THE Weekly Chronicle

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Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	S. SOON	G. W.
15 Saturday,	7 30	4 23	6 25	10 30
16 Sunday,	7 30	4 23	Sets.	11 19
17 Monday,	7 31	4 23	4 36	ev. 4
18 Tuesday,	7 32	4 23	5 45	1 0
19 Wednesday,	7 33	4 24	7 0	1 39
20 Thursday,	7 33	4 24	8 17	2 23
21 Friday,	7 34	4 25	9 34	3 0

New Moon, 16th. 7h. 3m.

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Miscellany.

THE BLACK PIN.

"I'LL never love another woman; no—let her be ever so beautiful, I'll hate her," exclaimed Chas. Romer, as having quitted one ball-room where things had gone wrong, he entered another of those assemblies, which chanced, though at the close of the London season, to be given during the same night.

"I detest raven tresses," he continued; "fair hair blue, black, hazel, and all manner of coloured eyes—dimples, blushes, ruby lips, white teeth, pretty feet, pressures of the hand, soft sighs, and gentle accents. 'Othello's occupation's gone'—and they may all fly to the four quarters of the globe for all I care. In future, nothing shall affect my heart but horses, hounds, dogs, guns, nets, flies, rods, and otter spears. I'll have no society but that of portly dinking parsons, who neglect their parishes, and annoy their neighbours six days out of seven, having nothing else to do. Yes, though there are *some* gentleman-like, efficient, and religious men, who drink nothing but port wine, I'll eschew even their society, and live with red-nosed rectors of the wrong sort, and crafty curates, who cheat the church, and laugh at the bishop, because breach of all the laws that regulate civilized society, beating their wives, boxing with their parishioners, bullying the poor, and lying and slandering, are not considered, in the eye of ecclesiastical law, as clerical delinquencies sufficient for expulsion from the House of God."

Just as our hero had arrived at this doughty resolution and lamentable conclusion, and had reclined against a door-post, to give stability to any farther reflection, his wandering eye was attracted by a very beautiful figure moving gracefully to the air of one of his favourite waltzes. The room was getting thin, and every moment he had better opportunities of observing her. Dressed in the most approved fashion, her fine person, from its position against her partner's right hand, appeared to its full advantage; and the velocity of the dance causing her dark ringlets to play round her rather oval face, in spite of his newly formed resolution to detest the sex, our hero could not help envying the man whose hand was on her waist: a feeling which was rapidly increased, as, at this moment, the waves of her glossy hair seemed almost, if not quite, to touch her partner's apparently *unconscious* cheek.

It was the last waltz of the evening. The dancing soon ceased; but the object of our hero's unwilling admiration still held her partner's arm, awaiting the announcement of the carriage. There were now but three or four persons left in the room, when Rosa Newardine, for such was her name, encountered the gaze of Charles, and she became aware of his earnest and fixed observation. Feeling abashed by this discovery, her eyes fell on the ground; and, as if at a loss for a better subject of conversation to avert his detection of her slight confusion, she touched, with her little foot, a black pin which lay on the floor; and calling her companion's attention to it, made hastily the following remark:

"The nonsense and heartless folly which have been uttered in this room to-night, will, by to-morrow, no more be recollected by those who have spoken them, than I shall ever again remember that I once beheld that black pin."

Her carriage was then announced; but ere she reached the door, she raised her head, and saw Charles stoop—pick up—and place in the breast of his coat, the very pin that had elicited her remark.

The last carriage had rolled down the street; and the host and the hostess, with their daughters, were sitting on a sofa in a little crimson boudoir, much amused by our hero's deep and lonely reverie. He seemed to be making melancholy observations on the site of the now silent band, on the empty chairs and benches, and on the whining candles struggling with the rosier light of morn: in short, his mind was evidently lost in contemplation of spangles, plus, and crushed and faded flowers, the mournful relics of departed pleasure. After remaining some moments thus, starting from his trance, he bade his friends adieu, when, having previously dismissed his carriage, he walked home, striking, with his jewelled cane, at every cat that ventured to run across his path.

The London season was concluded; fashion had finished her last white bait, water parties were over, chaperons were turned out to grass, Crockford's laid no more suppers up stairs, and White's boasted only one or two hats in its bay window, and not above half a head. Our hero had been to every thing and every where, but the fair girl whom he now found himself forced by the wilfulness of his heart, to remember, was not again to be seen: so, with renewed determination to devote himself to the woods and wilds, he left town; and once more ensconced himself in the country.

He had not long enjoyed his rural felicity, when he received an invitation to a visit of some weeks from a friend of his, in the adjacent county of Wilts; which invitation he accepted.

It was a beautiful day about the 29th of August, on which, having sent forward his servant and his luggage, he arrived on horseback, in sight of Little Langford Manor House. During the last half mile his path had led him by the side of Grovely Wood; when now, entering the grounds of Langford, he approached its ancient pile by a still, shady, and sequestered path, and presently came in sight of a grotto. Here, reposing from the heat of the sun, he found his host, Sir John Heatherfield, and his two daughters.

"Welcome, Charles—thrice welcome!" exclaimed the latter gentleman in his usual hearty style—"how wags the world now with you? After your fatigues in town you must be glad of a little quiet. Here we are," he continued, "much the same as usual, only I've lost old Henderson, my head gamekeeper; and my best greyhound, who won the cup at the Deptford coursing meeting last year, is dead. Lots of young ones coming on though; and loads of game, the account of which shall serve to season our wine. Adieu, then, till dinner. My girls will entertain you, as my steward waits some orders."

Thus saying, off flew the good Sir John; leaving our hero to make the best of the fag end of a discourse, in which it was his resolution to find delight and to enjoy the conversation of his amiable companions. The better to do this, Charles fastened his horse to the bough of a tree behind the grotto, and seated himself between his friends.

"Now" he exclaimed, addressing Emma Heatherfield, "tell me all about the sweet fresh country, how have you been? what have you been doing? and whom have you seen? and have you any one staying with you? I detest London, foh—the name of it is sooty."

The first interrogatories having been duly answered—in reply to the last, the young ladies exclaimed together—"Oh! Charles, we have such a delightful companion to introduce to you, such a friend of ours, so good-natured, so beautiful,"———

"Stop!" cried Charles, interrupting them, "let me guess what it is."

"*It!*" exclaimed his companions.

"Yes, I know," he continued, regardless of their surprise—"it wags its tail—it sits on its hinder legs—it"———

"Oh, you very great love," exclaimed a soft sweet voice behind the grotto, "you dear good-tempered thing, I must pat you," and a little hand was heard caressing the arching and sleek neck of our hero's steed.

"There she is—that's our friend," cried the two ladies, running forth, closely followed by their guest—"Rosa, let me introduce to you Mr. Charles Romer, Miss *Newardine*."

She was looking still more lovely than when he last saw her in town. Early hours and the fresh air of the country had heightened the perfections of her figure, and added to the bloom upon her cheek, which was covered with blushes, when she recognised the man whose ardent gaze she knew herself to have attracted.

They were proceeding to the house when Emma Heatherfield culled a rose, and stopped to place it in Charles' button-hole.

"Oh, how appropriate!" she exclaimed, "here I declare, is a large black pin ready to fasten it. Why, my dear Charles, you must have *expected* a bouquet."

Rosa raised her head; perhaps, it was the flower that excited her curiosity; but in gratifying it, she looked at Charles; and her blue eyes seemed more lustrous than ever.

The tour of dinner arrived; and though Charles did not sit by Rosa, he found it very difficult to adhere to his sporting resolutions, or to control his imagination to follow his host over fields and fences. His mind would neither gallop nor jump; but at every turn of the conversation he found it ambling softly back to summer houses, little feet, and glossy ringlets; and finally pausing on the black pin, which still confined the flower. How happy was Charles when coffee was announced, and the party joined the ladies in the drawing-room! How he hung over the pianoforte and dwelt on the rich tones of Rosa's soft but rather melancholy voice, as she sang some of Moore's melodies! When Rosa's eyes met his during the sweetest passages of the song, as if in search of a sympathy beyond the vacant admiration of the majority of the guests, how those glances, though cursorily bestowed, found their way to his heart, and expelled every rugger emotion! Oh, love! what a world of strength hast thou, when thou wingest thy shaft from the song of beauty! Melody on melody succeeded, while the rest of the male visitors played whist, or mutually secured by the buttonhole, gathered themselves in corners, and canvassed the sports of the field; thus leaving Charles to enjoy a delicious but a dangerous trance.

It is not my intention to detail each succeeding circumstance; a course which would be as uninteresting to the general reader, as displeasing to the Editor of this miscellany; who, with a hardness of heart common to gentlemen in his capacity, cares not for the length of the author's face, provided he can secure the shortness of his story, and thus reserve full space for other contributors. Let it suffice than to say, that on the following morning Charles heard with dismay, that Rosa had for some time been engaged to wed the hero of the *unconscious check*, Mr. Vortex, with whom he had seen her waltzing. He was rich in lands and money; while she was poor in all but friends and beauty. The match, therefore, had been deemed, by all save one, a desirable alliance. And that one was Rosa.

The vehemence and severity of her relations had been too much for her gentle disposition; and her objections had for a time been silenced. Thus matters stood and at the expiration of one short month, she would be called upon to fulfil her engagement.

I have often thought it a pity, that when ladies are engaged to be married, they do not wear some symbol or ornament, in their hair, or on their dress to show that they are affianced. How many fascinating creatures do we see at balls, dancing almost every dance, and apparently unattended by their destined husbands, with whom it is possible for unsuspecting youths to fall in love. The heart of man, or at least of many men, is not unlike to a head strong and pulling horse: it is easy enough to prevent his running away if never let out of hand; but once suffer him to get his head down, or the bit fairly betwixt his teeth, and the arm of Hercules himself would be insufficient to restrain him.

We will now pass over a fortnight which had intervened since Charles' arrival, as well as the many excuses he made to escape from participation in the sports of the field; but at the end of that time we must resume the thread of our discourse.

Towards the middle of the day, a carriage was seen approaching the hall by the usual avenue; it had neared the ancient porch, and Charles was proceeding to the same place by a laurel walk, in some anxiety to ascertain who the visiter might be. At a turn of the path, he met Rosa hastening from another direction, but evidently intent on the same object; her haste was so great, that ere she could stop herself she was encircled by Charles' arm, which he had outstretched to prevent a more serious concussion. In the moment of their meeting he recognised also the expression of her lovely face—it was that of consternation and grief.

Ere she had time to extricate herself from his arm, he exclaimed, "Good heavens! Miss Newardine, what has happened—nay, you cannot support yourself—rest on me, and tell me, I conjure you, whence this distress?"

They were within fifty yards of the back of the house, and the carriage had by this time reached the door, the steps had been let down, and the guest, whoever he was, had descended.

"Let me go!" she exclaimed—"I beseech you let me go—I cannot tell you now—you will know all to soon; loose me—I *am* recovered."

In spite of her words, she would have fallen if Charles had not persisted in his support; a step was heard approaching; she attempted to move—for the arm had ceased to hold her—in vain; a double black pin in the breast of Charles' coat, had become entangled in her dress, and it held her fast till a person came in sight. With a desperate effort, at length she broke away and fled; but not until her intended husband reached the spot.

"So, sir," exclaimed Mr. Vortex, when recovered from his surprise, "you seem on excellent terms with that *amiable* young lady!"

"Sir," replied Charles, "I am on terms of friendship with Miss Newardine, and I feel myself honoured in being able to make this avowal. But if you mean to insinuate aught against the nature of that friendship, I have only to assure you, sir, that you mistake."

"All very fine, sir," rejoined Mr. Vortex, "but in the relation in which I stand to that young lady, I have some reason to doubt the propriety of the situation in which I found her—your arm encircling her waist."

"I entreat you," interrupted Charles, "as you value justice, sir, form no hasty conclusions respecting Miss Newardine. You have my honour as a guarantee to our assertion, that the situation in which you discovered us, was purely accidental. We were both hastening to the house from different directions; at a turn of the path we came into sudden contact; she was overcome by some emotion, and would have fallen had I not supported her."

"A most improbable story," resumed Mr. Vortex, "but your honour, sir, is pledged to the truth of it, and I trust that your feelings of propriety will lead you to adopt a line, the necessity of which is evident. I conclude, sir, that you are a guest of Sir John; after what has happened, for the sake of the young lady's feelings and mine, you will of course quit this house immediately. Indeed, circumstances require that I should *insist* on your adoption of this course."

"Indeed, sir," replied Charles, "from the *tone* of the request, and the turn the matter has taken, I feel myself compelled to refuse my compliance to your obliging proposal."

"Then, sir, your remaining here I shall conceive as personally insulting to myself," bitterly rejoined Mr. Vortex.

"Of that you are the best judge;" and with this remark, Charles turned on his heel and proceeded to the house.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE CHURCH OF OUR FATHERS.

The Church of our Fathers! so dear to our souls!
Ay, dear as the life-blood within us that rolls!
We'll rally around her, by dangers unawed,
The Church of our Fathers—the Church of our God!

The Church of our Fathers! how sacred the name!
How holy how pure, the devotion she'd claim!
Then shall we desert her?—Far, far be the thought—
We'll abide to the death by the truths she has taught.

The Church of our Fathers! once sacred and bright,
Illum'd by pure doctrine, shed forth her clear light,
Ere popery arose, and her altars debased;
Her purity sullied—her glory defaced.

The Church of our Fathers from that Stygian night,
Like a giant refreshed, then arose in her might—
To the moles, to the bats, superstition she hurled,
And stood forth the envy and praise of the world.

Her Cranmers, her Ridleys, for truth nobly stood,
Her rights and her charters they sealed with their blood;
Asserted her freedom, and sent forth abroad
The light and the truth of the pure Word of God.

Built on the apostles and prophets alone—
On Jesus, the Saviour, the chief corner-stone—
The winds may arise and her prospects deform—
She fears not the tempest—she dreads not the storm.

The people may rage, and the heathen assail,
No weapon against her shall ever prevail—
The Church of our Fathers for ages hath stood
Cemented and sealed by our ancestors' blood.

We'll rally around her with stout hearts and true,
Resolv'd in her cause both to dare and to do—
To our Bibles and altars tenaciously cling,
And fear to the winds and the waves we may fling.

From the Church of our Fathers we'll never depart—
She's entwin'd round each fire, each nerve of our heart
The Church of our Fathers! our glory and crown,
We will unmapair'd to our children hand down.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN THE EAST.

In a recently published work of travels by Mr. Elliott, the author speaks frequently of the labours and success of the protestant missionaries in Syria, but it appears that dire persecutions await the persons who listen to their teaching. The following is one instance. Asaad, a man of considerable talent and learning, out of a zeal for his religion, employed himself in writing a reply to a protestant tract written by an American missionary, the Rev. Mr. King.

"In composing an answer to Mr. King's address, he was compelled to search the scriptures. This led to reflection; and he soon perceived that he was writing for victory and fame, not truth; for that the Bible upheld the doctrines of his opponent and falsified his own. His mind was too candid to hesitate; from that moment he resolved to quit the Maronites, and to embrace the protestant faith. But this could not be done with impunity. The patriarch heard of his change of religion, and despatched a priest to summon him to the convent of Der Alosa, under a promise of providing for him. On his arrival he was examined as to his tenets, and pronounced a heretic. Asaad relates, that when he declared his sentiments, 'such a tumult and storm were excited in the company, that they seemed to be intent on overcoming him by dint of vociferation, rather than by argument, and on drowning his voice rather than understanding his opinions.' The Bishop of Beyrout, who was sent for to discuss with him, after a conversation, in which Asaad refuted all his reasoning in favour of the Romish church, concluded by saying, 'You are possessed of a devil.' Enraged to the highest degree, the prelate entreated the patriarch not to suffer the delinquent to return to his diocese; while, with the bitterest anger, he reviled Asaad, saying, 'If you go among my people again, I will send and take your life, though it be in the bosom of your own family.'

"Finding that his enemies were resolved to detain him a prisoner, though no attempt had as yet been made to confine him, the young convert determined to escape from their hands, and fled by night to Beyrout, where he was joyfully received by the missionaries. A few days after, his uncle and three brothers visited him, and with many taunts and reproaches declared him to be mad. They tried to induce him to return home with them, but he refused; and such was the rage with which they were filled, that his elder brother, calling him aside, said, 'Even if the patriarch and the emir should do you no harm, if they make no attempt on your life, be assured we ourselves will do the work; so take heed to yourself accordingly.' His mother next came to beseech him to renounce his new opinions, and accompany her home. In the first interview she was unsuccessful; but finally Asaad was persuaded to revisit the paternal roof. Here he suffered greatly; his brother tore in pieces his Bible and all his other books; and at length, in spite of many earnest entreaties, carried him by force to the patriarch, who, on his arrival at Kanobin, caused him to be 'kept in close confinement in chains, and daily beaten.' The great cause of complaint against him was, that he refused to worship either pictures, or the Virgin Mary.'

"From this time the history of the persecuted Asaad was known only from an account written by a young sheik of Tripoli, who was much interested in his fate, and who received the following particulars from a priest, a relative of his own, belonging to the convent at Kanobin. After repeated discussions, during which Asaad was always reviled and beaten, he was put into confinement. Four times he contrived to effect an escape; but, being ignorant of the road, he was on each occasion discovered and brought back. After the third ineffectual effort, he was for three successive days subjected, by order of the patriarch, to the bastinado, then put in chains, and limited to a scanty allowance of food.

In this condition he remained till his strength was much reduced, when he entreated his persecutors to have pity on him and open the doors of his prison. Some of the monks, moved by his supplications, pleaded for, and received permission to release him. After his departure were made an effort to regain his liberty, but being apprehended and brought back, 'he was loaded with chains, cast into a dark filthy room, and bastinadoed every day for eight days, sometimes faintting under the operation, till he was near death. He was then left in his misery; he had a thin mat; the door of his prison was filled up with stone and mortar; and his food, six thin cakes of bread a day; and a single cup of water, were passed through a small loop-hole.' From this time he continued a prisoner. All the cruelty and torture he endured through a period of six years failed to shake his faith, and he was enabled to bear his sufferings with singular meekness and constancy, till death emancipated him from the fiend-like tyranny of man, and united him to the 'noble army of martyrs.' His Christian meekness and eminent wisdom with which he refuted the fallacies of his persecutors were such, that one of his brothers, Pharez Esh Shidiak, became a convert to protestantism, and died for safety to Malta, where he now resides, and where we made his acquaintance. The history of Asaad needs no comment. It exhibits popery in its true light—unrelentingly intolerant, and persecuting."

The American missionaries are very numerous in Syria; there are eleven labouring under the native Christians; there are three more missionaries at Cyprus, two at Jerusalem, and eleven, including females, at Beyrout. They are, says Mr. Elliott, publicly denounced in the Maronite churches, and the people are forbidden to sell to them, to act as their servants, or to holding the slightest communication with them.—*Record.*

TRIUMPHS IN THE REGISTRATION COURTS.

(From the Metropolitan Conservative Journal.)

Well and gallantly have the conservatives carried on their campaign this year in the registration courts. Already the schism betwixt whigs and radicals has been made apparent by its results. Abandoned to their own resources, the former have failed almost universally, for the latter, seeing no hope of obtaining by fair means a majority in the House of Commons, confine their efforts to stimulate the people out of doors, trusting thereby to intimidate the members within. In Berkshire, Devizes, and Mid Lothian—thanks to Gibson Craig's faggot votes—the *Chronicle* claims success, but every where besides it tacitly admits torvism to have proved triumphant. Even at Stroud, Lord John can no longer find supporters, and with his colleague Lord Morpeth, he, the author of the reform bill, next election will again be thrown upon the world hopless of re-election by any numerous constituency capable of re-choice only from the rotten boroughs of Tavistock, Arundel, or Calne. Should Sir Robert at commencement of next session yield to the demands of his more chivalrous supporters, and precipitate a dissolution, it is doubtful whether a score of whigs could find seats by even the most lavish expenditure but certain that conservative and charatists would divide the house. Let it be so. Let us at least see our enemies in front, where we can face them manfully, without an interposing line of wretched waverers, who, at the first approach of danger, would throw our ranks into confusion by pusillanimous flight. Cœur de Lion require not a Russell to impose betwixt him and Saladin' we require no such auxiliary now.

There are a considerable body of philosophic radicals who pant for a conservative restoration, in hope that the expelled whigs would reinforce the revolutionists, and that Sir Robert Peel's scrupulous humanity will cause him to surrender every point in succession, rather than risk the probability of disturbances, or the probable effusion of human blood. Of Sir Robert's aversion to severe measures we are not unconscious; but has it escaped these speculators that it is the strongest and most generous who shew least violence in their usual bearing? Because the mastiff snarls not nor snaps at every passenger, would you dare to rouse him in his wrath or do you suppose him powerless as a cur when his wrath is roused? Such is the precise difference betwixt the whig and conservative chieftains. Like a little terrier, Lord John barks and growls at every one who approaches the bone he gnaws, but if the assailant raise a whip in wrath, he flies back to his den and whines for mercy. Sir Robert has conceded much, too much, already for the sake of quietness, and he now knows that concession and conciliation of popular clamour must, as hitherto, universally fail. He has surrendered all he could surrender, but he will not abandon to rebel insolence the altar of his God. Rallied under the red cross flag of ancient England, his followers close round him, resolved to do no harm and to suffer none. Whosoever shall assail them in this their good cause, his blood be upon his head! The throne of Victoria shall not fall without a blow. Peel is no Necker, neither is Wellington a Duc de Broglie.

Even were it possible that Sir Robert should be seized with judicial madness, his sway would at once come to an end, and the conservative body minus but one man, would stand firm under a more stalwart chief. They have not united for merely human objects. It is not personal profit which links them in one solid phalanx. Were expediency their guide, were worldly interests paramount, Lord Melbourne's ministry would receive no molestation from them. They feel, they know, that if the progress of popery be not checked now, that if it once be allowed to gain the vantages round, that if the redoubts erected by their forefathers be tamely yielded to its attack, the church of England will soon be converted into a temple of idolatry, and the constitution changed into a cruel scourge. They see what has passed at Newfoundland is passing in Ireland, and, if God avert not, will soon come to pass at home. Like their steel-clad ancestors, they resolve that no *alien* priest, Italian or Milesian, shall beat sway within this realm of Britain. "Nolumus leges Anglie mutari." They never yielded to a foreign enemy, they are not prepared to surrender now. They are strong enough to rule constitutionally. If there are any who seek to subvert that constitution, let them revolt if they dare.

ANGLESEY REGISTRATION.—The *North Wales Chronicle*, in support of the assertion which it made about a week ago, that Mr. Edward John Stanley's brother had, like himself, received notice to quit his seat in parliament, says, "We have pleasure in presenting our readers with subjoined statement of the comparative strength of parties in Anglesey, the result of the last registration; and should any constituencies falter in their progress to, or lose sight of, the goal to which conservatism directs their steps, let us point out to them the bright example of Mona's sons, and bid them go and do likewise.

Conservatives	1179
Whig-radicals	1030
Conservative majority	149
	80 double entries.
	25 professed neuters
Register 1838	2321
Total objections	822
Conservatives	434
Sustained	328
Whig-radicals	388
Sustained	197

SLASHING HARRY, A GUY VAUX TO THE CANADIANS.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

Woe to the age of intellect! Its pride has fallen—its glory is in the dust. The liberal iconoclasts of the great city and the image-breakers of Canada have confederated together, and, with foul and most unnatural violence, have torn from its pedestal the effigy of the leader of the "march of mind," dragged it to the place of execution, consigned it with rope and faggot to the side of the malefactor, and, impatient of the slow process of extermination by fire, battered the "wooden features" into mummy with a ferocity proportionate to their former veneration! Thus have the hands of the majesty of the people treated the image of Lord Vaux as if he were another *Guy Vaux*—a familiar of the powers of darkness—not a diffuser of universal illumination; a clandestine disposer of gunpowder and other combustibles—not a dealer in cheap knowledge and *Penny Magazines*; a conspirator with his fire-balls and dark lantern—not the "schoolmaster" with his rod and Primer. "It is well," says a morning ministerial journal, after describing the seizure of the execration doms upon the "excellent wooden likeness" of its once demidefified "Harry Brougham," now treated no better than "Old Harry"—"It is well," says that organ of Downing-street, "that the noble and learn'd lord *was not in Canada*," thereby giving us to understand that if the veritable Brougham and Vaux, and not his graven image, had been in Quebec, the sovereign people would have preferred performing an *auto-da-fe* upon the living original to inflicting a Smithfield martyrdom upon his mahogany substitute! Who, after this, would be "the man of the people," to be treated as certain savage tribes treat their idols—by scouring them with whips, pelting them with dirt, and dashing them to the earth because the divinity with the "wooden features" sometimes gave them other gifts than they asked for in their prayers? What a theme for the moralists is here presented! What an illustration of Juvenal's vanity of human wishes! It appears but as yesterday when the name of Henry Brougham had a talismanic effect upon the hearts of the multitude, and the owner of name was carried into power upon the tide of the people's emotion. O that the day should have come when "the masses" in any part of the Queen of Great Britain's dominions could have thought of putting a rope round his neck, in person or in effigy, and executing upon their deposed and buffetted idol the mortal indignities which the Roman mob inflicted on the fallen Sejanus! Have the image-breakers of Canada, then, and the iconoclasts of the great city, resolved to be done with idols, wooden or, brass for ever? Have they determined to get rid of man-worship, and to exercise the godlike faculty of reason in thinking for themselves? Not at all. They have knocked down one image to set up another. They have only battered to pieces the one "wooden" idol to set up another in its place, and prostrate themselves in the dust before it. They have, in short, only demolished the image of Brougham to place upon its pedestal for a season that of Durham, soon in turn to suffer the fate which mob-popularity hunters have undergone among all people, and in all ages of the world. Such is the unstable nature of popular favour, such the unreasonableness of popular caprice, that Brougham has been hanged or burned in effigy, not for any of his political delinquencies, but for a most meritorious public act. The liberal iconoclasts of the government press did not exult over the wrecking of popular vengeance upon his effigy because of the prominent part which he took in "barring the gates of mercy" on the suffering poor, and advocating the unchristian doctrines and unmanly cruelties of the Malthusian oppression, or because of the inconsistent conduct, when in and out of office, on many great public questions—such as tithe, national education, Wakley's "three powders," &c;—no, all their malice was reserved for the punishment of an offence which consisted in his vindicating the outraged authority of law and the constitution against the wild freaks of despotic power, consigning *untried* British subjects to banishment, and thereby establishing a precedent of the most dangerous consequence to the liberties of Englishmen in all parts of the queen's dominions. This was the crime of Lord Brougham; and if ever there was an act of his political life which ought to be held in grateful remembrance it was that by which he wrested the iron sceptre from the hand of the vain-glorious Canadian autocrat, and broke it on the altar of the constitution.

The Church.—The opinion of Bishop Latimer, which however eccentric it may appear at the present day, must, nevertheless, be allowed to contain uncontrovertible truths. Speaking of patrons to livings, he says, "They have a great charge, and a great burden before God, if they do not diligently endeavour to place good and godly men in their benefices, but are slothful and careth not what manner of men they appoint, or else are covetous and will have it themselves, and hire a Sir John Lack Latin, who shall say service so that the people shall be nothing edified; no doubt such a patron shall make answer before God for not doing his duty." He also speaks of preachers and their keeping residence, by asking and telling who is the most diligent—viz., the devil; he is never out of his diocese, never from his cure, always in his parish, he keepeth residence at all times, he is ready and always at his plough; he causeth patrons to sell their benefices, yea, more, he gets himself to the university, and causes great men and squires to send their sons there and put out poor scholars that should be preachers, but that they may have a show of learning. Therefore, he says, "Ye unpreaching prelates, learn of the devil to be diligent in your office."

In several dioceses the clergy are signing a requisition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting his grace, in conjunction with the Archbishop of York, to institute an episcopal commission to inquire into the conduct of the Lord Bishop of Durham and the Lord Bishop of Norwich, in having subscribed to a work intended to promulgate the infidel heresy of Socinianism, with a view, when the fact has been legally announced, to future proceedings. We believe that before those proceedings for the suspension of the prelates can be instituted, the archbishops must obtain the sanction of the crown. We shall see whether ministers will dare to uphold convicted heretics (supposing the fact to be proved) in their sees, by advising the queen to reject the advice of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. One point ministers have already gained. The conduct of these two bishops will do much to undermine the establishment, and will, perhaps, make some high-churchmen willing to unite with those who desire to separate church and state.—*John Bull.*

Dreadful fire at Harrow-on-the-Hill.—At a late hour on Monday night intelligence was received at the several fire brigade stations in the metropolis of a heavy fire raging in the village of Harrow-on-the-Hill. The first information was brought by the passengers on the Birmingham Railway, which was about nine o'clock, and afterwards by four or five persons. The engines of the King-street station, with post-horses, and a party of firemen, under the superintendence of Fogo, the foreman of that district, immediately proceeded to the spot. The fire, it appears, originated in the school-house of Harrow-school, in the occupation of Mr. Colenso, the mathematical master of Harrow-school, which speedily communicated to the house of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth. On the alarm having been given, every assistance was afforded by the inhabitants of Harrow and the flames having been visible from East Acton, labourers from that place hastened to the spot, but no water could be procured from a shorter distance than a quarter of a mile, and thus the flames extended their ravages with such uninterrupted fury, that the buildings, together with their contents of much valuable property, consisting of paintings by the most choice masters, household furniture &c., were destroyed. The amount of the loss is estimated at about £3000, most of which is insured in the County, Westminster, and Phœnix Fire-offices. Several accidents happened to the labourers assisting during the conflagration. How the dreadful catastrophe happened is not precisely known, nor is there any probability of obtaining information on the point, from the state of confusion at present existing. It is stated that Mr. Colenso only completed his insurance in the County Fire-office on Thursday last, his premises having undergone several improvements and alterations.—*London Sun.*

The Nautch Girls of India.—These girls are not invariably annexed to the establishment of the Hindoo temples; they are to be met with in all large towns throughout India, and attend, as hirelings, at European and native assemblies. They are engaged in the set, and receive a stipulated sum for the night's performance. Some Europeans entertain a strange *penchant* for this amusement, and are so infatuated with the charms of these dark sisters of Terpsichore, that they join in the dance with them, habited in the costume of the country. Nautching, however, is not very likely to make any great inroads upon the more lively and animating customs of our ball rooms in England. Indeed, properly speaking, it cannot be called dancing, for it approaches more to *posturing*. This strange commixture of dancing and minstrelsy is a festive custom that has, doubtless, prevailed in eastern countries from the remotest times. We find David, in the Psalms, evidently adverting to the consuetudinous practices of the dancing maidens of his day when he says, "*The dancers go before, the minstrels follow after,*" and it is usual for the instrumentalists and the vocalists in the nautches of the present day to move behind the dancers. In the north of India the women are much finer as to their figures than those of the south, and the style of their dancing is more varied. Some of them have a method of disposing of the skirts of their mantles in such a manner as, when in rapid motion, to display a train similar to that of the peacock, which has a very singular and pretty effect.

An Unexpected Trip across the Atlantic.—The number of passengers that the captain of a French vessel may receive on board varies according to the ship's burden. A few days ago, the Prefect of Marseilles having learned that a vessel of 92 tons burden, was on the point of sailing for America with a much greater number of passengers than was allowed by the regulations, ordered a commissary of police to go on board to establish the breach of law, and to prevent the departure of the vessel. She was found at anchor outside Fort St. Jean and La Joliette, with 156 passengers on board being 109 more than the number proportioned to her tonnage. The captain having purposely kept out of the way, the commissary quitted the vessel at nightfall, leaving two police agents on board. No sooner was he out of sight, than the captain came on board in a boat, and finding himself in rather an awkward position took the desperate resolution of sailing with a fair wind, and adding the two police agents to his 156 passengers bound for America. The next morning, as soon as the sailing of the vessel was discovered, a cruiser was despatched in pursuit of her, but as she is a fast sailer, and had a start of 12 or 15 hours, the police agents may reckon with the utmost confidence on the prospect of seeing foreign parts.—*French paper.*

During a very dark night, a blind man was walking in the streets with a lighted candle in his hands, and a pitcher upon his shoulders. 'Friend,' said a person who met him, 'of what use to you is that light? Are not day and night the same to you.' The other laughingly replied, 'it is not for myself that I carry the light, but for blockheads like you, to prevent them from running against me and breaking my pitcher.'

If the Great Western reaches England at the anticipated time on her return voyage, she will have traversed about 40,000 miles of water in 9 months.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, St. John, N.B. 5th Dec. 1838.

A
Arbecamb John 2
Anthony Peter
Anderson Joseph
Anderson Alex.
B
Barron Michael
Banks Joseph 2
Brownlaw Thos.
Barteaus Berj. S.
Booth John
Bowes Thos.
Branien Patrick
Bates Wm.
Briant Wm.
Barrett Walter
Brown John
Book John
Black David 2
Burke John
Bennet William
Bessnoph Clarissa
Beveridge Berj
Burker Andrew
Brown John
Brannion James D.
Buckley Daniel
Brown Letecia
Boyal Charles
Bayle Neal
Best Margaret
Boyle Wm.
Barry Miss Katerene
Black Augusta
C
Collins Peter
Craig W.
Colman Mrs.
Cronan Miss E.
Cooks Samuel
Cullin Edward
Collins Denis
Crawford Andrew
Cunningham Thos.
Cole John
Casey John
Carpenter Mrs. Cather'e
Callaghan Cornelius
Caughens Charles
Clancy Johanna
Carr Sarah
Collins David 2
Cole William
Campbell Miss Margaret
Callaghan Jeremiah
Cockran Michael
Camron Wm.
Collins Jeremiah
Crowley Daniel
Crofts Mary
Corbet James
Creighton Wm.
Catherwood Mrs.
Cavas John
Calvert Maria
Campbell Robert
Carr Wm.
Croke Julia
Campbell Ann
Cochran James
Clark Mary Ann
Caulfield Mrs. Jane
Callaghan Wm.
Cokely Patrick 2
Campbell Alex.
Curren John
Capstan John
Clonor Mrs. Ann
Cristall Patrick
D
Dougherty Dominick
Doherty David
Desmond John
Dunleary Thos.
Deery Nancy
Daley Morris
Doherty Henry
Dillin Wm.
Dawson Mrs.
Daily Mrs. M
Dickey David or Thos.
Bradley
Durell Oliver
Davis Andrew
Davis Benjamin
Delany Michael
Dunne Miss Mary
Durney John
Donely Michael
Davis G. G.
Devine Patrick
Devine Ann
Drinen Maurice
Donnell Timothy
Doherty Bernard
Daily Wm.
Desmond Michael
E
Eaton John
Ede Joseph
Eagan Francis
Evans Robt.
Edwards Mr.
F
Foliard Wm.
Foley James
Faran Neal
Fergusson Mrs. Jane
Farnin Miss Ann
Ferguson John
Ferguson Capt.
Follet Joseph
Fiddes Wm.
Fletcher Nathaniel
Ford Bridget
Finigan James
Ford Phillip
Farish Dorcas
Fraser John
Fradsham Capt John
Forsyth Elizabeth
Fitzgibbins James 2
Flanders Rev. John
Ferry Patrick
Farren Grace
Farley Joseph
Ferguson John or Wm.
G
Gregg Andrew
Gass Thomas
Gormley James
Gillon Michael
Gilkeirson George
Griffin Michael
Gibson Joseph
Gibson John
Grogan Peter
Glem John
Grace Robert
Griffith Benj. P.
Godsoe Barr
Griffin Michael
Gartland Thos.
Gray Peter
H
Hampton Nathan L.
Hargen Daniel
Hussey Stephen W.
Harper Wm. 2
Hislop Miss Jane
Halliday James
Holgan Mrs.
Heush P. George
Beauty James
Hennessy Patrick
Herring James
Hott Thos.
Holeran Michael
Higgins Wm.
Hart Michael
Hannah Matthew
Hall John
Holmes Henry
Hurley Patrick
Hale Thos.
Hopkins Solomon
Hurney Michael
Harrington Michael
Hamilton James
Hanna Nancy
Harrington John
Hodnets Wm.
Halle Mr. H.
J
Irvin Hester
Jamieson Jeremiah
Jamieson James
Johnston Wm.
Jackson James
Jestons Catherine
Johnston Mrs.
Jenny Capt. Jepthah
K
Kelly Dennis
Kenny James
Kivlin Thady
Kerlen Miss Mary
Keegan Eliza
King Miss Ann
Kidney Michael
Kinaley Thos.
Kerwick Miss E.
Keer John
Kinne James
Kelly John 2
Kear John
Kay Thomas
Keltie David
Kiley Mrs. Amy
Ker Robert
L
Lentan James
Lee Miss Mary
Langan Daniel
Lingley Mrs. Isaac
Lawson John
Little Thos.
Lions George
Lynch John
Leonard Wm.
Laskey Wm.
M
Maguire James
Maguire John
Magee John
Manners John
Magher Thos.
Murphy William
Merry Esq. Thos. 2
Murphy Patrick
Miller David
Martin Robt.
Monoghan Patt
Murry David
Maynes Wm.
Moran John
Marshal Michael
Millin Robt.
Mills Capt. John
Martin James
Murphy Cornelius
Maurice Morris
Martain Robt.
Mullin Patrick
Millar John
Milly Daniel
Miller James
Mahoney Mary
Morton Wm.
Magee John
Miller David
Mullin James
Malone John
Mulligan James
Mehany Alex.
Miller Elizabeth
Macbeth Wm.
Mills Pat
Merritte Israel
Mirror George
Murphy Widow
Moody John
Millirds Mrs. John
Moffat Robt.
Murphy Mary
Moor Mary
Mills Samuel
Murphy Thos.
M'Auley Alex.
M'Arthur James
M'Aleary R.
M'Addain Wm. P.
M'Allister Hugh
M'Auliff Honora
M'Bride Denis
M'Cullagh Mary
M'Cullough Wm.
" Cole Jane
" Canney James
" Cawley John
" Carthy Wm.
" Cawley James
" Closkey P.
" Cormick Wm.
" Cormick Margaret
" Coy David
" Cullim James
" Conell Mrs.
" Cann Frances
" Dugall Simon 2
" Dermot Hugh
" Dougall Alex.
" Donald Eliza
" Dermott Anthony
" Elwee Alexander
" Elwain Thos.
" Enutty Wm.
" Elroy Daniel
" Featridge John
" Farland John
" Goiy Catherine
" Garrin Wm.
" Graw Mrs Jane
" Gowen John
" Gone John
" Gorman David
" Ginley Michael
" Glinchey Nancy
" Ginley Thomas
" Keown Anne
" Leod Capt. Alex.
" Loughlin John
" Laughlin James
" Eary Denis
" Carthy Daniel
" Morrough Bryan
" Moven Patrick
" Namel Charles
" Naithey Wm.
" Neil Donald
" Nacle James 2
" Vite Elizabeth
N
Nelson Edward
Noonan Daniel
Nash Miss Jabre C.
Nelson William
Norton George 2
Neill Wm.
O
O'Neal Daniel
Orff George
O'Brien Bernard
O'Donnell James
Onlston Peter
O'Connor John
O'Leary Ann
Oram David L.
P
Penny Wm.
Power Redmond
Powel Mrs.
Patterson Wm.
Peters John
Potter Capt. John 2
Postewaite Wm.
Partelow Miss Hannah
Peterson Charles
Potter Joseph G.
Pratt Miss Betsy
Parker Susan Mrs.
Porter Miss
R
Quinn John
Rigby Henry
Robinson Jupiter
Ramsey James
Robberts John
Rodgers Mrs. Maria
Reynolds Robt.
Robertson Robert
Reagan Lawrence
Rodgers John
Riley Ellen
Rodgerron James
Reid Capt Wm.
Riorden Patrick
Ridout David
Rennell Wm.
Rea A. V.
Rankin Maxwell
Reid Robert
Rodgers Irad
Rendall John
Robinson Thos. W.
Richards Wm.
Ross Mrs. E.
Rosborough Isabella
Ryan Catherine
Russell Edward
Rutherford Mary
S
Sanford C T
Shiles Mr.
Sullivan P
Smith Seth E. 5
Smith John H
Smith Robert
Smith Wm.
Starrett George Alex. or Ann
Starland Wm
Sullivan Miss Bridget
Spillane Maurice
Snider Peter
Splane John
Stevenson Samuel
Sorley T W
Steward Teddy,
Sked Wm
Spillane Mrs.
Stewart Jane
Sinclair Wm.
Scott Andrew
Sharp Wm.
Slave Rob
Shiel Mary
Sullivan John
T
Thompson Joseph
Tutton Hugh
Tong Andrew M
Theal Miss Frances
Tupper J.
Travis Barnes
Thompson Martha
Tuck Moses
Tait Mrs P Wilson
Thomas James
Thompson David
Thompson James
Tregeman Robt.
Thompson William
Tuley Mrs
Taylor Capt J
V
Vance George 2
W
Work George
Weyley Evy W
Wallace James
Wivell Margaret
Wood John
Wilson Capt W
White Samuel N
Wright James
Whelock Miss S
Watkins Ann
West David P 2
Wiley James
Wilson E E.
Walsh William
Wade William
Walker John
White Wm.
West Ruth
Waffet John
Wood Isabella
Walsh Michael
Y
Young Fanny
Young William
Carleton.
Strange John
Smith Francis
Barns Benjamin E
Clark Daniel W
Ketchum Mrs Sarah
Murry John
Murry James
McLasky Stephen
Patchel Israel
Westfield.
Thoal James D 2
Wills Richard
Mahogany.
Sproul Jane
McGuire James
Sand Point.
O'Sullivan Denis
Gondola Point.
McMillin John
Dipper Harbour.
Thompson James
Musquiti Cove.
Morrison Dennis
Spoon Island.
Thompson Thankful
Ten Mile Creek.
Cochran Israel
Ellis Capt Robert
Long Reach.
Flanagan Timothy
Moore James P
Loch Lomond.
Cother James 2
Cullinan Lawrence
Mackin Wm
Red Head.
McMahon Edward

United States.

MOB IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Dec 4, 1838.—For the first time in the history of the old Keystone, is the anomaly presented of two separate bodies organizing, and each claiming to be the true and legal House of Representatives. Singular and lamentable as this may be, such is the case. There are now in Pennsylvania two Houses of Representatives, each with its Speaker, Clerks, and full complement of officers. What will be the finale of this state of things it is impossible to imagine. At an early hour this morning, the lobbies, gallery and avenues of the House, were in the possession of the multitude, all appearing to await with intense anxiety the raising of the curtain which was to open to their view the tragedy which all expected to be enacted. Many countenances betrayed the bully impatiently awaiting the signal when the melee should commence, and they should be called upon to enact their respective parts.

Harrisburg, Wednesday 11½ o'clock.—Riot and rebellion are still the order of the day; the arm of the civil authority is as yet powerless. Measures are however in agitation, which it is hoped will ensure order and the peaceful and undisturbed action of the Legislature. While writing this, there is a rumor among the crowd in the Representative hall that the mob have taken possession of the Arsenal. The Democratic (Whig) Senators did not attend this morning at the hour to which they stood adjourned; there was consequently no quorum, and of course no session. Thus was the design of the mob who threatened personal violence to Senators and more especially to the Speaker, frustrated. It would seem that Phila. bullies are the conservatives of our free institutions, upon whom we must rely for the correction of all irregularities in the body politic.

Mr. Penrose requested of Mr. Fullerton the performance of the duties of Speaker, he not deeming it advisable to attend the Senate under existing circumstances.—Mr. Fullerton immediately adjourned the Senate until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The (V. B.) house over which presides Mr. Hopkins of Washington Co., met at 10 o'clock, elected F. R. Shunk, clerk; D. W. Hyde, door-keeper; and A. Krans, sergeant-at-arms; after passing a resolution appointing a committee to call upon the Secretary for certain papers relative to the late election, they adjourned.

The Democratic (Whig) House will meet at two and a half o'clock, P. M.

☞ We observe that the Keystone is out to-day, sanctioning the riotous proceedings of the Locofocos, and urging them on to further deeds of violence. It declares all civil government at an end, and calls upon its followers to proceed accordingly.

AWFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The mob have actual possession of the Capitol of Pennsylvania, and it is impossible for the Legislature to meet, or the business in the departments of Government to proceed.

At the hour of half-past two this afternoon, as appointed for the meeting of the House, the Speaker deputed Mr. Spackman to adjourn the House till to-morrow. The hall was filled with the rioters, who seized Mr. S. and forced him to retire, when they all rushed out, and he was barely enabled to escape without injury. In the scuffle the doors were broken and the hall otherwise mutilated.

The mob have now possession of the town, and mob law reigns supreme. The officers of the law make no attempt to put down the disgraceful scene. No life is safe; but the State authorities, we understand, have taken all the measures possible under the circumstances for the preservation of life and property.

We appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to defend their laws. The reign of anarchy has been continued long enough. If liberty be worth an effort, let that effort promptly be made.

The Locofoco papers, we see, are pursuing their usual deceptive course in the accounts they give of the scene here, and are endeavouring to throw the blame on our party. But we appeal to the representatives of the people, who will shortly, no doubt, be obliged by the mob to adjourn and go home to their constituents, if our accounts be not correct, or, if any thing not so highly colored as the actual truth. Indeed, we have feared to represent the locofocos so bad as they really are, lest we might be subject to the imputation of exaggeration. It is awful to contemplate their doings. Would to heaven, the whole people could be here to witness them.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, 11th Div. P. M.
CARLISLE, 5th Dec. 1838.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued the order to the Militia to hold themselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to assist the civil authorities in suppressing insurrection, and in executing the laws. As there is a strong reason to apprehend a necessity for the use of Militia force, for such purpose I do hereby order the Fifth Battalion of Cumberland County Volunteers, to hold themselves in readiness to assemble, in parade order, on one hours notice, with arms and accoutrements in good order and each man provided with a knapsack, blanket, &c. ready to march at six o'clock to-morrow morning if required.

As public opinion is excited, and the feelings of men are much roused, I deem it right to urge, most earnestly, upon officers and men, the propriety and necessity of refraining from expressing any political feeling, or any preference, or dislike for parties, or party men—and that they should come forward with a firm determination to maintain the character of good soldiers, and to preserve the honor, the integrity, and dignity of the State, and of her laws.

SAM'L ALEXANDER,
Major General 11th Division, P. M.

Terrible Steam Boat Disaster.—The steamer Tiber, which arrived this morning from Louisville, reports that she passed the wreck of the steamboat Gen. Brown at St. Helena, where the latter had collapsed a flue. The captain, pilot, one of the engineers, and thirty other persons on board the Gen. Brown, lost their lives by the calamity.—*N. Orleans Bee. Nov. 29.*

Colonial.

The Emily, Capt. Meade, from Jamaica, brings files to the 3d ult. We insert from them the Governor's speech at the opening of the session, together with the reply and such other matters as relate to the present condition of the Island; and we rejoice to perceive therein that the result of the emancipation act on the whole is satisfactory. The general conduct of the emancipated negroes so warmly eulogized in the Governor's speech has met a cordial response from the assembly; and, although there are symptoms, in the reply, of differences in opinion from the executive, we attach no great importance to them. *Jamaica* has at all times been remarkable for a little turbulence in the legislature, and the present warmth is not at all greater than we have been used to perceive. In fact, so important an alteration in the social condition of the negro population, and so great a change in the position of the planters, could not be expected to take place without some collision of opinion, and some expression of feeling, all this will quickly subside, and we shall shortly be able to see the happy workings of the new system. The causes of discontent are the differences between the Imperial Parliament and that of Jamaica in their several jurisdictions, and these chiefly arising from the West India Prison Bill at home, which the Colonial Assembly considers a breach of its privileges.—*Old Countryman.*

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"*Gentlemen of the Council.*

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.*

"The most important event in the annals of Colonial History has taken place since I last had the pleasure of meeting the Legislature of this island; and I am happy in being able to declare that the conduct of the labouring population who were then the objects of your liberal and enlightened policy entitles them to the highest praise, and amply proves how well they have deserved the boon of Freedom.

"It was not to be expected that the total extinction of the apprenticeship laws would be followed by an instantaneous return to labour; but feeling as I do the deepest interest in the successful result of the great measure now in progress, I sincerely congratulate you and the country at large on the improvement which is daily taking place in the resumption of industrious habits, and I trust there is every prospect of agricultural prosperity.

"Many important subjects, consequent upon the altered condition of society, will I hope receive your early and serious consideration.

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"In calling upon you to provide for the usual public exigencies, I make no doubt you will support the credit of the island with due regard to the interests of your constituents.

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"I shall lose no time in laying before you various despatches from her Majesty's Government.

"I beg to assure you of my cordial co operation in all measures which may tend to improve the laws, to give security to property, to protect the just rights of the peasantry, and ensure peace and happiness to all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

The Assembly after a short deliberation returned the following answer—by which it will seem, that both Governor and Assembly bear testimony to the quiet of the island.

"*May it please your Excellency.*

"We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, thank your Excellency for your speech at the opening of the session.

"The house join your Excellency in bearing testimony to the peaceful manner in which the labouring population have conducted themselves in a state of freedom.

"It certainly was not to be expected that so great a change in the condition of the people would be followed by an immediate return to active labour. The house, however, are willing to believe that some degree of improvement is taking place, and they sincerely join in the hope expressed by your Excellency, that the agricultural interests of the island may ultimately prosper by a resumption of industrious habits on the part of our peasantry in their new condition.

"The house would have been ready now, as they ever have been to give their consideration to every matter submitted to them, for promoting the public welfare of the colony; but having taken into their mature consideration, the aggressions which the British Parliament continue to make on the rights of the people of this colony; and the confusion and mischief which must result from the present anomalous system of government, they have come to the determination that they will best consult their own honor, the rights of their constituents, and the peace and well being of the colony, by abstaining from the exercise of any legislative function except such as may be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until they shall be left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects."

To this his Excellency made the following abrupt reply:—

"I receive with deep regret your reply to the speech with which I opened the present session of the Legislature."

The above address was founded upon a series of Resolutions.

Shortly after the House was summoned to the Council Chamber, where his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the House for 12 hours.

The short Prorogation of 12 hours, to give the Members time to reassemble, was productive of much merriment in the Jamaica papers. When the Emily sailed the 12 hours had not elapsed.

The Jamaica Despatch of Nov. 3d says: "On an attentive review of the files received from the neighbouring islands, we find that the whole range of the British West India Colonies are suffering alike, although not equally, from the want of a proper stimulus to enforce labour, and the very injudicious intermeddling of the Home Government. The impolicy of encouraged squatters is every where felt, and at Tobago they have passed a very necessary act—'to prevent persons from building upon, or occupying lands without title.'"

At Barbadoes they have brought in a Bill for summary punishment of persons harbouring vagrants. The Antigua Herald makes the following remarks on the subject:—

The Flamer steamer arrived here the 19th inst. There is nothing new in the accounts from the Leeward Islands, but affairs were in a lamentable state in Jamaica. We are not at all surprised at the excitement and unsettled state of the negro population on their immediate admission to the rights of freedom although something better might have been expected after the fraternization, speechifying, beef eating, toastings, &c. &c.—We do not even blame them for the excesses of which they have been guilty, or their disinclination to enter upon the duties of citizenship; for they have been goaded or persuaded to insubordination by those who professing to be their friends should have known better.

The new Assembly of Barbadoes, had met. The Governor, in his opening speech, thus alludes to the Abolition of the Apprenticeship:

"Consigning past dissensions to oblivion, it remains for all true Barbadians to unite in sedulously prosecuting the career of freedom, thus propitiously opened under the Royal auspices; and I fervently trust that, through the successful maintenance of the existing favorable relation with the British Government, your honorable Houses will be so guided by vigorous and enlightened Councils, as effectually to supercede the necessity of further direct interference on the part of the Imperial Parliament, with the internal legislation of this flourishing and important Colony."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Fredericton, Dec. 11, 1838.

MR. EDITOR,—If ever an excitement was raised in this quarter in the minds of your numerous readers, it was so, on the appearance of the *sneaking Radical Sentinel* on the 1st inst, which contained the joint effusions of *Major Phunky* and "Corporal Ned," two *noble* fellows well classed, and both *valiant men* "I trow."—The daily conversation then became, the "*Radical Sentinel*" with its Renegade Clique, against the "*Conservative Chronicle*" and its Loyal supporters.—Great Bets were taken that your Chronicle of the 7th inst. would floor both the *Major* and his *Corporal*, and could a stranger have witnessed the eager inquiries for the arrival of the Chronicle, he would have supposed that some mighty Conqueror was expected to make his appearance amongst us. Groups of tens, sevens, fives &c., were collected in several quarters for a perusal of the budget. Had one hundred extra copies been sent, they would readily have found purchasers at one shilling each; so great was the satisfaction; so completely were *Major Phunky* and Corporal Ned floored with *truths so severe*, short and cutting, that great fears were entertained for two or three evenings, lest the Major should shoot his Corporal, or that both should commit acts of suicide.

Yours, &c. A CONSERVATIVE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

War! War!! and more rumours of War!!!

Mr. Editor,—An Engagement is reported to have taken place in a certain County of this Province of rather a ludicrous nature. The principal actors were a full-blooded Loyalist or True Briton, and the recorded champion advocate of "*Patriot's Rights*" alias "*Equal rights.*" It seems a friend of the *Advocate's* have been in the habit last winter (during Papineau and McKenzie's pendance), of sympathising for the "Poor Patriots" whenever they got a drubbing, by vending and publishing every lying journal that came from south of line 45° and strange to say although this fact is notorious, that person still holds Office under Government, which affords him some peculiar advantages; and it seems this friend has, like the Advocate, a peculiar sort of *Grin*, which involuntary discovered itself on a late occasion (since the *pendance of Nelson*) for which he was reproved rather severely by the Veteran; and soon after the battle being thus commenced, the field was entered by the *Champion*, when the action began in earnest, and after repeated shots between the Veteran and the *Champion* in which the former's fire was well directed, and galled his opponent to that degree that notwithstanding the weather was extremely cold, the *Champion* stripped off not less than two coats for close quarters, during which the *Veteran* is said to have kept perfectly cool, only expressing *rather significantly* his regret at a prospect of having to dishonour a *Favourite Cane* over the Champions head—After which, Victory was complete, and the *Traitor's* friends were signally defeated without bloodshed.

Your's &c. SIGMA.

W*******k, 19th Nov. 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Having noticed in the Halifax paper of 8th instant, a statement on the subject of Shediac, its inhabitants and Harbour, subscribed "*Justus*" and dated from H. M. S. *Medea*, I beg leave to observe that in respect to the capacities of the depth of water in the Harbour (the subject on which I expressly confine my remarks) the writer is decidedly in error.

On the 21st July last, accompanied by Harbour Master Milne and Pilot of the same name, two remarkably intelligent persons, who very disinterestedly offered to afford me every information connected with the survey, to prove the depth of water in the passage, as exhibited on their plan of said entrance and Harbour; and after having accurately proved the measurement of the Lead Line, I can vouch that it agreed fully with their plan, viz: that in the fair way or ship channel, at the distance of 2 1-2 miles, 25 feet of water is to be found, and continued up to the entrance of the Harbour with little variation, and from 19 to 20 feet in the channel, and gradually lessening in depth as you advance, until you have rounded the spit off the point Lechine, where 16 1-2 feet will be found within 1-3 of a mile of the shore. The ship Hercules of 500 tons, discharged her ballast in tubs from her main yard arm, on part of the Bank connected with the said Spit; the vessel laying at the time in 16 feet water—this I clearly proved;—this exhibiting a wide difference from the 5 miles to seaward as expressed in 'Justus' statement, for facilites in embarking Troops, &c. Whereas a light wharf constructed for a short distance on the shoal bank (which is partly dry at low water) the depth of 16 feet of water can be obtained. Steam Boats and other vessels might there lay in safety and embark any thing.

By inserting the above in your earliest paper, you will only do justice to Shediac, which is in my opinion a most proper and the only safe Harbour in that vicinity.

I remain sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HARE, Lt. R. N.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 14, 1838.

CANADA.—We have received no very important intelligence from this quarter during the past week. The Court Martials are now sitting in Upper and Lower Canada, and it affords much satisfaction to find that the Brigands captured at Prescott, are to be tried at Kingston, by a Court Martial composed of Militia Officers.

We regret to observe that a serious Fire had taken place in Quebec, by which Forty-five houses were consumed, leaving very many poor families in a destitute condition.

By New York papers of the 7th inst., we find that a serious commotion has taken place at Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, between the veritable *Sympathisers* professing different political sentiments. Two parties have laid claim to their Senate House, and the Militia of the *Sovereign People*, have been summoned to appear amidst their *Loco Foco* brethren with all the munitions of inglorious war!—Some few particulars respecting this disturbance will be found in another column.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—In this National Essay, the President's protestations of *friendship and good feeling* towards Great Britain looks *prettily* upon paper, but unfortunately for their *National honour*, no energetic or decisive measures evincing their good faith towards England, have ever followed their many smooth Proclamations or spirited speeches in the House of Congress.

On each outbreak and invasion of the Canadas, in last year, and in this, we have found that the American Government never attempted to take any effective measures for the preservation of strict neutrality, or of National honour, until some time after that their subjects had armed themselves on American territory, and had committed all the devastation and murder on British soil, that their Brigand prowess could effect. It was well known to the American Government, that their subjects were arming for the Invasion of the Canadas for several months prior to their mad attempt, and yet *no Proclamation* was issued to restrain them, or any punishment inflicted upon those who took their munitions from the Government Arsenals.

SAINT JOHN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We are happy to have it in our power now, to announce the successful establishment of a Mechanics' Institute in this city, which was finally opened on MONDAY evening last, with an Introductory Lecture delivered by Dr. GESNER.

The long room in the Saint John Hotel was, at an early hour, filled by the Members of the Institute, and such of their friends as had been specially admitted on the occasion and could be conveniently accomodated. Among the persons present we noticed the Hon. Judge Parker, His Worship the Mayor, many of our most respectable citizens, including both Merchants and Mechanics, besides a large number of Ladies.

Dr. Gesner delivered a very able and interesting address, which was received with unbounded applause. He very happily illustrated the necessity of a close connection between Science and the Arts, the injurious effects of their separation, more particularly among operative Mechanics—and showed the utility of those Institutions, which, by means of popular Lectures and a familiar course of Instruction, have brought Philosophy down from the higher walks of life to be the companion also of the humble Artizan.

HALIFAX, N. S. Dec. 8.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—H. M. Ship Hercules, Captain J. T. Nicholas, arrived last night from Barbadoes, with the 36th Regiment, viz:—Colonel Maxwell; Captains Trollope, Nugent, Wyatt, and Carmichael; Lieutenants Pratt, Goodman and Thistlewayte; Ensigns Nugent, and Beaudellon Qr. Master Hall; Asst. Surgeon Scott; 27 Sergeants, 10 Drummers, and 389 rank and file. Major Cross died at Barbadoes, 12th ult. The Regt. disembarked this afternoon.

The Hercules having taken the 52d Regiment from Gibraltar to relieve the 36th, arrived at Barbadoes on the 5th ultimo.—*Acadian Recorder.*

LATEST FROM CANADA.

From the Kingston Chronicle of the 24th instant we extract the following description of the funeral of Lieut. Johnson and Private Downes, of the 83d Regt., who fell fighting the battles of their country at the Windmill, near Prescott.

The funeral of the brave and lamented Lieut. Johnson, 83d Regt., took place on Monday afternoon last, with an unusual, but exceedingly appropriate solemnity, and in a manner creditable to the feelings of the inhabitants of this town. The following is the programme of the procession, which proceeded from the Officers' Quarters, Tete de Pont Barracks, to the Grave Yard:—

Firing Party,
Band 83d Regiment,
Members of the bar, in their robes,
Gentlemen of the town,
the Clergy,

THE BODIES

Pall bearers, For Private Downes, four Privates, of the 83d Regt.	Pall Bearers, For Lieut. Johnson four Officers, of the 83d Regt.

Officers of H. M. 83d Regiment.
as Chief Mourners,
The 83d Regiment,
all the Men in mourning.
Kingston volunteer Artillery,
Royal Artillery,
1st Frontenac Dragoons, dismounted,
2d Frontenac Dragoons, do.
Militia Officers,
Officers of the Garrison
and
Royal Navy.

The body of private Downes, of the Light Company of the 83d Regiment, was, by an affecting arrangement placed on the same carriage with that of Mr. Johnson; and as they had fallen fighting on the same field, the last honors of the brave were paid to them together, and they were laid side by side in their final resting place.

Every place of business was closed during the ceremony of the funeral, and every countenance wore an expression of sorrow. In the striking language of Holy Writ, the town appeared to have put on the "garment of heaviness," and the streets would have worn an almost Sabbath stillness, but for the *wailing* music of the Band, which, in that sublime March of Handel that forms the unrivalled requiem of the soldier, fell and rose upon the ear at uncertain intervals, as the long procession silently wound its way to the grave.

A Military Funeral in the British service is a rite so beautiful and impressive, that it always attracts attention. On this occasion, however, of the obsequies of the excellent officer thus attended by common impulse, he had been so recently among us in the vigor of health and pride of manhood—he had died so gallantly in defending the people of this Province from invasion and plunder—he had fallen so nobly a *martyr* to that principle of honor which induces every high-minded Briton to "think his country dearer than himself," and which assumes the honor of that country as his own—that much more than ordinary sorrow was felt at his untimely death, mingled with feelings of indignation at his murderers. Had he died contending with an honorable enemy, his brother soldiers might have laid him as they did, in his grave with melancholy pride; but the tear which fell upon it, would not have been embittered by the thought that his life was sacrificed to a band of robbers. He has been the victim to the treachery of a despicable foe, who boast of liberty while they are endeavouring to act the tyrant upon an unoffending people, and speak of public virtue while trying to murder and plunder them. The cheek of every virtuous American should tingle with shame at the thought that it was *his* countrymen who have thus barbarously outraged the rights and destroyed the lives of British subjects.

The brave men who have fallen at Windmill Point, we repeat, are martyrs for their country; Yet, being dead, we may speak for them, and say, that, could they, they would cheerfully lay down their lives again in the same cause. May the Nation for whose honor they died amply avenge their and her own insults.—*Kingston Chronicle, November 24.*

The Court Martial for the trial of the rebels in prison assembled for the dispatch of business yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock. The members, Judge Advocate, legal advisers, and translators were all duly sworn in, and the twelve individuals whose names we gave a few days ago, were put on their trial, and each severally pleaded not guilty. One witness was examined, but as there is an order against publishing a report of the trials, until they are finished, we cannot give our readers any information of the nature of the evidence adduced. At four o'clock, the court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.—*Montreal Herald.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 28.—We are sorry to see that the *habeas corpus* difficulties are still going on in Quebec It appears that it has been supposed that Teed is in the custody of Mr. Young, superintendent of Police, and a *habeas corpus* has been directed to him to produce the body. Mr. Young's return being deemed unsatisfactory, Mr. Aylwin moved that Mr. Young be committed for contempt. The proceeding was before Mr. Justice Panet. Mr. Young having asked time to consult the Crown Lawyers, he was allowed till to-morrow at noon, with the consent of Mr. Aylwin.

It is quite dangerous here for any one to be supposed to have in custody Mr. Teed. The gaoler, the Commandant of the Garrison, and now the Superintendent of Police, are all in difficulty on this subject. We suggest the expediency of offering a reward for his discovery, with a view to put an end to the present troubles.—*Gazette.*

The following extract, from the Parliamentary Debates, June 10th, 1774, will shew the *intention* of the House of Commons at least, as to the introduction of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Canada by the Quebec Act, on which so much reliance has been placed by the two Judges:—

"Lastly, when all the clauses were rejected or agreed to, and the Speaker was reading over the bill, Mr. Dempster moved, that a clause should be inserted *that the Canadians should*, on claiming it, *have a right to the benefit of the Habeas Corpus act.* A division was the consequence of this motion; when the numbers were 76 Noes, 21 Ayes."

We formerly stated, that a writ of attachment had been issued by Mr. Justice Panet, against Mr. John Jeffreys, the keeper of the Common Gaol of Quebec, for not making what his Honour deemed to be a proper return to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued in favour of John Teed, confined on suspicion of High Treason, and for not producing the body of Teed, who had been transferred from gaol to the Citadel Barracks. Mr. Jeffreys' return to the writ was to the effect, that he had no such person as John Teed in his charge. On the 24th inst., Mr. Jeffreys was brought up before Mr. Justice Panet, and asked if he was willing to make a proper and sufficient return to the writ of *Habeas Corpus* served upon him, by stating the day of committal, and cause of detention of Teed. Mr. Jeffreys made answer, that he had made the best return he could; and the following scene then ensued, as reported in the *Quebec Mercury*:—

Mr. Cochran here handed a written memorandum to Mr. Jeffreys, and was advising him to the answer which he should give, when, Mr. Justice Panet (who appeared to be violently agitated) said that if Mr. Cochran advised his client to say what he did not intend, he should certainly issue an order against the learned Queen's Counsel for contempt.

Mr. Cochran disclaimed any intention of advising Mr. Jeffreys to say what he ought not to say, or what he did not intend; he (Mr. C.) had merely put in proper form what he had understood Mr. Jeffreys to intend saying.

Mr. Cochran then asked if there would be any objection to his consulting for a moment with Mr. Jeffreys. Mr. Justice Panet said he certainly might do so. After a few words had passed between the Queen's Counsel and Mr. Jeffreys, the following answer, on the part of the latter, was recorded;—I cannot make another or a more sufficient return than that which I have already conscientiously made to the best of my ability; and I crave reference thereto.

The Clerk of the Crown, on proceeding to read this answer, was directed by Mr. Justice Panet to enter on the minutes, that such was the answer given after conference with the Queen's Counsel. Having done as directed, the Clerk of the Crown then read the answer as above.

Mr. Justice Panet said, that he had now but one duty to perform, which was to award a sufficient punishment to the individual, who had been guilty of a very grave contempt of a Court of Justice. His Honour spoke at some length declaring that the conduct of Mr. Jeffreys, in a gaoler, was unprecedented; and that if such a system of evading a writ of Habeas Corpus obtained, no man could be said to be safe in his liberty or even his life. The judgment which he had to pronounce was that John Jeffreys be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of this District, until such time as he make a sufficient and proper return, such as had been asked of him.

Mr. Aylwin observed that, as Mr. Jeffreys was now a convict under sentence, he could not be entrusted with the keeping of the prisoners in the gaol. He (Mr A.) would, therefore, pray that another person be appointed to fill the place of gaoler.

Mr. Justice Panet said that the Sheriff was the keeper of his own gaol, and he (the Judge) could not, therefore, accede to Mr. Aylwin's demand.

Mr. Sheriff Sewell said that he considered himself as the keeper of his own gaol, and responsible for its safe keeping.

Aylwin then said that the *English* version of the judgment rendered by the Court was *incorrect*, and that he (Mr. A.) would frame one according to law. The Judges then left the Chamber, Mr. Aylwin remaining; and in about an hour he had completed the draft of a judgment, which he read to the Clerk of the Crown, Sheriff and Gaoler, and went with it, into the Court for the approbation of Mr. Justice Panet, which being obtained, Mr. Jeffreys, the gaoler, was walked off to gaol.

MONTREAL, December 4.—Reports were in circulation yesterday that the brigands and pirates had made fresh incursions into Upper Canada, and had got severely beaten at Malden by the British forces. It was also reported on the authority of a letter from Toronto, that the American steamboat *United States* had been taken possession of, and sent somewhere for a cargo similar to that landed at Prescott; and that the British steamboat *Coburg* had been dispatched in pursuit of her, with orders to sink her.

Another letter mentions that two steamboats and eleven schooners full of armed men, were seen on the American shore opposite Amherstburg. And a letter from London states, that the 32d regiment, stationed at that place, were under orders to proceed to Amherstburgh.—*Courier.*

It is rumoured that to the American saucy demand on the British Government for redress for the Caroline, a peremptory denial has been received by the American Government. The Ministry, all bemired as they are with whig radicalism, had not the courage so far to insult the British nation as to entertain so insolent a proposition.—*Tor. Patriot.*

The Toronto Patriot states that Colonel Worth was in Ogdensburgh, with two hundred United States Troops under his command, when the *United States* steamer towed out the schooners full of Banditti to make the attack on Prescott.

The Traveller, which arrived this morning, was half way up here on Tuesday last, and had to put back to Presqu'Isle, where she found the Barrie. The St. George, with three companies of the 92d, and very heavy, grounded on the bar turning in, and the Cobourg and Traveller were detained all day yesterday to heave her off, which they accomplished with difficulty. The prisoners were all safely lodged in the Fort when the Coburg left Kingston and all quiet.

Henry Latham, Attorney, (son of Jacob Latham, Bricklayer, whom Mackenzie drew into his reforming net by tickling his vanity with the appellation of "the rich Latham,") has been fully committed to Jail to take his trial at the next Assizes, for writing threatening letters, of which several were received on the same day. Of the one addressed to ourselves we gave a copy in our last number. It appears that one or more of the parties, whom he honoured with his threat, recognized his hand, and immediately had him arrested. If we are not greatly mistaken this crime, is by the law, felony without benefit of Clergy.

A Court Martial was summoned to meet at Kingston on the 26th, for the trial of the brigands taken at Prescott. In conformity with the Provincial Ordinance to meet the case of such persons as above, the Court consists of Militia Officers, of whom the following is a list;—Col. J. B. Marks, *President*; Lieut. Cols. John Kirby, Francis Raynes, J. S. Cartwright, John Turnbull and Wm. Logie; Majors T. Kirkp

ST. HILAIRE DE ROUVILLE, 16th Nov.

SIR—I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that having received intelligence that a number of the inhabitants were collected at a mill, belonging to Monsieur Bruneau, on the hill of Boucherville, I yesterday proceeded there, with the force under my command, and found that the Patriots had retreated, leaving one iron six-pounder, two three-pounders, forty-three stand of arms, about fifty pikes, eleven quarter kegs of ball cartridge and powder, and seventy rounds of six-pounder cartridge, which I have now in possession at this place. I have the honor to be, &c.

T. H. JOHNSTON,
Major 66th Regiment, commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel Eden, Montreal.

The cold during last night and this morning was unusually severe for the season; at sunrise this morning the mercury indicated 4 degrees below zero, of Farenheit, a degree of cold which has not for many years been known at this early period of the winter.—*Quebec Mercury, Nov. 24.*

H. M. Ship Hercules arrived at Halifax on Friday last, with the 36th Regiment, from Barbadoes. It is reported that H. M. steamer Medea was to leave Halifax with troops for this place in the early part of this week.

☞ The Prospectus of *The Statesman* will be attended to next week.

MARRIED.

At St. Andrew's, on Sunday evening the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Alley, John Pollock, Esq., of the city of St. John, to Margaret, 5th daughter of the late John Strang, Esq., of St. Andrew's.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. John Elliott, of Durham, England, to Mrs. Maria Grant, of this city.

At Factory Village, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. John Black, James Kelly, Esq. Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Westmorland Militia, to Mary widow of the late Martin Chapman, Esq., and daughter of James Sayre, Esq. Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Dorchester.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Andrew, Mr. Alexander Anderson, to Miss Sarah Jane Knox, both of this city.

DIED.

At Dorchester Island, on Friday evening last, after a painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, perfectly resigned, having a well grounded hope through her Saviour, Polly, wife of James Sayre, Esq., in the 68th year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Dec. 8, ship Mary Caroline, Stickney, Bermuda, 10—Wm. Jarvis, ballast.

9th, brig Addington, Austin, Berbice, 24—I. & J. Woodward, rum, sugar, &c.

Kentville, Daley, St. Kitts, 15—S. Gould, rum.

14th, brig Allegro, Fielding, Jamaica, 24—Crookshank & Walker, rum, sugar, &c.

CLEARED.

Ship Dee, Granger, Hull, timber.
Frederick, Flemming, Liverpool, timber.
Orbit, Robinson, Liverpool, timber.
Edward, Thomson, London, deals.
Lord John Russell, Hubert, London, timber.
Prudence, Phillips, Belfast, timber.
Brig British Queen, Clark, Dublin, deals.
John, Larkin, Liverpool, timber and staves.
Schr Amethyst, Larkin, Boston, gypsum, &c.
Mary Ann Starr, Cooke, Halifax, ass'd cargo.

The brig Volant, Woodman, master, of Saint Mary's Bay, N. S. from Antigua, went ashore near cape Saint Mary, on Sunday morning, 2d instant. We understand she has sunk four feet in the sand near high water mark, and it is very doubtful if she can be got off.

The schooner Sultan, Capt. Smith, from Halifax for Saint John, with a cargo of Wheat and Canvas, struck on a ledge near Barrington, on the 1st inst. and bilged. About 450 bags of wheat, out of 600 were wet. The schooner has since been towed into Robertson's wharf, and, we are informed, may be easily repaired.

Schooner Ellen, Flint, 21 days from Yarmouth, was totally lost at Guadaloupe, about the 26th October.—Cargo only, consisting of lumber, &c. saved.

Schr. Hope, Gray, from Boston, bound to Yarmouth, went ashore at Sag Harbour, near Barrington, about 21st ult. Vessel bilged.—The Fanny, at Halifax, from Barbadoes, left ship Joseph Porter, of Saint Andrews.—H. M. Steamer Medea, touched at Picton on Thursday morning the 29th ult. from Quebec, and arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst.

The United States Revenue Cutter "Hamilton," which had been despatched in search of the steamer "Liverpool," touched last week at Halifax. She sailed for Boston on the 4th inst. and returned the following day, in consequence of head winds.

Ship Britannia, Atchison, from Quebec, at Liverpool, and Aid-de-Camp, Innes, from do. at London, previous to 31st October

BEAR SKINS.

22 LARGE-SIZE BEAR SKINS London Dressed.—For sale by the subscribers, at their store, North Market Wharf.
7th December. JAMES OTTY & CO.

ON SALE,

1 ANCHOR, 21.2; 1 do. 23.0; 1 do. 27.0; 1 Anchor of each 11, 12, 14, 15 & 16 cwt.
2 CHAIN CABLES, 1 1-2 in. 90 & 105 fathoms.
1 Ditto, 1 3-8 90 "
1 Ditto, 1 1-4 90 "
1 CHAIN, 7-8, 75 fathoms,
1 Ditto, 7-8, 90 fathoms, close linked,
1 Ditto, 3-4, } 60 Fathoms, Bar Chains,
2 Ditto, 5-8, }
Close linked Chains, 7-16, 1-2, and 9-16 inches.
Topsail Sheets and Ties, Bobstays, and Bowsprit Shrouds; 2 setts Patent TRUSSES;
20 Tons 1 1-4 and 1 3-8 Round Refined IRON;
6 Tons 1 1-4 inch common Round Iron;
Small Anchors, from 1 cwt. to 5 cwt. including Kedges & Chain Anchors; SPIKES of all sizes.
December 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

HERRINGS & OIL.

Just received per schrs. Ion and Mary Ann Starr, from Halifax:

100 BBLS. No 1. HERRINGS,
47 Barrels pale seal OIL.
Per schrs. James Clark & Amethyst, from Boston:
100 CHAIRS assorted; 100 Bbls. Winter, Baldwin and Russet Apples; 30 Bbls. Onions; Beets and Pickles.—On hand—150 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER—For sale by
Dec. 7th. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Lemons and Bologna Sausages.

JUST received, a few boxes new LEMONS; and 1 case superior Bologna SAUSAGES—For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
7th December.

MACKEREL.—40 barrels No. 2 Mackerel; 50 do. No. 3 ditto. For sale by
Dec. 7. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Just Received,

Per Schooner Mary Ann Starr, from Halifax.

47 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL.
CRANE & M'GRATH.
7th Dec. 1838.

Mushroom Catsup.

A Few dozens superior quality Mushroom CATSUP, the produce of the present season.
Sept. 28. IRA MOSHER.

Rum and Sugar.

50 HHDS. SUGAR; 43 puns. RUM; per schr. *Tantiny*, from Jamaica, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
16th November.

THE subscribers have in store,—300 Bolts "Coker's" superior Bleached CANVAS; which they offer for sale at a low price for good 6 months' paper. [17th Aug.] J. KERR & CO.

POPULAR LECTURES
ON
Natural Philosophy.

AT the request of the Mayor of the City, and several Gentlemen, His Excellency the Chancellor of King's College has kindly given his sanction for Professor GRAY's visiting St. John, during the Christmas recess, for the purpose of delivering a short Course of LECTURES on EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Course proposed to be given will consist of about Eight Lectures; and it is intended to select for Subjects, certain portions of the science of Natural Philosophy which appear to be most instructive, and best adapted for exhibiting the nature and utility of such studies.—A more minute statement of Subjects will be given in the Introductory Lecture.

The Lectures will be delivered in the Female Central School, in King's Square, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M.; the first to be given on Monday, December 24th; and the same Course will be repeated in the Evenings of those days, at 8 o'clock, to suit the convenience of the Mechanic's Institute, and persons engaged during the day.

As the expence of the Course will be considerable, the following Prices of Admission have been fixed:—*For the Morning Course*—Single Tickets, 10s.; Family Tickets, 20s.

For the Evening Course—Single Tickets, 5s; Family Tickets, 10s.

For One Lecture, Morning or Evening, 2s. 6d.

☞ Tickets will be left at the several Book stores.
St. John, December 14, 1838.

St. John Mechanics' Institute.

MR. FOULIS will deliver a Lecture upon Chemistry before the Mechanics' Institute at the Saint John Hotel, on Monday Evening next, at half past seven o'clock.

Each Member may obtain a Ticket gratuitously for the admission of a Friend to the Lectures, by applying to the Treasurer, at the Apothecaries' Hall.

☞ No Tickets issued for the last Lecture will be received at the door.
S. J. SCOVIL, *Rec. Secretary.*
December 14. 1838.

Mechanics' Institute.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Institute will be held at their room in Germain street, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., at half past 7 oclock.
S. J. SCOVIL, *Secretary.* B. ROBINSON, *President.*

☞ N. B. Persons wishing to become members can be proposed on that evening.
13th Dec. 1838.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

St. John, New-Brunswick, 11th December, 1838.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the respective Officers of the Ordnance, on or before the 27th instant at 12 o'clock, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Troops, in Barracks at this Station, with such quantity of pure SPRING WATER as may be required during the ensuing six months.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office.

Contract to Carpenters.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders at the Office of T. L. Nicholson, until the 10th day of January next, from persons wishing to enter into a Contract, to erect a Wooden Building, in Portland, as a Soap and Candle Manufactory. The Building to be 50 feet long and 25 feet broad, according to a plan and specification to be seen at said office. The payments will be made in Cash as the work progresseth.
14th Dec. HENRY S. GAULT.

CATSUP.

A QUANTITY of Tomato CATSUP—Just received at the Hibernian Hotel.
December 14. JAS. NETHERY.

HAY FOR SALE.

EIGHTEEN Tons first quality upland HAY, about 40 miles from the city, convenient to the Lumbering parties at Martin's Head. A liberal credit will be given. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel.
December 14. JAS. NETHERY.

Rum, Raisins, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory, from Halifax—

20 PUNCHEONS, Demerara RUM,
200 Half and Quarter Boxes Raisins.
Per Splendid, from Philadelphia
20 Barrels Navy Bread; Half and Quarter Barrels Bran Bread; Soda, sugar, and Water Crackers.
JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
Dec. 14. *No. 12, King street.*

Landing ex brig Addington,

20 CASKS very superior SUGAR;
20 Hhds. first quality retailing MOLASSES.
—IN STORE—
A few Firkins very Prime Cumberland Butter.
A good assortment of Tobacco—For sale at lowest market rates. J. KERR & CO.
December 14.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
and New Year Gifts.

WILLIAM MAJOR, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and Customers, and the public in general, that he has on hand a large assortment of English and German TOYS, DOLLS, &c.

N. B.—LADIES will please enter at the HALL Door. December 14.

FOR SALE,

A Horizontal PIANO FORTE, (second hand) upon reasonable terms. Apply at this office.
December 15th.

Regatta & Striped Shirts, &c.

3 BALES, consisting of—24 doz. Regatta Shirts; 36 do. Scotch Striped do.
16 doz. Tartan Vests; 9 do. Printed Velvet do.
6 do. *Glengary* CAPS.
The above have just been received and will be sold on reasonable terms by
Dec. 7. JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER.

Cordage, Pork, &c.

25 TONS CORDAGE from 2 yarn Spunyarn to 8 1-2 inch Rope, including a gang of Rigging for a vessel of 550 to 600 tons register; Houseline, Houseline and Hamberline; HAWSERS 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-4, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7 and 8 inch;
80 Barrels Canada Prime PORK;
20 Barrels Canada Prime Mess Pork,
50 Tierces SUGAR,
600 Boxes GLASS—7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, & 10x16, &c. &c. &c.
Dec. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Rum and Herrings.

Now landing from the schr. Irene:
20 PUNS. strong Saint Croix RUM, in Bond. 100 Barrels No. 2 Canso HERRINGS—and will be sold low from the Wharf.
—IN STORE—
350 Bags No. 2 and 3 Navy Bread,
100 Barrels Quebec and Nova-scotia PORK,
45 Tierces bright Sugar, 25 barrels do. do.
20 cases bright Havanna do.
25 casks good retailing Molasses,
20 Kegs and 15 half kegs No. 1 Tobacco,
150 Barrels fine flour,
30 casks wrought Nails assorted,
3000 Feet Window Glass; 200 chairs, assorted,
40 chests souchong, congo, and bohea Teas,
25 casks, each 15 gallons, sherry Wine,
10 Bags Pepper, 1000 bushels coarse Salt,
500 Boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Herrings, 2 tons Oakum,
100 Kegs white, green, yellow and black Paints,
Loaf Sugar, white and grey Cottons, Fustians, &c.
Nov. 30. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Cumberland Butter.

JUST Received, 50 Firkins Choice Cumberland Butter, for sale by
Nov. 30. JOSEPH FAIRWETHER.

AUCTION SALES.

On FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, to close various consignments:

3 BALES containing Petershams, Pilot Cloths, Beaver CLOTHS;
20 Pieces black and colored Broad Cloths and BUCKSKINS;
60 Pieces Satinetts, Homespuns and Serges,
120 pairs 9-4 and 10-4 Rose BLANKETS—with a quantity of British Merchandize;
—ALSO—
6 Chests Congo TEA, best quality,
8 Kegs of a prime article of TOBACCO,
40 Reams Wrapping Paper, Kegs Mustard,
a lot of HARDWARE, &c. &c.
Terms at Sale. J. KERR & CO.
14th December. *Auctioneers.*

Valuable Property,
TO LEASE.

JOHNSTON'S WHARF, with the Slip and privileges appertaining, will be leased for a period of 14 or 20 years, from 1st May next.

The Slip is 40 feet wide or thereabouts, commencing at the west side of St. John street and extending to low water mark. This part of the Property is very valuable, either to be kept as a Dock, or to be portioned in building Lots for STORES, &c.—The other part of the Freehold attached to this property which may be also built upon, is all the ground from the west side of Mr. John Walker's new store fronting upon said Wharf to low water mark, say from 60 to 100 feet. The remaining part of the PROPERTY will be that held under Corporation leases, being 50 feet west from the last mentioned boundary of low water mark.

The above Property will be let at Auction on the Premises, on the 3rd day of January next, for one or other of the above periods. In the meantime information relative thereto may be had and a Plan of the same seen at the office of
J. & C. JOHNSTON.
December 7. 1838. *Dock street.*

On Tuesday 22d day of January next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises;

WILL be sold, three years of the unexpired lease, from 1st May next, of the premises occupied by the subscribers: being the extensive BRICK WAREHOUSE, offices, and Bonding warehouse, fronting on Prince William and St. John streets.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, Nov. 30, 1838.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
BY AUCTION.

On the 4th day of April, 1839, the Subscriber will sell:

THE Landed Property of the late General Coffin, situated on the West end East side of the Nerepis, below the Eagle Rock.

☞ *Terms made known at the time of Sale.*
Nov. 16. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Situation Wanted,

IF an early engagement can be arranged, to fill the situation of Ladies' Maid, or as upper servant in a respectable family.—Respectable references will be given. Apply at this Office.
November 30.

Clerkship Wanted.

A PERSON capable of Transacting general business, wholesale or retail, Bookkeeping, and would be glad to find employment either the whole or part of the day. Satisfactory references can be given on application at this Office. Nov. 30.

SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON competent to take charge of a set of Books; who has been employed during the last five years in a general business concern in this City, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Enquire at the office of this paper. 26th October, 1838.

SAINT JOHN
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Princess Street.

TERMS—payable in advance:—For one Year, *Twenty Shillings;* for Six Months, *Twelve Shillings and Sixpence;* for Three Months, *Seven Shillings;* for One Month, *Three Shillings.*

☞ Non-subscribers may have Books at *three pence* per volume per day.

Library hours from ten to six o'clock every day.

N. B.—For sale at the Library, a choice selection of BOOKS, MUSIC, PERFUMERY, beautiful LITHOGRAPHIC and other PRINTS, STATIONERY, Playing Cards, &c. &c.
Nov. 30. A. R. TRURO.

Wanted to Charter.

A ship of from 400 to 700 tons to carry a cargo of deals to a port in Ireland.
Wm. CARVILL.
Nov. 30, 1838.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL from 200 to 300 Tons, to take a cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland, for which a liberal Freight will be given. Apply to
Nov. 23. H. S. GAULT.

Fine Bohea Tea.

370 BOXES fine Bohea Tea, just received and for sale by
JOHN ROBERTSON.
Nov. 30, 1838.

NEW
Blacksmith Establishment.

JAMES WOOD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced *Edge-Tool and General Smith Business of Mill and Ship Work*, in Smyth street, York Point, opposite Mr. *John Gaynor's* Block-maker's shop, where by strict attention *to business he hopes to merit a respectable patronage.*

☞ Good orders from the country will be strictly attended to.
St. John, Nov. 30, 1838.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

Just received at No. 2, Water Street:

100 BOXES Fresh Bunch MUSCATEL RAISINS; 100 half boxes ditto;
50 Kegs MALAGA GRAPES;
1 Carroll ZANTE CURRANTS;
50 Barrels WINTER APPLES.
All of the growth of 1838.

IN STORE—12 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 20 puncheons Prime Molasses; 2 tons Liverpool Soap; 50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 100 Quintals Codfish; 50 Quintals Pollock, &c. &c.
For sale low by
Nov. 9. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

Spanish Cigars.

JUST received, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, 21,000 Spanish CIGARS, a superior article, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also on hand—A stock of good LIQUORS; and a Table with *Substantials* always ready from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 11 at night:—a good supply of fresh Oysters, and plenty of good *Eastshores* to wash them down.

The subscriber pledges himself that every attention will be paid to those who may honour him with a call. JAMES NETHERY.
Hibernian Hotel, Nov. 16, 1838.

Wheat Flour.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

100 BARRELS Canada SUPERFINE FLOUR.
FAULKE & MATTHEW,
Nov. 23. South Market Wharf.

Molasses.

LANDING, ex schooners *Active* and *Starr*, from Halifax, 30 Puncheons very excellent MOLASSES, for sale by
Nov. 23. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Rum, Raisins, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory, from Halifax:

20 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM,
200 half and quarter Boxes Raisins.
Per Splendid, from Philadelphia:
20 Barrels NAVY BREAD,
1-2 and 1-4 barrels Bran Bread,
Soda, Sugar, and Water Crackers.
JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER,
Nov. 30. *No. 12, King street.*

Watson's Steam Crackers.

Just received from Philadelphia, at No. 10, King st.

KEGS SODA CRACKERS;
Do. SUGAR ditto; } Fresh from the Manufactory.
Do. BRAN ditto;
Do. WATER ditto;
Barrels first quality Navy Bread;
WHICH TOGETHER WITH
65 Boxes Patent Mould and Dipt CANDLES; 3 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR; Bales CANDLEWICK; 12 chests finest TEAS; and a large assortment of family Groceries, will be disposed of at the lowest prices. JOHN SEARS.
November 30.

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels *fresh ground*—just received per schooner Woodlands, from Philadelphia, and for sale low from the Wharf.
Nov. 30. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TOBACCO.—The subscribers have on hand TOBACCO of various qualities, worthy the inspection of purchasers.
Nov. 30. J. KERR & CO.

No. 1, HERRINGS.

ONE HUNDRED Barrels, ex "Active" from Halifax,—for sale by
Nov. 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

Cordage, Sheathing Paper, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers:

120 COILS CORDAGE, from 6 thread Ratline to 4 inch; 1 ton Sheathing Paper; 100 bags Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch; 50 kegs Nails, 6dy to 24dy.

Also—In Store:—1 cask double refined Loaf Sugar; 3 ditto single ditto ditto; 2 puns. Malt Whisky; 10 rolls Sheet Lead, from 2 1-2 lbs. to 8lbs. per foot; 1 bale No. 5 brown Canvas; 1 ditto Osnaburghs; 1 ditto Russia Duck.
Nov. 16. JAMES OTTY & CO.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
For Sale or to Let.

THE subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property in Queen street, consisting of a large House, containing Fourteen Rooms, all newly papered and painted; the Lot is 100 feet by 40, with good yard and Out Buildings. The two lower flats are at present unoccupied. If the subscriber cannot sell, he is desirous of renting them; they contain seven rooms.

Also, the Store in Water street, formerly occupied by the subscriber, till the first of May next: Rent moderate. Please apply to
Oct. 26. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. MILLAR has just received per *British Queen*, from London, a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the LADIES of Saint John. *Also,*

A choice assortment of TOYS, a rich and new article. *October 26.*

CARPETING.

JUST opened, several Pieces of very handsome Scotch Carpeting, yard wide; Druggets, Green Baize, and Pilot Cloths.
Nov. 9. JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

REMOVAL.

D. SCOTT begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal share of patronage he has received from them since he commenced business in his City. He wishes to let them know that he has moved his Tailoring Establishment to the New Shop nearly opposite Doctor Cook's, in *Germain Street*; where, by a punctual attendance to his business, and a desire to give every satisfaction, he hopes still to merit a share of their patronage.

He has now opened a fine assortment of Superfine WINTER CLOTHS, Kerseys, Cassimeres, BUCKSKINS, (a new article,) which he will sell or make up on most reasonable terms for short credit.

☞ He has now a number of the best Journeymen Tailors in his employ. Nov. 23.

Birch Timber for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a quantity of BIRCH TIMBER, of superior quality, averaging 14 inches.—Terms liberal and payments easy. JOHN W. SCOTT.
November 2.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, wishes to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of Entertainment to that neat and commodious two story house, immediately opposite his old stand in Dorchester. He has made several additions thereto, and fitted up the same in a neat style: has also erected on the premises, a large and superior Barn, with stabling for forty horses; has engaged a first rate Groom and stable Boy, who are constantly in attendance, having their rooms over the stable; and he trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public patronage. ANDREW WELDON,
Dorchester, Co. Westmorland, 1st July, 1838.

☞ Horses and Carriages, with competent Drivers, may be had at all times.

Grapes, Quinces, Biscuit, &c.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale:

10 JARS MALAGA GRAPES; 4 Barrels Quinces; 4 ditto Chestnuts;
20 Bbls. Silver skinned Onions;
30 ditto Winter Apples; 4 do Cranberries,
10 boxes fresh Raisins.
Nov. 2. JAS. BUSTIN. *King street.*

Woollens, per Coronation.

70 PAIR Rose Blankets, 65 pieces red and white Flannels, 10 do. Pilot Cloth.
Nov. 16. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

15 HHDS. Choice retailing MOLASSES;
5 Tierces bright SUGAR;
25 Bbls. superfine Flour; 40 bbls. fine Flour,
10 " Rye " 10 " Corn Meal,
12 dozen Corn Brooms; 3 tons assorted IRON,
10 chests Congo TEA;
400,000 feet Deals; 200,000 feet Pine Boards,
50,000 clear seasoned Pine Boards,
250,000 mer. " "
50,000 Refuse Boards; 55,000 sawed Scantling,
250,000 sawed Laths;
25,000 Pine Shingles; 20,000 spruce ditto.
September 14. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this 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. 28, 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.

STOVE SALT.—250 Bags Fine SALT.—Apply to J. & J. ALEXANDER.
November 2.

TEA.

100 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA, ex *Atlantic*, from Clyde.
Nov. 2. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Provincial Vaccine Institution,
St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber will give attendance at the Hall of the Alms House, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. for the purpose of Vaccinating all such persons as may present themselves.
Dec. 5. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D.

SALT-RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, Scald-head, Barbers' Itch, and all other Diseases of the Skin, are effectually cured by the use of SANDS' REMEDY for Salt-Rheum. It has within six months cured rising 3000 different cases of the above diseases of the skin. It has never been known to fail in curing any disease of the above kind, where a fair trial has been given. Sarsaparilla in a concentrated form, is recommended to be used with the "Remedy," as it tends to purify and throw out from the blood and system generally, all the unhealthy humor, and the application of the remedy externally at the same time, entirely and thoroughly eradicates it from the system. This course is dictated by the true philosophy of these diseases, and we challenge any ordinary case to be brought forward where this course of treatment will not effect a rapid and permanent cure, if the directions are strictly attended to.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William street, New York.

Sold by special appointment by A. R. Truro, Circulating Library, Princess Street.
St. John Nov. 30, 1838.

New Fall Goods,

Per Robert Bruce, from Liverpool, consisting of—

PLAIN and Figured MERINOES; Printed cottons and Furnitures; Regatta shirtings;
Cotton checks, stripes and homespuns;
White and Grey shirting cottons; Green Baize;
Tartan shawls in great variety; Twill'd serges;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Paddings;
White, red, and Salisbury Flannels;
Plain and check'd Druggets; cotton Ticks;
Black and col'd cotton Velvets; Shalloons & Bombazetts; Beaverteens and Moleskins;
Plain and check'd American Homespun;
Lining Cambrics and roll'd Jacconets;
Cambric, Jacconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Damask Table Linens;
Lawns, Diapers, Duck, Holands, Union Dowlas, Canvas & Osnaburghs, Black & White Wadding,
With an assortment of BUTTONS and Tailors' TRIMMINGS of every kind.

ALSO—per *British Queen*, from London;
An excellent assortment of
Black and col'd silk VELVETS; plain and fancy Ribbons; figured and plain silks in great variety; embosed and plain sarsnets; colored satins; black Bombazines and crapes; a very extensive assortment of MUFFS, BOAS and OPERAS; lined gloves of every description; lambs wool and worsted Hosiery; Netts, Laces, Edgings and Quillings; blond Quillings; Ladies cloths, buckskins, doeskins, pilot cloths, petershams and broad cloths; a superior lot of tartan SHAWLS; stays, Umbrellas and willows; cotton reels; tapes, braids and gimps; black and colored bandanna handkerchiefs; gent's, stocks and bracs; long and short lace GLOVES, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Two Thousand pairs BOOTS and SHOES.
The whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.
W. G. LAWTON.
Market square, Oct. 26, 1838.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber has received ex ships Mary, Robert Bruce, and Jane Walker, part of his Fall Supply, consisting of the following articles, viz.:

SUPERFINE black, blue, and brown Broad Cloths, plain and striped Cassimeres, plain and ribbed Buckskins, blue pilot Cloth, plaid beaver Cloths, white and red Flannel, Welch and Saxony ditto, Saxony Cloths, Camblets and Cambleteens, for ladies' cloaks, double ducape silk for ditto, plain and figured Silk, ditto ditto Merino, lining Cottons, white and brown ditto, bed ticks and Irish Linens, printed Calicoes, book, mull, swiss mull, and jaconet Muslins; bishop's Lawn, bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions, sewed and tambour muslin Collars and Capes, lace ditto ditto, small wares, hosiery, winter Boots, blankets, plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto ditto, filled centre ditto;—The whole will be sold very low for cash only. No patterns given, or goods allowed to leave the store without being settled for.

N. B.—Furs and London Goods, daily expected.
JAMES BOWES.
Market Square, Nov. 2.

CANADA FLOUR.—400 Barrels Canada Fine FLOUR—Warranted fresh ground from Canada Wheat, just landed and for sale by
Nov. 30th. JAMES T. HANFORD.

To Blacksmiths.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, will hear of an excellent situation on application at the *Circulating Library* August 31.

Just Received—per Adelaide.

AN assortment of very superior real Whitney BLANKETS—For sale by
Sept. 7. J. SUMMERS & CO.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE.

Victoria Line, from Saint John to Fredericton. Three times a week each way.

☞ THROUGH IN A DAY. ☜

WILL leave St. John every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at the same hour, by the Nerepis Road. *Fare through*, 20s.

Books kept at the St. John Hotel, and at the Fredericton Hotel. ☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners.

The Subscribers would respectfully solicit a share of the Public patronage, as they have placed upon this route four good 4-horse Teams, first rate Coaches, and careful and obliging Drivers.
C. STOCKWELL,
JAMES HEWITT,
H. GOULD.
St. John, November 30, 1838.

Through in Eight Hours.

WITH HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

THE subscribers having entered into arrangements with the Deputy Post Master General, for the transmission of DAILY MAILS, (*Sunday* excepted) between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, they hereby give notice, that in a short time they will be able to perform that service; and that in the interim, they will convey the Mails *three times* in each week—from Fredericton on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and from St. John on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays;—and that they will leave Mr. Fellows' *COMMERCIAL* HOTEL, (late *Market Hotel*,) in St. John, and *Jackson's Hotel*, in Fredericton, at 8 o'clock in the morning of the respective days, and will be happy to accommodate Passengers in their Mail Stages—application to be made at the Coach Offices. Parcels left with Mr. *Thomas Parks*, Dock street, St. John, or to Mr. *Hugh Irvin's*, Fredericton, will be carefully attended to.
JAMES BRADLEY,
THOMAS CORRIGAN.
St. John, Nov. 30, 1838.

BRANDY.

ON Consignment—30 Quarter casks COGNAC will be sold at a low rate by
Nov. 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

BLANKS

Of all kinds for sale at this Office, among which are:—

BILLS Exchange, Bills Lading, Drafts, Checks, Seamans' Articles; Custom House, Warehouse, and Treasury Blanks of all kinds, Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Lawyer's *Victoria* Blanks; GRINDSTONE TABLES, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Fine Enamelled Visiting & Business CARDS neatly executed.

Interesting to the Afflicted.

FOR sale by PETERS & TILLEY, Apothecaries, No. 4, King street, St. John, that powerful and excellent article called JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE, and imminent or improved Liquid OPODELDOC; prepared equally for internal and external use; especially for hard dry cough, hooping cough, hoarseness and common colds, pain and soreness in the lungs, stomach and sides; for strangury, asthma, influenza, sore throat, weak lungs, &c. &c. Externally it has the most happy effect in all cases where any other Opodeldoc would be used, particularly for Horses and Oxen, where they are cut, bruised, strained, or chafed by the harness; for ringbones, hoofale, &c. and it posseses more than double the power of any other Opodeldoc.

☞ Satisfactory evidence of its virtues, and the name of the inventor and proprietor accompany each bottle. *October 12.* 6t

FALL GOODS,

PER MOZAMBIQUE:

300 PIECES PRINTS; 50 do. White Shirtings; 205 do. Grey ditto;
65 Pieces Checks and Stripes;
14 do. Carpeting, (ass.) 15 Rugs, plain and fig'd.
10 Pieces Union and Scotch PLAIDING,
12 Doz. 4-4 assorted Shawls;
96 Pieces CLOAKING, (a new article,)
7 Bales Woollens; 7 hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
5 hhds. Sherry WINE, 1 pipe Port ditto,
2 Puns. AQUA, (Islay,) 5 do. TREACLE,
26 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours,
33 hhls. Bastard Sugar; 30 boxes Soap, *Glasgow.*
60 Boxes Candles.
The whole of which are offered at the subscribers' usual prices. JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
Nov. 9. *No. 12, King street.*

Cross Street, St. John, N. B.

LOZENGES.

THOMAS GARD, in addition to various kinds of CONFECTIONARY manufactured at his Establishment, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced making LOZENGES of different descriptions, superior to those generally imported, being free from adulteration and pernicious ingredients; and as a liberal discount will be allowed to wholesale Dealers and Traders, he solicits a share of patronage.

LOZENGES—Peppermint, Ginger, Tonlon, Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Chalk, Cream of Tartar, Acidulated Lemon, Cayenne, Lavender, Fancy, Winter Green, &c. &c.

MIXTURES—Sugar Plums, Almonds, Balls, Peppermint Drops, Cassia Buds, Carroway Comfits, Steel do.

CANDIES—Barley Sugar, Winter Green, Gum Candy, Ginger do., Sperm do., striped Lemon, White Cream, Peppermint, Cinnamon.

WEDDING CAKES richly ornamented, Pies, Pastry, Macaroons, Ratifies, Naple Biscuit, Bath Cakes, Jellies, Blanemange, &c.

☞ Country Orders duly attended to.
September 14, 1838.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received by ships *Albion* and *Frances*, his Fall supply of GOODS from Liverpool, viz:

IRON japanned Coal Scoops and Hods; Patent Weighing Machines; 6 to 10 inch rim Locks setts Iron Weights, 4lb. down; 7, 14 and 28 lb. do. Iron Butt Hinges; cast steel Masons' Trowels; Plastering do; boxwood screws; chest, trunk and till Locks; 6 and 7 inch Mortice do; Trunk Handles, block tin candlesticks, men's and boy's skates, Patent spring do; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fancy lacquered and bronzed table lamps and glasses; wall do. one and two lights; fancy patent candle lamps; plated snuffers and trays; do. candlesticks, new pattern; do. do. with sides, silver mounted; brass Toddy Kettles; block tin Dish covers; Polished steel snuffers, do. trays to match; Japann'd Ink boxes; setts black and white bow handle Knives and Forks; stag ditto, buck ditto, dessert ditto, rivet handle ditto, Ivory handle table and Dessert ditto, double and single bladed Knives ditto, Butchers' ditto; scrubbing and white wash Brushes; black lead, fancy stove, setts shoe, fancy hearth, telescope and other Brushes; boxes patent Metallic Wick Candles, for candle lamps; boxes 8's, 10's, 12's Dip Candles; boxes SOAP, and a great variety of other Articles, which with his former stock on hand, will sell low for cash or prompt payment, at his store, Prince Wm. street.
Nov. 9. E. C. WADDINGTON.

SUGAR.—26 Tierces, just received and for sale very low by
Nov. 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Fall and Winter Boots & Shoes.

Just received per ships "British Queen," from London, and "Evergreen," from Liverpool, the following assortment of Boots and shoes, viz:—

WOMEN'S black Cloth Dress Boots of every pattern, lined with fur, chamois, &c.; black blue, and grey Cloth Over

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
TO THE
VICTORIA HOUSE.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jun. begs most respectfully to announce to his Customers and the Public, the arrival per *British Queen*, *Glasgow*, and *Evergreen*, of part of his

FALL SUPPLY.

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTES PART OF THE STOCK;

BRIGHT, Black and coloured GRO DE NAPS;
Plain and figured Silks, Satinetts, and Irish Poplins;
Checked, striped, and shaded Washing SILKS;
Mousseline de Laines; plain and figured CHALLI DRESSES;
Coronation, Victoria, and Orleans Dresses;
Muslin, Cambric, and Swiss Prints;
Something quite new and rich in fancy and shaded Grecian SATINS; and
Lutestrings for Bonnets, and an immense variety of Ribbons to match;
Velvets in every shade, for Bonnets, with Trimmings to match;
French Blond Laces and Edgings;
Thread, Lile, and Gimp Edgings and Laces;
Sewed Capes, Collars, and Cuffs;
Nets, in all the different colours, breadths, and qualities;
French Brocaded Satins and Velvets, for Vests;
Hosiery and Gloves in great variety;
Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Shammy Vests and Drawers;
Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Collars, Shirts, and Braces;
Mc'Intosh's Waterproof CAPES and COATS;
French and English Stays and Umbrellas;
530 Printed DRESSES;
1500 Pieces Printed CALICOES;
200 ditto FURNITURES—with Linings to suit;
300 ditto Grey Cottons and Sheetings;
150 ditto striped and checked Shirting;
250 ditto Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS;
A very extensive and varied assortment of FURS.

And daily expects per ships Jane Walker, Forth, *and* Mozambique, *the remainder of his Fall GOODS—among which are the following:*

200 ditto CLOTHS—in every shade and quality;
100 ditto fancy Kerseys, Doeskins, and Buckskins;
100 ditto Pilot CLOTHS, PETERSHAMS, and BEAVER CLOTHS;
500 Pairs of BLANKETS;
500 ditto white and coloured FLANNELS;
400 Pieces 3-4 and 6-4 MERINOS;

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 for cash, he is enabled to sell them at such prices as will defy competition.

☞ *No Goods allowed to leave the Establishment without being paid for.* ☜

Saint John, 26th October, 1838.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Business carried on heretofore by JAMES OTTY, will in future be conducted in the same premises by the subscribers, under the firm of JAMES OTTY & CO.

JAMES OTTY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, October 12, 1838

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the subscriber, are hereby requested to present the same for settlement at the store of Jas. Otty & Co.—and all persons indebted to him are required to make payment to Mr. Wm. Robertson, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

JAMES OTTY.

St. John, October 12, 1838.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken a convenient Yard in Lower Cove, would intimate to Shipmasters and others that he can supply both rough and ready made SPARS to order. Keeps always on hand at his old stand in Water street, Lovett's slip, Built and Mortised BLOCKS of all sizes: PUMPS furnished at the shortest notice.

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

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 subscribers having formed a connection in Business, will in future transact under the Firm of JAMES WHITNEY & CO.

JAMES WHITNEY
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

☞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 Busines,

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.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public, that in addition to the Business of a General Commission Agent, he will from this date undertake that of a MARINE INSURANCE BROKER, and solicits a share of their countenance.

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

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.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,
HORSFIELD STREET.

WILLIAM RAMSAY, returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and trusts that by unremitting attention to the verbal and written orders of his Friends and Customers, still to merit a share of public patronage.

SHIPS' WHEELS made to order, with neatness and despatch.

N. B.—W. R. having engaged an experienced Workman from London, will also furnish at the shortest notice Venetian, Parlour and Shutter BLINDS; window shades, Flower stands, and all articles connected with this branch of business.

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 23, 1838.

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;
111,000 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.

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 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.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Buisiness in that well known shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Hooper. Having it fitted up with neatness, and a supply of Choice Wines, Syrups, and Liquors of all kinds, hopes by unremitting attention to merit a share of the public Patronage. Gentlemen favoring him with a call can have cold LUNCHES, and Pastry of all kinds, at the shortest notice.

Also a few cases of superior Skeidam GIN, and a few fresh OYSTERS in good order.

July 27, 1838. Wm. NETHERY.

Fire and Life Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON. *Attorney.*

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

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed 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.

Dr. Benjamin Brandeth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

THE Subscriber has been duly appointed under seal and signature of *Dr. Brandeth*, as sole Agent for Saint John, and has just received the genuine Pills, which will be sold at 1s. 3d. per box, with full directions—in the fullest confidence of the merits of this medicine over all others now offered to the public as a grand assistant of nature.

Sept. 7, 1838.—6t A. R. TRURO.

Jamaica Sugar, Rum, &c.

16 HHDS. and 4 tierces Bright Jamaica SUGAR; 60 boxes *Cuba Yellow and White*, ditto; 40 puns. Strong RUM; 14 tons Logwood.—Now landing ex Brigantine Coral, from Montego Bay, and for sale by

Nov. 2. Ratchford & Brothers.

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.

India Rubber Manufactory.

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

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.
India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses' aprons, traveling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c. made to order.
Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

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

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

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

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

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

M. H. Perley,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
Harris & Allen.
I. & J. G. Woodward
Henry Scovil.
J. D. Emery.

Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.

10th January, 1838.

Wanted to Purchase,
500,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET of DEALS. A little higher price will be given for 16x9c3. Apply to

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Ship "*British Queen*" from London; "*Wolf*" and "*Jane Walker*" from Liverpool:

PIPES O. L. P. Madeira WINE; ditto Port Sherry, Madeira, and Teneriffe WINES;
20 Quarter Casks Sicily Madeira WINE;
20 Hhds. first quality Cognac BRANDY;
20 Hhds. prime pale Hollands GIN;
50 Boxes London Moulds, wax wicks, short 6's
100 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
100 Boxes hard Yellow SOAP;
2 Tons first quality London White LEAD;
20 Bags black PEPPER;
20 Bags best Pot BARLEY;

—ALSO—

2 Bales best bleached CANVAS.
Small Ratline, Cordage and Hawsers,
Salmon, Shad, Herring and other Twines.

November 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Cordage, Loaf Sugar & Candles.

PER MOZAMBIQUE.

8 HHDS. and 16 Tierces Refined LOAF SUGAR; 10 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine
30 Boxes Mould Candles, 30 do. White Soap,
280 coils CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread ratline to 8 1-2 inches,
180 bolts Canvass, 2 Puncheons Whiskey,
400 Chaldrons best SPLINT COALS.

☞The whole of the above will be sold low if taken from the vessel. JOHN ROBERTSON.

9th November.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received by the late arrival from London, Liverpool and Greenock:

150 BOXES hard Yellow SOAP; 150 boxes Liverpool Mould and Dip Candles; 50 boxes London Wax Wicks, short 6's
20 boxes best London sperm Candles, short 6's.
10 boxes best Poland Starch; 10 kegs Mustard;—
30 Bags Pot Barley; 20 bags Black Pepper—A large assortment of Crown Window Glass, assorted sizes from 9x7 to 12x16.
Port, Sherry, Madeira and Teneriffe WINES, of superior quality:

Also:—His usual supply of Salmon, Shad, seine and Herring Twines; CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread to 4 1-2 inches; 40 bundles of Sheet Iron, 2 bales fine Carpetings; and a few double Stoves, for Halls, &c. &c.

16th Nov. J. V. THURGAR.

More New Fruit.

JUST received from Halifax:—100 Whole, 100 Half, and 100 Quarter boxes RAISINS;
Ex *Lord John Russell*, from London—Pickles & Sauces.
Ex *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—20 Bags Java Coffee; 2 boxes Cocoa Paste. For sale by

Nov. 16. JAMES MALCOLM.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in Mill street, (York Point,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Provisions, GROCERIES, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Just received per ship Jane Walker, from Liverpool:
150 Bbls. superfine sweet Hamburgh FLOUR—
(a superior article);
10 Tons fresh OATMEAL;
100 Firkins prime Irish BUTTER;
3 Puncheons patent grain Whiskey, 25 O. P.
2 do. Malt, do. 11 O. P.

Per Brig Condor, from Londonderry:
9 Tons Fresh OTMEAL, in casks of 4 cwt. each.

The whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved paper.

St. John, July 12. JAMES KERR.

☞A further Supply hourly expected, of which proper notice will be given.

Wine & Herrings.

LANDING from schooner *Ion* and *Caroline* from Halifax:—100 barrels No. 1 Fat Herrings; 12 Doz. choice CHAMPAIGNE; 5 Doz. do. Old MADEIRA.

Oct. 5. THOMAS HANFORD.

Prime Fall Mackerel.

110 BRLS. No. 2 and 3 Fall MACKEREL, for sale at a moderate price while landing.

Nov. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

HAVANA CIGARS.—10,000 Havana Cigars, a superior article, landing ex schr. *Emperor*, from Philadelphia, for sale by

Oct. 5. JAS. MALCOLM.

QUINCES, Apples, Lemons, Rice, Saleratus and Maccarom, just received ex schr. *Amethyst*, for sale by JAS. MALCOLM.

October 12.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & Phœnix Bitters.

From the New York "Good Samaritan."

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

We would call the attention of the readers of the Good Samaritan particularly to the above portrait of William B. Ide. It is a faithful representation of the present appearance of an individual who has been saved almost by a miracle from the grave. He is a *living* attestation of the unrivalled efficacy of Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. Here is an instance which the most skeptical person on earth cannot gainsay, and which proves beyond the remotest shadow of doubt, all that has been said in favour of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. It is utterly impossible to bring up any accusations of quackery or imposture, as Mr. Ide is a resident of this city, and may be seen by any one who will call at 284½ Greenwich Street. Any person who will so call, may see the deep scars, cicatrices, and openings in his face, which will ever remain indelible witnesses of the destroying scourge from which he has been rescued. Again do we repeat our former assertion that the Life Pills and Bitters are *infallable remedies* for the *Cancer, Scrofula*, and all those horrible diseases which have hitherto triumphed over the efforts of all other physicians and medicines, and at length become ranked among a class of diseases which are pronounced incurable. But the day is now passed, when the poor, wretched, and miserable beings, who are thus afflicted, are doomed to be plunged in the gulf of despair, and go down to the narrow tomb, eaten up by degrees, and wasted to skeletons. We cannot better encourage those who are thus situated, than by placing Mr. Ide's own plain and unvarnished account of his deplorable situation and happy cure before the public. He thus addresses Mr. Moffat in a letter:

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM B. IDE.

Dear Sir: 'Tis said that the physician always appears to his patients as an angel of mercy, *during their illness*—but your image will be associated in my mind with all that is excellent, philantinropic, and deserving of gratitude, *during my life*.

I was fast hastening to the grave, in pain and agony, when your wonderful medicines turned aside he shafts of the universal destroyer, and rescued me from sufferings unutterable. In June, 1832, I was attacked with a *cancerous or scrofulous affection* in the throat, occasioned, I believe, by a severe cold. My physicians gave me so much mercury; that the glands began to swell, and a lump appeared upon my head as large as a hen's egg. The disease then spread itself over the whole of my throat, and attacked the palate and nose. A surgical operation became necessary, and *my face was so-eaten away* by the virulence of the disease, that I could put my finger through my cheek. It also broke out upon my wrist, and my knees swelled to three times their natural size. I was in the Hospital about eight months, where the physicians (eminent as they are in their profession) gave up my case in despair, acknowledging that they could do nothing more for me. In a blessed hour for me, a friend recommended your medicine, and though I had little or no faith in their efficacy, to gratify my friend I consented to try them—and when I had taken two dollar bottles of the Bitters, and one fifty cent box of the Pills, I was so much recovered as to be able to leave my bed, and I rode up to your office to procure more. I continued to take it, and can now attend to business, which I have not done before for nearly five years, and I am daily rejoicing in the hope and confident belief that I shall once more be a sound and healthy man. Yours, gratefully,

WM. B. IDE, 284-2 Greenwich Street.

He continued to take it, and was immediately able to attend to his daily business, which for the five previous years he had been prevented from doing. The lump on his head, the running sores on his wrist, elbow, and shoulder, were at once healed up, and nothing more remains of them than the deep and irreparable scars, which will be forever a memento of his former sufferings. Once more is he again restored to his family, to society, and to himself. It is with pride and pleasure that we record such evidences as this, of the benefit which mankind will receive from the unequalled Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. No other medicine can point to effects so wonderful as this, and no other medicine be productive of such incalculable good. But extraordinary as the above case may appear, it is only one out of hundreds which proclaim the virtues of the medicine of which we speak.

For sale at the Circulating Library, and at Messrs. Peters & Tilley's Drug store, 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, Esqr. Sheriff; Oliver Vail, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake,) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter Mc'Clelan, Esq: Amherst, Allan Chipman, Thos. Prince, Esq. Petitcodiac. *October*, 27, 1838.

Chains, Cordage, Oakum, &c.
Received per "Liverpool."

300 FATHOMS 3-8 Inch best Short linked CHAIN;
140 fathoms 7-16 inch short linked Chain,
100 " 1-2 " "
100 " 9-16 " "
150 " 5-8 " "
100 " 3-4 " "
100 " 7-8 " "
10 ANCHORS, assorted sizes,
10 Gin Wheels, do; 2 doz. Crow Bars, for timber,
12 dozen Timber Boat Hooks,
20 Coils 6 thread Ratline, 40 do. Spun Yarn,
10 do. Houseline and Marline,
20 do. 3 thread White Rope,
20 do. Deep Sea Lines,
20 Dozen Hand Lead Line; 20 do. Log Lines,
1 Bale Sail and Roping Twines,
1 do. Warrington Boiled Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
1 do. Bleached Ducks; 1 do. Oznaburgs,
2 Ton best parish picked Oakum, in 1-2 cwt. Bundles; 2 Matts White Oakum.

JAMES OTTY.

August 17.

FLOUR &C.

NOW landing ex schr. John from Quebec, 300 barrels fresh ground Canada FLOUR; of very superior quality 20 barrels prime PORK; 10 barrels PEASE; for sale by

St. John, October 5th. JAMES T. HANFORD.

BUTTER.—30 Firkins, warranted, fresh for family use—received this day, and for sale low

Oct. 19. by THOMAS HANFORD.

Jamaica & St. Croix Rum.

70 PUNS. strong Jamaica RUM; 30 ditto fine flavored and high proof St. Croix ditto, just received and for sale low for cash.

Oct. 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FLOUR & BUTTER.

290 BBLS. fresh ground Canada fine FLOUR;
120 Bbls. Fine Middlings; 40 Kegs BUTTER;
Received this day by the sch'r *Marie Catherine*, from Quebec. For sale by

October 12. J. T. HANFORD.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

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

J BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

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

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

To be Let,

THE Shop and under Flat of that house situated on the corner of Brussels and Richmond streets; and from the first of Nov. next the second Flat comprising two front and three Bed rooms. Apply to Samuel Clawson, on the premises, or at his Store in Dock street.

Sept. 7, 1838.