THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

FEBRUARY.		R. SUN.	S. SOON.	H. W.	
11	Saturday,	7 7 5	23	morn.	3 33
12	Sunday,	7 5 5	24	1 3	4 31
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First Quarter, 12th. 4h. 42m.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Ward, Esq President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: William Leavitt, Esq.

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

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

SAVINGS BANK.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

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

From the Diary of a London Clergyman.

THE TWO FRIENDS.

Receive a summons to visit an invalid.—The invalid's narrative.—The uncle and father.—Mutual engagements.—An altercation.—The old man's violence.—The Nephew.—A disagreement.—The uncle's obduracy.—The interdiction.—The old man's rancour.

In my parish lived an elderly widow, with whom I had some slight acquaintance, from having occasionally visited her during periods of sickness. Her father had been a farmer in the North, and at his death, she being his only daughter, had left her a small income, upon which she lived. At the time I am now writing, she had charge of a niece, labouring under mental aberation, but perfectly harmless—a well looking person, about the middle age, whose madness was that of melancholy. I had seen her from time to time, when I had happened to visit the aunt, as she was permitted to go about the house uncontrolled, there being no appearance of insanity, except it was traced in the moody silence which she invariable maintained before strangers.

One day, in a violent fit of coughing, she burst a blood vessel in the chest; inflamation and suppuration ensued, and her case soon became hopeless. I was sent for to see and pray with her. With the approach of death the cloud had entirely passed from her mind. When I saw her, she was tranquil, collected, and perfectly sensible. As I sat on the side of her bed, she drew from under the clothes her small attenuated hand, which rivaled the sheet in whitness, and placed it languidly in mine.

"My dear sir, said she, faintly, "I am sensible now. I know my last hour is come, but I am prepared; blessed be God for his mercy. I have no misgivings: still it would be a great consolation to me, if you would administer the sacrament to a dying woman, who does not languish under the uncertainties of a feeble faith, but whose spirit is buoyed up upon the vigorous pinions of a holy hope."

Nothing could exceed the calm, yet pious assurance with which the invalid looked forward to her soul's freedom from the trammels of the flesh. She received the sacrament, and at her own particular request, I visited her daily. One morning she had rallied a little, and I took the opportunity of asking her the cause of that melancholy which, for so many years, had overlaid her spirit.

"It is a painful history," she replied: "but you shall hear it. Mine has been a life of little vicissitude, indeed, but it has known one great trial, which withered my peace, and bound my soul in the dark coil of madness, until the approach of death chased the demon from me, and set me free for that journey which will lead me to the paradise of God. I am rather stronger to day, and, therefore, better able to enter into the gloomy narrative. It will be, moreover, be a melancholy pleasure, before I die, to take a review of the past,—that past which has taught me a sad, but salutary lesson.

"I was born in Cumberland and had a twin brother. We were the orphan children of parents in easy circumstances, who left us a small but competent income. We lived with an uncle, an inflexible man, who became our guardian on the death of our natural protectors. We respected him as a father, and obeyed him as such. In the neighbourhood lived a farmer with two children,—a son and a daughter. We were playmates together in infancy, and grew up with mutual regard, which ripened, at length, into a warmer feeling. The young men had an attachment for one another of the most ardent kind, and each, moreover, loved the sister of the other, which was reciprocated with equal fervour by these sisters.

"My uncle, and the father of the young man to whom my vows of unalterable attachment had been pledged, were upon, what was considered, friendly terms—that is, they nightly met at the village alehouse, where they had a private apartment, smoked their pipes together, and drank their quart of ale; though occasionally, by way of cementing their friendship, such as it was, the quart was increased to two or three: and then it generally happened that dissension arose between them, which usually produced a feud of some days' duration, and it has even lasted for weeks. When this occured, my uncle was usually so morose, that our home was rendered exceedingly miserable; but my brother used generally in the end to assuage the rancour of our guardian, by the blandness of his manners, and the patience with which he bore the old man's ill humour.

"It was, at length, settled that our respective marriages were to take place, and the day was even fixed. Nothing could exceed the joy which the prospect of domestic happiness mutually inspired. The girl whom my brother had bestowed his affection upon was a pretty, unpretending creature, as amiable as she was pretty, and as good as she was amiable. She loved him with an intensity seldom witnessed, and he requited her affection with equal warmth. Indeed theirs was no common attachment, and in proportion to its fervour did they entertain hopes of a happy futurity both here and hereafter. Towards her brother my feelings were such as woman never could entertain but for one object. I loved him with a devotion which I cannot pretend to describe, perhaps too dearly, for my whole heart was bound up in him, though still I trust my soul was consecrated to its God, with that spiritual devotion, which is beside all human affections, yet never dead within the bosom that has felt the pure glow of religion. I had not given my heart to one who did not know how to value the boon. I was beloved—ardently beloved by the man of my choice; and nothing could surpass the delight with which we looked forward to the day fixed for the consummation of a double union.

"One evening, about sunset, attracted by the balmy influence of the weather, I happened to be strolling past the public house in which my uncle and his neighbour used generally to spend their evening, when my attention was arrested by the sound of voices that seemed to me in fierce altercation. The window was open, and looked out upon a field, traversed by a pathway for foot passengers, through which I was at this moment passing. Before I reached the wall, my uncle's voice caught my ear, evidently raised to a pitch of angry excitement, I mechanically paused to listen. I could not help it: there appeared to be a spell upon me. I was not actuated by idle curiosity, but impelled by an unconquerable impulse. I had to pass close under the window. When I reached it, I heard my uncle say, with a dreadful oath—"We will soon see which is the best man. My nephew has never let any one touch him yet."

"But," replied the other, angrily, "had he encountered my son, he would soon have found his match, and more than his match, I reckon."

"Out fool: you are drunk."

"That's what I was just thinking of you; for I know you are a mighty valorous man when flush of ale, but a mere dunghill in the morning."

"We'll see that."

"I now heard a struggle for a few moments; but it soon became evident that the landlord had entered and separated the contending parties.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I must not have my house made a scene of such indecent uproar. If you are not quiet, I shall be no further ceremony, but show you to the door. You may fight as long, and talk as loud as you like outside, but you shan't stay brawling here."

"If I live to see to-morrow's light,' said my uncle in a tone of fury, "my nephew shall fight your son with the broadsword, and we shall then know which is the best man."

"With all my heart," roared the other bursting into a savage laugh. "I like your broadswords for this kind of work;—'tis the best way of settling a business."

"The landlord again interfered, and the parties were silent. I was terrified at what I had heard, made the best of my way home, under an excess of agitation so painful, that I thought I should have fainted at every step. My terror was not to be dispelled. The two young men, whose father and uncle had protested that they should engage in a strife of arms, loved each other as brothers. They were moreover, celebrated through the country as the best wrestlers, cricketers, and players at single stick in the north of England. Many persons eminently skilled in these sports, had come from all parts of the country to contend with them, but had been invariably defeated. As they had always abstained from encountering each other, which of them possessed the superiority was not known, but they were considered to have equal skill, except at cricket;—in this game my brother was judged the superior.

"When I related to him what I had overheard, he treated the matter lightly, saying that it was a mere drunken brawl, which would be forgotten by the morning. I was rather quieted at seeing him look upon it so indifferently; nevertheless, I could not relieve my mind from the apprehension which had taken possession of it. The passionate earnestness with which the old men had taunted and threatened each other, while they were evidently conscious both of what they said and did, led me to fear that the rancour of spirit by which I knew them to be frequently actuated, would break out into positive violence; and this fear greatly added to my disquiet, whenever what I had overheard recurred to my recollection. I could not sleep.

"The next morning my uncle joined my brother and myself at the breakfast table. His countenance was stern, and even fierce. He continued silent; his eye fixed upon the floor, and evidently meditating some disagreeable communication. I endeavoured to dissipate the gloom which hung over him, but could not draw from him a single observation. He ate sparingly, and was manifestly a prey to disquiet thoughts. My brother made a few common place observations, to which my uncle merely replied by a nod, immediately relapsing into the same moody silence. At length suddenly raising his head, he said, in a sharp, quick tone, "Frank, would you see your old uncle insulted, without resenting it?

"Certainly not," replied my brother; "if my uncle was insulted without provocation, I would instantly punish the offender, unless he should chose to make a satisfactory apology."

"Apology—psha!" cried the old man, peevishly, what good is an apology, after a person has been injured?"

"That sir, depends upon the nature of the injury, the motive which dictated it, and a thousand other things. If a man forgets himself, and does you a wrong, should he make all the reparation in his power, I think you ought to be satisfied. It is true there may be wrongs of so foul a character, that nothing can make due atonement for them, but such are few and rare."

"Have been abused, sir, and think that is what no Englishman ought to submit to: and I won't submit to it; I will be revenged. You Frank, must see me righted."

"That I will provided you have been unjustly dealt with. Tell me your insulter, and I will call him to an instant account."

"Old F——has not only insulted me, but called your courage in question. He has resolved to back his son against you, and I have pledged myself to back you against his son, with broad swords. You are both masters of that weapon, and we shall see which is the better man."

"Nay," said my brother, coaly, "I shall never without provocation, enter into deadly strife with the dearest friend I have upon earth, and merely to appease the spleen excited by a drunken brawl."

"My uncle rose in great displeasure, and quitted the room. My brother went in pursuit of his friend, and communicating to him what had occurred, found that he was already acquainted with the whole transaction of the preceding evening at the public house. His father had told him of his quarrel with my uncle, and insisted that he should fight the nephew without delay, in order that it might be decided which was the better man in the management of the broad sword. He was very melancholy at his parent's determination, as he had almost a superstitious reverence for parental authority, and fancied nothing so sacred as filial obligation.

"My brother exclaimed vehemently against the reckless brutality of a father wantonly exposing the life of his son, merely to appease the effervescence of drunken passion. "Never," said he, "will I contend, with the weapon of death, against the man whom I love as a brother. Neither uncle nor father shall induce me to place the life of my dearest friend in jeopardy."

"My uncle was furious when he heard my brother's resolution. He taunted him; he reviled him in terms no less aggravating than undeserved, but that produced no impression. His nephew was not to be seduced from his strong and virtuous purpose by the sinister ravings of a man who had only his own fatuitous and selfish revenge to gratify. My brother laughed at his guardian's reviling, and remained firm to his determination.

"This unnatural schism between the old men produced a painful effect upon the young ones. They grew by degrees more estranged. One was continually taunted by his father, the other by his uncle, with want of spirit. The former could not bear to live under the perpetual displeasure of his parent, and in consequence the friends met less frequently. This was a subject of distress to the younger members of both families.

"After a while, the father of my affianced bride groom, not only interdicted his son from seeing me, but swore, with a vehement oath, that we should never be united. This oath was held sacred by the son. He could not bear the idea that his parent should become forsworn, by any act of disobedience on his part. He, therefore, henceforth ceased to visit me, which produced a corresponding coldness on the part of my brother, who, from this moment, discontinued visiting the sister of his late friend. This coldness gradually increased between the two young men, until, at length, when they met, nothing but common place civilities passed between them.

"To me, as well as my brother's plighted bride, the change was one of deep sorrow. We each felt ourselves to be the victims of other's caprices, and the wrong was agony to both. Matters went on in this way for some time. The old men repaired nightly to the public house, but no longer, as usual, occupied the same room. They occasionally crossed each other's path,—when bitter taunts, and as bitter recriminations usually were interchanged. Their quarrel furnished the neighbourhood with matter for continual gossip.

[*To be continued.*]

CHARLES THE TENTH.—The *Swabian Mercury* gives the following as authentic details of the last moments of Charles the Tenth:—"The ex-King, on proceeding to Goritz, was affected with a melancholy presentiment, and on the journey was frequently heard to express regret at having quitted Linz. The Duchess of Angouleme, however, who had always great influence over Charles X., triumphed over his repugnance. The journey was happily accomplished, and the King found himself perfectly well at Goritz, where he arrived on the 4th of Nov. The fete-day of the venerable head of the family was celebrated by the Bourbons, and the young Duke de Bourdeaux, who was particularly amiable and gracious on that day, contributed powerfully to enhance the general joy felt on the happy occasion. Charles X was in the highest spirits, and the serenity of his countenance was anything but indicative of the fact that his last hour was at hand. In the evening the ex-King felt indisposed, and the night was seized with vomiting fits and other symptoms of cholera. The Bishop of Hermopolis lost no time in attending upon his Majesty, who, however, on account of his extreme suffering, was unable for the moment to accept the spiritual advice of the prelate. By dint of great care and attention the intensity of the prince's violent spasms was diminished. Hopes were entertained that the cholera was subdued, but the extreme weakness consequent upon the crisis overcame the robust constitution of Charles X., who breathed his last sigh calmly. His last words to the bishop of Hermopolis will be consigned in the page of history as an imperishable memento of the deceased monarch's religious sentiments. The Bishop of Hermopolis who at this solemn moment showed the most sincere and devoted attachment to the dying King, administered to him the last sacrament, and uttered to his expiring master the consolatory accents of faith and hope. The King joined in the prayers of the bishop with a clear and distinct voice. At one in the morning of the 6th the exiled monarch expired in the arms of the most unfortunate of women, the illustrious princess, whose father had been led to the scaffold, whose mother had fallen under the axe of the assassin, and who her herself had closed the eyes of two Kings. The Duchess of Agouleme was at length torn from the bed of death by the Duke de Bourdeaux, and retired to her own apartments. Orders were given to make preparations for the family to remove immediately after the interment of the King from Goritz, which had hitherto been spared by the cholera, and had acquired renown for its salubrity." A funeral service in honour of Charles the Tenth was celebrated at Vienna on the 12th inst. in the church of the palace, at the Emperor and Empress, with the whole court, in mourning, were present. Another funeral service will also be shortly celebrated with great pomp at the cathedral. The two court theatres remained closed. The Count de Luchese Palli has arrived at Goritz, and it is presumed that he intends to follow the remains of Charles the Tenth to the grave. Immediately after the melancholy intelligence of the prince's decease, their Majesties dispatched Prince San-Wittgenstein to Goritz with autograph letters of condolence for the Duchess d'Angouleme and the royal family, and an invitation to them to return to Prague.

RURALITIES.

(*For the Glasgow Constitutional.*)

Previous to the period referred to in "Youthful Reminiscences," in a late number, the condition of the agricultural population in Scotland was truly deplorable, when contrasted with that of the present day. Scarcely one house in a hundred was built with lime, but with clay mortar,—the partitions and tops of gables were built of mud or with turf, as may still be seen in many parts of the Highlands. The walls were seldom more than five feet in height above the floor, which was generally sunk below the level of the surrounding soil; the windows were few in number, and seldom more than 2 feet by 1 1-2 in size, many of them still smaller, and only partially filled with glass. In those dwellings smoke-funnels were unknown. In the greater number of houses, the fire was nearly in the middle of the floor, some with and some without chimneys, so that the smoke had to find its way out as directed by the currents of air that prevailed. A great deal of it escaped by the door, when the house was overcharged with dense clouds of *reek*. The first funnels after the fire was moved nearer the wall, were large, wide apertures composed of stakes and brushwood, plastered over with mud, thickly made up of chopped straw, which was always an enviable situation in a cold winter night. Peats were the principal fuel.

The byres and stables were always built at the end of the dwelling-house, and they were not only small but ill-paved. In wet weather the entrance to the house was often impervious as it lay along the side of the dunghill which at these times was a pool as well as a puddle. Steppang-stones were used to prevent the feet from imbersion, but after nightfall this was not always practicable. The furniture, beds, and dress of the inmates were quite in keeping with the exterior. The kitchen was the only place where fire was used. There the food of the family was cooked and eaten—that of the cattle prepared—all the dairy operations performed; and there, too, the principal part of the family slept.—The inner apartment or *spence*, as it was called, was more like a lumber-house than a receptacle for human beings, having seldom a fireplace, and being always dark, damp, and unwholsome. In this place generally stood a large tub, in which the family urine was collected, for the purposes of the laundry. Some families had a large barrel sunk into the ground, by the side of the kitchen door, as a reservoir for the same use. In hot weather the smell that assailed the olfactory nerves was truly nauseous. On the other side of the door stood a large round stone, hollowed out for the purpose of knocking the *bear* in, which was to be used in the family broth, instead of shelled barley. Between that and the stable door was erected a "loupin'-on stane," to assist the gudewife in getting behind her helpmate on horseback. The farmers and their families were generally dressed in cloth of their own manufacture, woven and dyed in the parish village. The tailor wrought all his work in the farmer's house. English cloth was then little known except among the richer sort, and worn only at weddings, baptisms, or on the sacrament Monday. In this way a suit would have lasted at least half a century. Timber dishes and pewter plates were then only used, with spoons made from horns. The gudeman only used a knife and fork; all the other males in the family employing a *jocktelegs* to cut their meat, which they received upon a piece of bread. The females tore it with their fingers and teeth. One or two large wooden dishes contained the porridge or kale, out of which all helped themselves, seated at the distance of an arm's length from the table.

Yet these were Scotland's halcyon days;—much less dissimulation was practised then, than at present; the farmer was always able to meet rent day; the churches were regularly filled on Sunday; few sign-boards of "ale, porter, and British spirits," were to be seen,—a drunkard was looked upon as one abandoned by God; and the sin of incontinence entailed indelible disgrace upon the hapless individual who was its victim. A bankrupt was a suspected knave. Would to God these things were so now.

Murder and Suicide at New Orleans.—It fell to my lot to be witness this morning to a most horrid murder and suicide. On crossing Dauphine street at half past eleven, I heard a French female screaming in the front parlor of a frame house, and a man swearing in Spanish. Three or four colored women and some boys were listening at the door, whilst two colored men had seized a white man in a narrow passage leading from the street to the back of the house. I followed them and soon found that the white man had just inflicted two wounds in his left side, he fell senseless to the ground. We picked him up, and took him into the back parlor, when suddenly a colored woman made her appearance crying out murder! The wretched man had killed his *Petronella*, a fine quarteroon thirty years of age or there abouts. I instantly left the assassin and went into the front parlour, in which I found the woman lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from her left breast, and speechless. With the help of three or four colored people we placed her on a bed, and sent for medical assistance and the police. On returning to the back parlour I perceived the man on the floor gave some signs of life. In reply to several questions I put to him in Spanish, he replied that he could not help what he had done, and most sincerely repented of it. He begged the Almighty to forgive him. In the mean time a surgeon arrived, examined Petronella's wounds, and found her a corpse. He then proceeded to examine those of the man, and pronounced them mortal. I was so terrified at the horrid spectacle before me, that I instantly left the room. I have since learned that the name of the man is Pedro Garcess, a native of Spain (a catalan) and one of the employes of the first municipality; he was living in the French style, with the unfortunate Petronella, one of the *convitsannes* of the low *quartier Francais*, the very same woman with whom the Count of Montezuma, a Mexican emigrant who resided at N. Orleans, and the last of the race of the Indian emperor Montezuma—fell in love three months ago, and on whose account shot himself in a fit of jealousy. It is believed that the same cause led Pedro to commit murder and suicide.—*Courier.*

Antidote to Poison.—The fact that Ground Mustard proves a sure remdey in all cases where vegetable, and nearly all where mineral poisons are taken into the stomach either by mistake or design, if given immediately after such deleterious substances have been received, is a circumstance that should be universaly known.

We are led to make these remarks in consequence of two cases of accidental poisoning having come under our observation within the last four weeks, one from Oxalic Acid, the other from Nitrate of Potash; in both cases they were taken, supposing them to be Sulphate of Magnesia, or "Salts." The former did its deadly office, by reason of its victim's living at a distance from medical aid, and being ignorant of the fact that ground mustard taken in a dose of a table spoonful, mixed in water, is an instantaneous and powerful emetic; the other one availed himself of this remedy on the spur of the moment, and no ill effects from the poison have since arisen.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

A horse in boots.—This is truly and emphatically the age of inventions and innovations. Gentlemen not only sport for Capes; but horses, yes, horses are driven to market with boots on. Solomon said "There is nothing new under the sun," but Solomon never saw a horse in boots! A gentleman driving from Barkahegan a few days since with a horse found the crust of the snow so hard as to lacerate his legs. The moment he observed it, he dismounted and led his horse back to a blacksmith's shop, where he obtained two pairs of old boot legs,—had his horse's shoes taken off, the boot legs drawn on the lower extremities of which he doubled under the horse's feet, and had the shoes re-set. Thus accoutred he proceeded on his journey to the infinite delight of the old horse, who pricked up his ears, and pranced off in his Sawarrows like a two year old.—*Bangor Daily Post.*

Value of a Fire.—Who does not remember Caleb Balderstone, in the Bride of Lammermoor? When driven to extremity, least a visit from the Duke of Argyle should expose the naked poverty of his master's castle, Caleb raised a prodigious fire among the rubbage and litter, so as to give the appearance of the conflagration of the whole castle. In discussing this proceeding afterwards with his Lord, Caleb pointed out the various benefits to be derived from the fire.

"This fire will settle many things on an honorable footing for the family's credit, that cost me telling twenty daily lies to idle chaps, and what's waur, without gaining credence. It will be a creditable apology for the honor of the family for this score of years to come, if it's weel guided. Where's the family picture? says one—the great fire Wolf's Crag, answered I. Where's the plate? says another. The great fire, says I. Wha was to think of plate when life and limb was in danger? Where's the wardrobe and the linens, the tapestries and the decorements—beds of state and broidered work? The fire—the fire—the fire. Guide-the fire weel, and it will serve ye for all that ye should have, and in some sort a good excuse is better than the things themselves. A good offcome, prudently and creditably handled, may serve a nobleman and his family—Lord kens how lang."

A Bone and Antedote.—A French journal observes that the cabbage is a sovereign remedy for intoxication from wine; and that it has even the power of preventing it.

Natural Philosophy & Mechanics.

BUILDING ACT.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

PARTY WALLS.

Buildings of the first, second, third, and fourth rate, which are not yet designed by the owner thereof to have separate and distinct side walls, on such parts as may be contiguous to other buildings, must have party-walls; and they are to be placed half and half on the ground of each owner, or of each building respectively, and may be built thereon, without any notice being given to the owner of the other part, the first builder having a right so do, when building against vacant ground.

Party-walls, chimneys, and chimney shafts hereafter to be built, must be of good sound brick or stone, or of sound bricks and stone together, and must be coped with stone, tile, or brick.

Party-walls, or additions thereto, must be carried up thirteen inches above the roof, measuring at right angles with the back of the rafter, and twelve inches above the gutter of the highest building which gables against it; but where the hight of a party-wall so carried up, exceeds the height of the blocking course or parapet, it may be made less than one foot above the gutter, for the distance of two feet six inches from the front of the blocking course or parapet.

Where dormers (the term for windows in roofs, differing from sky-lights by their being vertical,) or other erections are fixed in any flat or roof, within four feet of any party-wall, such party-wall is to be carried up against such dormer, and must extend at least two feet wider, and to the full height of every such dormer or erection.

No recess is to be hereafter made in any party-wall of the first, second, third, and fourth rate, except for chimney flues, girders, &c. and for the ends of walls or piers, so as to reduce such wall in any part of it to a less thickness than is required by the act, for the highest rate of building to which such wall belongs.

No opening is to be made in any party-wall, except for communication from one stack of warehouses to another, and from one stable building to another, and the communications allowed must have wrought iron doors, and the pannels thereof are not to be less than a quarter of an inch thick, and must be fixed in stone door-cases and sills. But there may be openings for passages or ways on the ground, for foot passengers, cattle, or carriages, which must be arched over throughout with brick or stone, or brick and stone together, of the thickness of a brick and a half at the least, to the first and second rate, and one brick to the third and fourth rate. And if there is any cellar or vacuity under such passage, it is to be arched over throughout in the same manner as the passage over it.

No party-wall, or party-arch, or shaft of any chimney, new or old, must be cut into, except for the following purposes: if the fronts of buildings are in a line with each other, a recess may be cut, both in the fore and back front of such buildings, (as may be already erected,) for the purpose of inserting the end of such other external wall, which is to adjoin thereto. This recess must not be more than nine inches deep from the outward faces of such external walls, and not be cut beyond the centre of the party-wall. And for the purpose of inserting bressummers and story-posts, that are to be fixed on the ground floor, either in the front or back wall, the recess may be cut from the foundation of such new wall to the top of such bressummer, fourteen inches deep from the outward face of such wall, and four inches wide in the cellar story, and two inches wide on the ground story. The same may also be done for the purpose of laying in stone steps, or stone landings, as for bearers to wood stairs, or for laying in stone corbels for the support of chimney jambs, girders, beams, purlines, binding or trimming joists, or other principal timbers.

Perpendicular recesses may also be cut in any party-wall, whose thickness is not less than thirteen inches, for the purpose of inserting walls and piers therein: but they must not be wider than fifteen inches, or more than four inches deep; and no such recess is to be nearer than ten feet to any other recess. All such cuttings or recesses must be immediately made good, and effectually pinned up, with brick, stone, slate, tile, shell, or iron, bedded in mortar.

No party-wall must be cut for any of the above purposes, if the same will injure, displace, or endanger the timbers, chimneys, flues, or internal finishings of the adjoining buildings.

The footing may be cut off on the side of any party-wall, where an independent side wall is intended to be built against such party-wall.

When any buildings (inns of court excepted) that are erected over gate-ways, or public passages, or have different rooms and floors, the property of different owners, are to be rebuilt, they must have a party wall, with a party-arch or arches of the thickness of a brick and a half at the least, to the first and second rate, and of one brick to the third and fourth rate, between building and building, or between the different rooms and floors that are the property of different owners.

Inns of court are required only to have party-walls where any room or chamber communicates to each separate and distinct staircase, and which are also subject to the same regulations as respect other party-walls.

If buildings of different rates adjoin each other, and any addition is intended to be made to the lower rate, the party-wall of such building must be such as is required for that of the higher rate adjoining.

When any party-wall is raised, it is to be made of the same thickness as the wall in the story next below the roof of the highest building adjoining, but it must not be raised at all, unless it can be done with safety to such wall, and the building adjoining thereto.

Every dwelling-house built four stories high from the foundation, exclusive of rooms in the roof, must have its party-wall built according to the third rate, although such dwelling-house may be of the fourth rate. Every dwelling-house, also, exceeding four stories in height from the foundations, exclusive of the rooms in the roof, must have its party-wall built according to the first rate, although such house may not be of the first rate.

CHIMNEYS.

No chimney is to be erected on timber, except on the piling, planking, &c. of the foundations of the building.

Chimneys may be built back to back in party walls; but when this is done, they must not be less in thickness from the centre of such party-wall than as follows: first rate, or adjoining thereto, must be one brick thick in the cellar story, and half a brick in all the upper stories. Second, third, and fourth rate, or adjoining thereto, must be three-quarters of a brick in the cellar story; and half a brick in all the upper stories. Such chimneys in party-walls of any of the four rates, as do not stand back to back, may be built as follows: from the external face of the party-wall to the inward face of the back of the chimney in the cellar story, one brick and a half thick, and in the upper stories, one brick thick from the hearth to twelve inches above the mantle. If such chimney is built against any other wall, the back may be half a brick thinner than above stated.

Those backs of chimneys, which are not in party-walls, of the second, third, and fourth rate, must be in every store one brick thick at least, from the hearth to twelve inches above the mantle. These backs may also be half a brick thinner, if such chimney be built against any other wall.

The breasts of chimneys, whether in party-walls or not, are not to be less than one brick thick in the cellar story, and half a brick thick in every other story.

All partitions between flues must not be less than half a brick thick.

Flues may be built opposite to each other in party-walls, but they must not approach nearer to the centre of such wall than two inches.

All chimney-breasts next to the rooms, and chimney backs, and all flues, are to be rendered or pargeted.

Bricks of chimneys, and flues in party-walls against vacant ground, must be lime whited, or marked in some durable manner, but must be rendered or pargeted as soon as any other building is erected to adjoin them.

No timber must be over the opening of any chimney for supporting the breast; but all chimneys must have a brick or stone arch, or iron bar or bars.

All chimneys must have slabs or foot places of stone, marble, tile, or iron, at least eighteen inches broad, and at least one foot longer than the opening of the chimney when finished; and such slabs or foot places must be laid on brick or stone trimmers at least eighteen inches broad from the face of the chimney breast, except there be no room or vacuity beneath, in which case they may be beaded on the ground.

Brick funnels must not be made on the outside of the first, second, third, or fourth rate, next to any street, square, court, road, or way, so as to extend beyond the general line of the buildings in such situations.

No metallic funnel or other pipe, for conveying smoke or steam, is allowed to be fixed near any public street, square, court, or way, to the first, second, third, or fourth rate, and no such pipe is to be fixed on the inside of any building nearer than fourteen inches to any timber, or other combustible material.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHIPS' CHANNELS.

Capt. Couch, R. N., attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Town Hall, Greenock, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of exhibiting a model and drawing of his invention for the improvement of ships' channels. David Balderston, Esq. Chairman, introduced Capt. C., who entered very fully into an exposition of the advantages to be derived from the adoption of his suggestion. The invention consists in the substitution of solid channels, in place of the comparatively slight iron plates attached to the gard-boards; and the chief results which Capt. Couch anticipates from the employment of his channels are, that greater strength will thereby be imparted to that part of the vessel which is otherwise the weakest—that greater power of resisting the force of the sea is conferred on the gard-boards—that these will be rendered less liable to injury from contact with other vessels, and that great facilities will be afforded in clearing the wrecks of the masts, in case of dismasted ships; by the supply of which last desideratum it is expected that many vessels may be saved from foundering, and thus much valuable life and property saved. Captain Couch was listened to with much attention and his explanations appeared to be perfectly satisfactory to the meeting, which was attended by several intelligent shipmasters, who united in expressing their approbation of the design, as calculated to serve the purposes for which it is intended.—From the testimonials produced by Capt. Couch, it appeared that his invention met the unqualified approval of competent judges throughout his entire tour, which comprehends the principal shipbuilding districts in England and Scotland. In several instances the solid channels have been adopted in vessels now building; and from the favourable reception which Capt. Couch appears to have met with everywhere, we cannot doubt that he will shortly obtain, for his discovery, that general patronage which, from the concurring testimony of nautical, scientific, and practical men, it seems so well to merit; and we trust that the lingering prejudices entertained by some shipbuilders, will not be permitted to stand in the way of an essential improvement, to which there would appear to exist no well-founded objection.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The New Locomotive.—The Monmouth Inquirer gives the following account of an extraordinary invention by Mr. Emmons, of Freehold, N. J., which was briefly noticed in this paper some time since. One singular part of it is that it consists of one single rail, elevated on posts, and the locomotive is suspended upon this. The whole thing, we believe, is entirely unprecedented:—"The railing is elevated about three feet on posts planted firmly in the ground astride of this the car sets, the rail running lengthwise through the middle, in a trunk about five inches wide and two feet and a half high from the bottom of the car; in this trunk is placed a fore and aft wheel, with players on each side; these are placed on the rail and the passengers set on each side suspended below the rail. The top of the trunk, which encloses the wheels, and the rail coming about to a man's shoulder.

As to the locomotive, it is unlike any thing ever constructed, and a description can therefore give but a faint idea of it; but we will try to explain it a little. There are upwards of 500 springs about an inch and a half wide, as thick as a shilling, and 11 feet long, made of steel, the same as a main-spring of a watch, these are wound around a number of spindles placed perpendicularly in two trunks which hang one on each side of the rail; the spindles terminate at the bottom in cog-wheels, all of which each side work into each other, and into a set of wheel works, which work into and turn the wheel that sets outside of the rail, and this puts the whole machine in motion. There is also for guiding and balancing a small wheel before and another behind the main wheel. It must be evident that these 500 springs (and the number may be increased) possess an immense power, which, if brought to bear on a single point or wheel, will send a locomotive with the velocity of a tornado."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, February 2.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address of this House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to give his assent to the bill for the support of the Civil Government in this Province, reported; that they had attended to their duty, and that his Excellency was pleased to say that he would reply to the said address by message.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address of this house of the 21st ult. praying for further accounts and information on the subjects of the casual revenue accounts, laid before the house during the session, reported; that the Committee had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say that the required information should be given.

A message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Baillie, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following message:—

"NEW BRUNSWICK,

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 2d Feb.* 1837.

"ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

"The Lieutenant Governor informs the House, in answer to their address of the 1st instant, that the recommendation to add a suspending clause to the bill for the support of the Civil Government of the Province, not having been complied with, he deems it his duty for the reasons stated in his former communications, to take further time for consideration on this very important measure, in the hope of receiving answers to his despatches on the subject before the close of the session. "A. C."

And the Hon. Mr. Baillie, also, by command of His Excellency, laid before the house returns from the Custom House at Saint Andrews, as required by an address to His Excellency of the 23d ultimo, accompanied by a letter from the Collector and Controller at that Port.

Mr. Partelow, Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Treasurer's Accounts reported; that they had under their consideration the accounts of the present Treasurer, commencing from the period of the decease of the late Treasurer, the Hon. Richard Simonds, and he was directed to submit a report thereon, and having read the same, he delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, when it was again read.—*Ordered*, That the report be accepted.

On motion of Mr Johnston.—*Ordered*, That *One Hundred and Fifty Copies* of the said report, as well as the report made on the 19th ultimo upon the accounts of the late Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. Richard Simonds, be forthwith printed for the use of the members of this house.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee appointed to attend the Commissioner with Mr. Daniel Ludlow Robinson, and see him qualified, reported; that they had attended thereto, and that Mr. Robinson had taken the oaths prescribed by Law.—Whereupon Mr. Robinson took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Partelow.—*Ordered*, That the house do on Monday next go into Committee of the whole, in consideration of the message from His Excellency received this day, in answer to the Address of the house praying his Excellency's assent to the Bill for the support of the Civil Government of the Province.

Wednesday, February 8.

EXECUTIVE POLICY.

The House went into Committee, the first thing this morning, on His Excellency's message of yesterday. Mr. Hannington in the Chair.

Mr. Partelow said, that his object in rising was to bring forward some resolutions for the consideration of the Committee; it was now evident that the Civil List Bill, which had passed both Houses of the Legislature, was not intended by the Executive to become a law of the land; and therefore it became absolutely necessary for the house to send home another deputation, to represent this extraordinary state of affairs to His Majesty's Government. He would say nothing more on the subject, but submit the resolutions. The Hon. Member then read, and moved, the following eight resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committe, that the answer to the address of the House from His Excellency, now under consideration, on the subject of the Civil List Bill, should afford the House no grounds for supposing, that His Excellency can give his assent to the said Bill during the present session of the Legislature.

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that His Excellency by thus withholding his assent, prevents the Legislature from going into consideration of other important matters inseparably connected with the passage of the said Bill, and thereby leaves unsettled, questions in which the interest of this Province are deeply involved.

3. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that it is deeply to be regretted, that His Excellency should persist in witholding such assent after the almost unanimous expression of the House in favour of the measure, adopted upon a calm, patient and deliberate consideration of its provisions, and after also so decided and independant a majority of the Legislative Council had recorded their names in its favor.

4. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that independently of the reasons set forth in the preceding resolution, the House had a right to expect, that some attention would have been paid by his Excellency to the express commands of His Majesty, as communicated in the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg's despatch of 31st Oct last, wherein his Excellency was directed to give his assent to the said Bill, in the event of its provisions meeting the views of the other two branches of the Legislature.

5. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that in thus disobeying the commands of His Majesty, and in placing himself in direct opposition to the recorded opinions of the Legislative Council and Assembly, His Excellency and a majority of the Executive Council have entirely *forfeited* the confidence of the country, and that the extraordinary course they have pursued, fraught with consequences so detrimental to the general interests of the Province, should immediately be brought under the notice of His Majesty, in the hope that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to make such a change in the Executive Department as will on the one hand ensure obedience to His Majesty's commands, and in the other admit of the affairs of the Province being so conducted, as to secure harmony among the different branches of the Government.

6. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee that the recent sudden and secret departure of one of the Executive Council to England, should be viewed by the House with surprise and distrust, inasmuch as there are good grounds for believing that the object of such visit is to endeavour by ex-parte statements to justify the incomprehensible course pursued by the Provincial Government, and altho' there is no reason to apprehend that a system of Colonial policy and Government matured and determined upon in His Majesty's Council, first submitted for acceptance to the Canadas, and afterwards extended to New Brunswick, can in any manner be disturbed by such ex-parte representations, still in the opinion of this Committee, some immediate measures should be adopted by the House to prevent the remote possibility of any impression being made unfavourable to the interests of this Province.

7. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that at the present unexampled crisis in the affairs of this Province, to ensure a true representation of its state, and to afford the Home Government every information that may possibly be required; it becomes imperative on the House to send a Deputation to England of Two of their members, clothed with authority to render any explanation that may be necessary to ensure the passage of the Civil List Bill, and to press upon His Majesty's government the other important subjects contained in the foregoing Resolutions, as well as matters that may hereafter be given them in charge.

8. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the substance of the aforegoing Resolutions be embodied in an humble address to His Majesty.

Committee to prepare the Address.

J. R. PARTELOW,
H. JOHNSTON,
J. W. WELDON.

Mr. Johnston said,—I second them all. The resolutions speak for themselves, so much better than any language that I can use, that I shall say nothing more about them.

The first four resolutions were then passed, *sub silentio*.

On reading the fifth, Mr. Street moved, that the word "*Incomprehensible*" be expunged, and Mr. End seconded the motion.

It was opposed, however, by Messrs. Partelow, and L. A. Wilmot; and eventually withdrawn.

Mr. End observed, that it was perfectly comprehensible to him, that the Committee were determined to carry the resolutions, and therefore it would be quite useless for him to say any thing about them

Mr. Allan expressed his great gratification, that these resolutions, which, he was convinced, expressed the voice of the whole people of the Province, met with the unanimous approbation of the committee, with the exception of only one word; he was quite convinced that the country would entirely concur in them.

The remaining resolutions then passed without debate; Mr. End only expressing his denial, but at the same time observing that it would be useless to say any thing more.

Friday, February 3.

"The Committee to whom was referred all matters which may in any way affect the trade of the Province,' report: That they have had under consideration the Petition of Nehemiah Marks and others, of Saint Stephen's, praying that the House of Assembly will make such alterations in the present Law as will enable the Deputy Treasurers at that place to collect all duties that may accrue to the Province on produce imported there, also the tonnage money that vessels from Foreign Ports are required to pay, for reasons set forth in the Petition; which reasons your Committee are of opinion are not sufficient to justify them in recommending to the House that the prayer of the Petitions be complied with, as the evils complained of will still exist in consequence of Vessels bound to Saint Stephen's being obliged to stop at Saint Andrews to make entry at His Majesty's Customs.

"And they have also had under consideration, the Petition of Crookshank & Walker, E. Barlow & Sons, John Robertson, and 59 others, merchants and traders, of Saint John, praying that a further extension of credit may be afforded to those who are obligers on Treasury bounds residing in the City of Saint John. Your Committee, though very desirous of affording every relief to those who may have suffered by the late calamity at the City of St. John, yet cannot recommend the prayer of the Petition to the adoption of the House, as from its general nature they fear that the extension for six months of all payments that may become due at the Treasury of Saint John, may seriously interfere with the Provincial appropriations.

"They have also had under consideration, His Excellency's message of the 23d December last, with a copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, on the subject of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, referred to them, and have prepared a Bill, under the title of "A Bill to explain and amend an Act to incorporate the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company."

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee appointed on the 21st December to inquire into the distresses by the failure of the crops, made a report which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the situation of the several counties in this Province, occasioned by the failure of the crops during the last season, with a view to Legislative aid, having had the subject under consideration, are of opinion; that in many counties very great distress prevails by reason thereof, and that the Legislative aid is absolutely necessary to enable many of the Inhabitants to procure seed grain and Potatoes; they therefore recommend an appropriation of £2,887 10s. to be apportioned as follows:

Westmorland,	£500
Carleton,	500
Kent,	350
Gloucester,	400
King's,	300
Queen's,	150
Northumberland,	375
Sunbury,	112 10s.
York,	200

W. WILSON, *Chairman.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, The House went into committee of the whole, on a bill to grant a loan of money to the St. John Water Company.

Monday, Feb. 6.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to inform the house, whether, in the event of His Excellency not receiving an answer to his despatches of the 25th November and 23d December last, to the Rt honorable Lord Glenelg on the subject of the Bill for the support of the Civil Government of this Province before the close of the Session, His Excellency will give his assent to the said Bill.

C. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

7th February, 1837.

The Lieutenant Governor in Answer to the Address of the House of yesterday's date, abstains from remarking upon the very unusual course pursued by the House in asking for the information now called for, and refers the house to the message sent in answer to their address of the 1st inst. from which the Lieutenant Governor sees no cause to deviate.

British News.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

Latest news from London—Intrigues of Poulett Thomson and Spring Rice against the Ministry.—At the moment we were going to press, we were favoured with the sight of several letters from different Members of Parliament, all of which concur in stating that it is the *firm belief* in the best-informed circles in London, that a foul intrigue is going on against the Administration at the present moment. The parties, said to be at the head of it, are those two cancers in the side of the Liberal party, Spring Rice and Poulett Thomson, who are supposed to be negociating to form a joint-stock Ministry with Peel and Stanley. Of Mr. Rice we have spoken our sentiments elsewhere. What will our neighbours of Manchester now think of having reduced themselves to the condition of a close borough to that twaddling *faineant* Poulett Thomson? We guess his days with them are numbered. We trust that Lord Melbourne will dismiss the offenders without a moment's delay. Were he to do so and infuse a little new blood into the Cabinet, by procuring the services of such men as Messrs. Grote and Warburton, the country would then back him through every struggle.

THE MINISTERS.

We observe, with regret, that some of the London papers which profess to be Ministerial, have, within these few days, taken up a whining and a pitiful note, with regard to the prospects of the country in the approaching Session of Parliament. They tell us that we may expect the farce of the last Session to be once more enacted, that is, every measure for the good of the country sent up from the Commons will be strangled by the Peers under the direction of the good Lord Lyndhurst. We think the Ministers should muzzle their organs and not allow them to put such calumnies into circulation—for certainly we do hold them to be calumnies of the foulest description upon the character and integrity of the Melbourne Administration. We do not profess—we never did—to be admirers of all the items of whom that administration is composed—there are in it what Cobbett used emphatically to call *crib*-biters—men ready to fight under any banner and for any party—so that "quarter-day" rises and sets in its regular turn, and they draw their pay out of the public purse. But in the upright character and unflinching integrity of Lords Melbourne and Holland themselves, we see enough to give an utter contradiction to the rumours put forth by those who profess to be their friends while they stab their fame with a malignity which open hostility could not possibly exceed. It cannot be suspected or believed for a single moment that, after what passed during the last Session of Parliament, these high-minded noblemen would have remained in office a single hour, a single instant, without the most solemn and earnest assurance from the proper quarter, that when Parliament should again meet, they should have all the requisite power, which have on former occasions been found so efficacious, to carry their measures into effect. We are, therefore, without any of those alarms which agitate some of our contemporaries as to the approaching Session. We consider the character and integrity of the Ministers to be pledged—deeply, solemnly, sacredly pledged,—by the very fact of their being in office—pledged to the country for the success of the great rejected measures of the last Session. It is absurd, it is ridiculous to think otherwise. There are not the men upon the face of the earth who would dare to encounter the howl of scorn and indignation which would burst upon them from one end of the country to the other, should it be found that, for pay-day's sake, they have remained in office without the assurance of every support from the highest quarter when the hour of conflict again comes round. We shall see—but we have no fears. As we said before we consider the character and integrity of the Ministers to be pledged to the country for the success of the great rejected measures of the last Session.

Liverpool Chronicle.

DIVISION IN THE CABINET.

(From the Spectator)

Somehow or other, Cabinet secrets will ooze out, and more especially if there happen to be division in the Council. The account which we gave last week of the disposition of the Cabinet with respect to open questions, is acknowledged to have been strictly correct. To that statement, however, we have now to add some important particulars.

It appears that the pamphlet of Mr. Henry Bulwer, his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Belgium, M.P. for Radical Marylebone, which advised the Whigs to concede and the Radicals to accept open questions, as the basis of a new and unassailable union, was not in any way offensive, to say the least, to Lord Melbourne; that the Premier, with the sagacity and manliness for which he has obtained credit, *had* made up his mind to the expediency not to say necessity, of "popularizing" the Government so as to obtain for it the strenuous support of all classes of Reformers; and that it *was* his intention, after giving the Lords one more trial, to dissolve the Peel Parliament, and take the opinion of the country upon the character and objects of his Administration. There were, however, members of the Cabinet, and one in particular, who objected though not very earnestly, to the views of Lord Melbourne and the rest of their colleagues. The objections of this mischief-making minority did not rest upon argument—for what could they urge against the sound policy of the Premier?—but on their own inclination merely; and it was therefore presumed that they would give way to the growing necessities of the case. The sole object, therefore, of the delay which has taken place in the announcement of Lord Melbourne's plans, was to prevent a division in the Cabinet,—a division which might be averted, it was hoped, by giving the objectors time for reflection.

This expectation has been grievously disappointed. With the progress of time, the few objectors have found an argument in justification of their dissent from the opinion of the majority. Sir William Molesworth *is dictating to the Government!* and, as we said last week, "what gentlemen intended to do of their own mere motion, they will not think of on compulsion." But whose fault was that delay which permitted the collision between Sir Hussey Vivian and Sir William Molesworth? It was solely the fault of those members of the Cabinet who required so much time for making up their minds upon the future policy of the Government. They, and they only, with their doubts, hesitations, and difficulties, caused that collision—that appearance of dictation—on which they now rest downright opposition to the wise policy of their colleagues. A *timely* announcement of Lord Melbourne's own views would have obtained for Sir Hussey Vivian the unconditional and hearty support of Sir William Molesworth. All the mischief in this case has arisen from procrastination; and the whole blame of whatever may happen will fall upon the Whig-Tory minority in the Cabinet.

This division in the Cabinet is deeply to be regretted, but will not be overcome by tenderness to its authors. At the head of them, if we are not greatly misinformed, stands Mr. Spring Rice. If we had been as certain about any other name, it should not have been withheld. One should think that Mr. Rice had sufficient occupation in preparing for his own defence, as Minister of Finance, against the charges that will surely be brought against him at the opening of Parliament, without troubling himself to throw impediments in Lord Melbourne's way. At all events, in any case, there seems to be a tumble in store for him, great in proportion to the unnatural elevation of so small a person. Can it be that he wishes to shelter himself from the coming storm, by quitting office before its arrival? An ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, he may think, will not have to answer for his official misdoings. Any fact which proves ignorance in a Chancellor of the Exchequer is fatal to his reputation. Vansittart never got over his proposition about the equal value of a guinea with a one-pound note and a shilling, though Parliament assented to it unanimously. Under no circumstances could "Prosperity Robinson" have long occupied the place of Finance Minister. In that office if in no other, public confidence is indispensable. One great blunder in a Chancellor of the Exchequer, like the dishonour of a single acceptance in commerce, is destructive of that credit, that *prestige* which is the life of banks and finance ministers. The public have lost all confidence in Mr. Rice. His tenure of office, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is not worth three months' purchase. He may not, therefore, be anxious for the stability of the present Cabinet apart from himself. If we could break up the Government, and lay the blame on Sir William Molesworth,—falling not alone, but with the rest of his colleagues, and apparently not, by his own fault,—it would be far pleasanter, no doubt, than resignation by himself, in consequence either of wanting the public confidence, or of a vote of Parliament condemnatory of his official proceedings. If Mr. Rice persist in his opposition to a majority of his colleagues, he must resign of course. But then comes—*Brighton*, in order to fill up the vacancy; and as the Court dismissed a Melbourne Ministry in Nov. 1834, because Lord Althorp's father had died, so may the *resignation* of even one Minister be a better excuse for repeating the *coup d'etat*. Mr Rice is reputed to love crooked paths. There are disagreeable suspicions to entertain of any one would that there were some less painful and more probable explanation of his present tortuous course.

The Dutch Consul at Havre committed suicide on Friday last hanging himself in his orchard. He is supposed to have been insane.

It is intended to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Rochdale, for the purpose petitioning Parliament for the entire abolition of church rates.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, held his first levee for the season at Dublin Castle, last Thursday week, at which about 400 persons were presented.

The young women of Llanfair, in Wales, have all signed a declaration, solemnly pledging themselves not to receive the addresses of any man who is not a confirmed tea-totaller.

The *Gazette* of last Friday contains orders for a Court mourning of ten days for his late Majesty, Charles X. The mourning is to terminate on the 28th inst.

It is rumoured that it is in contemplation to effect a reduction of salaries in the Foreign department, and that it has been also proposed to reduce the allowances of some of our Foreign Ambassadors, commencing with Earl Granville at Paris.

CHRISTMAS BOUNTY.—His Majesty's Christmas bounty to poor and aged men and women, was in the course of distribution at the almonry Office on Monday and Tuesday; there were 1,100 applicants, and of this number 900 were relieved. His Majesty's Gate Alms to the aged and afflicted, has also been in the course of payment. One of the women receiving relief is in her 108th year; several of the men and women are aged between 90 and 100; and a number are between 80 and 90; the rest are all above 60 years old, except those suffering under certain infirmities. Mr. Hanby, Secretary to the Lord High Almoner, paid 13s each to 168 persons, receiving Gate Alms; and 5s. each to the 900 receiving the royal bounty.

GRAVE DIGGER BURIED ALIVE.—On Monday morning last, as Samuel Barker, the sexton and grave-digger of Dedham, had nearly finished digging a grave ten feet deep, a great quantity of earth from each side of the grave suddenly caved in and completely buried him. The accident was discovered by a man named Hitchcock, who, about eight o'clock was passing through the churchyard on his way home to breakfast, when curiosity led him to go and look at the grave; he then discovered that the earth had fallen in as above described. On a sudden he heard a groan as if coming from a distance, and in a few seconds the groan was repeated. He immediately suspected it to proceed from under the loose earth, and supposing the grave digger might have been accidentally buried, he called out, "Sam, are you there?" when he distinctly heard another groan which satisfied him that his suspicions were not ill founded. He immediately ran into the street and gave the alarm, and in a very short time a considerable number of the inhabitants were at the spot, and every exertion was used to clear the loose earth out of the grave, but it was twenty minutes before the body of the unfortunate man was extricated. It was found in a stooping position, and lifeless. The melancholy circumstance has created a great sensation in the neighbourhood. Barker was 45 years of age; he has left a widow and five children to bewail their untimely loss.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE PARIS BANK.—A singularly audacious attempt was on Thursday made to rob the bank of France. The following are the particulars:—Just as M. Bourbon, one of the under cashiers, returned to his office with a million of francs in bank notes, which he had received from the principle cashier, he was attacked by two men, one of whom gave him a violent blow, whilst the other endeavoured to obtain possession of his card-paper box. M. Bouron, however seized the robber firmly by the throat, and his cries for assistance soon brought together a number of persons who held subordinate situations in the bank. This person was at last arrested, though not without a violent struggle, and taken into the guard house, where he took out a small phial, probably containing poison, which he attempted to swallow. He was afterwards escorted to the office of M. Lenoir, Commissary of Police of the Quarter. On being introduced to the presence of the magistrate he suddenly drew from his pocket a pair of pistols, and presenting one close to the breast of M. Lenoir, he pulled the trigger, but fortunately it missed fire. Instantly afterwards he placed the muzzle of the other pistol to the back part of his own head behind his right ear, and having thus fractured his skull fell dead at the feet of those by whom he was surrounded. His body was shortly afterwards carried to the Morgue. No papers were found on his person, nor any thing which could lead to the discovery of his name. He was tall and powerful, and although ill-dressed, evidently did not belong to the lower orders of society. During the struggle between him and M. Bouron, the man who first struck the latter effected his escape. Few of the persons present remarked him, because their attention was engaged with the thief who had collared M. Bouron.—*Paris Paper.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(From the Graham's Town Journal, Sept. 29.)

It is with the most poignant sorrow, we state, that rumours, which have been for some time afloat, relative to the massacre of a number of persons beyond the northern frontier, have been confirmed by communications received from the Rev. Mr. Archbell, dated Thaba Unchu, Sept. 4. From these we gather the following particulars:—That several farmers who were out hunting in the neighbourhood of the Vaal river, and who had joined a party who were migrating from the colony, were unexpectedly attacked by a large body of armed natives, supposed to be the warriors of Mosalikatsi. The farmers defended themselves, it is said, with spirit, but were overpowered by numbers and all massacred. The persons killed are said to be two farmers named Kruger and du Toit, together with their five servants; Barned Liebenberg, the elder, his two sons, and his son-in-law; as also a person employed as schoolmaster, together with three of their wives and several children, some of whom were infants at the brest of their mothers. The savages carried off five waggons, 80 oxen, about 1000 head of cattle, and a large number of sheep.

It is also said, that the farmers now in that country are retreating towards the colony, but delaying a little in expectation of the return of a party who had gone further into the interior. Of the return of this party, however, little hope can be entertained, as they have not been heard of for a long time; and it is feared that they have shared the fate of their murdered companions.

(From the Cape Town Advertiser.)

That the migration or rather the irruption of the farmers into the interior, would end in their destruction, no man would doubt, who gave the subject due consideration. The interior is, generally speaking, a thisty land. The springs and grass are scarcely sufficient, and not always sufficient, for the support of the cattle and game on which the natives exclusively subsist. Into such a country a party of colonists with, say one hundred waggons, suddenly enter, without leave asked. To each waggon there will be at least two spans, or twenty-four oxen. Each family to whom the waggon belongs cannot have less than three hundred head of other granivorous animals, namely—cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. The number of mouths, therefore, to be satisfied daily with the two most precious things in Africa, water and grass, will be, for such a party, thirty-two thousand four hundred. If this look like exaggeration (and we are assured that it is not,) let us reduce it by one half—but add, what we have heard from what we conceive to be good authority, that upwards of a thousand waggons have passed into the interior within a very short time, conveying the farmers families and the whole of their stock. This, even on the reduced scale, gives one hundred and sixty-two thousand mouths to be filled daily with the water and grass belonging to the natives! This appears in the aggregate increditable, yet it leaves to each waggon and family only twelve oxen and one hundred and fifty cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. It is, therefore, most certainly within the truth.

What, then, must the natives feel on beholding such devouring columns entering their poor country, spreading over their grazing grounds, and occupying their springs and pools of water? Will they lie down quietly on the ground, stripped of its last blade of grass, and die peacefully of hunger? Would we do so, if the native tribes should enter Beaufort, or Graaff-Reinet, in such state? No, verily! We would meet them at every turn, and cut them off to a man! And such will be the fate of our misguided farmers.

The colonial and British character are deeply implicated in these proceedings and events. We would therefore suggest that the Governor should publish to the world the real state of the case:—That the colonists, so soon as they pass the boundary, without permission from the Colonial Government, cease to be our people. We are not responsible for their actions, nor will we afford them protection, or listen for a moment to any of their complaints. They go at their own peril, and carry with them the highest displeasure of the Governor." This notice should be spread widely throughout the colony, and copies should be sent to all the chiefs with whom we are on friendly terms, or to whom we have access. It would stop the migration and prevent the reaction of the natives upon the colony.

Communications.

COMMON GAOL,
County of York, Wednesday morning,
Feb. 8, 1837.

My Dear Sir,—I perceive by your last Journal, that you express a wish, that I would make a Report on the proceedings of the Legislature, touching the "*Gag Law*," introduced by L. A. Wilmot, which I perceive, through inadvertency no doubt, on the part of the Clerk, is attributed in their Journals to another member. You cannot possibly have had an opportunity of hearing all the merits of the case, I shall endeavour to give you a sketch of the same.

Immediately on my receiving a copy of the Draft of the Bill to provide for the Civil List of this Province, which was on a Friday afternoon—in conversation with a few friends, they all agreed in thinking that the operation of its 5th section would bear heavily on the prosperity of the Eastern side of the province: and so deeply impressed was I of its baneful tendency, that I immediately caused it to be printed in my office, and had copies of it circulated in Miramichi the same evening; and on the following morning I despatched a number to Bathurst by a friend. I also published the Bill in the Gleaner the following Tuesday, with a few introductory remarks, calling the attention of the public to its 5th section. On Thursday morning I was requested to meet several of the principle inhabitants at the office of Carman & Williston, who desired me to print 100 handbills, calling a meeting at Wyre's Hotel in Chatham, on the following Monday. A meeting was therefore called, and numerously attended—J. T. Williston, Esq., was called to the chair, and your humble servant requested to act as Secretary. A number of Resolutions were *unanimously* adopted, and a committee of five gentlemen appointed a Committee to draw up Petitions to the Governor, Council and Assembly embracing the opinions of the meeting, as expressed in the Resolutions, and to obtain signatures thereto. Several other gentlemen volunteered their services in this last named duty. The following day the proceedings of this meeting were published in the *Gleaner*. The petitions were prepared, published, and handed round for signature, and obtained in the course of a few days upwards of a Thousand signatures.

They were forwarded to Mr. Street, and on his presenting them to the Assembly, Mr. Wilmot, most unblushingly, charged the Committee with being minions of the Government, or at least tools of the minions of Government: that they were "mimical to the *whole* bill," notwithstanding the petitions expressly stated the contrary, and that they only requested a modification of its fifth section, which they thought could be done without endangering the wole bill. He also stated, that the committee as well as myself, had "withheld and misrepresented facts, and endeavoured to rouse opposition, by appealing to the feelings and passions of the people." How, my dear sir, could I set down calmly, and hear myself and neighbors thus grossly *slandered*? No. I consider it a duty which I owed to my own character as a Public Journalist—to the Inhabitants of the County in which I reside; and more especially to the committee appointed by them, to contradict the false aspersions of Mr. Wilmot; and he, instead of meeting me like any man would, who had justice and right on his side, sneaked away, and sheltered himself under the privileges of the House. I was sent for by the House, to use the language inserted on their journals, "to answer the matter and things arising out of said publication." I threw myself on the honor of the house, by placing myself voluntarily in custody of the Sergeant-at Arms, thinking they would do me justice. I was arraigned before their Bar yesterday, as I thought, to answer the charges; but instead of that—after acknowledging myself the author of the "gross and slanderous libel,"—we presume they go upon the old principle of "the greater the truth, the greater the libel," I was hurried away to the Common Gaol of this county, without being allowed *one word* in defence. They say I can be heard by petition, that is, I can *apologize* to the House in a petition. This I am not disposed to do; for I will maintain the rectitude of my conduct, and the justness of my strictures, at all hazards.

I have thus given you a hasty sketch of the history of this transaction: and I now call upon my Brother Editors, however I might differ with them in politics, if they wish to support the rights of the People, and maintain the Liberty of the Press, from the grasping, and growing power of a Democratic Faction, to aid me, in breaking down this shelter of privilege, which like a halo, seems to surround "the Collective Wisdom," and behind which members imagine they can with impunity traduce the character of any man, and throw out the vilest aspersions against the conduct of any body of men, however sincere their intentions, when they happen to act or think different from them.

In haste, yours &c.

JAMES A. PIERCE,
Editor and Proprietor of the Miramichi Gleaner.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, FEBRUARY 10, 1837.

The latest European dates are to the 24th December brought by way of New-York. The late papers speak confidently of an expected change in the British Cabinet; and the London 'Spectator' speaks quite condemnatory of the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Spring Rice. Other papers charge both Mr. Spring Rice and Poulett Thomson, with forming a coalition with Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel. They state that unless Lord Melbourne shall dismiss Mr. Spring Rice from the Ministry, it cannot hold together during the next session of Parliament.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The House of Assembly, on Monday the 6th inst., adopted rather an unusual mode of procedure in addressing the Governor, to inform the House whether in the event of his not receiving an answer to his Despatches of the 25th November and 23d December last on the subject of the Civil List Bill, before the close of the Session, His Excellency will give his assent to the said Bill. In answer to this Address, His Excellency very properly refers the house to the Message sent in answer to their Address of the 1st inst., and from which, the Governor sees no cause to deviate.

The House of Assembly finding that His Excellency, will not be *hastily compelled* to give his assent to the Bill, before he can receive positive instructions from His Majesty's Government, are determined to lose *all their* confidence, and on immediate deliberation passed eight Resolutions, which will be found in another column.

The 6th Resolution, is certainly a most extraordinary one, especially that part of it relating to a member of the Executive Council proceeding to England. Whether that gentleman has gone on private or public business, we can see no just reason why the House of Assembly should be indignant about it, or pass such a resolution. It surely, could not be expected, that any gentleman was expected to ask *special leave* from the Assembly whether he should proceed to England or not, or that he should *make known* his business to them before he departed. If the House have accomplished all that was expected, in a fair and honorable manner; where is the cause for their surprise and distrust about one solitary gentleman proceeding to England. Or where is the cause for unnecessary excitement and so much alarm?

We have received a letter from Mr. J. A. PIERCE, Editor of the Miramichi Gleaner, which will be found in this day's paper. Mr. Pierce is now a prisoner, by the House of Assembly;—but as he is also a contributor to the *pay* and *good living* of the Representatives, we trust, they will not forget to spare him a daily share of the good things during his sojourn in the Common Gaol of the County of York.

YORK COUNTY ELECTION.—The election of a Member to serve in General Assembly, in the room of the late Jedediah Slason, Esquire, terminated on Wednesday last, by the return of D. L. Robinson. Esq. the successful candidate, who took his seat in the House on the Thursday following.

Royal Gazette.

DR. GRAY AND HIS STATEMENTS. We are again called upon to notice the perverseness and determination, (not forgetfulness) of this gentleman. He cannot with truth say that he was dragged before the public; no, he voluntarily came forth in his own name, in the City Gazette of the 19th ult. and again in the Temperance Advocate of the 4th ult. And what is the result: has he proved that he was *not opposed* to the formation of the Church Society, no the whole tenor of his last communication verifies the fact, and thereby fully proves that our editorial of 6th January was strictly true. Again, Dr. Gray states in his communication of the 19th ult. "that the official document in relation to the society had not then been *hardly an hour* in his possession." How does such a statement accord with the truth, when we have satisfactorily proved that he was in possession of it *three full months*? That very document contained a copy of the Constitution of the society, and was the only instrument or official paper that was at all necessarily required to be laid before the Church Wardens and Vestry.

Dr. Gray asks "where then is to be traced the violation of consistency, or of any sacred principle" We say, trace the above statements. Unfortunately for the Dr. the veracity of the gentleman with whom he held conversation, stands too high in this community and throughout the Province, to receive the slightest shake from any assertions or statements that Dr. Gray can make. The Doctor appeals with confidence to eight members of the Vestry, to say whether "upon his explanations of the circumstances which led to the postponement already named, one syllable escaped him which could support the statement in the Chronicle." But what has the Doctor's explanations to do with the real facts; or how can the whole or any of those gentlemen disprove one item of the truth. There are other gentlemen also belonging to the Vestry of equal standing and integrity in the community, and perhaps may if necessary give their statements hereafter. We have nothing to do with those gentlemen in regard to our statements, nor can we perceive how they can in any way help the Doctor out of his unfortunate position, as it is quite preposterous to talk of onto refer the public to his subsequent explanations and intentions.

As the Doctor is determined that we shall not attribute any thing to his forgetfulness, we shall of course acknowledge all his statements to be wilful and intentional. Allowing this, we shall notice some of those made by him in the Temperance Advocate of the 4th inst. In the first place he states that he is obliged to protest against the statements made by an anonymous writer in the Chronicle of January 27th. In that Chronicle no anonymous writer appeared against him. This then is a misstatement. In the second place he states, that before the close of the year, viz: on the 27th December, directions were given by him to the sexton, to give the usual notice for a meeting of the Vestry: but finding that some were indisposed and others so engaged that a *competent* number could not be depended on, the intention was deferred for a week, and then from week to week until after the fourth attempt the Vestry did assemble on the 26th Jan." How does this statement agree with the truth? The Vestry did meet on the 18th January and transacted business to some amount: they met again on the 25th and adjourned to the 26th.

Again, the Doctor asserts positively in his last communication, that the Vestry did on the 26th January come to a *unanimous* conclusion upon the question before them! We positively and distinctly declare that the assertion is a palpable untruth. The attestation, if necessary, of one gentleman in the minority, upon the question before the Vestry on that day would prove to the contrary. Do the public require more than this to invalidate either the veracity or the consistency. The Dr. wishes to lay particular stress on what he calls insinuations against his veracity, insincerity, violation of consistency &c. But we think, we have given something stronger than insinuations on the subject at issue. However, as he wishes the public to refer to a number of gentlemen, we also request them to refer to a number who form the Madras Board in this city. A circumstance of recent date took place respecting the salary of Mr. Fitzgerald, (the Master of the Central School), in which, we believe the Doctor took a very active part: let inquiry for *consistency, veracity*, &c. be made of those who were present, and we shall be quite willing to stake ours against the result.

DISSENTER'S MARRIAGE BILL. In the debates of the 19th of January, and which appeared in our paper of the 27th., Mr. L. A. Wilmot is reported to have said, "a methodist Minister, conceiving himself so authorized by the Law, had celebrated a marriage between two parties, not members of his own denomination: and for so doing his licence had been revoked by the Executive." If we were correctly informed at the time, the above statement does not accord with the fact. Mr. Wood, a Methodist minister stated his determination to *disregard* the Licence, and to guide himself by his own construction of the Law, thereby setting an example of defiance against the Law and the Executive, and for which his Licence was revoked. In order to prove our statement, and to set the matter in its proper light, a gentleman of the city, has politely favoured us with the following extract from Mr. Wood's letter of August 10, 1836, addressed to the late Col. Drury, issuer of marriage licenses, of this city. "For your information I beg leave to say that the Methodist missionaries *never did and never will* consider themselves under *any* restriction in the celebration of marriage amongst persons of any denomination, should application be made to them; providing in other respects there are no legal objections. They marry according to *Law*, and not according, to a License, which they hesitate not to pronounce a violation of the law from whence it derives its existence."

Now, from the above threatening declaration we cannot see, how the Executive could do otherwise than revoke the License, because when an individual endeavors to set himself above the Law, he must under all good governments be compelled to submit to its superiority.

HALIFAX, February 1

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, came down to the Council Chamber, with the usual formalities. He was received at the entrance of the Province Building by a guard of honor of the 83d Regt., and on the stairs leading to the Council Chamber, by the Rifle and Dress Companys of Militia. The Assembly attending pursuant to summons, they were directed to make choice of a Speaker for His Excellency's approval. In a short time thereafter, they again appeared before His Excellency, with S. G. W. Archibald, Esq. their chosen Speaker, at their head. His Excellency was pleased to approve of their choice, whereupon the Speaker demanded the usual privileges for the House and for himself, to which His Excellency was graciously pleased to assent. His Excellency then delivered the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"At the opening of this Session of a new Assembly it affords me great satisfaction to congratulate you on the Peace and Prosperity which pervade this Province.

"Although the last harvest was not very productive I trust that no serious evil will be experienced

from that circumstance. To some of the newly arrived Settlers in Cape Breton, who were represented to me as likely to suffer extreme distress, owing to the failure of the potatoe crop I have already felt it my duty to send some assistance; and should these poor people be found to require further relief, the proofs which you have uniformly given of your humanity assure me that their wants will be cheerfully supplied.

"The past session, I regret to find has been rather unfavourable to our Fisheries; but a steady and progressive improvement has taken place in every other branch of our Trade and Commerce.

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Revenue is increasing;—the receipts of the last year were sufficient to meet all the demands upon the Treasury, and every just claim against the Government has, I believe, been discharged. I feel it my duty, however, to advise, a judicious and economical application of our means; and to the surest way of accomplishing this is to keep our expenditure within our income.

"I continue to receive from the Inspecting Field Officers very satisfactory Reports of the Militia; the regularity and good order of many of the Battalions are deserving of great praise.

"Among the numerous matters of local interest which demand your notice, the improvement of our present defective system of appropriating and expending the Road Money, seems to me to have a peculiar claim on your attention; and I should be neglectful of my duty were I not to recommend that subject to your best consideration.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"I shall direct the Public Accounts to be laid before you, and I trust that you will find that your grants to His Majesty have been faithfully applied. I shall also direct the Estimates for the present year to be submitted to you, with a full persuasion that the supplies necessary for the support of His Majesty's Government will be provided with your usual liberality.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"No country, perhaps, has more reason than Nova-Scotia to be thankful to a bountiful Providence for the manifold blessings which it enjoys. Our laws are duly and impartially administered; crime is of rare occurrence among us; the pressure of taxation is light,—and a wide scope is afforded for the industry of our people; and it is most gratifying to me to have these and many other good grounds for the belief I firmly entertain that this Province, under a wise and steady legislation, must rapidly advance in prosperity. To you, Gentlemen, is intrusted the task of calling forth its resources, and I confidently hope that in discharging the important duties which have devolved on you, the calmness of your deliberations and the soundness of your decisions may satisfy the expectations of an intelligent and loyal people,—and that the harmony which has so long marked the Legislative proceedings of this Province may continue to distinguish them.

"On my part, Gentlemen, you will find the most anxious desire to co-operate with you in such measures as may promote the happiness and welfare of His Majesty's subjects in this part of His North American Dominions.

QUEBEC, January 27.

It may be worthy of notice, as a piece of intelligence, that the Montreal French and English organs of the dominant party in the House of Assembly of this Province, have come out decidedly against the acceptance of an arrangement with the British Government, respecting the Civil List, similar to that agreed to by New-Brunswick.

They of course expect that the British Government will have so little confidence in their declarations at the last meeting, for suspending their deliberations till the Legislative Council is made elective, till the Land Company and Tenures' Act are abolished, as to call them together to submit a similar arrangement, without any of these things having taken place.

Judging from the past, we are sorry to say, the thing is possible. We do not know now, where to look for the limits of the "magnanimity" of the British Government.

The *Vindicator*, on this occasion, indulges in its habit of falsehood and misrepresentation. It talks of principles and declarations "invariably" adhered to by the Assembly. It asserts "that there has "been, *in limine*, a constant objection, on the part "of the Assembly, to the principal, of an appropria-"tion of a permanent nature."

Now it is well known that, *in limine*, the Assembly acknowledged a permanent appropriation of *all the Revenue not levied by Colonial Acts, or appropriated for the expenses of the administration of justice and the Civil Government* by Acts of the Provincial Legislature: that in 1825, it made a permanent appropriation for the salary of the then Lieutenant-Governor; that in 1828 it approved the Report of the Canada Committee, based in this respect on the same principle; and that in 1829, it formally resolved to make a "permanent appropriation" for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Executive Council and Judges.

If it rejected the proposed Civil List of 1832, it was not because it objected to the principle of permanent appropriations, but as is stated in the Report of the Committee, because it exceeded the recommendations of the Canada Report, and because it did not seem any "further" permanent appropriations then expedient, seeing that the Executive remained in possession of the sums already permanently appropriated by the Provincial Legislature, together with the casual and territorial revenue.

It is needless to expose the further misrepresentations of the *Vindicator*. [Gazette.]

Yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, two houses were burnt in St. Roch Suburbs, belonging to a poor man named Villancourt. Nothing was insured, and he lost nearly all his effects.

The following minutes of the Board of Customs which is important to Ship builders, has been communicated to the President of the Board of Trade of Quebec by His Majesty's Collector of Customs:—

By the Commissioners for managing, causing to be levied and collected, His Majesty's Customs and other Duties.

November 18, 1836.

The Board returned to the consideration of the letter from Mr. Hume, Assistant Secretary to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, (recorded on the Minute of the 27th ultimo,) signifying their Lordships' approval of the following regulations, which were submitted by the Board to their Lordships, for recording the tonnage of ships, both according to the late and to the present method of admeasurement, in order that statements of both modes may be prepared annually by the Registrar General of Shipping, for the purpose of ascertaining the respective results of the two rules of Admeasurement, viz:

1st. That in the case of all Vessels having admeasured under the Act 2d. and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 55, and hereafter requiring to be admeasured under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV, cap. 56, both admeasurements be recorded.

2d. That in the case of all Vessels which have already been admeasured under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV. cap. 56, having been previously registered under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV, cap 55, reference be had to the former admeasurement, and that the two admeasurements be recorded.

3d. That in the case of all newly built Vessels having already admeasured only under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV. cap. 56, such Vessel shall, on their arrival at any Port in the United Kingdom or the British possessions, be admeasured under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV, cap. 55, in order to both admeasurements being recorded.

4th. That all Vessels being hereafter registered shall be admeasured under the 5th and 6th Wm IV, cap. 56, and also under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV, cap 55, and admeasurements recorded.

Ordered. That the above mentioned regulations be in further observed by the Surveyor for the Act of navigation at this Port, by the Collectors and Comptrollers at the several Ports in the United Kingdom, and in the British Possessions abroad; the Collectors and Comptrollers observing that, in preparing the Annual Account of Ships belonging to their respective Ports to the 31st December in each year, which is transmitted to the Registrar General of Shipping, the Tonnage of all Vessels which may have been registered according to the provisions of the Act 5th and 6th Wm. IV, cap. 56, computed on the Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV, cap. 55, he also stated in the said Account, in order that the Annual charges in the amount of registered tonnage caused by the new system of admeasurement may, be separate totals, be accurately ascertained. And with respect to Vessels which shall be admeasured under the third regulation of this minute; the Officers at the respective ports are forthwith to communicate the particulars of such admeasurement to the Officers at the Ports where the Vessels were registered. And in all cases to Note in the margin of the certificates of registry the amount of tonnage so ascertained.

Of which the Registrar General of Shipping the Surveyor for the Act of Navigation, and the Collectors and Comptrollers at the several out Ports in the Umted Kingdom, and the plantations, are to have Notice.

[No. 100.] Custom House, London, 28th November, 1836.

The foregoing copy of the Board's minute of the 18th November, 1836, is transmitted to the Collector and Comptroler at Quebec, for their information and government.

By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) J. KER.
H. JESSOP, Collector.

Extract of a Letter from Fredericton, Feb. 8, 1837.

"If I understood correctly, the House of Assembly had decided upon waiting until the arrival of the January mail, which might probably bring answers to the November Despatches, and went on with the ordinary routine of the House about the Bye Roads; when they were at this, some person came in, whispered to a Member—the word was passed round, and the gentleman notified there was a *rumour*, that Mr. Street had gone home!! They were electrified—the Speaker flew to the chair—the Members to their seats—(never did rats scamper to their holes half so quick on the opening of a door) —they were so astonished, they immediately, acting on this vague rumor, recommenced in rather a violent manner the subject they had discussed and decided on an hour previous."

The port of New York on the East River, was blockaded by ice on the 17th ultimo, a field extending from Castle Gardens to Castle William.

LOWER CANADA, Montreal, Jan. 28, 1836.—The weather has been cold for several days past, with thick fogs, which continue the most of the night, and render the season rather unhealthy. Our markets are but poorly attended, and prices continue to be remarkably high.

No less than sixteen pieces of counterfeit American coin were very recently passed off upon a shop-keeper in the Quebec Suburbs, who unfortunately is blind, and was deceived by the apparently correct sound of the coin. The issuer has been arrested, and stands convicted.

County of Bonaventure—(Lower Canada.)—A Correspondent in the Bay Chaleur, informs us, that the election of a Member to represent this County in the Assembly of Lower Canada, vacant by the death of Mr. Thibadeau, was very recently brought to a close, at New Carlisle.—The candidates were, —Poirier, and Mr. James M'Cracken. The latter Gentleman was returned, with a majority of 101, and is, we are happy to state, a Constitutionalist, and therefore opposed to the Canadian faction.—*Miramichi Gleaner, January* 10.

Lamentable Circumstance.—As Mr. and Mrs. McKeragher of Bathurst, (U. C.) whre returning home on Saturday evening sen'night, in a sleigh, they became drowsy, and fell into a sound sleep.—The weather was intensely cold, and from the fatal slumber the female never awoke; and it was with the greatest difficulty that the persons who discovered them on the road succeded in resuscitating her husband.—*New Era.*

Important from Cuba.—Advices from St. Jago de Cuba, of Dec. 15, are found in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 11th ultimo, which gives a very different view of affairs of this island to that lately received. So far from Gen. Lorenzo having abandoned his championship of the Constitution of 1812, which he had proclaimed, that he has issued another and stronger proclamation to the same effect, and boldly maintains his position. His troops, it is said, have all sworn fidelity to the Constitution, and the late rumor of his having been recalled to Spain, is, therefore, either unfounded, or he is now acting in open rebellion both to parental and colonial governments. Be this, as it may, it appears that he has assumed a firm defensive position, and Governor Tacon, having landed four thousand men at Yfarra to subdue him, a battle was considered inevitable.—The British vessels of war Nimrod and Vestal were at St. Jago, but it is not probable that they will interfere further than to protect British subjects and property.—*New Era.*

All the November packets made the passage from New York to Liverpool in sixteen or seventeen days.

Circulation and Interest of money in Great Britain.—The general circulation of Great Britain, is stated to be nearly as follows:—

Twenty million pounds sterling of sovereigns; ten million pounds sterling of silver; nineteen million pounds sterling of bank of England notes; eleven million pounds sterling of joint stock and private bank notes.

The smallest bank note is five pounds, and silver is not a tender beyond forty shillings. The rate of interest is five to five and a half per cent. Banker's acceptances nothing under five per cent.

Snug Business.—There is annually manufactured in Lynn, Mass. 1,400,000 pairs of shoes, valued at $1,000,000. The women alone earn by binding shoes $60,000 a year. The whole town contains but 5000 inhabitants.

Iron Steamboat.—The boat built for the navigation of the Savannah river and made of sheet iron is successfully prosecuting her trips. It is said to be the first steamboat ever on that river. Her hold is divided into 4 compartments by partitions of sheet iron and perfectly water tight, so that part only which should leak can be filled with water.

☞ The Office of *The Chronicle* is now at Masonic Hall, where Printing will be executed with dispatch and neatness. Handbills and advertisements left with Messrs. W. O. Smith, James G. Melick, and James M'Millar, Market-square, or at the Circulating Library, will meet with attention.

Passengers in the Ship *Enterprize*, for Liverpool, sailed yesterday; the Hon. G. F. Street, of Fredericton; Dr. Thompson, of St. Andrews; Messrs Thos. Raymond, Edward Drury, and Hugh Doherty, of this City.

MARRIED.

At the Bend, Parish of Moncton, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. George S. Jarvis, B. D., Mr. Abraham Jones, to Miss Catherine Gesner.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, Isaac William, only son of Mr. Ebenezer Anderson, aged 2 years and 6 months.

At the Parish of Portland, yesterday morning, John C. Waterbury, Esq. 47 years of age.—Funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, when Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Friday 3d. inst. Mrs. Mary Hamilton, wife of Mr. Andrew Hamilton, in the 40th year of her age.

At Hopewell, on Sunday the 29th January, after a short illness, Elias Brewster, third son of Mr. John Brewster, of that place, in the 12th year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

Friday, Brig Ambassador, Vaughan, Berbice, via New-York, 8; Crookshank & Walker, rum, &c. Sch'r Thistle, Best, Boston, 48 hours; J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Ariadna, Baird, Belfast, timber.
Bridgetown, Small, Cork, timber.
Ship Eterprize, M'Cready, Liverpool, do.
Brig P. I. Nevins, Brown, Africa, assorted cargo.
Niger, Kinney, Cork, deals.
Saml. Freeman, Phelan, Ballybannon, do.
Schr. Industry, Johnston, Boston, coal.
Nestor, Garrick, Boston, do.

The Schr. Leo, 65 days from Gibraltar, has arrived at Liverpool, N. S.

Ship Norval, Harkness, of and from this port for Liverpool, struck on the North Spit, at the entrance of Liverpool harbour, during a heavy gale on the 4th of Dec. after having received a pilot on board, and subsequently became a total wreck.

Ship Industry, M'Gill, hence, at Glocester, in 20 days.

The spars and rigging of a brig were picked up on Friday the 13th Jan. on the fishing bank, in the offing, by a fishing boat's crew. *Halifax Recorder.*

DISASTROUS WRECK.—During the tremendous storm on the evening and night of Wednesday last, the brig Liverpool, burthen 358 tons, Thomas Louden, master, bound from Miramichi to Liverpool, with a cargo of deals, &c. was driven on the bar of Inch, in Dingle Bay, at midnight, and immediately became a total wreck. On the vessel first striking, the captain and Mrs. Louden, who unfortunately accompanied her husband on the voyage, were washed overboard. Mrs. Louden was never after seen. The captain gained the shore by laying hold of a rope, but died shortly after of grief, cold, and fatigue. The remainder of the crew, fifteen in number, were saved. The Liverpool sailed from Miramichi on the 15th November. On the morning after the wreck, Captain Eager, of Minard, the next resident magistrate, hastened to the relief of the sufferers, accompanied by a party of coast guards and police, but, before they could arrive, plunder to a considerable extent had taken place. Captain Eager, with the party under his orders, continued at the wreck, affording every assistance possible for the preservation of the property, on a bleak shore, and in weather the most irclement we ever remember, even at this season of the year! and as an instance of its extreme severity, we are informed, that a poor labourer named Hamfin, who was working at the wreck on Thursday, died yesterday, having perished of cold and fatigue.—*Kerry Post.*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer for Sale that most valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, at present in the occupation of ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esq.—situated at the South East corner of Charlotte-street and King Square.

The Property has a front of 110 feet on Charlotte street, by 160 feet on King Square.

There is on the Premises a most substantial Three Story Brick Dwelling—exclusive of the Basement Story—with an extensive range of Out Offices; and affords to a purchaser one of the most eligible situations in the city for an HOTEL on a large scale.

This most valuable Property will be sold at a price far less than similar erections would now cost—allowing a fair value for the ground.

A Plan of the Premises can be seen at the subscriber's Counting House, where further particulars may be known. JAS. T HANFORD.
Feb. 10.—4t

St. John Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of said Company, is required to be paid into the hands of the Secretary on or before the 11th March next.

By order of the Board,
JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
St. John, 10th February, 1837.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of May next:

A FLAT in the subscriber's House, corner of Horsefield and Charlotte streets, adjoining the Friary. Apply on the premises.
Feb. 10 DAVID PATERSON.

WANTED.

BY the 1st May next; a Married MAN, to take charge of and conduct the labour on *Beech Hill* Farm. His wife must be accustomed to the work and superintendance of a Dairy.

For terms and further particulars apply to
Feb. 10. R. M JARVIS.

Superior Dressed Bear Skins.

1 CASE of very superior dressed BEAR SKINS. For sale low by
Feb. 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Per America.

The Subscribers have received by the above vessel, a small consignment of:

PRINTED Muslins, printed Cottons, Palmyrenes, Poplins, figured silks, Ribbons, Chenille and other Shawls, Tippets, Mantillas, Boas, Wreaths &c. ALSO, a few kegs fresh Mustard.

Invoice and patterns of the above are ready for inspection at the Counting House of
Feb 10. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Cognac Brandy & Wines.

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

10 HHDS, first quality Cognac BRANDY, 3 Pipes, 10 half pipes, and 10 qr. casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

For sale low from the Quay.
Feb. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugar and Rum.

3 HHDS, *very superior* Antigua SUGAR, 5 ditto Jamaica ditto.
9 Hhds. Demerara RUM.
A few puncheons *strong Jamaica RUM.*
For sale by the subscriber *very low for Cash.*
Feb. 10. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Wanted to Charter.

A VESSEL of 100 to 160 Tons for a Cargo to a Port in JAMAICA, and back. Apply to
Feb. 10. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

PER late arrivals: 300 boxes best Liverpool SOAP; 50 do. Liverpool Wax Wick Mould CANDLES; 40 do. London ditto; 15 do. Sperm and Wax ditto; 25 ditto Dipped Candles.

Will be sold cheap for cash or approved Notes, apply to JAMES MALCOLM.
Feb. 10, 1837.

JAMES HOWARD, Merchant Tailor and Draper, begs to return his heartfelt thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their prompt assistance in rescuing his property from the ravages of the late calamitous fire, on the night of the 14th ult. and would acquaint them that he has taken the shop in Mr. Spurr's house, in Germain-street, immediately opposite Trinity Church. He would be happy to execute any orders in his line, and would respectfully intimate to all those indebted to him, that an immediate adjustment of their accounts, *at this time*, would be very acceptable.
February 3, 1837.

RESTORATEUR!

WILLIAM G. BROWN begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, in Princess Street, two doors east from the Post Office, where it is his intention to keep a choice assortment of the best LIQUORS, WINES, &c. ☞ A call is respectfully solicited. *Jan.* 27

SCANTLING.—A quantity of Spruce Scantling, assorted sizes, for sale by
Feb. 3. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Regular Packet

Between St. John, Eastport, and St. Andrews.

THE subscribers respectfully notify the public, that having purchased the schooner *Primrose*, (of 60 tons burthen) they intend employing her as a regular weekly Packet between the above places. Applications for passage, &c. may be made on board, or at the store of Mr. George Thomas, No. 3, Merritt's brick building, Water street.

JOHN REED,
JOHN WOODLEY,
JOHN MURRAY.

Feb. 3, 1837.

A VIOLIN was taken from the Long Room in the Masonic Hall, on the 24th ult. of a light color. A liberal reward will be given for the restoration of said instrument to the owner.
Feb. 3. P. M'INTYRE.

Flour and Meal.

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

Received,

Per brig Sea Gull, Foreman, Master, from Liverpool,

1 BALE, containing 30 pieces superfine red, blue, and white Bunting.

ALSO—*in store;*

30 barrels "*Irish*" superfine FLOUR; 60 do. English Herrings; 20 do Pilot Bread; 20 do. Navy Bread; 20 kegs of 12dy Nails; 10 rolls of sheet Lead, from 2½lb. to 16 lb. per foot; 200 kegs White Lead; 2 Pipes boiled Linseed Oil; 20 kegs each black, red, and yellow Paint; 200 fathoms each of 3-8, 7-16, 1-2, 5-8, 7-8, and 1 inch close-link Chains; 3 doz. copper Binnacle Lamps; 1 case each of brass and wood Compasses; 2 bales English Pump Leather; 3 dozen each of Ensigns and Union Jacks; 10 do. Tea Kettles; 12 do long handled Frying Pans; 2 do. cross cut saws; 8 do. hand-saws.

JAMES OTTY,
31st January. *North Market Wharf*

FRESH TEAS.—*Per Renfrewshire.*

940 PACKAGES of fresh imported in June, from China,—consisting of, Congo, Twankay, and Young Hyson TEAS.
48 Cases (2lb. Canisters) Young Hyson Ditto.
January 31. JOHN ROBERTSON.

A Card.

THE subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues his usual Business in his former stand in Merritt's Brick building, No 1 *Water Street*,—where he offers for sale an Extensive Assortment of HARDWARE, CLOTHS, *Merinos, Cottons, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.*—Wholesale or retail.

ALSO—A few Barrels of Extra superfine Hamburgh FLOUR, *and prices as usual.*
Jan. 31. *E. C. WADDINGTON.*

Corbet & Trentowsky

Beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have re-commenced business in the Warehouse lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, in Prince William street, three doors from the residence of Nehemiah Merritt, Esq. where they offer their former assortment of choice WINTER GOODS at reduced prices:

CONSISTING OF

CHINCHILLI, Ermine, Swan, Lynx, Mink and a variety of other fur Muffs and Boas;
Cleopatras, a new and handsome article;
Black, blue, rifle and olive Cloths; Ladies' ditto.
Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Petersham, Pilot Cloths and Bear skin;
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, plain, jacquard and double milled; rich Edinburgh, filled centre, Thibet, worsted and Scotch Shawls, and Travelling Handkerchiefs; silk Pocket Handkerciefs;
Crape, Satin, sewing Silk;
Thibet Chenile bordered Hankerchiefs;
Black and fancy Bandannas; full front rich satin, Spanish cloth and silk Stocks, with bows and long ends; Black, white, and coloured kid Gloves, plain, lined and furred; worsted and Berlin do.;
Silk and Lace Gloves and kid Mitts;
Black and white silk Hose and Half Hose;
Black, white and grey worsted and lambs-wool Hose and Half Hose;
Merino and cotton (embroidered fronts) Hose;
Gros de Naples, plain and figured damask Satin, for Cloaking;
Plain, figured and embossd Satins and Sarsnets;
Rich Challi, Mantua and Poplin Dresses;
A rich white figured Blond Dress;
Silk Velvets; blond and gymp Quilling, plain, fancy and with edge; blond Laces, Nets and Veils; lace and muslin Collars and Capes;
Artificial Flowers and Plumes;
Gauze and sewing silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Grey, black and blue Beaver Bonnets;
Silk Cords and Tassals; Ribbons;
Rich Ribbon Belts; red, white and yellow Flannels; Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing;
Scotch, Kidderminster, and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs;
Rosewood Writing Desks; Travelling ditto.
And a variety of other GOODS.

They hope for a continuation of that patronage they so liberally enjoyed in their former stand—as they are now disposing of their stock at low prices either wholesale or retail. Feb. 3.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the destruction of the Premises, lately occupied by the Subscribers, by Fire, they have moved their Business to the New Brick Building, owned by *N. Merritt*, Esq. in Prince William Street—where they are replacing from Bond, the Extensive Stock of BOTTLED WINE, which was unfortunately destroyed in the late Conflagration;

And now offer for Sale—

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Bronti and Champagne WINES;
BRANDY; GENEVA; WHISKY; RUM; and
40 Chests superior Congo TEA;
A few Coils CORDAGE.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

N. B.—In consequence of the unfinished state of the above Premises, the Office is for the present kept at Mr. STREET'S House, in *Germain Street*—where orders may be sent, or parties having accounts to settle, will be pleased to call.
January 27.

LANDING ex the Frances, from Boston:

A FRESH supply of Mocha, & Java Coffee, New RICE, soft Almonds, Walnuts, Honey, Butter and Water Crackers, Corn Brooms, Saleratus, &c.—For sale by
JAMES MALCOLM.
Jan 27. *Dock street.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Germain Street.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment respectfully informs his Subscribers and the Public, that he has taken the shop in Germain-street lately occupied by Mr. Bonner, (and owned by Mr. Younghusband,) nearly opposite to Trinity Church.
Jan. 20. A. R. TRURO.

☞ Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DAY, late of this city, Cordwainer, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims for adjustment within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to SARAH DAY, *Administratrix.*
Carleton, Dec. 26, 1836.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per 'Gulnare,' from London:—

BLACK, blue and brown Petershams;
5 cases London Chintz Prints;
4 cases SILKS, plain, figured, check, &c.
Plain and figured Irish Poplins;
Challie, Mantua and Queen Gauze Dresses;
Ladies' sewed Muslin Dresses, a new article;
4 cases Merinos, French, plain, and figured;
4 do. Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, children's Dresses and Pelisses;
1 do. Gloves, black and colored kid, chamois lin'd, merino, berlin, and lambs wool, fleecy lined and fur trimmed;
2 do. lambs-wool HOSIERY;
5 do. Furs, consisting of Chinchilla, Lynx, fitch, siberian squirrel, sable, and mock sable Muffs, Tippets, and Boas;
Ladies' cloak Collars, Flouncing and Trimming, in great variety;
Gentlemen's black lambs'-skin Travelling Caps;
4 cases Winter shoes and Boots, chamois lined;
With a great variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold cheap, for cash or approved payment. JAMES BOWES.
December 16.

To Let,

FOR a term of Years, and possession given the first of May next; a STORE in Water street, with three rooms attached, which will be made comfortable for a small family. Enquire at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

JAMES MALCOLM,
DOCK STREET,

OFFERS for sale a large assortment of Raw and Refined Sugars, Black and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Fruit, spices, Confectionary, Molasses, Candles, Cheese, Hams, soap, starch, &c. &c. &c.

Wholesale or retail at his former Cheap prices.

J. M. would also intimate that he is fitting up a Shop in the building occupied by Mr. Hay, as a Chair Manufactory, next the Brick Building of N. Merritt, Esq. Prince William Street, which he will open with a fresh Stock of Groceries, early in February Jan. 27.

Just Published,

And for sale at the Courier Office:

THE
New-Brunswick Almanack, FOR 1837.

BEEF.—25 Barrels very superior OX BEEF
120 ditto common Country BEEF.—repacked here, and in a good prime shipping order. For sale low by. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*
Nov. 25.

FARM & SHIP YARD

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

50 ACRES of Land, with two Dwelling Houses, and an established Ship Yard, 8 miles from Town, on the Kennebeckasis, and now occupied by the subscriber. For particulars apply on the Premises, to
BENJAMIN APPLEBY.
Jan. 20, 1836.

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 Half Pipes of superior quality, received per *Elizabeth*, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 2, 1836.

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand of recent importations—

COARSE and fine Salmon Twine; seine, shad, and herring do; Herring Nets; Cod and Pollock Lines, of all sizes. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*
Jan. 13.

☞ Wanted,

A SITUATION as a *Shipmaster*, by a person who can produce satisfactory credentials as to seamanship and nautical experience. Please apply at this Office. Jan. 13.

FISH.—700 Quintals shore Cod Fish, 50 ditto scale Fish—for sale by
Jan. 13. *James T. Hanford.*

Rum, Sugar, Pimento, and Hides:

PER brig *Pleiades*, from Montego Bay, for sale by
Dec. 23. *Crookshank & Walker.*

Refined Sugar.

6 HHDS, 4 Tierces, } REFINED SUGAR,
In the ship Pollock, from Greenock, for sale low while landing, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FLOUR.—250 Barrels fresh inspected Hamburgh Flour. J. T. HANFORD.
2d Dec.

Molasses & Rum.

18 HHDS. MOLASSES, and 2 Puncheons RUM, now landing ex schr *Sarah*, and will be sold low.
Dec. 30. J. T. HANFORD.

To Let,

And immediate possession given—

A FARM containing seven hundred acres of Land, one hundred of which is cleared, and cuts from 30 to 40 tons of Hay annually: there are on the premises three log houses and two good barns. They would be let in separate Farms if required. To an industrious man they would prove beneficial, as produce would be taken for the rent. *Also for sale on the farm*, 25 tons first quality HAY. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church-st
Jan. 6. JAMES NETHERY.

WATCHES, &c. &c.

The subscriber, has just received per ship *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of WATCHES, consisting of Detached Patent Levers, full jewelled, with silver Dials; richly ornamented; plain and fancy, cap'd and jewell'd Vertical do.; which together with his former stock of Clocks, Watches, rich and well assorted Jewellery, fine and German silver table and tea, Desert, Mustard and salt spoons; fine and German silver and silver plated sugar tongs; silver Pencils; silver Thimbles; plain and stone set, fine and jeweller's Gold Finger Rings; Fine Gold top and Drop Ear-rings; red and white Cornelian ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' mourning and other Broaches, in variety; silver and plated Watch Guard Chains, seals and Keys; Music Boxes; A few ACCORDIANS, first quality, extra keys; improved single and double draw Perspective Glasses; Barometers and Thermometers; and a variety of other Articles, he offers for sale at the lowest Market prices, for Approved Payment.

JAMES AGNEW,
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.
Dock Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

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

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

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
Watch and Clock Maker, Coffee House Corner.

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX, INCLUDING THE NORTH AND SOUTH SUBURBS.

NEW COPIES of the above work may be had at the Circulating Library. Price 5s. each. A. R. TRURO.
December 9, 1836.

The Subscribers have received

ON CONSIGNMENT:

A LARGE assortment of London staple Cords
2 Tons Bolt rope: 1 do. White do.
Hause-line, Hambro' line, Log lines, Fishing lines, and sewing twines; barrels Roman cement;
red, black, yellow and green Paint;
37 casks, 4 dozen each, Double Brown Stout;
10 Hhds Cognac Brandy; 20 Hhds Port Wine,
50 Pipes, hogsheads, and Quarter casks Madeira, Marsella, sherry, and Teneriffe Wine.
Dec. 16. *W. H. Street & Ranney.*

Corbett & Trentowsky,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HAVE received per brig *Gulnare*, from London, a further addition to their former supplies of rich and fashionable Winter Goods,

—Consisting of—

Fur MUFFS, Boas, Tippets, and a general assortment of Fur, Sealette and Cloth Caps;
Christy's Beaver HATS—newest shapes;
Lawn Foraging Caps;
Drab and fancy Buckskins; Plaid Cassimeres;
Superfine blue and black Saxony, and West of England Broad Cloths;
Woollen Velvet, silk Valentia, and silk Challi, black and white spotted tollinet Vestings;
Printed Saragonas; Rob Roy and Printed Plaid shawls; filled centre shawls;
Rich Chintz Druggett for Bedroom Carpets;
Pillow Fustians; Beaverteens; brown and blue Petershams;
A large variety of Parisian Tabbinetts, adapted for Cloaking and Winter Dresses;
Black sewing silks, Twists, flexible Buttons;
Berlin Cravats; Regatta shirts; Crimen skins;
Worsted and silk Trimming and Fringe;
8-4 and 10-4 Cloth Covers, among which are a few very fine for Dining Tables;
Bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, Blonds;
Gauze and Crape Handkerchiefs;
Rich figured satins; plain black Gro de Naples;
Figured colored Gro de Naples;
Black silk Velvet; white Arraphane Crape;
3-4 and 6-4 black and colored Merinos;
Crimson and colored Moreens, and Fringes to match.

☞ The above, along with their former stock, is offered on unusually low terms, and deserves the attention of the public—*wholesale and retail.*
St. John, 13th Dec. 1836.

Canada Flour.

200 BARRELS Canada Fine Flour, 50 ditto fine Middlings.
Received per schooners Medora and Esperance; for sale very low by
Dec. 23. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Butter.

NOW Landing, from Truro, N. S., 1 ton prime Butter, *in small packages*. For sale from the Wharf, by
Dec. 2. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Oysters.

A FEW barrels just received, and may be had in any quantity, on immediate application at the *Hibernian Hotel.*
Jan. 6. *James Nethery.*

Fire Insurance Stock.

FORTY shares of the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Fire Insurance Company*, for sale by early application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

Cheap School Books & Stationery,
JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missals; Kirk Psalm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED PAPER, for Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Copying Paper, &c. which can be made up at the shortest notice. Likewise, an assortment of Binding Material.

W. L. A. returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit their future patronage.
October 14.

☞ Last Notice.

THE subscriber having discontinued the Printing business, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, that all outstanding debts after this month shall have expired, will be sued for without discrimination. JOHN HOOPER.

Printing Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE "*COLONIST OFFICE*," with Types and Presses, will be sold by private contract: the price moderate and terms of payment easy. A great portion of the type is nearly new. Apply to
Jan. 6. JOHN HOOPER.

Oranges, Cigars, & Cherry Brandy.

JUST RECEIVED:—25 Hundred fine Jamaica Oranges, in fine order; a few thousand choice Cigars:—and from *London* direct a lot of superior Cherry Brandy. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, or *City Restorateur*, Water street
Nov. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

Christmas & New Year's Presents.

A CHOICE assortment of German and English Toys, may be had at the shop of the subscriber in Prince William street. WM. MAJOR,
Dec. 23. Hair Dresser.

Per brig GULNARE,
FROM LONDON.

FANCY Goods, *Perfumery, Music, Toys, Caricatures*, and other Prints. Also—an assortment of Juvenile Books, suitable for *Christmas presents*, For sale at the Circulating Library, Germain street.
Dec. 16. A. R. TRURO.

Stop Thief.
$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indented apprentice named SAMUEL LINDSAY. Previously to his departure, he contrived to rob his master of a sum of money. He is a dirty pale faced ill-looking boy, and is aged about 18 years, and a native of Ireland.—The above reward will be paid to any one who may detect and return him, on his being convicted.—Any one harboring or employing him after this Notice, will be dealt with according to law.
Jan. 6, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

Fancy Cards.

JUST received at this Office, a supply of EMBELLED CARDS, which will be wrought into Visiting, Business, and other Cards, in the neatest manner and on reasonable terms. *Dec.* 30.

Winter Arrangement of the Mails.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday—From Fredericton, at 12, N. and from Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 5, P. M.
Wednesday—From Saint Andrews, at 12 N.
Thursday—From Fredericton, at 12 N.
Saturday—From Halifax, Dorchester, &c. at 10 A. M. and from Saint Andews, at 12 N.

DEPARTURES.

Monday—For Fredericton, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday—For Dorchester, Miramichi, Halifax, &c. at 1 P. M. and for Saint Andrews, at 6 P. M.
Friday—For

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels CORN MEAL, now landing, ex 'Francis.' For sale by
October 21. J. T. HANFORD.

Pictou Coals.

THE cargo of the schooner *Industry*, about 60 chaldrons best PICTOU COALS, is offered for sale by the subscribers at the lowest market rate.
Dec. 9. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Blankets, Slops, &c.

The Subscribers have received on Consignment by late arrivals from Liverpool, the following:

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, cotton, Twist, Grey and White Shirtings, Blue & Brown Petersiams, Broad cloths and cassimeres, Red and White Flannels, candlewick, Bedticks, Bombazettes, Merinos & cavalets, checks and Brown Hollands, cases Gilt and Fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk, and Twist, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sarsnetts, Furniture Prints, &c.
Oct 28. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Canada Flour & Pork.

Just received per schr. Maria, Mary, and Charles from Quebec—

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gennapogne Mills.
Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by
Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Religious Newspaper.

AT this period of universal activity in the diffusion of knowledge, it is too obvious to need any argument, that the most persevering efforts should be made by the friends of Religion to accompany every attempt to cultivate the human mind, with a simultaneous endeavor to diffuse also the precepts and principles of that unerring word, which alone can direct and sanctify any human knowledge, or lead its possessors to the only true wisdom. With a view to the attainment of so important an object it is proposed shortly to commence a Weekly Journal under the title of *The Christian Messenger*, and Repository of Religious, Literary, and General Intelligence, for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A considerable portion of its pages will be devoted entirely to religious matter; to such Essays and Communications as the friends and advocates of truth may occasionally contribute, or to extracts selected from authors of sound and approved character, or from the various religious publications of the day.

It will contain condensed views of the latest and most interesting accounts of Missionary operations and successes, and general religious intelligence of every description; and will more especially convey information of the progress of pure and spiritual religion, and accounts of revivals in every section of the Church throughout our own Provinces; together with whatever news may transpire in any way connected with the interests and welfare of the kingdom of Christ.

An adequate portion of the publication will be set apart for the promotion of the cause of Temperance, a subject which will occupy a prominent place in the minds of its conductors and readers; and which has especially distinguished the efforts of that department of the Church of Christ in these Provinces, under whose immediate patronage the Paper is commenced.

And here it will be appropriate to observe that the object of its conductors is by no means to make the Publication the vehicle of exclusive or sectarian views in religion. As has been stated on a former occasion, in sentiment the conductors of the Paper may, in modern phraseology, be named *Evangelical*. They are friendly to social order and careful obedience to existing authorities; to a quiet and constitutional reform of public abuses whenever such may exist or arise; to perfect equality of religious privileges; and to the protection, but not the pecuniary support of religious worship, by law. It will always be their desire to admit every kind of religious communication, intelligence or instruction which will be interesting and satisfactory to every portion of the church universal. As respects the general objects of the Paper, it is a fundamental principle with the persons projecting it, that both private happiness and public good require that the Mechanic, the Merchant, the professional man, and the Statesman, should each be an enlightened Christian; and that, in proportion as the world is filled with such, national prosperity will become more extensive and more permanent. To promote such intimate correspondence between Divine Truths and Human Affairs, as a measure of the highest wisdom and truest philanthrophy, is proposed therefore as their leading object.

In accordance with this important sentiment, the pages of this periodical are to be subject to the control of the strictest religious principle; no article or discussion is to be admitted that can justly offend the feelings of the conscientious believer in evangelical truth; but on the contrary the great and unceasing aim of this Paper will be to uphold the Word of God, and to exhibit that connection between religion and human conduct, that firm and salutary control of the former over the latter, and that chastened and harmonious subjection of the latter to the former, which is believed to the design of God, and the secret of human happiness.

A sufficient space will be appropriated to furnish the Readers with the current news and politics of the day; but they will always studiously avoid the warmth of political controversy, or indeed entering at much length on any ground of like nature, which is not immediately connected with religious liberty and the rights of conscience. The claims connected with this important branch of our freedom as British subjects, and with our accountability to God as moral Agents, they will ever feel themselves under the most sacred duty of asserting and supporting with their best ability.

As the moral as well as the national importance of every people must mainly depend on their standing in the scale of enlightened intellectual improvement, and the careful instruction of the rising generation, it will be an obvious and cheerful duty of the Editors of the *Christian Messenger*, to suggest and forward whatever measures may most effectually conduce to the promotion of sound and practical Education, among all classes of Society, and this in relation as well to the all important, but neglected subject of primary schools, throughout the Provinces, as to the advancement of Learning in the higher departments. In connection with this subject it is also their purpose to devote a certain share of their columns to the claims of Literature and Science generally. Rising as these Colonies daily are into importance, from their peculiar situation, and their numerous sources of internal wealth, they feel that they should not fulfil the claims which the advancing state of public intelligence possesses on every undertaking like the present, were they not to open their pages to the admission of articles having reference to the various branches of scientifice and literary information; and they hope to make this department of their Publication secondary only in interest and utility, to the great religious and moral objects they have in view.

Shipping intelligence, and other Mercantile occurrences will be duly noticed, and the important interests of Agriculture, in which it is probable very many of its subscribers will be engaged, will occupy a due proportion of their Journal, and it is intended to assign the last page, if required, to the publication of advertisements.

It only remains to observe that no pains or efforts will be omitted on the part of the Conductors, to make the Periodical worthy of the patronage of every class of the community; and they trust that a watchful attention to the principles on which it shall be conducted, and the style in which it will be got through the Press, will entitle the work to an adequate share of public favour, and answer the important ends for which it has been commenced.

The *Christian Messenger*, will be published every Friday, in a moderate sized Quarto form, on paper of a good quality, and in a fair legible type; to commence on Friday, the *sixth* day of January next. The terms will be *fifteen shillings* per annum, one half payable in advance—with the addition of *two shillings and sixpence* postage to Subscribers in the country.

All Communications are to be addressed *to the Editor of the Christian Messenger*, to the care of Mr. John W. Barss, Agent, Water Street, Halifax—*post paid.*

Halifax, 24th November, 1836.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber has, as formerly, to intimate to his friends, that he has received by the *Saint Andrew*, GARRISON, from Liverpool, a further assortment of GOODS, consisting of 1 bale Merinos, bombazetts, shalloons, camblets, &c.; 3 cases Hats, assorted, and cloth caps; 3 ditto STATIONERY, viz: bill, cash, journal, ledger and quire books, &c. reaffin satin, wove, and laid post, pot, foolscap, and fine yellow satin Paper: reams blue, yellow, green, and red double crown Printing ditto; blotting do.; black, red and fancy sealing wax; Quills and Wafers; 3 bundles spades; 3 ditto shovels; 1 cask nipers ditto; 3 casks Hardware, consisting of Japanned coal scoops, dust pans with covers, candlesticks complete, brass-head, round joint fire irons, sailors' palms and hooks, drawing knives; plastering, pointing, and glazing trowels; plated candlesticks, silver mounted, &c. &c. which, with his former new and fashionable stock on hand, will be sold low. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
2d December, 1836.

Servants Wanted.

WANTED in a Gentleman's Family, near Fredericton, a good Indoor Servant, used to waiting at Table, &c. Inquire at Mr. F. E. Beckwith's store, Fredericton. Oct. 21.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having taken the necessary measures for the importation, *direct from Canton*, of **5,000 Chests Tea,** contracted for to be of equal quality in the several denominations to the East India Company's best; and having despatched a Ship, which sailed for Canton in June last: Give notice, that the same will arrive at this Port about the 1st March next, and is to be sold at Public Sales, on days as will be declared and appointed; which they trust will secure the confidence of the Trade, that it may by this means be supplied with an unexceptionable quality, and embracing advantages which the recent indirect importations have not afforded.

Early notice is thus given, in order that those who may intend ordering shipments from Europe, may be aware of having to compete with a direct importation, ordered under circumstances which give assurance that the quality will be the best.

The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or more cargoes annually.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WARNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DEW. RATCHFORD, } Trustees.
N. SMITH DEMILL,
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

NOTICE

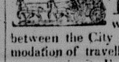
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Business,

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.
N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.
October 7, 1836.

Accommodation Stage,

Between Saint John and Fredericton.
☞THROUGH IN ONE DAY.☜



THE Subscribers having made the necessary arrangements, will commence running a Stage between the City and Fredericton, for the accommodation of travellers, so soon as the steam-boats stop running. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of Passengers and articles of Freight entrusted to them, and be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.

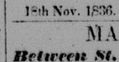
The Stage will leave Saint John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at eight o'clock, —and Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the same hour.

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

HENRY AUSTIN.
JACOB WILSON.
18th Nov. 1836.

MAIL STAGE

Between St. John & Fredericton.



THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail stage now leaves St. John every Monday, at 11 o'clock, for Fredericton, where it arrives the next day at noon; and starts on its return to this city on Wednesday at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 p m. Passengers going by this conveyance, may depend on punctuality and comfort.—Packages left at Mr. M'LEOD's Inn, Fredericton, or at Mr. THOS PARKS', Dock street, in this city, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland will be taken charge of, and carefully carried and delivered. Applications for Passage may be also had as above.
Dec. 2. JAMES BRADLEY.

SAINT JOHN
Stage Coach Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Line extended to Saint Andrews.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the stage for Amherst will in future leave Saint John at 9 o'clock every Monday morning, and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's,	*Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes',	*Norton,*
Cougle's,	*Sussex Vale.*

where good beds and every convenience will be afforded travellers. The stage will leave Cougle's on Tuesday morning, and arrive the same evening at Dorchester, where it will remain for the night; and on Wednesday, will proceed to Amherst, returning the same day to Dorchester. It will start on Thursday morning from Dorchester, stop at Sussex Vale for the night, and arrive in Saint John on Friday afternoon.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 3d per mile, including customary travelling baggage, which will cost the passenger 25s. to the Bend of Petiodiac, about 30s. to Dorchester, and 37½ 6d to Amherst.

Applications for passage from St. John to be made at Mr. John Lockhart's, North side King's square.

JOHN C. VAIL.
XENOPHON COUGLE,
JOHN LOCKHART.
Dec. 2.

☞The Proprietors have further to notify the Public, that they have made arrangements for extending their line of stages to *Saint Andrews*, for which place a coach will leave Williams', in Carleton, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will start at the same hour on Wednesdays from Saint Andrews, on its return.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. Williams', in Carleton, or at Mr. Donald Ross's, south Market wharf, will be attended to. Passage, 25s. with the usual allowance of baggage. Dec. 2.

HIGH PROOF RUM.—A few Puncheons *very strong* Jamifica Rum, for sale by
Dec. 2. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF GOODS,

Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—

11 BALES of broad and narrow CLOTHS, viz: blue, black, mulberry, purple, imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, fancy Pelisse Cloths, Kersey, Pilot Cloths and Padding;
8 Casks HARDWARE, consisting of German Silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans; do. Ink Stands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards; Patent Wire Lanthorns; Plated Snuffers and Trays; Brass Lamps; do. Chair Nails; do. Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks; Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes, &c. &c.
1 Cask BRUSHES, containing Plate, Paint, Crumb, Turk's heads, scrubbing, wash, fancy, stove, and bannister brushes, &c.
10 bundles BASKETS, viz: Reticules, Fishing Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes CANDLES, Mould and Dipt;
60 ditto Brown SOAP; 2 ditto Windsor ditto;
6 bundles tin'd Frying Pans; 5 do. Wooden Shovels; 411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR
Which with his presen. Stock on hand, will be sold low for cash or approved payment.

ALSO, ON HAND, A few barrels Superfine FLOUR for family use; Canso HERRINGS, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Buildings, Water street.
7th October, 1836.

Received on Consignment:

3 PUNCHEONS MALT WHISKY.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Jamaica Rum,

SUGAR, Lime Juice, Hides, Pimento, Lignumvitæ, &c. received by late arrivals, for sale by
Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FRESH TEAS.

Ex barque 'Glasgow,' from Greenock:—
A very superior parcel of Teas imported into the Clyde, from Canton, in June last.

300 BOXES Congo TEA: 200 packages Souchong, of a very superior quality, 6lb. nett.
100 Packages of Young Hyson, 13 lb. nett,
100 Packages, ditto, 6 lb. nett,
The whole of the above will be disposed of on moderate terms while landing, and the quality will be found worthy of the attention of the public.
Oct. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

GERMAIN STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London: Eight Cases of STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c. with complete Sets of the Saturday Magazine, the Penny Magazine, and a choice assortment of PERFUMERY, &c. ALSO, A fresh supply of Books for the use of the Library.
October 14, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

RYE Flour & Corn Meal.—200 Barrels landing ex brig 'Tom Cringle,' from Philadelphia, for sale by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Sheathing Paper, &c. per Glasgow.

10 BALES of Sheathing Paper, of good quality, 1 bale of brown Wrapping PAPER.
October 14. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Just Received,

Per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London:

2 CASKS of PICKLES & SAUCES, viz: Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup; Harvey and Reading Sauce; Burgess Epl. Anchoivie French Capers; Onions; Walnuts; Girkins and Piccalilla, &c. &c.; which will be sold low for cash, or approved payment.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, October, 7.

Wheat and Flour.

3000 BUSHELS WHEAT; 50 barrels Super Fine Danzie FLOUR;
For sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Port Wine.

A SMALL supply of 'HUNT'S' very superior Old PORT WINE, just received, and for sale in cases, hogsheads, and pipes, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Pork, Flour, Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS Irish Prime Mess PORK.
4 do. India, do. do. very fat.
20 Do. Canada Prime Pork, 150 do. Nova-Scotia, do.
20 Tierces Irish Prime Mess BEEF.
20 Do. do. India, a very superior article for family use. JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1836.

Whiskey.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail, 3 Puncheons of first chop Irishone WHISKEY, very high proof.
Also, 5 Quarter casks of fine Old SHERRY WINE, with a choice selection of Liquors generally.
Nov. 11. JAMES NETHERY.

TEA.

A FEW Chests of Fine BOHEA, just received from the *E. I. Company's Warehouse*, at Halifax, for sale by JAS. T. HANFORD.
October 14.

OYSTERS.

A FEW barrels from the real *Perior Beds*, (superior to any yet offered to the Public this season) May be had by the barrel, bushel, peck or otherwise.
Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church street.
Nov. 18. *JAMES NETHERY.*

Just Published,

A TREATISE ON INFANT BAPTISM,

Shewing the Scriptural grounds and Historical evidence of that Ordinance; together with a brief exposition of the Baptismal offices of the Church of England.

By the Rev. James Robertson, A. M. Missionary from the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Price 6s. 3d.

Printed at the Nova Scotian Office, Halifax, and for sale in this city at the store of Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, the Circulating Library, and at the different Book stores. October 21, 1836.

Just Received,

By the Glasgow, from Greenock—

8 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR, 2 puns. Whiskey 2 hhds. very superior BRANDY;
20 bags Barley; 8 casks Tea Kettles;
60 pieces Grey Cottons; 20 do. Furniture Check,
10 do. Tartans; 30 dozen Scotch Bonnets.
October 14. JAMES OTTY.

MOLASSES.

30 PUNCHEONS choice MOLASSES: just landed, and for sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

TENDERS (until further notice) *Mexican* or of *South American Dollars*, in Exchange for Bills, drawn at thirty days, upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, at his office, until noon on the 15th and last day of each month.—The Tender to state the number of Pence Sterling at which the Dollar is tendered.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 28th July, 1836.

NOTE.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.

☞Tenders (as above) may also be made of Dollars payable into the Military Chest at Saint John N. B.

New Wholesale Woollen and Manchester Warehouse,

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

Now opening, with an extensive Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade; consisting of—

212 ENDS superfine Saxony, blue, black, & medley CLOTHS,
174 ends refined do. do.
94 pieces cassimeres—assorted colors,
163 do. striped, ribbed, checked, zebra, and plaid Buckskins and Satin Tops,
70 do. Petersbams and Harringtons,
80 do. Pilot Cloths,
10 do. Bath coatings,
8 do. Extra superfine Mohairs,
276 do. 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4, and 8-4 White Flannels,
210 do. red ditto,
560 do. 6-4 color'd Merinos,
380 do. do. do.
2360 do. 2-4, 7-8, 9-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, & 9-4 brown cottons,
426 do. do. White do.
375 do. Beetled shirtings
98 do. Homespuns,
108 do. extra stout Apron checks,
860 pairs Blankets, ass.
3280 pieces silk and cotton Handkerchiefs,
370 doz. ass. cravats,
70 do. ditto chineville,
Filled and Plain Rockspun Shawls;
91 do. Thibet, Plaid, worsted and cotton ditto
5 cases 4-4 Irish linen,
4 do. Diapers, ass.
7 do. Linen Thread,
5 do. Brussels, urlings and collar Edges,
3 do. do. Laces,
5 do. fig'd and plain Bobbinett,
68 pieces cotton Ticking,
30 do. Linen ditto,
146 dozen London and Paris made Stocks,
114 dozen London Hats
400 boxes of Liverpool Soap,
20 puncheons patent WHISKY.

Together with a variety of other articles:—the whole comprising a Stock of Goods worthy the attention of Retailers and country merchants. Having been purchased for Cash in the markets, and selected with the utmost care by the Subscriber, they are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
October 28. HUGH DOHERTY.

Copper, Iron, &c.

4 TONS Bolt COPPER, 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 7-12, 8-12, and 9 inch Composition SPIKES: 50 Tons double refined IRON, from 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 10 do. best Axe Iron,
10 do. common English Iron, 1-2, 5-8, and 3-4 inch, round; 2 do. Swedes do. flat and square, ass.
10 do. Iron Spikes, 4 1-2 to 12 inches.
Oct. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Herrings and Pollock.

50 BARRELS Fat HERRINGS; 150 cwt. Pollock; for sale by
Oct 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received per brig Emerald:

1 ROLL of 14 cwt SHEET LEAD, for Scuppers. *Also, in store,*
300 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
100 ditto Corn Meal; 60 do. Canso HERRINGS
Sept. 23. JAMES OTTY.

RUM AND SUGAR.

The Subscriber offers for sale, just landed:

50 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM;
20 hhds. and 100 barrels very choice SUGAR. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*
September 23.

Lines, Twines, &c.

JUST received, per *Pink*, from London: a further supply of Cod, Pollock, and Mackerel LINES; Salmon and Seine TWINES; and Herring NETS For sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ps. Hemp Carpeting;
10 dozen Shovels;
3 bales of SLOPS, containing pea and monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trowers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.
Sept 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

Antigua Sugar.

81 HOGSHEADS, } Bright Antigua
6 Tierces, } SUGAR;
Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.
Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Germain Street.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c. just received per ship Elizabeth from Liverpool, for sale by the subscriber.
November 25, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

Received,

Per ship CALCUTTA, Reed, master, from Liverpool,

15 KEGS 12-ly Nails; 18 Dozen long and short handle Frying Pans; 2 Dozen round pointed Ballast Shovels.
Nov. 11. JAMES OTTY.

More Valuable Goods.

Received per the ship *Liverpool*, Johnson, from Liverpool:

5 CASKS and 2 cases HARDWARE, consisting of Japanned Tea and Knife Trays; cake & bread Baskets; socket Lamps, &c.; bronze and lacquered Lustres—one, two, and three lights, with glass drops; candlesticks, tapers, spell cups, card racks and table Bells; telescope hearth Brushes; Hat and Umbrella stands; Patent candle Lamps with Glass and candles for ditto; Brass Fire Irons; Bed and table candlesticks; drawer and curtain Pins and Bands, Pullies, &c.; stands for hanging or setting before fires; copying Presses; Norfolk Latches; 2-foot Rules; cork drawers; Thomson's screw Augurs, from 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch.

1 cask of CUTLERY, viz:—sets of Balanced Ivory Handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do do. without Forks; sets of tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butcher's Knives, from 7 to 10 inch; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards of scissors, tailors shears; a few pairs silver pickle Knives and Forks.

Also, a few cases (for children,) with Knife, Fork and Spoon, plated on steel; German silver Pencil cases; plate powder, polishing paste, &c.

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;
5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;
Which, with his present stock on hand, with those daily expected, he offers to the public low for cash or approved payment, wholesale and retail.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
11th Nov. 1835.

Received,

Per *St. Patrick*, Breen, Master, from Liverpool:—

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS: 15 do. 4dy. cut do.; 10 pieces Peterham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red do.; 100 pairs 8, 9 and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 do; 3 pieces point do; 80 do. Merinos, assorted colors; 20 do. cotton bedtick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. white do; 30 dozen long drawers; 6 do short do.; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces stripe cotton; 10 dozen comforters; 6 ditto Drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do.; 6 do. blue and drab Flushing Trowsers.
Oct. 28. JAMES OTTY.

MILL SAWS.—60 *ROWLAND'S* Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted sizes, just received and for sale *low*, if applied for immediately.
Nov. 25. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, beg to acquaint the public that they intend carrying on the Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Business, under the firm of CORBETT & TRENTOWSKY, in the stone building in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson.

WILLIAM JAMES CORBET,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1836.

SAMUEL M. CHAMBERLAIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, that he will give private lessons on GLOBES to such young Gentlemen and Ladies as may wish to have their knowledge in Geography and Astronomy improved; and furnish them with globes to practice on.

Mr. C. is imboldened to recommend a familiar use of Globes, as by it the Student in Geography and Astronomy will be greatly improved: By it he will be more interested in contemplating the visible Heavens—an amusement innocent and delightful for the evening or the most lonely hours of night—But infinitely more important! by observations on the Celestial canopy; by the greatness of the scenery presented—he must be irresistibly led to the contemplation of the immensity of space, and infinite goodness of THE AUTHOR AND GOVERNOR OF ALL.
St. John, Sept. 23, 1836.

Commissariat.

THE following Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, is published for the information and guidance of the Out-Pensioners residing in New-Brunswick.

Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea,

(Including the Ordnance Military Pensioners) who reside in the Colonies and are paid their Pensions through the Officers of the Commissariat Department.

It having been determined that in future a solemn declaration shall be substituted in lieu of the Oath hitherto required to be taken by the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Notice is hereby given by the Lords and other Commissioners for managing the affairs of said Hospital, that henceforward a Declaration according to the following form shall be made by the Out-Pensioners, instead of the Affidavit heretofore required.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

Name of the Pensioner ——— ———
Regiment or Corps, ——— ———
Rates of Pension. *s.* *d.*

I , do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am an Out-Pensioner of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and that I was admitted on the Pension List on the day of from the above Regiment, commanded by that I was then aged about years, and had served in the Army years, as under, and was discharged in consequence of and that I am not in the receipt of any other Naval or Military Allowance or Pension from the Public besides the Pension I receive from the said Hospital, at the above rate per diem (except) and that I now reside at And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, and believe the same to be true.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

Number of Years.											Other services not allowed to reckon for Pensions.
Regimental.	Sergeant-Major.	Quarter-Master.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Drummer.	Trumpeter.	Private.	Indies.	Total Service.		

Declared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this day of

FORM OF RECEIPT.

s. *d.*
Regiment of *per diem.*

I do hereby acknowledge to have received of T. C. BROOKSBANK, Esq. Agent for the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, by the hands of acting on behalf of the sum of being the full amount of my pay, as a Pensioner of the said Hospital, for days from the day of to both days included, "5 per cent being deducted, pursuant to Act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second.

£ *Sterling.* *Place.* *Date.*
Witness. *Pensioners' Signature.*

* In some instances 2 1-2 per cent is only to be deducted—and in others, of Ordnance Military Pensioners, discharged prior to the year 1831, the Pension is to be issued without any deduction, the receipt must be altered accordingly in such cases.

With a view to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the said Pensioners residing in the Colonies, as respects the mode and periods of making the Declaration in question, and of obtaining the payment of their Pensions, they are advised to pay particular attention to the following Instructions, viz:

The Declaration according to the above form is to be made by the Pensioner, in the presence of, and to be subscribed by, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on or immediately after the 1st day of *January, April, July*, and *October*, in each year, and with the receipt appended thereto, is afterwards to be delivered by the Pensioner to the Commissariat Officer of the District or Station in which he resides and who will thereupon issue to him his pension in the usual manner.

In order to ensure the punctual payment of pensions in the Colonies, the Pensioners who are permitted to reside there, should, upon their arrival at the District or Station fixed upon for their residence, present themselves to the Commissariat Officer in charge of such District or Station, and produce their Instruction Papers and the Certificate, furnished from Chelsea Hospital, shewing the periods to which their Pensions have been issued prior to their quitting the United Kingdom, and they must afterwards, at the commencement of each quarter, regularly comply with the directions above specified as respects the execution of the Declaration, and the delivery thereof to the Commissariat Officer.

Royal Hospital Chelsea, 27th July, 1836.

Printed Declarations according to the above form, for the Pensions due on the first of January next, may be obtained at the Commissariat Office at St. John, and from the Commissariat Issuers at Fredericton and St. Andrews.

Commissariat, New Brunswick,
St. John, Nov. 15, 1836.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received from Liverpool, a large assortment of New Goods, among which are:

BLUE, black, brown, olive, and drab Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy stripe Buckskin; Melbourne rib do.; printed Muslins and calicoes; 4-4 Irish Linens; thibet, challie, silk, rockspun, and worsted shawls and Handkerchiefs; ladies and gentlemen's fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Muslin collars; Edgings, Laces, and Quilling Nets; ladies' and gentlemen's white and colored silk, woollen, and cotton Hose and Half Hose; white, black, & col'd silk Gloves; fancy Kid do. with and without spring cuffs; berlin, beaver, and cotton ditto; Mole-kins and Fustians; bleached and unbleached cottons, check and Homespuns; jacconet, mull, book, cambric, cross barred, and swiss Muslins; plain and figured Bobbinetts, French Ginghams; gent's black and colored silk stocks, and fancy Muslin cravats, ladies' satin mett shoes; two cases of well assorted ribbons; and 2 do. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, with a great variety of Cutlery, Hardware, &c.

He also expects by the first arrivals from London, another addition to his present stock; all which will be found on inspection as cheap as any in the city.
EDWARD DOHERTY,
Nov. 4.

TOBACCO.—30 Kegs very superior FIG TOBACCO, ex *P. I. Nexius*, from New York, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 9.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the *St. John Bridge Company*, are requested to hand the same to Messrs. W. H. Street & Ranney, forthwith.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
November 19, 1836.

Ex PINK, from LONDON:

10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes;
1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope,
Hambro line, Marline, Housline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine, &c.
260 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.
Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY.*

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Calcutta.

PILOT Cloths, Petershams, superfine Broad Cloths, Kerseys, white and red Flannels, Salisbury do.; Blankets, Green Bajize, Scotch Plaids Tartan shawls, Fill'd centre worsted and cotton do Plain and Figured Merinos, shalloons, shawl Dresses, Brown Holland, Linen Bed Tick, cotton ditto, Osnaburgs; checks, stripes, and Homespuns; regatta shirting, plain and twill'd Printed cottons; White and Grey shirting do.; Linen cambrics; rolled Jacconets, &c. &c.

JAMES BOWES,
Nov. 11. *Market square.*
☞London Goods hourly expected.

Bright Jamaica Sugar.

18 HHDS. very superior Jamaica SUGAR, per schr. *Jane*, from Halifax, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.
Nov. 18. JOHN ROBRETSON.

New Weekly Paper,

Published every Wednesday, by Charles Alexander, Philadelphia,—commenced 4th Jan. 1837.

$500 in premiums for Original Tales, founded on facts connected with the early history of our country.

Twenty-five Biographettes of distinguished public characters, accompanied by well executed and faithful Portraits.

Ten copies of this journal forwarded by mail to any direction ordered, during one year, by remitting a ten dollar note.

Who will deny, therefore, that the American Weekly Messenger (the title selected for the new Paper) is not the cheapest vehicle of intelligence that has ever been offered to the Public?

Reader—There is in this city, at present, no less than four family papers, published every Saturday, all of a mammoth size, and each conducted with ability and tact. Persuaded that these periodicals are sufficient to supply the actual wants of the public, we should have abandoned the fondly cherished desire of entering the list again, with the odds so much against us, if we were not fully impressed with the belief that we shall succeed in rendering our Journal (making its appearance as it does on an intermediate day of the week) a necessary link in keeping up the chain of important events which are constantly and hourly transpiring to swell the columns of our news journals. That we may be properly understood, we herewith present you with a brief analysis of the character and design of our publication:

The Weekly Messenger—Is printed on fine white paper of the largest class, with a clear and legible type, and published every Wednesday, at two dollars per annum to single subscribers. ☞A five dollar note will pay for four subscriptions for twelve months, forwarded in advance—and an agent (acting for himself or others) by sending a ten dollar note will be furnished with ten copies of this journal for one year.

Original Tales—One of the popular features of this new enterprise will be the encouragement of American literature—that our Journal, therefore, shall be supplied with interesting Tales, we shall appropriate (every year) five hundred dollars, to be divided into Premiums, for the best Tales, descriptive of events connected with the early History of our Country. In a future number we shall announce the manner and time when the premiums shall be destributed.

Biographettes—Every other week we publish a sketch of the Life of some distinguished public character—each accompanied by a correctly engraved portrait. A gentleman of well-known abilities has been engaged to supply this department of our Journal.

European News—The latest intelligence from abroad will be procured from the London and Paris papers, which we receive by the regular packets—a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the leading subjects of interest which transpires in England and France, is forwarded to us by especial correspondents.

Domestic News—An Epitome of the most prominent events which are constantly multiplying in our own country, is carefully made up—and as a chronicle for future reference will be found of invaluable advantage.

Original Poetry—We are promised contributions from several gentlemen whose taste lead them to cultivate an acquaintance with the muses—abundant means, which we shall profit by, are always accessible for obtaining the choicest selections.

Theatrical Notices—Some part of our columns is appropriated to matters concerning the drama—the liberality of the American public towards the stage has wisely established it as a national amusement—its concerns and interests therefore legitimately belong to a well conducted newspaper.

Sporting Affairs—The Turf particularly, we feel ourselves called on to attend to—all other topics that may be considered of interest to sportsmen generally, will meet with our especial care.

*Bank Note and Stock