Effingham, the Countess of Rosebery, the Countess Montalembert, the Hon. Dowager Lady Grey, &c. The receipts for the past year amounted to £716, and the expenditure exceeded £578. Several clergymen of the Established Church having advocated the claims of the institution, thanks were voted to the chairman, and a collection made in aid of its funds. The room was thronged with ladies, who appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings.

COURTENAY REDIVIVUS.—The landlord of the Red Lion and several others have received a letter from London signed "William Courtenay," where it is stated that he was only in the grave seven days, and that he will make an appearance at the Red Lion, Broughton, in the course of this month; that every thing is to be in preparation, and he will then and there explain all mysteries and work miracles. We understand that the Rev. Mr. Handly, of Herne Hill, has seen one of the letters. Strange as it may appear, many of his deluded followers in the Ville of Dunkirk are anticipating the day of his arrival. It was at the latter end of May last year that the lamentable occurrence known as the 'Courtenay Tragedy' took place. The subject is too serious for a hoax; and the attempt to raise an excitement of this kind is most discreditable to the writers of these letters.—*Kent Herald.*

CARNATIONS.—The winter of 1837-8, will long be remembered for its injurious consequences, and gardeners will particularly dwell upon the destruction which took place among the carnations. Only one of these collections in France escaped, it may be worth while to record the means which tended to its preservation. The carnations are all planted in deep and narrow pots, and the earth in which they grow is stiffer than it generally is; in November they are placed on a stage, against a wall with a northern aspect, out of reach of the sun, where they remain till the end of March, or till vegetation begins to recover its powers. During this period they are very slightly watered three times only, however dry the earth may be, for fear the frost may surprise them while in a humid state. They are sheltered from rain, snow, and hoar frosts, by mats placed over them in the form of a sloping roof, supported by rods three or four feet above the plants, so as not to prevent the circulation of air.—In the above winter the earth in the pots was as dry and hard as a stone, and not a single carnation suffered, and they have been since covered with beautiful flowers.

Munificence of the Grand Duke Alexander.—Immediately after the arrival of the Grand Duke in this country, a great number of petitions were presented from the poor Poles resident in London, who do not participate in the funds that have been raised for the benefit of their countrymen. As soon as these petitions were placed before the Grand Duke, he gave orders for a weekly pension of 12s. to be paid to each individual during his stay in England. The number of Poles who benefit by this noble act amounts to 600. The grand duke has given the sums of £300 to each of the funds for the erection of monuments to the Duke of Wellington and the late Lord Nelson, and before he left Oxford on Tuesday, placed in the hands of Mrs. S. Y. Griffiths £100 for the benevolent society, and in the hands of Mr. Griffiths £10 for the ringers and £10 for the almsmen of Bartlemas; and we hear, too, that £100 was handed to the vice-chancellor for the Radcliff Infirmary.—*English Paper.*

RETALIATION.—A truckman in Boston, who has been noted for cruelty to animals under his charge, on Thursday last, while beating one of his horses in a most shameful manner, over the head and ears, with the butt end of his whip, was seized by the indignant beast and held up by the arm until his piercing shrieks brought to him the assistance of the bystanders. When liberated from the gripe of his infuriated castigator, he fainted immediately.—The doctor, it seems, did not like his own physic. It is presumed, however, that he will be the better of its operation, and remember mercy for the future.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Cork Constitution, June 4.

THE COMMONS AND THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

This is the age of *collision*. No sooner are we out of one than we are in another. Scarcely has the House of Commons recovered the shock received from collision with the Lords than it runs against the Queen's Bench. The Judges of that Court have decided that the authority of the Commons does not secure its publisher against responsibility. This decision was given on Friday in the case of STOCKDALE *v.* HANSARD, with the merits of which the public are familiar. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL in consequence, applied to the House for instructions. He had defended the action as well as he was able, but the Judges, he said, had decided unanimously, that the defence failed, and that the action against their publisher was maintainable.

"Hitherto (he added) the Judges of Westminster Hall had considered that the two Houses of Parliament were exclusive judges of their own jurisdiction; but judges of the Court of Queen's Bench now repudiated that doctrine, and pronounced themselves by that decision the judges of the privileges of the Members. According to them the question was now to be submitted to the House of Lords as the only appeal; and thus the House of Lords were intended to be constituted final judges of the House of Commons. But besides that, the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench had even decided that they could examine into the subject matter of the contempt, and say whether or not the House of Commons had a right to proceed on their privileges. It was his opinion that the House would do right to appoint a committee to inquire into the whole merits of the action, Stockdale *v.* Hansard, and to report thereon to the House as speedily as possible. [hear.] He should propose that the members of the former committee on the same subject should be re-appointed, with the addition of the following names: the Solicitor General, Sir E. Sugden, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Pemberton, Doctor Lushington, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Easthope, the Solicitor General for Ireland, and the Lord Advocate for Scotland."

Mr. Darby bore testimony to the wisdom, learning, and constitutional character of the judgment pronounced by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench on the case in question; and he denied the accuracy of the statements made by the Hon. and Learned Attorney General, as purporting to be the substance of that judgment.

Sir R. H Inglis had his doubts if the matter in question were such a breach of privilege as to justify the House in proceeding instanter with respect to it, as the Hon. and Learned Gentleman proposed. If any difference greater than another existed in the minds of the people of these kingdoms, it was in regard to the extent of the privileges claimed by the House of Commons, of which a striking instance had been afforded two years since. The House should pause before it committed itself in any other quarrel of a similar character with the legal authorities of the country. Sir Robert then, in allusion to a remark from the Attorney-General, that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench would prevent either House of Parliament from publishing matters for the instruction and enlightenment of the people of England, said that he (Sir R.) was not then in a position to contradict him. But unless enlightenment and instruction could be conveyed in other forms of publication than those of libels, he (Sir R. H. Inglis) did not see the relevancy of the hon. and learned gentleman's deduction, as affecting the question at issue.

Lord John Russell said, that there was no doubt but that the decision affected the privileges of the House:—

"So much, indeed, does it affect them, that you, Sir (turning to the Speaker), may be called on to-morrow morning to defend before them in Court what you do here to-night in discharge of that duty which this House has confided to your hands.—(Hear, hear.) This House may see fit to pass a censure upon some person for an offence of a grave nature, in which our privileges might be involved—you sign it, Sir, in performance of your functions as our Speaker—it is published to-morrow morning by your order and with your name appended to it; and then, if the decision of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench be allowed to stand, that person will have the power of proceeding against you or the printer of that publication, whichever he chooses, for the part you or that individual may have taken in the matter—(hear)—and according to this decision you will be liable to punishment.—(Hear.)"

Here, however, Lord John spoke with his usual precipitancy, and with his usual want of wisdom, for the Attorney-General said that the Court had decided that the Speaker of the House of Commons was not personally liable for the acts of the House, but that the printer and all the other officers were liable.

Lord John, though he disapproved of the decision, bore testimony to the integrity and ability of the men who pronounced it:—

"I have no doubts on my own mind that the decision of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench is perfectly conscientious, and that it is marked throughout by the profound learning of that eminent bench of lawyers; but I think it is our bounden duty as the Commons of England, to our constituents, and to ourselves, not to let the question rest, but to proceed at once to inquire into it."

Mr. C. Wynn said that a retrospect of the last two years was sufficient to show the necessity of coming at once to a decision. Indeed, the proceedings of the last few days were adequate for that purpose. A Mr. Lovibond had been some nights since pronounced guilty of forgery in relation to a petition before the house, and the speaker had been directed to censure him for it at the bar. It was done—the censure was pronounced; and the next morning it was published by the Speaker's order in the usual manner. Now, if the decision of the Judges were to be of force, that Mr. Lovibond might seek redress of the Speaker or the printer in the Court which pronounced it. The Speaker was placed in the position of Mr. Williams (as we understood), the Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles the second. That gentleman having, in the discharge of his duty, licenced the printing of an information laid by a person in the house against James, Duke of York, accusing him of high treason, was for licensing the printing of this information subsequently subjected to all the consequences of an action at law, instituted by that Prince. There was no reason why the principle should not be applied now-a-days if the judgment upon it were to be allowed to stand—by Lovibond, for instance, or by any other person similarly circumstanced, and the Court of Queen's Bench be called on to inquire into the merits of the censure. It was absolutely necessary that something should be done in the matter, and that speedily too. (Hear.)

Sir R. Peel—Sir, I wish to state to the house that I do not give my vote on the many special circumstances of the case, but on broad and general grounds. I think it absolutely necessary to proceed at once in the matter, and to that end I approve of the immediate appointment of the committee proposed by the Attorney-General. A decision affecting our privileges has been just come to by the Court of Queen's Bench, and though I shall now pronounce no opinion on the grounds of that decision, still I certainly think that we should not lose a single moment in instituting an inquiry into the facts of the case, in the first instance, in order that they may be presented to the house in a full and formal state; and, secondly, in order that the House, proceeding on the information so acquired, may come to some decision as to the proper support of their rights and privileges. (Hear, hear.) My right hon. friend, (Mr. C. Wynn) has said very truly that the Court of Queen's Bench, if the house does not interpose at once, may be moved to inquire into the censure of you, Sir, upon Mr. Lovibond for forgery in respect to a petition presented to the House, and may actually institute such an inquiry. But that is not all: even though the Court of Queen's Bench find that the party accused is really guilty of the charge for which he has been censured, they may be called on still to take cognizance of it in the shape of an action for libel or a criminal information; and you, Sir, might be still condemned to punishment for it. (Hear, hear, hear.) We should not prejudge the case, neither should we give the committee the power of instituting any ulterior proceeding; but he should not lose a single moment in setting out to consider, with all the deliberation, with all the decorum, and with all the gravity due to the subject, the whole case, with the view of discovering a remedy for it.

Mr. Kelly said that if he thought that assenting to the motion of his Honourable and Learned Friend could be constructed into even an implied assent on his (Mr. Kelly's) part to the assertion of a breach of privilege on the part of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, he should decidedly oppose it. He, however, did not consider it in that light; and he should, therefore, offer it no opposition. It was highly desirable that the house should have an accurate record of all the facts of the case; but there was another reason for his agreement with the motion, and that was, the more the judgments of the Court of Queen's Bench were made known to the House of Commons and the country at large, the more they would receive the approbation of the Legislature and the people. (Hear.) It was because he believed the judgments of that Court to be best calculated to support the liberties of the people, the integrity of the laws, and the purity of justice, that he wished them to be brought before the House.

Mr. O'Connell expressed his conviction that if the plaintiff in the case at issue was not considered guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, the members might as well walk out of it at once, and shut the door after them, for they would have no power to transact the business of the country. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. baronet opposite was right in stating that if the decision of the judges were to be of force, Lovibond or any other person

in his situation had the power of punishment placed in his hands; for he would be in a position to indict the speaker or the printer, even although he had been convicted of forgery and proved a forger. It should be borne in mind, in looking at that decision, that the judges were no longer the servants of the Crown, but of the people; the House of Commons having the control over them as well as paying them. That had been proved by recent circumstances. One judge, Sir Jonah Barrington, had been removed for peculation of the money of the suitors in his Court; but if the doctrine of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench was right, he might, instead of being punished, have gone to that Court and prosecuted the House of Commons; and if Jefferys were not in the place of Denman, he might have acted with perfect impunity. It was Impossible to tolerate the conduct of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and he (Mr. O'Connell) thought the House was acting with very great temper in not ordering to-morrow the four Judges before them. The Judges were appointed by the Crown, the Crown itself being *mater patriae*: but the Commons held the power of removal in their hands, and thus the judges were responsible to them. The decision which had been come to, therefore, was a decision of the representatives of the Crown against the representatives of the people of Great Britain, and it should not be tolerated.—(Hear)

Mr. O'Connell is no friend to Judges. They are set for "a terror to evil doers," and to this class belong a large proportion of the learned Gentleman's friends. Some of them they have consigned to the dungeon—some to the scaffold, and not a few to "realms beyond the sea." No marvel, therefore, that the mention of a functionary of this kind excites his ire, and that he thinks the House of Commons acted with great temper in not ordering the four Judges of the Queen's Bench to their bar. And what if they had? Would the Judges have obeyed it? We do not know, but we *do* know that on the Bench which they occupy there was once a Judge who intimated to the officer of the Right Hon. House that if he proceeded to the execution of an obnoxious order in *his* Court he would commit him, "aye, though he had the whole House of Commons in his belly!" Whether Lord Denman would imitate the example of his predecessor, the House of Commons will not be likely to try. It is well, at all events, that the Judges are not at the mercy of Mr. O'Connell. There would be little of justice, integrity or independence if they were.

The speech of Mr. Pemberton was in a different vein.

"If," said he, "the Judges had committed any breach of the privileges of that House—which he (Mr. Pemberton) would not affirm—they did so under the direction, at the instance, and by the sanction of the house itself. What was the case? An action had been brought by a private plaintiff, in which the privileges of the House were incidentally involved, and the House thought fit thereupon to interfere with a view of stopping the proceedings. The plaintiff, however, insisted on his right to proceed, and proceed he did accordingly; for although the house had the power to imprison him, his counsel, and attorney, unquestioned, still it had not the power to obstruct the course of an action in the Court of Queen's Bench. At the time of this action the House embarked in a contest which only could issue in defeat, or in the subversion of the law; that alternative now existed and no other. The right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth had wisely pointed out the difficulties which beset the case at the onset; and the noble Lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) had stated that if the House were even to be defeated a means would be found by which its privileges could be vindicated. But for all that, he (Mr. P.) did not believe that there would be found a single individual in that house who would venture to do so against the sworn opinion of the Judges of the country. The experiment could issue but in the ruin of the one party or the degredation of the other. The house was subject to the law of the land, and it should abide by it. It called on the Judges to decide in this case, and it should not question their decision. And yet, because these Learned Judges exercised the jurisdiction committed to them by the House, the hon and learned member for Dublin said that they should be brought to the bar to answer for a breach of privilege. Of all the men in the world—meaning nothing personal—he (Mr. Pemberton) thought the hon. and learned member should be the last to make such a proposition. (hear.) But what was it, in point of fact, the House now proposed to do? It proposed to itself to sit in judgment, and in the character of Judges, on the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. In his (Mr. Pemberton's) opinion, an opinion in which he was borne out by that of the Right Hon. Baronet the Member for Tamworth, once the case was admitted into a Court of Justice, in common decency the House of Commons could not interfere further. The entertainment of the question now was as much in opposition to the resolution which was sent to the Courts as that resolution was to the law of the land. He (Mr. Pemberton) expressed no opinion on the subject as yet; all he wished to say was, that whether or no the privilege of the House extended to the publication of the papers in question, there was neither law nor authority on its side for restraining the proceedings of a plaintiff against a defendant in a pending action on the ground that the privileges of the House were concerned in the question at issue between the parties. The point certainly ought to be settled, and he was quite ready to concur in a declaratory law to define the constitutional privileges of the House, and he thought that they might take that course without the slightest dereliction of duty or honour. He did not anticipate any advantage from proceedings hostile or disrespectful to the Judges. Plaintiff after Plaintiff might, and probably would, still come into Court to complain of the libel and give rise to similar proceedings, which the House could not avert, even if they expressed their determination to hang them for a breach of privilege. The judges would still listen to suits as in duty bound, and they could not send the Judges to prison for the discharge of that duty. He warned them that in the present proceeding they were recklessly engaging in a contest in which, although they claimed to be the representatives of the people, they would in all probability find that the people would not support them. (Hear, hear, hear.) He hoped that Government would provide some course by which both justice to the public could be done and the honour of the house be maintained. He did not know whether, in the present instance, that would take place which had always taken place when similar contests for privilege had been agitated. On each occasion the contest had been terminated by the dissolution of the House of Commons. He did not know if the Noble Lord contemplated a similar mode at present, but it seemed to him that if once entered into it was the only way in which it could be ended.

Sir James Graham said that he would fully admit that the Judges had no intention to commit a wilful breach of privilege. However, he believed that the motion of the Attorney-General would satisfactorily settle the contest; and he would, therefore, on the deliberate view of the case vote for the committee.

Sir Robert Peel said—Sir, I think I am quite right in my construction of the motion when I take it that it does not pledge us to any opinion on the subject. (Hear.) I apprehend that we are not to imply by the earliness of our motion that we thereby make any decision whatever. (Hear.) All will be open to the consideration and report of the committee, whether we should acquiesce in the opinion of the Judges or resist it, whether we should rest satisfied with the position of things as they are, or call for legislative interference to define and protect our privileges. Certainly, the motion before the House pledges it to no opinion whatever.

The Attorney General agreed with the Right Hon. Baronet that the House did not pledge itself by the proceeding to anything but inquiry. When the subject did come fairly before the House he would be prepared to maintain that the jurisdiction did belong to it.

Sir Robert Inglis objected to the appointment of persons on the committee who had already expressed their opinions. Was it fit that the House sho'd delegate its authority to such individuals? If so one else would oppose their appointment he would.

The Speaker then put the question, "that the committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records."

Sir R. Inglis rose to inquire if they would have power to send for the Judges. He would not consent to concede a power to any twenty or thirty gentlemen that neither the whole house, in its collective capacity, nor any one Member of it, would attempt to exercise. He would ask the Attorney-General if he would distinctly state that he would not (if the committee be granted) send for the Judges.

Mr. Hume said it was a monstrous doctrine that any person was to be exempted from the authority of that House. He recollected when the Lord Chancellor was brought before them to give evidence. If such a motion should become necessary, with respect to the Judges, he should be in his place to move or second it.

Lord J. Russel said—Sir, I think it impossible to submit to the doctrine that any one is to be permitted to claim exclusion from the jurisdiction of this House, when called before it to give evidence. (Hear, hear.) If, indeed, we intended to send for the Judges in committee, it would, I think, only be fair to say so. However, the fact is that we have no such intention. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, if any occasion should arise during the discussion for their presence, the committee may feel it proper to send for them; and therefore I will not preclude myself from that possible course by giving any pledge at present on the subject.

The Attorney-General said that all the Judges were clearly subject to the summons of that House. It was clearly one of its privileges.

Sir E. Knatchbull said that the Lord Chancellor was a Peer of Parliament, and attended at their committee purely from his own courtesy and volition. If the Judges were summoned on account of anything that occurred in the exercise of their official capacity, he believed they would feel it their duty not to attend.

Mr. Wynn expressed his great surprise at the enunciation of such an opinion within the walls of Parliament. If any person laid on the table a charge of corruption against a Judge, it would be the duty of that House to send for him immediately, and sift the matter to the utmost by personal examination. (Hear, hear.) Why, was it not formerly a practice at the opening of the session to form separate committees to inquire into and try the Courts of Justice?

The motion was then adopted without a division, and the committee of twenty-one appointed.

The proceeding is one both of interest and importance: the issue it would not be easy at present to anticipate.—That the Committee will report in favour of the right claimed by the House is more than probable; but will the "Report" convince the Judges that they are wrong? Will it induce them to recal their judgment, to deny to the subject his supposed right of action, or to refuse him the reparation which he claims for injury to his character or his interests? We apprehend not. Will the House then act upon Mr. O'Connell's suggestion? Will they summon the Judges to their bar? Will they order their officer to take them into custody? Even the *Reformed* Commons will scarcely proceed to an extremity like this; but if they do, how will the country regard it? Will it consent to see justice outraged in the person of the Judges that men may be libelled (we do not speak with reference to the case of Mr. Stockdale) through the publications of the House of Commons! We think with Mr. Pemberton that an experiment of this kind would issue but "in the ruin of one party or the degradation of the other," and *which* that party would be, it is not difficult to determine.

House of Lords, May 31.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Lord Brougham rose and said—My lords, many considerations well nigh dissuade me from taking any part in the discussion which has arisen—the part which I have always taken in common with my noble friends near me, upon almost every occasion joining with them the habits of official intercourse which for four years prevailed between us, the long and sincere personal friendship which has attached me to them, and which still unites me with them, unbroken by the incidental circumstance of my having ceased to be in office with them, unimpaired by any political differences that have arisen within the last two years; but my devotion to what I deem the service of my country, my deep sense of those interests which I firmly believe to be nearly touched by the present position of the country, my anxiety to discharge any public duty without regard to any personal hazards or feelings, have overcome those motives which would have imposed silence upon me, for those motives have been greatly increased by the singular peculiarity of our present position, which, though not adverted to by my noble friend (Viscount Melbourne,) formed the sole subject of the observations and statement of the noble duke opposite, on the occasion to which my noble friend has referred the noble earl, as one in which he gave, as he flatters himself, a complete and satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon in the political world of which he is the subject, and on which the noble earl is the commentator, but which peculiarity has been mixed up, and studiously mixed up with it, by all my noble friend's supporters out of doors, by all the ministerial members who have addressed their constituents, by all the most powerful of the ministerial supporters in both parts of the empire, who have addressed large bodies of their fellow citizens and all without exception tending to augment the difficulties, and to ascertbate the feelings of the people, as all those exertions and efforts to support and prop up a falling administration having uniformly centered, had their beginning, continuance, and ending in one topic, and in one topic only; not a measure, not a principle, not an opinion; not any thing that has been done in Parliament by the name of the Sovereign of these realms has been put forward as their only argument—(loud cheers from the opposition); it has been brought out and tendered to the country in lieu of all explanation, and the private, individual, personal feelings of that illustrious princess has been made the topic of every riotous meeting after meeting—(Cheers.) of every still worse meeting of mobs, and of all the demagogues who have been called upon to support a sinking administration. (Cheers.) They have nothing to say of themselves; they have no measures to promise; they have no defence of their policy to make, but the cry of "The Queen! the Queen! the Queen!" The feelings of their royal mistress, the bed chamber quarrel with respect to promotion, and to sum up all in one word, and that fairly and impartially in the words of a friend of mine, but no kinsman, but of a friend of my noble friend and kinsman also, of his private secretary and nephew, who stated that Sir R. Peel's formation of a government was defeated by two ladies of the bed-chamber.—[A laugh.] I know that those feelings are natural in mankind, and I know that an appeal to such feelings in this country is never made in vain, but I also know that at this moment I feel deeply impressed, though not oppressed, when I think that the discharge of my public duty is trebly difficult to me without incurring the hazard of giving offence in a high quarter, for that is the unfair, the unmanly nature of the question: and we are called upon to discuss great questions of state, to consult touching the affairs of the whole realm which has been committed to the care of the Queen, and at the same time we are called upon to discuss them upon terms, for the house has this issue, that it makes whoever doubts or dissents from government incur the hazard of being taken to make a personal, invidious, and offensive opposition to the Sovereign—[cheers.] As I know my own heart on this question—as one of those servants who are most devoted to her service, and one who feels the most profound veneration for that illustrious Princess, because I entertain feelings of the deepest gratitude for those kind acts of condescension with which from her and her illustrious family I have uniformly, without the slightest interruption for one instant, ever been receiving—and I also know that there is so much justice, so much kindliness of feeling, so much inflexible candour and integrity swaying the royal bosom, that my motives have no risk of being misconstrued, and that the mean and dastardly attempt to mix up this question, not indeed in the case of my noble friend, but in the case of many of his supporters out of doors. I say I am absolutely certain that as far as I am concerned that attempt will fail. Yes, that attempt will fail in the high quarter towards which it was on the one hand pointed, and that it will fail in another—it will fail if it was meant to deter me as well as others from the discharge of a public constitutional duty.—[cheers.] The noble and learned lord proceeded to say, that he entirely agreed in the principles laid down by the noble viscount, and for the reasons assigned by the noble viscount himself in his statement, and illustrated by him in his practice, that such declarations of principle meant little or nothing—that they were mere vague, fruitless, useless declarations, and might be construed according to the fancy of each man—declarations which he, differing as he did from the noble viscount, might have, and which might have been conscientiously and accurately made by the noble duke, who differed from the noble viscount still more than he did. The noble viscount said he was friendly to progressive improvement, and would support all safe and useful measures of reformation. Why, the noble duke opposite, who said some years since that the parliamentary constitution of this country was the best that ever was desired, that it was perfect, might say the same as the noble viscount, that he was friendly to all measures of reformation that were proved to be useful and safe. Any thing more safe, and, at the same time, more simple, than this kind of political placebo, he had never heard administered to a deliberative assembly. It happened, with respect to the great political questions that occupied men of the house at the present day, that the noble viscount had left them at the close of his statement precisely as they were at the commencement. As to the future conduct of the government, it was left precisely in the same state of doubt in which it had been before his noble friend addressed their lordships, [hear, hear.] This noble friend had referred to their extensive relations and to the difficulties that presented themselves at home in many of the disturbed districts—to more colonies than one; but then he had said on the 7th of May, that though those difficulties were various, there were none of them which a vigorous government might not conquer. [hear, hear.] His noble friend had not that night disavowed this opinion. But then his noble friend had expressed an opinion which he knew was entertained by men of very great weight, and of high authority as statesmen both at home and abroad. They both thought and said this—that their new constitution, as they called it, of 1831, might do very well for four months; but that it might be a very different thing if a tempest had burst against the constitution, either in a foreign war, or in domestic convulsion, and above all in a pecuniary convulsion; and something had been said by his noble friend, which showed that he was rather of that opinion himself. If such was the case, then he was of a different opinion. It was a matter of faith with him that the new form of the reformed constitution was as well fitted for the storm as the calm. That subject he had long and deeply considered, and the opinion at which he had arrived was this, that they might entertain no doubt, hesitation, apprehension, or alarm whatever. He said that if it were good for the calm, it was yet better for the tempest. He said that in smooth water the vessel which was well trimmed, and well found, and well manned, and all her rigging tight, and all her timbers sound, by having with her the hearts of the people and the good will of the constituents in the other house, and the good inclination of their fellow-subjects in this house, was still better in the tempest, where the more stress was laid on the sails; for then the rigging and the timbers, and the repairs which they had made, and the bold hands they had placed in her would prove when they were most wanted that they would not shrink when there was a necessity and a want for them, and those repairs would become the more invaluable, because they were the more necessary when the storm began to beat against the bark of the constitution. He knew he did not share this opinion with a majority of their lordships; he feared he hardly shared it with his noble friend himself [laughter]; but however that might be, he feared from the ominous silence of those that surrounded him that his noble friends who used in former times, when it served the purpose of the hour, participate in the opinion, did not do so now, though they were then the great advocates and the leading assertors of reform doctrines. He was afraid that that was the case. He hoped it was not so, and that he was not, entertaining the opinions he had expressed, to stand almost solitary in that house when he declared that he looked for the safety of the country under the Reform Bill which they had passed five or six years ago. But let that be as it may, he stood undismayed—his position might be displeasing, but to him it was new. He felt, he must say, that that answer should be given to his noble friends observations, when he said that there were difficulties existing abroad and at home, in the colonies and the mother country, which did require a government that was something deserving the name, which in order to grapple with all these difficulties ought to have the confidence of the Houses of Parliament. Many thought, and he [Lord B.] was amongst the number, that when in the middle of the session, and when hardly any business had been done—[hear from Lord Lyndhurst]—and when it was so much out of the ordinary course, the Whitsun holidays generally lasting but for two days, and one day for the birth day, that asking for so long an adjournment must betoken the intention of considering the constitution of the government, or altering its policy; and as they had lost the confidence of a great part of their supporters, they were about to occupy a week in taking measures to restore their confidence or of appealing to the country. He no more doubted this, than that he heard the question put from the woolsack. Their lordships would never have consented to the adjournment, except it was with the supposition that it was to afford time for making a new government. Then there would be a good reason for it, as in that case the necessity was urgent; but if after a government had been made—if it continued as it was before the crisis took place, he did not see why there ought to have been the delay of ten or twelve days. The delay must have been either for the government to alter the course of proceeding—perhaps to alter its constitution, or to enable its supporters out of doors to get up an outcry, to raise a clamour—to make an appeal to the ignorant mob—[cheers from Tory peers]—to make an appeal to that mob who were naturally not very knowing in those matters, and to urge and enforce such an appeal to them, by the grossest and most scandalous misrepresentations—[cheers from Tory peers]—and he could conceive that by such unworthy means an attempt would be made by those who could not gain the confidence of Parliament, to obtain at least, by delusion, the confidence of a part of the country. [Cheers from Tory peers.] This was a very intelligible though not a very creditable course of proceeding. It was not, he was sure, the intention of government! They must have had some other object! But although that was not their intention, still that was the way in which the ten or twelve days had been so used by their supporters.

[*To be continued.*]

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,

DEAR SIR.—The following extract from the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, of date 21st May, 1839, marks out so distinctly the powers and privileges, already conferred, and about to be conferred upon Presbyteries and Synods, formed in distant places, in connexion with that Church, that I have to beg your insertion of it in your Newspaper, appending to that extract two brief remarks of my own in explanation.

I am, dear Sir, your's, faithfully,

St. John, July 19. WILLIAM ANDREW.

"*Presbyterian Churches in England.*—A petition from the Synod in England in connexion with the Church of Scotland, was read, setting forth that they had already received certain privileges at the hand of the Assembly, but desirous of being placed in still closer connexion with the Church of Scotland, they prayed that two ministers and two elders from the Synod in England should be received as corresponding members with the General Assembly, with power to deliberate and vote.

"A deputation from the Synod in England, was then heard at the Bar in support of the petition, consisting of Dr. J. R. Brown of London Dr. Hugh Ralph of Liverpool, Mr. Hamilton, an elder of the English Synod, Mr. Munro of Manchester, clerk of the Synod, and Mr. Charles Thomson, the Moderator.

"The deputation having retired from the bar,

"Mr. Dunlop moved That the General Assembly having heard the deputation from the General Synod of the Presbyterian Churches in England, and having considered the Overtures anent their relations to this Church; desire to renew their expression of their heartfelt satisfaction at the formation of said Synod as the supreme judicatory of the Presbyterians of England adhering to the Westminster Standards and Confession of Faith; and earnestly desire to strengthen their hands in so far as it is in their power, by establishing an intimate relation between these Presbyteries and this Church. And the General Assembly resolve that, with the concurrence of said Synod, the two churches shall mutually interchange frequent communications by means of deputations to and from their respective judicatories; and the General Assembly recommend the Presbyteries in their communications and transactions with the said Presbyteries and Synod in England, such as translating ministers from these Presbyteries to ours in Scotland and the like, to follow the same rules and procedure which they adopt in similar communications and transactions with their several Presbyteries in Scotland.*—And the General Assembly *enjoin*† their ministers and licentiates in removing to England, whether temporarily or permanently, to enter into communion and intimate correspondence with the ministers and congregations of said Synod in the place where they reside, and to evince by their conduct, their sense of the truth and importance of the principles on which both are founded. And the General Assembly further direct their Presbyteries *in the event of any irregularities or misconduct on the part of their ministers or licentiates, while residing in England, being reported to them by the Presbyteries of said Synod*, immediately to enquire into the same, and thereupon proceed in the case according to the rules of the Church. And lastly the General Assembly nominate and appoint —— a deputation to attend the meeting of said Synod at ——, to communicate to the Synod this act, and to assure them of the warm and brotherly affection wherewith they regard the allied church of which they are the Supreme court, and their earnest desire to co-operate with them to the utmost of their power in promoting the interest of the Presbyterian Church, to which they are attached alike by present ties, and a grateful recollection of former days.'

"Dr. Cook moved that Mr. Dunlop's motion be converted into an overture, and transmitted for consideration to the several Presbyteries of the Church, in terms of the Barrier Act.

"Mr. Cupples, of Stirling, moved that the said Synod be represented in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, but after a long discussion, Mr. Dunlop's motion was carried by a large majority."

* Hitherto no such method has been adopted.

† Instead of the word *enjoin*, the words *earnestly recommend* are at present used by the Church Courts.

UNEXAMPLED.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following detail of a scheme of a LOTTERY to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the History of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every Prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the six hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Observe the Number, 156.

$700,000! $500,000! $20,000!

Six Prizes of Twenty thousand Dollars!
Two Prizes of Fifteen thousand Dollars!
Three Prizes of Ten thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The richest and most magnificant scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. Tickets only Twenty Dollars.

Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers. Sylvester & Co. New York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said Act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize—the Arcade,
286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street, 101 feet, 21 inches, on Natchez street, 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 per annum, valued at - - - - $700,000

One Prize—City Hotel.
162 feet on Common street, 146 feet 6 inches on Camp street—Rented at $25,000, valued at - - - - $500,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches, front on Natchez street—Rented at $1,200, valued at - - - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 28 feet, front on Natchez street—Rented at $1,200, valued at - - - - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street—Rented at $1,200, valued at - - - - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
No. 23, north east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House street—Rented at $1,500, valued at - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet 10½ inches deep on Custom House street—Rented at $1,500, valued at - - - - $20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,
No. 329, 24 feet, 8 inches, on Royal street by 127 feet, 11 inches deep—Rented at $1,000, valued at - - - - $20,000

1 prize,	250 shares Canal Bk. Stk.	$100 ea.	$25,000
1 do.	200 do. Commercial do.	do.	20,000
1 do.	150 do. Mech. & Trade's do.	do.	15,000
1 do.	100 do. City Bank do.	do.	10,000
1 do.	100 do. do. do.	do.	10,000
1 do.	100 do. do. do.	do.	10,000
1 do.	50 do. Exchange Bank,	do.	5,000
1 do.	50 do. do.	do.	5,000
1 do.	25 do. Gas Light, do.	do.	5,000
1 do.	25 do. do. do.	do.	5,000
1 do.	15 do. Mech. & Trades'	do.	1,500
1 do.	15 do. do.	do.	1,500

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank $100—each prize $1,000 20,000

10 prizes, each 2 shares of $100 each—each prize $200 of Gass Light Bank, 2,000

200 prizes, each one share of $100 of the Bank of Louisiana, - - - 20,000

200 prizes, each one share of $100 of the New Orleans' Bank, - - - 20,000

150 prizes, each one share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida, - - - 15,000

Six Hundred Prizes, - - - $1,500,000

Tickets, $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain the Six hundred Prizes, and the 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its number; and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 19, 1839.

WE have no later European dates than those given in our last number.

Lord Brougham's masterly speech on the late resignation and conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers, will be read with pleasure, by all who approve of sound Constitutional principles; its great length compels us to omit the conclusion until next week.

The anticipated collision between the Queen's Bench and the House of Commons, is creating a great stir throughout the United Kingdom: the question having been referred for the decision of the Twelve Judges, it is stated that no less than *nine* out of the twelve have given their opinions confirmatory of the judgment pronounced by the Queen's Bench.

The steam ship Liverpool left New York on Saturday, the 6th inst. with seventy passengers.

Never have we known upon the celebration of the 5th of July so many lamentable accidents; carelessness and intemperance must have had a large share in causing this extraordinary loss of life.—*Baptist Advocate.*

The four American fishing vessels seized and brought into this port, for a violation of the Treaty have been tried, and two, the Battelle, and Hyder Alley, condemned and ordered to be sold; the other two have been liberated.—*Halifax Journal.*

PASSENGERS.—In the brigantine Sir Allan Mac Nab, from St. Kitts, which arrived on Thursday last, Mr. JAMES OTTY and Miss OTTY, of this city. Mr. Otty has been several months absent from the city, visiting the West India Islands for the purpose of a renewal of health; but we regret to state that the hopes so fondly anticipated on his return have not been fully realized.

In the ship *Liverpool*, from Liverpool, the Rev. Mr. CAREY, of Trinity College, Dublin, Assistant Minister for St. John's Church in this city.

THEATRE.—On Monday was performed "The Love Chace," a late production of Sheridan Knowles; but his former plays "The Hunchback" and "The Wife" are still preferred by respectable audiences.

On Tuesday the celebrated tragedy of 'Douglas' was enacted, and most nobly did Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Preston perform their respective characters, the former as *Young Norval*, and the latter as *Lady Randolph*, they were repeatedly and rapturously applauded by the audience.

It is reported that Mrs. Charles's Benefit will take place shortly; if such be the case, it need only to be announced with a day or two previous notice, to insure her a respectable and overflowing house. Mrs. Charles's performances and constant efforts to give satisfaction are duly appreciated, and we feel assured, will be fully rewarded.

Mr. Hall, in his usual happy style, quite captivated the audience with his comic song.

Sheridan's Play "The School for Scandal" was performed on Wednesday evening; Mrs. Preston as *Lady Teazle*, gained great applause, and we were greatly pleased in the much and manifest improvement in the style of acting of Miss Buloid, who is but a *novice* as yet on the stage; her voice is good, and her appearance quite commanding, a little more experience, and the assumption of more confidence on her part, will render her a most pleasing performer.—We cannot refrain from remarking, that a *marked inattention* was shown to Miss Buloid, in her character in the play of 'Othello' by Mr. Rodney; his pointed indifference in not leading her properly off the stage, was the subject of remark by very many respectable persons. We feel no disposition to annoy or injure Mr. Rodney, but when he or any other gentleman performer, shows a marked neglect to his respectable partner in the performances, and especially when that partner is a Lady, it is trifling with the audience, and such conduct must be reprehended—Any trivial matters of dispute between performers and managers, ought not to be exhibited to the public, and when the private feelings and caprice of an individual obtrude themselves upon the stage, they are sure to be displeasing to a respectable audience.

We understand that about $1000 were subscribed in this City in the early part of the week, and forwarded for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Eastport. The sum, we have no doubt would have been much larger, had the solicitations been more general.—*Courier.*

LAUNCHED on Saturday the 29th ult., from the ship yard of Messrs. William & James Lawton, in Portland, the copper-fastened ship *Brothers*, of about 500 Tons, built for Mr. William Carvill, of this City. The 'Brothers' is a first rate vessel, of a beautiful model, constructed of the best materials throughout, and put together with much taste and faithfulness, and altogether, we believe, is not surpassed by any of the fine ships heretofore built in the Province.—*Ib.*

A fine ship of about 510 tons, called the "*Circassian*," was launched yesterday, from the ship yard of Mr. James Smith, near the Aboideau—for the house of Messrs. Adam & Davidson of this City. In point of construction and model, she is inferior to none of the many splendid vessels recently launched.

Another vessel named the "*Duncan*," of 443 tons, was launched a few days since, at St. Martins, from the building yard of Mr. James Sim. She is owned by Mr. Robert Robertson, and is one of the most substantial and well finished vessels that has been built in New Brunswick for many years.—*Herald.*

From the Royal Gazette.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 15th June, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, &c. in the Militia.

Third Battalion York, (Light Infantry.)

Lieutenant Alexander Ross, to be Captain of the African Company.

Lieutenant Alexander M'Gibbon, is permitted to retire from the Militia Service, retaining his rank.

The appointment of George Burt, as Ensign, does not take place.

Second Battalion Westmorland.

Captain George Wry of the Artillery Company, is allowed to retire with his rank.

The Christian name of *Hugh* M'Kay which appeared in the Gazette of the 20th March last, as Ensign in the 3d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, should have been *Alexander*.

By Command.

GEORGE SHORE.
Adjutant General Militia.

We have been favoured with a Copy of the following address, which will be found an interesting document to our readers:—

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

The undersigned, Chiefs and Principal Officers of the Melicete, Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Tribes of Indians, in General Council assembled, and in the presence of their respective Tribes, beg leave to certify to your Excellency that for the last three years the Penobscot Tribe have made application to be united to the Melicete and Passamaquoddy Tribes, chiefly for the purpose of displacing John Neptune and John Nathaniel, the then Chiefs of the Penobscot Tribe, who had acted fraudulently towards the Tribe in disposing of their lands, and a valuable Mill Privilege, and thereby entirely destroying their Fishery.

That this application for a union of the Tribes could not be complied with until authority was received from their head Chief at Caughnawaga, to whom the matter was referred; that upon such reference authority was given to them, and at a Council lately held at Penobscot, at which were present the Chiefs of the respective Tribes, it was solemnly decided that they should be united as one Tribe, of which the Melicite should be considered as the head; and through the Chief of which Tribe all applications or representations to your Excellency should be made, and that no application or representation should be deemed authentic or worthy of consideration, not proceeding through the same channel.

The undersigned further certify to your Excellency, that at a Council lately held at the French Village, in the County of York, the aforesaid John Neptune and John Nathaniel were displaced, and Toma Sarcelexis and Nathaniel John Orser, were elected Chiefs of the Penobscot Tribe, and that any representations of the said John Neptune and John Nathaniel are not to be considered as authorised by the Tribe.

The undersigned have heard with great dissatisfaction, that some of the Indians of the Melicite Tribe were induced last winter to sign a Petition to the House of Representatives of Maine, stating that they had been turned out of this Province by the British Government; they highly deprecate such conduct, and can assure your Excellency, that all those Indians, with the exception of one, who is a worthless vagabond, were grossly imposed upon, and entirely ignorant of what they signed.

And they further beg leave to assure your Excellency, that your Excellency may at all times rely upon their services when required, in support of the British Government.

TOMA FRANCIS, *Governor,*
his
NATHANIEL ✕ JOHN ORSER,
mark. *Lieutenant,*
his
SABBATES ✕ NEPTUNE,
mark. *Councillor.*

Signed in my presence, and in the presence of the respective Tribes, at the French Village, this sixth day of July, A. D. 1839.

THOMAS C. LEE,
Commissioner for Indians.

QUEBEC, JULY 12.—The Toronto Commercial Herald has a paragraph of the "important if true" species. It is to the effect that letters have been received in Toronto, from Sir Francis Bond Head and Chief Justice Robinson, stating that the union of the provinces is progressing, that Montreal will probably be the seat of government, and that a Durham Cabinet will likely succeed that of Lord Melbourne.

The bark *Nazarino*, Cleverly, of Plymouth, which ran ashore on the 15th May, on her inward voyage, arrived in this port this morning, with her lower masts standing, and without the aid of a steamer, having apparently suffered no material damage. The *Nazarino* was sold at underwriters' sale, on the 18th ult., for £90; it is said that she is now worth about £3000—no bad speculation in these "hard times."

Most Disgraceful.—We are informed that two men of Capt. Jessups' Company, at Prescott, deserted to Ogdensburgh, on Monday last. Two of their comrades, who were very intimate with the deserters, passed over to Ogdensburgh, in a small boat, to see them, to represent the folly and guilt of their proceeding, and to endeavor to persuade them to return to their duty. Only one of the men went on shore, the other remained with the boat. The moment it was known that a British soldier was in town, and was seen in conversation with the deserters, an immediate outcry was raised to Lynch the soldier. The poor fellow fled towards the boat in order to escape the fury of the mob, but he was quickly overtaken, and himself and his comrade were publicly *tarred and feathered*, in the broad daylight, in the presence of all the authorities, and without interference!!! The melancholy part of the story is yet to be related. Since the return of the two men, the effect of the tarring so operated on the mind of one of them, that he took his own musket and deliberately shot himself. This is another, and most wicked crime in the catalogue of American sympathy.—*Brockville Statesman.*

Yankee Feeling.—We have been informed, upon what we consider good authority, that a boat belonging to the Montreal, (a hired schooner of the Government,) was fired upon, at French Creek, by a large party of Americans, who had assembled there, and who were well armed, with muskets and ball cartridge.—*Ib.*

The debate in the House of Lords, respecting Colonel Prince's order to put to death the five Yankee sympathisers, cannot be read without pain and mortification.—The extreme sensibility manifested by Lords and Commons when piratical Yankee loafers and Canadian incendiaries meet with retributive justice, and their extreme insensibility to the injuries inflicted on the Colonists, and to the slaughter of our gallant soldiers and militia, is really sufficient to make even a very quiet man swear lustily. But Lords and Commons, and all other authorities to boot, may be sure there will be many imitators of Prince, whenever a chance is offered.—and certain people in command in Canada would be much more popular than they are, if they had shewn a little of Colonel Prince's firmness.—*Montreal Courier.*

THE ARMY.—Arrangements are making for the retirement of Lord Hill from the Horse Guards: but there are some doubts as to who is to be his successor. By the express wish of the Queen, the Marquis of Anglesea was applied to; and it was understood that Sir Frederick Stovin would be his secretary. The noble Marquis, however, hesitates on account of his declining health. But this objection will be overruled, and within a short time, the Marquis of Anglesea will be Commander in Chief.

DEATH OF MISS BATHURST.—It appears that Miss Bathurst, who was residing at Rome, under the protection of her uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Aylmer, rode out with them, escorted by the French Ambassador, the Duc de Laval Montmorenci. The groom by Miss Bathurst was sent back to the residence of Lord Aylmer, with some message: and when the party arrived near the Point di Molle, the Duke proposed leading them by a path which he had often ridden, along the bank of the Tiber. The river having become swoln, portions of the bank had given way, which had rendered the path so narrow that, after pursuing it some short distance, the Duke, who was foremost, proposed retracing their steps. In endeavouring to turn her horse, Miss Bathurst unfortunately backed him too near the edge of the bank, and the horse and rider were plunged into the river. Not one of the party could swim; nevertheless, Lord Aylmer attempted to rush into the water, and had advanced some paces when his distracted wife held him forcibly back. What renders this sad catastrophe still more lamentable is that the groom who had been sent back to Rome is a good swimmer, and might have been able to rescue this charming young girl from a watery grave.

From the West Indies.—We have been favoured with files of Barbadoes papers to the 15th and St. Thomas to the 19th of June, brought by the bark Hecla, Captain Hadley.

Most melancholy accounts are given of the demoralized

crops as suffering from the effects of a long spell of dry weather. The canes planted last fall had been checked, and in many instances had perished altogether. The coffee plantations have also suffered, so that the prospects of the next crop were of a gloomy character. Good quality sugar had advanced in consequence from 18 to 22 francs 50 cs. the quintal.

In St. Christopher the Governor and Legislature were at issue about the tax bill; and in Antigua dissensions had arisen between the Council and House of Assembly in respect to a despatch from Lord Glenelg.

From the Antigua Weekly Chronicle of the 11th of June we learn that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in that island on the morning of the 9th, and on the afternoon of the same day there was an evident change of weather, which gradually increased as the night advanced, to a terrific thunder storm, and from midnight till morning the atmosphere was one blaze of lightning and one roar of thunder. During this time, there were heavy falls of rain. Another slight shock was felt the morning of the 11th, a few minutes before 6 o'clock.

To Correspondents.—We have received the remarks of "*A Working Mechanic*," relative to the proceedings at the last monthly meeting of the Mechanics' Institute. He complains of the lavish waste of the funds in voting Nine or Eleven pounds to pay for the Diagrams used by *Dr. Gesner*, in his late Lectures to the Citizens, and subsequently to the Members of the Institute: he contends that the Diagrams were presented as a gift to the Institute—that the price paid by Dr. Gesner to the person who formed them, did not exceed *eight dollars*, and that the whole materials and work would be overbalanced by the sum of £3. He also complains of the sum of £4 voted for a similar purpose to the Rev. Mr. Andrew; and that the Directors are filling the Museum of the Institute at a great expence, with what he regards as "comparatively useless lumber." We think our correspondent will do well in future to make his sentiments known at the regular meetings of the Institute, and there maintain his views of the course to be adopted, in preference to a written communication.

MARRIED.

At Wickham, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Samuel R. Clark, Mr. William H. Williams, to Miss Mercy, fourth daughter of Mr. James Ackerly.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Capt. D. Bannerman, of the barque "Oberon," of this port, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. James Barr, of this city.

On Friday evening by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Capt. William Mitchell, of the brig "Leslie Gault," to Mrs. Margaret M'Farland.

At Halifax, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Dr. Wahab, of H. M. 37th Regiment, to Miss Mary Hefferman, of that town.

At Childwall, (Eng.) on the 4th June, William S. Sands, Esq. formally of this city, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. E. Marshall, Esquire, of Aigburth.

At Halifax, on the 13th inst. at St. Paul's Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Mr. P. L. Zatouczek, to Anne, daughter of the late George Greaves, Esq. M. D.

At Hillsborough, Westmorland County, on Thursday the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Capt. John Irvin, to Miss Margaret Barton, youngest daughter of the late Captain Hugh Barton, of that place.

At Arichat, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Shaw, Mr. Benj. Welling, Merchant, of Shediac, to Elizabeth Marshall, fifth daughter of the late Robert Marshall, Esq. of Arichat.

At Belleville, U. C., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. John Cochran, the Baron De Rottenburg, Lieut. Colonel commanding the District, to Louisa Mary eldest daughter of George Neville Ridley, Esq., of Belleville, formerly of Kembolton, Huntingdonshire, England.

DIED.

This morning, Mr. George E. Frost, son of the late Mr. Henry Frost, of this city, aged 21 years.—Mr. F. was mate of the brig *Comet*, and unfortunately fell overboard from that vessel on Wednesday last, by which he received so much injury as to cause his death. The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at half past 4 o'clock, from his mother's residence, in Mill street, when friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

At Sheffield, on Sunday morning the 7th inst., of scarlet fever, George Hayward, infant son of Mr. John E. Dow, aged 2 years.

At Woodstock, on the 30th ult., John William, infant son of J. M. Connell, Esq. aged 9 months and 8 days.

At Chebogue, on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. Joseph Robins, sen., a native of Plymouth, (Massachusetts,) and one of the oldest inhabitants of this place. Mr. R. was father of 13 children, grandfather of 90, and great grandfather of 99—making a total of 202 descendants.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

At Weymouth, on the 29th ult., after a short illness, Catharine, wife of Samuel Campbell, Esq., in the 50th year of her age. Much regretted by her afflicted Partner and numerous friends and relatives.

At Digadeguash, Charlotte County, on the 27th ult., in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Olivent, after a long and painful affliction which he bore with Christian patience and unshaken confidence in the promises of God.

At Highland Hill, on the 4th inst., at the residence of Joseph Walton, Esq., where he had resided for upwards of 24 years as a faithful servant, John M'Coll, a native of Argyleshire, in Scotland, and one of the old 74th, that served in the Revolutionary War—was disbanded in this Province, and located on the Digeguash, under the grant to Arch. Wilkhamson, and others.—There are only three of that fine old class remaining in the County of Charlotte. John M'Coll was over 84 years of age.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, arrived, July 11, brig Camilla, Byers, Belfast, 46; W. Dongan, merchandize—90 passengers. On the 21st June, lat. 44. 40, long. 50, W. spoke the Atlantic, from St. John, for Newry.

12th, Joseph P. Debree, Hays, Londonderry, 35; J. & H. Kinnear, 178 passengers.

Percival, Cooper, Cork, 51; G. D. Robinson & Co. 98 passengers.

Caroline, Kirkpatrick, Ballyshannon, 44; R. Rankin & Co., 98 passengers.

13th, schr. Ann, Forman, Boston, 5; B. Tilton, assorted cargo.

James Clark, Beck, Boston, 3; Master, sundries.

Compeer, Lincoln, New York; C. M'Lauchlan, flour, corn, &c.

14th, ship Frederick, Flemming, Baltimore, 16; S. Wiggins & Son, timber, flour, &c.

15th, New ship Leander, 813 tons new measurement, from St. Mary's Bay, (N. S.) to Ratchford & Brothers.

Schr. Constant, Johnston, Philadelphia; B. Tilton, meal, &c.

18th, ship Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool, 39; E. Barlow & Sons, merchandize.

Schr. Ion, Hammond, Halifax; Master, rum, and sugar.

Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, Halifax; rum, &c.

CLEARED.

Ship Mary Lloyd, Jefferson, Liverpool, timber.
St. Martins, Pitt, Dublin, timber, and deals.
Dorothy, Fleming, Leith, timber.
Brig Grenger, Hatchbury, Leith, timber and deals.
Lavinia, Leask, Sligo, deals.
Sir Allan McNab, Bingay, St. Kitts, fish.
Rapid, Cook, Berbice, boards.
Schr Mechanic, Sawyer, Philadelphia, ballast.
Isabella, Barto, Eastport, rock salt.
Emily, Hilton, Yarmouth, flour, &c.
Albion, Bennett, Eastport, grindstones.
Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, molasses.
Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, plaster.
Union Jack, Norris, Boston, 25 passengers.
Woodlands, Johnston, Halifax, salt.
Compeer, Lincoln, New York, passengers.
Elizabeth, Williams, Boston, ass. cargo.

Ship Wakefield, Young, hence, at London, 29th May.—Brig Pratincole, Crosby, at Sligo, 26th May. Arrived at Quebec, 8th July, ship Columbus, Pentreath, Liverpool.—Cleared 4th, ship Britannia, Atchison, for Liverpool.

Brig Mary Pring, from Glasgow, for St. John, was spoken on the 5th of June, lat. 53, 10, long. 13, West.

Transport ship Marquis Huntley, sailed from Cove of Cork 1st of June, for Halifax.

Cleared at Liverpool, 7th June, ship Washington, M'Lay, Quebec.

Advertized at Liverpool, barque Adelaide, Davidson, for St. John, to sail 15th June.

Saint John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Twelve and one half per cent. of the Capital Stock of the above Company is required to be paid at the Secretary's Office, on or Before Tuesday the Twentieth day of August next.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*

Office hours, 10 to 3 o'clock.
St. John, 11th July, 1839.

MILITIA NOTICE.

THE Left Flank Company (Volunteers) Saint John City Militia, First Battalion, will assemble at their Armoury on Wednesday 31st instant, at half past 2 o'clock, *in uniform*, whence they will proceed to the Sands and fire for a MEDAL. A full and punctual attendance is requested. If the weather should be unfavourable, notice will be given of a future day.

July 19. JOHN ROBERTSON, *Captain.*

REGATTA SUPPER.

A SPLENDID SUPPER will be handed up at the *Hibernian Hotel* on the 1st of August, in honour of the day. Gentlemen wishing to join on the occasion, will please leave their names at the Bar of the Hibernian Hotel, where tickets may be obtained any time previous to the 30th inst.

From the number already offering, an early application is necessary, as a limited number only can be accommodated.

July 19. JAMES NETHERY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
Princess street, St. John.

THE Subscriber having established himself in the above House, would inform the Gentlemen of St. John, and Travellers, that he has fitted his premises in the most comfortable style.

Liquors, Lunches and Pastry of the first quality always on hand. Wedding Cakes and every other sort of pastry and Confectionary made to order—Crackers and other small Bread by the barrel or smaller quantity.

Oysters, Lobsters, and other delicacies in their respective seasons.

July 19. WM. NETHERY.

Call and see!

☞ All persons are cautioned against giving Goods to any one on my account without an order.

Phœnix Book & Stationery WAREHOUSE.

D. M'MILLAN,

Has received per *Blackness*, from London, and other late arrivals, an additional and well assorted supply of—

ENGLISH and Classical SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

A small number of select Publications, including very handsome editions of Shakspeare, Ben Johnson, Dr. Granvill's Spas of Germany, Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge, Oliver Twist, second series Sam Slick, Pout's Hint on Light and Shadow beautifully illustrated; Hand-books of Agriculture, Phrenology, Etiquette, Archery, Magic, &c.

Writing and Printing PAPERS, of all sizes and qualities; Parchment, Quills, Wax, Wafers; Perry's, Wood's, and Harewood's Oblique and other STEEL PENS, in great variety; Writing and Printing Inks, of various colours; Writing Fluid, Copying Ink, Copying Presses, Blank Account Books, &c. &c.

The new Typographic Drawing Apparatus; Colors and Color Boxes in great variety; Drawing Pencils; Bankers' ditto.

Flutes, Flageolets, Bugles, Violins, Violincellos, Violin and Violincello Strings, Finger Boards, Tail Pieces, Pegs, &c.

Irish and English Trout and salmon rods and Flies, Lines, Reels, &c.—All of which he will sell at *less* than his usual low prices.

☞ A few "Rundale's" Queen Victoria.

19th July, 1839.

For Sale or to Let,

A HOUSE now in the occupation of Mr. John Nice, pleasantly situated on *Sewell street*. Possession may be had on the first of November next. Also for sale, or to rent for a term of not less than five years, a new House now being finished in first style, adjoining the property of John Howe, Esq. on *Sewell street*. Possession to be had on the first of April next. Apply to [July 19.] JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

WANTS A SITUATION, as storekeeper or Clerk to any respectable establishment in this City and Province, a steady single man, who can be particularly recommended. Application to be made to H. Mc. care of Mr. Henry Gault, merchant, South Market Wharf. July 19.

Wanted to Purchase,

ANY quantity of empty Soap and Candle Boxes.

July 19. H. S. GAULT.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fastsailing A 1 coppered ship MOZAMBIQUE, Jacob Gilliss, Commander, will sail for LONDON direct, on Tuesday the 23d inst. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of

12th July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

DRY GOODS AND Fancy Stationery Store.

Prince William street, (late Mr. William Doherty's.)

IS now opened by the undersigned, who lately arrived in this City with an assortment of Goods in the above line, which he is enabled to sell cheap. Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel of the newest fashion and made of the best material; Mackintosh Coats and Capes, warranted.

In the BOOK department will be found cheap and neat editions of the most popular works; Also, a large collection of Catholic Works, Prayer books, &c. &c.

Quills, Gilliott's Pens, sealing Wax, Drawing Pencils, Rubber and Prints, wholesale and retail. Juvenile publications supplied to dealers on advantageous terms. J. P. COLDWELL.

☞ The upper flat over the above store to let—separate entrance. July 5.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

WM. WESTLOTORN, respectfully announces to his Friends in the City and Country, and the Public in general, that he has taken a shop in *Dock street*, opposite the residence of Mr. Richard Calvert, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

June 21, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received and for sale at the lowest Market prices:

40 BOXES and half boxes best Muscatel Raisins; 6 bbls. Water Crackers;
5 Barrels PILOT BREAD,
20 Kegs soda and sugar BISCUIT,
5000 Best HAVANA CIGARS,
10 Drums Turkey Figs.

Also on hand—Barrels Rye Flour, do. Corn Meal, 3 Chests best Congo TEA, 15 Quintals Codfish, 6 Kegs superior Mustard, together with a general assortment of Groceries.

CHARLES P. BETTS,
May 21. *No. 8, King Street.*

☞ All orders from the Country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Powder and Stationery.

90 KEGS Powder, F, FF, FFF; 1 case Stationery.

ALEXANDER, BARRY & Co.
5th July. *Nelson street.*

Paints, Twine, Cordage, &c.

Landing from on board the ship "Charlotte" from Liverpool:—

TEN Casks, containing white, black, red and yellow PAINTS, of superior quality. Two Casks of fine quality Salmon, Shad, & Herring TWINE; 60 Coils Jackson's Cordage, 6 th'd to 3 inch: 2 packages of Scythes & Sickles, 1 cask Fine Cutlery, well assorted. *For sale low by*

July 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CONGO TEA.

FIFTY Chests *very superior* Blackish Leaf TEA, just received and for sale by

July 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

For Newry.

THE new ship "*BROTHERS*," Capt. James Daniel—Will sail for Newry about the 20th inst., and has good accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

July 19. WM. CARVILL.

PRINTS—Per Charlotte, from Liverpool: An assortment of Prints, cotton Moleskins, &c.

July 19. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

RUM.

20 PUNS. superior RUM, landing ex Ion, from Halifax, which will be sold low from the Wharf, by

July 19. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

TOBACCO.

50 KEGS Tobacco, just received per schr. *Union Jack*, from Boston, for sale cheap by J. LOCKWOOD & CO.

July 19.

ALLOA ALE.

JUST received, a few Casks ALLOA ALE, a superior article: *Call and try!*

July 19. JAS. NETHERY.

NEW VESSELS FOR SALE.

A BRIG of about 190 Tons, old measure, now on the stocks at Parrsboro, partly copper-fastened and of the following dimensions, viz: 79 feet keel, 23 feet beam, 12½ feet hold.

A BRIG of about 150 tons, viz: 68½ feet keel, 20 feet 9 inches beam, and 12 feet hold; also partly copper fastened.

A BRIGANTINE of about 140 tons, viz: 60 feet keel, 22 feet beam and 11 feet hold; iron fastened.

A BRIG of about 180 tons, on the stocks at Horton Bluff, viz: 75 feet keel, 23 feet beam, and 12 feet hold; iron fastened.

The first three will be launched in August or September, as may be required; and the last mentioned one in October. They are all being built by experienced and faithful workmen, and of the best materials in the Province, and will be sold on moderate terms.

Application may be made for the first to Messrs. W. A. & J. H. Broderie; for the second to the Hon. J. Ratchford; for the third to Mr. R. Morris, at Parrsboro, N. S.; for the last mentioned, to Capt. P. Coffin, at Horton; or for either to

July 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

The Subscriber

HAS for sale a large quantity of Deals, Boards, Staves and Lathwood; also, a general assortment of Groceries.

July 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

SALT RHEUM, Ringworm, Tetter, Barber's or Jackson Itch, Scald Head, and all other diseases of the skin are effectually cured by the use of "*Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum*," which has now been tested in rising twenty-five hundred cases, without in one instance having failed. It is a discovery never before known in the history of medicine, and every person afflicted with cutaneous diseases in any form, is invited to make immediate use of this valuable medicine. Numerous certificates of its virtues have been received by the proprietor, and will be exhibited on application.—Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, corner of William street, New-York.

Sold at wholesale and retail, by special appointment, by A. R. Truro, North side Market Square, St. John. 12th *July.*

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School on the 5th of August next, in the School Room in *Charlotte street*, lately occupied by Mr. G. B. Watson. The course of instruction embraces *Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Book-Keeping, Geography, the Use of the Globes, and Mathematics.*

Throughout the course, an anxious interest will be taken to advance the particular views of the Parent—to direct the scholar principally towards the department which he is intended to fill, and to store his mind with useful, rather than mere ornamental acquirements.

12th July. WILLIAM CORRY.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Per Blackness *from London.*

THE subscriber has just received by the above vessel his supply of New and Fashionable Watches, Jewellery, &c., amongst which are—Silver Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, of various patterns; Gent's Gold Seals and Keys, (warranted pure); pure silver, steel and silk Watch Guards; Ladies and Gent's gett and plain Gold Finger Rings; ditto Real Gold Ear Drops, of the newest fashion; German Silver Forks; Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons, Glaziers Diamonds; Spectacles of various patterns, and spectacle Glasses *to suit all ages, which can be fitted to frames*; and a variety of other Goods in the Jewellery line.

☞ Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Quadrants, Compasses, &c. &c. repaired at the shortest notice.

JAMES G. MELICK,
Clock & Watch Maker, Market Square.

July 12.

Chain Cables, &c.

1 CHAIN CABLE, second hand 13-8 inch, —100 fathoms; 1 do. 1¼, 90 faths.
1 do. 1¼, 75 faths.
1 New Chain Cable, 90 fa. 1¼ inch,
New Anchors of all sizes from 3 cwt. to 24 cwt.

July 12, 1839. JOHN ROBERTSON.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

The subscriber has just received, ex *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:

A GENERAL assortment of HATS, of the newest shapes; Do. do. Woollens.

Which, with his present stock, will be sold at his usual low prices.

12th July. WM. DOHERTY, Jr.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received ex *Blackness*, from London, and *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:

AN assortment of superior London made Clothing, and Ladies Stays;
Cut Glass LAMPS, for Halls and Ships' cabins;
Sheet and Plate IRON, &c. &c.

12th July. HARRIS & ALLAN.

NAILS! NAILS!!

The subscribers have received per ship *Charlotte*, from Liverpool:

47 CASKS Nails, assorted, from 8d to 24d. *Also*, 3 bales of Drills, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

12th July. Crane & M'Grath.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—100 Barrels superfine FLOUR, (in or out of bond.)

100 Barrels CORN MEAL, received ex *Woodlands*, from Philadelphia.

July 12. THOS. HANFORD.

Pale Seal Oil and Cod Fish.

43 CASKS, containing about 3600 Gallons PALE SEAL OIL:

240 Quintals Madeira quality COD FISH:

Just received by the schooner *Intrepid*, from Saint John's, Newfoundland.

12th July. JAS. T. HANFORD.

AUCTION SALES.

BRIDGE WORK—By Auction.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th inst. at noon, on the ground, will be sold:

THE Fishing or Materials, and Building a Public BRIDGE across Spar Cove, immediately above the Subscribers' New Mills.—Description and further particulars made known any time previous at the Office of

July 16. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

On MONDAY next, the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock precisely, at the subscriber's Sales-room:

350 TONS White Pine TIMBER.—averaging 15 inches;
650 tons Red Pine ditto.

At the same time:

100 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, on which the sum of £5 10s. per share has been paid in.

For terms of sale and further particulars, apply at the Counting Room of

July 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THEATRE.

This Evening, (Friday,) will be acted Shakspeare's admired Tragedy of

RICHARD III.

Or the Battle of BOSWORTHFIELD.

After the Tragedy, a favourite Song by Mr. Hall.

To conclude with (first time) the Farce of

Three Weeks after Marriage.

July 19.

Pork, Paper, Soap, &c.

Landing ex brig "Leslie Gault" from Londonderry, and for sale:—

100 BBLS. *Prime Mess* Irish PORK; 80 half barrels do. Planters do.

Per Camilla, from Belfast—1 box writing PAPER.

and daily expects per ship "Liverpool":

50 Boxes B. Y. SOAP—60 lbs. each,
100 do. do. 30 do.

All of which will be sold on reasonable terms at the store of the subscriber, 27 south market Wharf.

July 12. HENRY S. GAULT.

RUM.

20 PUNCHEONS High Proof, and very superior flavored RUM, just received and for sale on moderate terms, by

July 12. W. P. RANNEY.

Cigars, Coffee, Brooms, Soap, Hams, &c.

Landing ex *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston:

20,000 Superior Moreno Cigars,
50 bags Java Coffee; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; Rice, Saleratus, Walnuts, Ground Rice, Cocoa Paste, and Crushed Cocoa.

Ex the *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:

30 boxes Glenfield's Soap; 100 do. Liverpool do.; 1 hogshead Hams; 2 tons Cordage. For sale by

12th July. JAMES MALCOLM.

COTTAGE TO LET.

THE subscriber offers to rent a pleasantly situated COTTAGE, lately fitted up, about one mile below Hampton Bridge, which is a very desirable situation for a genteel family for a summer residence.

July 12. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Per Barque Charlotte, from Liverpool:—

ON CONSIGNMENT:

1 ANCHOR, 23-1-2; 1 Stream do. 7-2-0; 1 Kedge 4-2-0; 1 ditto 2-1-7;
1 complete set of Chain Topsail Sheets and Ties;
32 Anchors, from 56lbs. to 11 cwt. part iron stocks;
12 Chains, from 9-16 short link, to 1 1-16, from 40 to 75 fathoms, with studs.

To be sold low if applied for immediately.

12th July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Rum! Rum!!

70 PUNCHEONS and 10 Hhds. Berbice RUM, proof 20 to 24, landing at Donaldson's Wharf, and for sale by

July 5. S. L. LUGRIN.

J. MUNRO, Silversmith,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received his expected JEWELLERY, per *Blackness*, from London, viz: Gold set FINGER RINGS; do. Brooches; Do. Lockets; do. Top and Drop Ear Rings; Do. Guard Chains; Gold Seals and Keys; Coral & Cornelian Ear Rings; Real Jet Brooches, Black Ear Rings and Brooches for hair; Silver Thimbles; Silver Patent Pencils; Silver mounted Concave Glasses; Plated Candlesticks, silver edges, &c.

Part of the above Gold Articles set with Diamonds, and other warranted real settings.

5th July, 1839.

A CARD.

MISS ATKINSON has the honor of announcing to the Inhabitants of St. John, that her School will re-commence on Monday 15th July.

Miss A. having made arrangements with a Master, for teaching *Grammar, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic*, feels confident she will be able to afford every satisfaction to Parents desirous of entrusting their children to her care. *5th July.*

FOR SALE,

Ex schooner Britannia, from Halifax—

21 CHESTS Hon. E. I. Company's Congo TEA.

Ex schooner Eleanor Jane, from Boston:

117 Barrels best Norfolk NAVY BREAD.

ALSO IN STORE:

2 Pair Iron Davits, suitable for a Vessel from 500 to 600 tons; Boxes and bbls. bright Cuba Sugar.

And now landing from schr. Samuel Ingham, from Fredericksburg:

740 Barrels Wheat FLOUR, in bond; 1200 bushels CORN.

Also for sale—700 tons White Pine TIMBER, averaging 17½ inches.

The whole of which will be sold low for approved Paper.

5th July. *CROOKSHANK & WALKER.*

To Servants.

WANTED, an experienced Cook, Also, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age.

Further particulars may be known by applying at the Circulating Library, or Chronicle Office, St. John, and at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton.

June 21, 1839.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE, Digby, N. S.

THE Subscriber having taken that central and extensive premises recently held by Captain Ruggles, for a General Boarding Establishment begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that as Digby presents many local advantages and inducements to Families and others to visit it for the improvement of health, &c., his establishment he trusts will combine every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of those who may favour him with their patronage and support. DAVID EDGAR.

June 7, 1839.

RUM & SUGAR.

30 PUNS. Demerara RUM; 10 do. Jamaica ditto; 10 hogsheads, 13 cases, Bright SUGAR, just received and for sale by

June 21. W. H. STREET.

Continental Wines.

THE subscriber has received by the *Hebe*, from London, a choice assortment of Continental WINES, comprising—sparkling Hock, San Peray, Chablis, Muscatel, Moselle, sparkling Revisattes, Brawnberg Moselle, sparkling Moselle, &c. &c.

May 31. W. P. RANNEY.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

AT this, the commencement of another season, the Subscriber in addressing the Inhabitants of this City and the neighbouring Towns, he does so with thanks and gratitude for the past, and liveliest hopes for the future; and has now the pleasure of announcing the arrival of his

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Ex ships *Sophia* and *Hebe*, from London, *Atlantic, Ward, Orbit*, and *Samuel* from Liverpool & Greenock

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins,
MEDLEY CLOTHS of every make and colour,

Black Cloths of an extraordinary fast dye, which can be strongly recommended;

A substantial and servicable stock of Second and Third class Cloths, and Trousering of all kinds to correspond, suited to the present season,

WAISTCOATING of all kinds, from the richest embroidered Satin to the lowest priced Marseilles; Bright, Black and coloured Gro de Naps;

Plain and figured Silks, Satinets, Irish and French Poplins;
Mouseline de Laine, Plain and figured Challi Dresses;
Plain and fig'd Satins and Levantines for Bonnets, with Ribbons to suit;
London Printed Cambrics, Muslin and Swiss Prints of the newest and most fashionable designs; Sewed Capes, Collars and Cuffs;
Thread, Lisle and Gimp Edging and Laces;
Nets in all the different colours, breadths and qualities;
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety;
Parasols, Ribbons, Blonds, Flowers and Caps—of these the variety is ample and comprehensive—combining beauty with utility, and novelty with economy;

WITH AN EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

SHAWLS, of the newest designs.

Gentlemen's Lambs'-Wool, Merino and Angola Vests and Drawers;
Gents. Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Collars, Shirts and Braces;
French and English STAYS and UMBRELLAS;
2200 Pieces Printed CALICOES; 825 pieces Printed DRESSES;
250 Do. FURNITURE, with Linings to suit;
430 Pieces Grey Cottons and Sheetings; 120 Do. Striped and Check'd Shirtings,
170 Do. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Which together with his present assortment will embrace the best Stock for extent and variety ever before offered in this Province, and as they have been all selected in the best markets with the utmost care they will be offered at such prices as will be appreciated by the most rigid economist—His Cash system and the extent of his purchases give him advantages unapproachable by Minor Concerns.

To enter in detail through the almost endless ramifications of his extremely diversified Stock, would be a tedious operation. The subscriber therefore in expressing his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has already received, trusts that his untiring exertion to merit their continued support will as hitherto not go unrewarded.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jr.

St. John, June 7th, 1839.

Steam Notice.

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer Nova Scotia

WILL, on and after Monday, 10th inst. run to Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens, returning on Tuesday.

Tuesday Evening—To Windsor, leaving St. John two hours before high water, returning on Wednesday.

Friday—For Digby and Annapolis, returning on Saturday.

For further particulars, apply to Capt. Reed, or at the Office of

7th June. E. BARLOW & SONS.

Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of the following articles:—

Old Port, best London M. Madeira, Sherry, Teneriff, Claret, Sauterne and Champagne; Pale & Coloured BRANDY, Old Rum, Whisky, Gin, and a few cases of real Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Pickles, Anchovies, Sauces, and London Porter, which he offers for sale either by large or small quantities.

H. JACKSON.

Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, May 31.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLAR has just received, per ship *Hebe*, from London, a supply of new and fashionable MILLINERY, which is now opened for inspection.

Market Square, 31st May, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

Per the "Sophia" from London, "Samuel," and "Allegro," from Liverpool, and "Ellen Bryson," from Greenock:

NO. 1 white Lead, yellow, black and red Paints, Putty, raw and boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Indigo, Starch, Ginger, Salt Petre, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper; chests Souchong, Hyson, and Congo Teas; Hosiery, white and coloured Sarsanetts, Gros de Naps, sewing Silks and Twists, Ribbons, Parasols, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Chamois skins, Gent's assorted Braces, black and brown Hollands, Linnens, Lawns, black and coloured Crapes, black and col'd. silk Handkerchiefs, Stationery, Lining Cottons, Thread, Tapes, Buttons of all kinds; Head, Nail, shoe, Floor, and scrubbing Brushes; Dressing Glasses; Guns; Carpetings; Regatta stripes; Gent's. fine Hats; Ladies' Shawls and Fancy Handkerchiefs; colored and white Flannels and Baizes; Calicoes; shirtings; Grey Cottons: white and blue Warps; Bed Tick; color'd Quilts; good assortment of Muslins; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Lastings; Buckskins; Cassinets; Plaid; Vestings; shot; shovels; spades; Horse Nails; Chain Traces; Hand saws; Cutlery; Files of all kinds; sheep shears; sickles; shaving boxes & brushes; Hinges of different kinds; Combs; German silver & plated Ware; Shoe and Carpenters' Hammers; Hand Irons; Soap; Mould and Dipt Candles; 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, Glass; Loaf & Crushed Sugar; figur'd Druggets, &c. &c.—For sale low by

5th July. L. H. DeVEBER.

RECEIVED,

Per Blackness, from London:

2 CASES South Westers; 2 cases Drab and 3 do. Black HATS; 2 do. Japan Hats; 1 do. Caps; 1 do. India Rubber Coats, (*Mackintosh*); 3 Trunks Ladies' Boots and Shoes; 1 ditto Carpet Shoes; 1 do. Slippers; 6 cases and 5 bales London Slops; 300 Cases GENEVA, 1 doz. Bottles each.

Which being on consignment, will be sold at low prices by S. J. SAMUEL.

5th July. *South Market Wharf.*

400,000 feet Deals for sale, in shipping order.

TO LET,

THAT commodious and well finished HOUSE, lately occupied by Major Richardson of the 11th Regiment situated in Lower Cove, opposite the Ordnance Office. For further particulars apply to Mr. James M'Connell, on the premises.

☞ A large quantity of Fish Barrels and other Cooperage, on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. June 14.

Millinery! Millinery!!

Per "Sophia," from London;

MRS. MILLAR has received her spring assortment of Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps, Turbans, Collars, Collaretts, &c. &c., to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies of St. John, by whom she has been so liberally patronised.

Also, a choice assortment of FLOWERS, suitable for the season. *May 10.*

EX HEBE, FROM LONDON.

125 PIPES, hhds. and Qr. Casks, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Marsella and Claret WINES,
60 Pipes and hhds. BRANDY and GENEVA,
2 Puncheons best Old Pale Brandy,
10 hhds. Double Brown Stout and London Pale ALE; 5 cases fine Loaf Cheddar Cheese;
500 Gross WINE and BEER CORKS.

—ON CONSIGNMENT—

50 Casks (each 3 dozen) London Bottled Porter and Brown Stout,
100 Gross WINE BOTTLES.

May 31. *W. H. STREET.*

No Puff! No Puff! No Puff!!

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per the ship Orbit, *from Liverpool, and* Sophia, *from London, a handsome assortment of Domestic and Fancy* GOODS, *as follows:—*

CARPETING: Black, Blue, Brown and Rifle Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy rib'd Buckskins, Gambroons and fancy Drills; plain & striped Sattinetts & Cassinets,
Plain and printed Moleskins, Doeskins, do.
Plain and figured Merinos; do. Saxony, do.
500 pieces of painted and printed Muslins;
300 do. White and Grey Shirting;
100 do. Regattas and striped Shirtings;
50 do. Plain and figured Gro de Naples, Figured Sattins, printed Challie, and Lama Veils, ses, Mouslin de Laine, do. Blond, Gauze Dress Scarfs and Handkerchiefs;
Silk Lace Gloves and Mitts, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid, do;
White, printed and embos'd Hose; Maids and children's do; white and coloured Stays;
Silk filled centre Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Plain and printed Challie do;
Paris plaided Shawls; worsted and cotton do;
Brooks' best Cotton Reels and Balls;
Sewed Muslin and Lace Collars and Tippets;
Tambored ditto; do. sewed Muslin Trimming;
Jaconet, Book, Mull, swiss mull, & check Muslin,
Irish Linens, Damask Table Cloths & Napkins;
Taborets—a splendid article for Curtains, &c.
Parasols and Umbrellas;
Ladies' Tuscan, Dunstable, & Devon Bonnets;
Christy's best fashionable Beaver and Gossamer HATS; Cotton Warps, &c &c.

Per the Hebe, from London—

2 cases Tuscan, Devon, Dunstable, Rutland and Bedfordshire BONNETS; Maids' and children's do.; 4 cases of Prints and Printed Muslins; Rich Indiana Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Prunella Boots and shoes; Irish Poplins, small Wares, &c. &c.

The whole will be sold at the very lowest price, for Cash only.

JAMES BOWES.

Market square, May 21, 1839.

On Consignment,

EX *Hebe*, from London:—50 hogsheads Fine Pale Schiedam GENEVA,
50 Barrels, each 3 doz. London Brown Stout,
2 Bales London made Slops,
4 Cases London made Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
1 Case London made Gents. do. do.
2 Bales Tabbinetts; 1 case Mousline de Laine.

Which the subscriber offers for sale at a low rate for satisfactory payments.

May 31. W. P. RANNEY.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons have stuck up Hand bills in the public streets degrading to my character; I hereby offer a reward of Twenty Pounds to any Person or Persons that can prove the offender or offenders, in order that he or she may be brought to justice; and I hereby offer a further reward of One Hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons that can come forward and prove any thing against my character in this country or any other.

ELIZABETH HORWILL.

St. John, June 28, 1839.

Spring Fashions.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

Have just received an assortment of very superior articles of Dress, suitable for the season;

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Africo's; Gro de Ulloa; Ducapes; Gro de Nap; Mouseline de Laine; Satins, silks, Ribbons, shawls; Point Blonde and Thread Lace; Edgings; Muslin Edging and Insertion; Collars and Collaretts; Tuscan, Dunstable, and Rutland straw Bonnets; Kid, Pranella, and Russia Shoes and Boots; Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Cotton shirting, sheetings and Table Linens; Towelling, Furniture Prints; Trimmings; Fringes and Orris Lace; Combs & Brushes; CARPETING; Hearth Rugs, Flannels; Chamois, Cotton, and Merino shirts and Drawers; Black Bombazines, French ditto, Paramatta Crapes; Real old Brown Windsor SOAP; PERFUMERY, Hosiery, Gloves, Rich satin and silk stocks, India Bandanna Handkerch'fs, &c. &c. May 31, 1839.

WAN

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 23, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

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.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his new and improved SOFA BED. The prices vary according to the pattern and finish, from 5 to £15. The lowest prices asked, and no abatement. They are all warranted, and kept in repair one year, free of expense. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, and private families who study economy, are invited to call and examine them. In many cases they save more than the cost in rent and fuel.

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

Lumber.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the Lumber Yard formerly occupied by SOLOMON HERSEY, Esquire, situate near Portland Bridge, where he offers for sale a choice assortment of Pine and Spruce LUMBER, viz:

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

City Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public for the liberal support afforded him during a period of five years, begs to inform them that he has fitted up that Shop in *Prince William Street*, one door South of Dr. Walker's, formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Ginley, as a Dry Goods store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of *BOOTS and SHOES*, of every description, which shall be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He would also state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line of business shall be made of the best materials and in the neatest manner, the public may rest assured that no attention on his part will be wanting to secure their support and patronage.

JAMES HINDS.

☞ Wanted immediately, two or three Journeymen Shoemakers.

22d March, 1839.

Sands' Remedy for Salt Rheum.

☞ *NO CURE, NO PAY.*

New-York, September 15, 1838.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS.—Gentlemen:—Feeling deeply indebted to you for the valuable service you have rendered me, I do most cheerfully inform you that my wife is entirely cured of the Salt Rheum by the use of your Remedy and Syrup of Sarsaparilla. She had been very severely afflicted with the disease, in her face, for six years; had tried various medicines, both internal and external, but without producing any good effect, until by the advice of a friend who was cured by your medicine she was induced to use it, and, I am thankful to say the result has been a perfect cure.

Your's, respectfully, JOHN CHAPMAN.
79 Chatham st.

From this and numerous other certificates of its virtue received by the Proprietors, (which will be exhibited on application) every person can see the superior efficacy of this valuable medicine on diseases of the skin. Salt Rheum, Jackson or Barbers' Itch, Ringworms, Tetter and Scald Head, &c. are effectually cured by it. In rising 3000 cases it has not failed in one; and in all it is warranted to cure, or the money will be refunded. Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York.—Sold at wholesale and retail by special appointment by A. R. TRURO, Circulating Library, Princess Sreet, St. John, N. B.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned having formed a connection under the firm of

ALEXANDERS, BARRY, & CO.

have taken that Building lately erected by John Robertson, Esq., fronting on Nelson street, where they will transact a *Wholesale Importing & General Commission Business.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, JUN.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

Saint John, N. B. April 5, 1839.

RUM.—Received per schr. *Triumph*, landing and for sale by the Subscriber—24 Puncheons fine flavoured Demerara RUM.

June 28. J. V. THURGAR.

Children's Boots and Shoes.

AN extensive assortment of Children's Leather Boots and shoes just opened.

June 14. JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank—

JAMAICA. { Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar,

Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad,
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada,
Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent,
Tobago, Berbice, Saint Thomas,
Porto Rico, Saint Croix.

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a store in Ward street, adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. D. Hatfield & Son, for the purpose of transacting a General

Auction & Commission Business,

is now prepared to receive Goods intended for sale, and to attend to such orders in the above line as his friends and the public may be pleased to entrust to his management.

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resist every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces so often give rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miesmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of the great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the Life Medicines are the only medicines that will Thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the elder states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the Fever and Ague. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the Life Medicines, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.—*The universal estimation* in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye.—The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent abstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriocism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

☞ 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, and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4, King street.

☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters; At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Gagetown, Mr. J H. Bonnell; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake.) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter McClelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chapman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Peticodiac, Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville.

June 7, 1839.

NEW GOODS,

Just received per ship WARD from Liverpool.

—CLOTHS,—

SUPERFINE Black, blue, brown, olive, and invisible greens,
Do. black, blue, and fancy Cassimeres,
Do. grey, &c. &c. (cheap.)

—Bronzed and Lacquered Ware.—

Lustres, Glass Drops, one, two and three lights; Candlesticks, Candle lamps, Table do., Card Racks, Tapers, Bells and Inkstands.

—German Silver and Plated Ware,—

Table, dessert, tea, mustard, salt, and caddie Spoons; table and dessert Forks; silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, ivory handle Butter Knives, Fish do., plated Castors, Liquor Frames, &c.

—Japaned Ware,—

Cash, tinder and spice Boxes; Tea Trays, in variety; Knife do.; Bread Baskets, Ink Stands, Slop Buckets, Tea Cannisters, Nursery Lamps, &c.

—Britannia Ware,—

Tea and Table Spoons, tea and coffee Pots, toddy and soup Ladles, Water Plates, Bed Pans, Ink Stands, &c.

—Brass Ware,—

Toddy Kettles, Candlesticks, wire Seives, Racking Cocks, Butt Hinges, door buttons, Curtain Bands, do. Pins, Knobs, Cabin Hooks, Escutcheons, Fire Irons, Till Locks, Cupboard do., Pad do., Stair Rods and eyes, Weights, Window Pullies, &c.

—Hardware,—

Large and small Sad Irons, C. S. Hand Saws; trying, smoothing and jack Planes; iron paste *Jeggers*, plastering Trowels; rim, pad, cupboard, chest, till, mortice, and drawer Locks; Norfolk Latches, H L Hinges, square Bolts, wood Screws, iron and tin'd Kettle Ears, Hat Hooks, Fire Irons, counter Weighing Machines, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Italian Irons, Flanch Coffee Mills, Box do., iron squares, iron Weights, Dish Covers, block Tin and Wire, iron Butts, Carpenters' Brads, iron Candlesticks, Cork-screws, Mill Saw, taper and pit-saw Files, flat bastard do., shoe Rasps, carpet Tacks, French Latches, Carpenters' Rules and pointed Compasses, Nails, from 28d'y to 4d'y; shoe Nails and Tacks, iron Shovels and Spades, &c.

Ladies' Rose Wood Work Boxes.
Do. do. Dressing Cases,
Gentlemen's do. do. do.
Writing Desks, Tea Kaddeys.

—Cutlery.—

Setts ivory handle Knives and Forks, black do.; ivory Table Knives, do. Carvers do. Steels, setts buck and stag handle Knives and Forks; Dessert do. do., buck handle Carvers, pocket Jack Knives, Putty do., Shoe and Butcher's do.; cards fancy Scissors, Raisors, in cases; pickle Knives, &c.

Combs.—Side, back, ivory and dressing Combs.

Brushes.—Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, paint, scrubbing, stove, counter and bottle Brushes; fancy Telescope do.

Baskets.—Setts Ladies' fine Work Baskets, fancy French Reticules, Scotch Hands, fancy black and white willow pocket, setts China pattern, Knitting do, Toy Reticules, paper do., Clothes Bottle Baskets and other Baskets.

Butter Pats in cases, boxes Soap, mould and dipt Candles, Hair Seives, &c., and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold low for *prompt payment* at the Store of the subscriber, Prince William Street. E. C. WADDINGTON.

May 10, 1839.

RECEIVED

Per the ship "Ward" from Liverpool and "Atlantic" from Glasgow:

5 PIPES BRANDY—"Martell's brand,"
20 Bags Pot Barley, 1 cwt. each;
16 Bales Cotton Warp; 20 pieces Bunting, assorted colours;
70 Kegs Wrought Nails from 4dy to 24dy.
2 ,, Pump Tacks—*Iron*,
1 ,, Copper Pump Tacks,
1 ,, ,, Nails, 2 1-2 inch,
125 Bags Spikes from 3 to 9 inch,
18 Doz. Paint Brushes, assorted; 5 do Clamp do.
4 ,, Long handled Tar Brushes,
4 ,, Short ditto,
8 ,, ships Scrapers; 4 do Mops & Handles,
2 ,, Box Coffee Mills;
4 ,, Speaking Trumpets;
3 ,, Japaned Bread Baskets;
3 ,, ,, Water Pitchers;
2 ,, ,, Wash hand Basins;
3 ,, Block Tin Tea Pots, assorted sizes;
3 ,, Coffee Pots, ,,
4 ,, Tureens; 6 do. Water Dippers;
5 ,, Cooks Lanterns; 6 do. Signal do.
4 ,, Forecastle Lamps; 2 do. oil Fillers;
4 ,, Tin Candlesticks, with snuffers;
6 ,, Tinder Boxes, complete;
6 Gross Sail Needles, assorted sizes;
6 Dozen Palms.

JAS. OTTY & CO.

St. John, May 10, 1839.

James Lockwood & Co.

(North Market Wharf,)

HAVE received per ship *Hannah Kerr*, part of their Spring Supply of MANCHESTER GOODS, which they are opening, and offer for sale on liberal terms.

☞ Their LONDON GOODS, by the *Sophia* and *Hebe*, are daily expected, also the remainder of their MANCHESTER GOODS, by the *Marchioness of Bute*, from Liverpool.

St. John, 30th April, 1839

CARD.

JAMES HOWARD, MERCHANT TAILOR, &c. takes this opportunity most respectfully to return his very sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their past patronage of him; more especially to those Gentlemen who have recently come forward so liberally to his assistance, thereby enabling him to resume, in a manner to him most gratifying, his business: to which, by the most untiring assiduity and attention, J. H. assures those friends, that their confidence in him shall not be abused.

For the variety, the fineness of texture, and the most fashionable shades, his supply of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c. &c. is at present without competition in the City; which, with acknowledged skill in his ART, J. H. confidently trusts to a discerning public for a share of their patronage and support.

Prince William-street, May 17th, 1839.

☞ Fifteen Journeymen Tailors are wanted immediately. None need apply but the very best workmen, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand a general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, amounting to upwards of 600 Pairs, among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco, Doeskin, and Opera Boots—the latter a beautiful article for summer wear; Gent's. Morocco and Doeskin Bootees, Oxonian shoes and Pumps, Galoshes, &c.; strong Boots and Shoes in variety.

In point of style, quality and variety, the above stock cannot be excelled by that of any other Boot and shoe Manufacturing Establishment in the Province.

D. PATERSON,
Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock street, a few Doors from the Market Square.

☞ Every article in his line made to measure, with despatch.

April 19, 1839. 6m.—Sent. Sw.

Chain Cables and Anchors.

The subscribers offer for sale—

1 CHAIN CABLE, 90 fathoms, 2 1-4 inch,
1 do. do. 80 ,, 1 1-8 ,,
3 Chain Anchors, 13 1-2, 17 1-2, and 18 1-2 cwt.

A complete set of small Chain and Patent Trusses, for ships of 500 tons.

ALSO—1 second hand Chains, of 1 1-2 to 5 3-8 inch, 3 do. Anchors, all in good order, and but little used.

June 7. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Brandy, GENEVA, &c.

Landing ex "Sophia," from London:

PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks choice old PORT;
Butts, Hhds. and Quarter Casks Brown, Pale and dark golden Old Sherry; Pipes E. I. Madeira;
Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks MADEIRA—*(Blackburn's brand.)*
Pipes & Hogsheads Madeira—*(Houghton's brand.)*
Hhds. Calcavelhos, Lisbon, Sauterne,
Pipes & Hhds. dark & pale BRANDY—*(approved brands.)*
Hhds. best Scheidam GIN;
Puncheons very old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. London B S. PORTER;
Hhds. London PALE ALE; Clarets, La Rose, Latour, Chateau Margaux, Haut Brion;
and for sale by

W. P. RANNEY.

In addition to the above the Subscriber offers for sale at his Establishment in Prince Wm. Street, an extensive and well selected Stock of—

PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, BRANDY, GENEVA, WHISKEY, &c. and a large variety of Bottled WINES—comprising—E. I. Madeira, L. P. Madeira, L. M. Madeira, Sherry, Port, CHAMPAGNE, Burgundy, Hock, Hermitage, CLARET, Barsac, Sauterne, Bucellas, Marsalla, Teneriffe, Catalonia, Cherry Brandy, &c. &c.

London Bottled PORTER;
90 Packages—Congo, Souchong, Gunpowder, Hyson, Twankay TEAS; *of the Clifton's cargo.*
Refined SUGAR, in casks and tierces.
20 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT.

Also, expected by the *Hebe*, from London, a further supply and a choice assortment of Continental WINES, in Bottle.

Agency and Commission Business transacted as heretofore.

May 10, 1838. W. P. RANNEY.

REMOVAL OF Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support received since commencing business in this City, and would respectfully inform them that he has removed his Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment to a part of the premises owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Hay, as a Chair-making Establishment, situated in Prince William Street, a few doors South of the Bank of New-Brunswick, and nearly opposite the residence of Wm. Jarvis, Esquire: and trusts, from his usual attendance to, and experience in business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

☞ Every article in the Cabinet and Upholstering business executed with neatness and dispatch.

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken store No. 27, south market wharf, lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Thomson, where he intends doing a general COMMISSION & AUCTION business, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on Cargoes of LUMBER, consigned to his Friends in Barbadoes, to amount of $8 per M. on Merchantable BOARDS and PLANK, and $2 per M. on long Pine and Cedar SHINGLES, by Drafts at 90 days on Cavan, Brothers & Co., London, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New-York, on receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance. The vessels will, after touching at Barbadoes, be allowed to proceed to St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, and Trinidad, provided the Markets at these Islands are better than at Barbadoes.

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, are requested to make payment to Mr. W. H. Street, the duly authorized Member of the Firm to settle the Co-Partnership Accounts, and to discharge any claims against the same. W. H. STREET,

St. John, May 10, 1839. W. P. RANNEY.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

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

JAMES NETHERY.

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

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

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received per the Hebe, *from London, the remainder of his Spring supply, viz:*

2 CASES of Tuscan, Devon, Dunstable, Rutland and Bedfordshire BONNETS; Maids and Childrens, ditto; 4 cases of Prints and Printed Muslins; rich Indiana Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Prunella Boots and Shoes, Irish Poplins, small Wares, &c. &c.

31st May. JAMES BOWES.

Commission Warehouse, AND *Wholesale and Retail Wine Store.*

A DISSOLUTION of the firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, having taken place, the subscriber hereby intimates to his Friends and the Public, that he will continue to transact the same Business as heretofore carried on by the said Firm, in all its Branches, in the premises now occupied by W. H. Street & Ranney, after 1st day of May next.

5th April, 1839. W. P. RANNEY.

TAR! TAR!—250 Barrels Wilmington Tar, for sale very low in lots to suit by

June 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately;—Apartments in the House owned and occupied by Mr. WILLIAM MAJOR, in Prince William street. *May* 3.

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, the Dwelling Apartments over the store occupied by the subscriber, in King street.

May 10. JOS FAIRWEATHER

TO LET—Possession given 1st May next,

THAT well known stand, the "*Nova Scotia Hotel*," consisting of one half of the House, with good Shop, &c. Store in the rear, with frost proof Cellar, and other appurtenances, on application to

JOHN M'GARRIGLE.

January 25. *on the premises.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale: Woodstock, John Bedell, jun. Esq: Andover, (Co. Carleton,) Mr. Jon. P. Taylor; Gagetown, W. F. Bonnell, Esq: St. Andrews, Wm. Kerr, Esq: Chatham, (Miramichi,) Geo. Kerr, Esq: Bathurst, William Napier, Esq: Dalhousie, A. Barberie, Esq: Norton, Mr. John Elliott: Sussex Vale, Major Lyman: Richibucto, William Layton, Esq.; Londonderry, N. S. Mr. James K. Fulton: Amherst, Mr. J. A. Chipman: Canning, (Queen's County,) Mr. Reuben Hobin: Sheffield, Mr. N. H. DeVeber: Wilmot, N. S. Mr. Lawrence Phinney: Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, Esq: Digby, Post Master: Annapolis, Mr. Lawrence Hall.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAYS LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "I acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured.—These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents, and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have expisted for ages without any discovery of an effectua preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most credulous.—The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the nature and healthy functions of the system. This object Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health.—Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, Is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

DR. SCUDDER'S

GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

THIS never-failing remedy has been used many years with distinguished success, at the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Dr. Scudder, and confidently recommended as an extraordinary and wonderful remedy for either partial or complete deafness in all its stages.

By the timely use of this pungent Oil, many who have been completely deaf have been restored to perfect hearing after using from three to ten flasks. This may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true. The Acoustic Oil is not presented to the public as a nostrum, but as the prescription of one who has turned his attention exclusively to the Eye and Ear, and who pledges his professional reputation upon the success of this remedy.

Dr. Scudder has numerous certificates, but hesitates to publish them, as he considers them unnecessary to so truly valuable an article as the Acoustic Oil. Its immense sale is the fairest proof of the estimation in which it is held. It is presented as a public blessing, enabling the aged parent to mingle in conversation with his children, and to reply to their numerous questions with a facility from which he had previously been debarred by a distressing partial or complete deafness.

German Vegetable Horse Powder,

Composed of herbs and roots principally, and has been found by long experience to be highly useful for the cure of the various diseases to which horses and cattle are subject, viz. distemper, hidebound, drowsiness, loss of appetite, inward strains, yellow water, inflamation of the eyes, fatigue from hard exercise, &c. It carries off all gross humours, prevents horses from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies and cools the blood, &c.

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup.

An agreeable cordial, and effective Remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, Colds, Pains in the Breast, Influenza, Hard Breathing, and Difficult Expectoration.

Dr. Shubael Hewes'

Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, And Bone Liniment,

Applied morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling or the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises and sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.—A few drops on sheep's wool applied to the ear of deaf persons, will, by constant application, cause them to hear in two month's time.

West's Patent Chlorine Cosmetic and Pills, for the cure of the most inveterate Ring Worms, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions and disorders of the skin.

Eustace and Temple's invaluable Gonorrhœa Mixture, for the cure of the most obstinate chronic and common cases of Gonorrhœa in five days.

All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock & Co., New-York, and at the Circulating Library, Market Square.

Jan. 4, 1839. A. R. TRURO

ON SALE,

Per schooner Britannia, *from Halifax—now landing at the North Market Wharf:*

50 BARRELS Prime Mess Canada BEEF,
27 Bbls. Cargo, do.
21 Bbls. Nova-Scotia, do.
132 do. Canada Fine FLOUR.

Ex ship *Mozambique*, Gillis, Master, from Greenock—now landing at the subscriber's wharf:

100 Bundles OAKUM; 200 boxes best St. Rollox Yellow SOAP, 580 Pots & Camp Ovens,
4 Hhds. Tinned Tea Kettles;
20 Bales sheathing Paper,
250 Pieces bleached Canvas; 150 Brown ditto.,
20 Hhds. and Tierces Refined Loaf SUGAR.
2 Anchors, 20cwt. 2qrs. 0., and 22cwt. 1qr. 4lbs.
100 Bolts (Muir's Martin's & Co.) best boiled Canvas; 100 coils Cordage, 1½ to 7½ in.
30 Hawsers from 3 in. to 8 inches,

The above articles will be sold low if taken from alongside the Vessels.

St. John, April 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Of Wines, Brandy, London Brown Stout, &c. &c.

BY late European arrivals to the Subscriber; his usual supply of first quality PORT, SHERRY and Madeira WINES, old Cognac BRANDY; Hollands GIN; Altherp & Co's. London double BROWN STOUT, in pints and quarts; No. 1 White Lead; boxes London wax wick CANDLES; best Poland Starch, Soap, Crown Window GLASS, &c. &c.

31st May, 1839. JOHN V. THURGAR.

The Subscriber,

Offers for sale the following Articles, just arrived in the schooner *Gaspe Packet*, from Quebec, viz:

115 BARRELS Prime PORK;
60 do. Prime Mess do.
70 Barrels Prime BEEF; 36 Do. Prime mess do.
16 Do. Cargo do.
100 Do. Fine FLOUR; fresh ground, and stated to be of very superior quality.

June 7. JAMES C. HANFORD.

The subscriber is now landing ex brigue *Edward Reed*, from Newry:

25 HHDS BRANDY; 13 ditto GIN;
4 Casks Irish BACON, 45 cwt.
25 Barrels Irish Mess Pork; 1 Cask Irish Hams;
50 Tons No. 1 PIG IRON;
60 bundles and 1185 bars Iron, assorted, 20 Tons,
21 Bars Blister Steel, 10cwt. 0qrs. 24lbs.
78 Sock Moulds, 12cwt.
45 Doz. Farmers' Spades; 2 Tons Oakum.

May 31. WILLIAM CARVILL.

MOLASSES, SUGARS, &c.

Landing for the subscriber, and on Sale—

100 PUNS, Choice Retailing MOLASSES; 50 hhds. 20 brls. superior bright Sugars; 20 chests Company's Bohea TEAS.

—ALSO—

30 casks of First Quality London Brown Stout, in quarts and pints;
30 casks Warren's Liquid BLACKING;
20 bags of PEAS.

June 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Ex Lerwick, from Liverpool:

2900 BARS Common, 214 do. Refined, } IRON.
50 Bundles

47 Kegs, 50 bags Nails; 68 bags Spikes;
100 Kegs White Lead; 80 bags Shot; 70 do. Soap,
80 bundles Oakum; 200 rods Copper,
4 hhds. boiled and raw Linseed OIL,
88 boxes Glass; 5 bags Pepper; 3 bags Ginger;
70 chests Congo,
8 do. Hyson Skin, } TEAS,
6 do. Bohea,
2 packages Scythes; 1 hhd. Bath Bricks,
20 boxes Pipes; 3 bales Paper; 1 cask Nutmegs,
25 bales MERCHANDIZE, containing Cotton Warp, Dowlas, Cloths, Ticks, Thread, Prints, &c. &c. For sale on reasonable terms by

ALEXANDERS, BARRY, & CO.

May 10. *Nelson Street.*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Is now landing ex brig *Allegro*, from Liverpool:—

25 Chests Fine CONGO TEA,

AND HAS ON HAND,

10 Chests CONGO; 10 do. BOHEA,
1 Tierce refined Loaf Sugar;
6 Barrels Porto Rico do.; 10 Jars Grapes;
3 Casks Whiting; 60 doz. Palm Leaf Hats;
150 Boxes Dipt Candles; 25 Boxes SOAP.

All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for good payments.

HENRY S. GAULT.

31st May, 1839. 27, south M. Wharf.

CHAIN CABLES.

A COMPLETE set of Chains, Cables, Anchors, Chain sheets and Ties, Patent Trus