THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

OCTOBER.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON	H. W.	
13 Saturday,	6 11	5 20	1 1	6	54
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First quarter, 26th. 4h. 14m.

Public Institutions.

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Miscellany.

THE PIRATE.

(Continued.)

The report soon spread through the schooner that Francisco had been the cause of their defeat; he became, therefore, to many of them, an object of bitter enmity, and they looked forward with pleasure to his destruction.

'Hist, Massa Francisco!' said a low voice, near to where Francisco sat; Francisco turned round and beheld the Kroumen, his old friend.

'Ah! Poupy, are you all still on board?' said Francisco.'

'Ah! no,' replied the man, shaking his head; 'some die—some get away—only four Kroumen left. Every body think you dead. I say no, not dead—fub charm him—fub book.'

'If that was my charm, I have it still,' replied Francisco, taking the Bible out of his vest.

'Dat very good, Massa Francisco; den you quite safe. Here come Johnson, he very bad man, I go away.'

In the mean time, Cain had retired to his cabin with feelings scarcely to be analyzed. The apparition of Francisco, after so long an interval, and in such an unexpected quarter, acted, as we have described upon Cain. When he was taken to the boat, he was still confused in his ideas; and it was not until they were nearly on board that he perceived that this young man was indeed at his side. He could have fallen on his neck and kissed him, for one pure, good feeling was still unextinguished in the bosom of Cain; stained with every crime—with his hands so deeply imbrued in blood—at enmity with all the rest of the world—that one feeling burnit bright and clear was not to be quenched. But there were other feelings which also crowded upon the mind of the pirate captain, and he at last summoned up resolution to send for him. A morose, dark man whom Francisco had not yet seen, obeyed the commands of the captain, and Francisco was brought down into the cabin. The captain rose and shut the door.

'I little thought to see you here, Francisco,' said Cain.

'Probably not,' replied Francisco, 'you have me again in your power, and may now wreak your vengeance.'

'I feel now, Francisco, indeed, I am glad to find you are alive; and I have bitterly mourned your loss,' and Cain extended his hand.

Francisco folded his arms and was silent.

'Are you then so unforgiving?' said the captain, 'you know I tell you the truth.'

'I believe you state the truth, Captain Cain, for you are too bold to lie; and as far as I am concerned you have all the forgivness you may wish; but I cannot take that hand—imbued with my mother's blood.'

'Not so, by God!' exclaimed Cain, 'No, no; not quite so bad as that.'

'I struck your mother, I grant it. I did not intend to injure her, but I did, and she died. There is a curse upon me; that which I love most I treat the worst. Of all the world, I loved your mother most. Next to your mother, I have loved you, Francisco—for you, like her, have an angel's feelings! yet I have treated you as ill. You thwarted me, and you were right. Had you been wrong, I had not cared; but you were right, and it maddened me—your appeals by day—your mother in my dreams. Now hear me, Francisco,' said he, lowering his voice to a whisper, lest he should be overheard—'I am tired of this life—perhaps sorry for what I have done—I wish to leave it—I have wealth concealed where others know it not. Tell me, Francisco, shall we both quit this vessel, and live together happily, and without doing wrong? Say now, does that please you?'

'It pleases me to hear that you will abandon your lawless life, Captain Cain: but share your wealth I cannot, for how has it been gained?'

'It cannot be returned, Francisco; I will do good with it. I—will—repent;' again the hand was extended. 'I do—so help me God! I do repent, Francisco,' exclaimed the pirate captain.

'And I, as a Christian, forgive you all,' taking the still extended hand. 'May God forgive you too?'

'Amen!' replied the pirate, solemnly, covering his face up in his hands. When his face was uncovered, to the surprise of Francisco, a tear was on his cheek, and his eyes suffused with moisture. Francisco, no longer waited, but taking him by the hand, pressed it warmly.

'God bless you, boy! God bless you! but leave me now.'

Francisco returned on deck with a light and grateful heart. That he was again in authority, was instantly perceived; and the first proof of it was that the second mate reported to him, a sail was on the weather bow. Francisco took the glass to examine her. It was a large schooner under all sail. Not wishing any one should enter the cabin, he went and reported the vessel himself.

'Thank you, Francisco; you must take Hawkhurst's duty for the present—it shall not be long—and fear not I must make another capture, but I must not be taken.'

'There I cannot blame you. To avoid her will be easy, as the Avenger outsails every thing.'

'Except, I believe, the Enterprize, which is a sister vessel.'

Cain went on deck, surveyed the vessel through the glass.

'Yes, it must be her,' said he aloud, 'she has been sent out by the admiral on purpose, full of his best men. What a pity we are so short handed?'

'There's enough of us, sir,' observed the boatswain.

'Yes,' replied Cain, 'if there was any thing but hard blows to be got; but that's all, and I cannot spare more men. Ready about!'

The Enterprize, for she it was, was then about five miles distant, steering for the Avenger. As soon as the Avenger tacked, the Enterprize took in her topmast studding-sail, and hauled her wind.

At the first trial of sailing between the two schooners, there was no perceptible difference. And when Edward Templemore examined his sextant a second time, he could not perceive that he had gained upon the Avenger one cable's length.

'Keep away half a point,' said Edward to his second in command. 'We can afford that and still hold the weather gage.'

The Enterprize was kept away, and increased her speed.

'They are nearing us,' observed Francisco; 'we must keep away a point.'

Both vessels were now running to the eastward, keeping their relative distance. An hour before dark, another sail hove in sight, right ahead of the Avenger, and was clearly made out to be a frigate. The pirates were alarmed at this unfortunate circumstance, as there was little doubt but she would prove a British cruiser. The Enterprize, who had also made out the frigate, to attract her attention, commenced firing her long gun.

'What do you propose to do?' said Francisco.

'I have made up my mind to do a bold thing; I will run down to the frigate as if for shelter; tell him that the other vessel is a pirate, and claim her protection.'

'That will be a bold ruse, indeed, but suppose you are once over her broadside, she suspect you?'

'Then I will show her my heels.'

In an hour after dark, the Avenger was close to the frigate. She shortened sail gradually, as if she had few hands on board; keeping the men out of sight. Cain run under the stern of the frigate.

'Schooner ahoy! What schooner is that?'

'Eliza of Baltimore, from Carthagen,' replied Cain, rounding to under the lee of the man-of-war. 'That vessel in chase is a pirate, Shall I send a boat on board?'

'No; keep company with us.'

'Ay, ay, sir,' replied Cain.

In the meantime, Edward Templemore, who had gradually neared them, perceiving the motions of the two other vessels, was quite puzzled. At one time he thought that it was not the piratical vessel; at another, that the crew had mutinied, and surrendered to the frigate was astonished at the boldness of the supposed pirate.

'Surely the rascal does not intend to board us,' said he to the first lieutenant.

'There is no saying, sir; perhaps he will pass to windward of us, and a broadside, and be off in the wind's eye again.'

'At all events we will have a broadside ready for him,' replied the captain.

'He does not shorten sail yet, sir,' said the first lieutenant.

'And she is full of men,' said the master.

'Fire a gun at her,' said the captain. Bang! and the schooner's foretopsail, which she was in the act of elewing up, lay over her side. The Enterprize was for the time, completely disabled.

'Schooner ahoy! what schooner is that?'

'His Majesty's schooner Enterprize.'

'Send a boat on board immediately.'

'Ay, ay, sir.'

'Turn the hands up—shorten sail! Signal men, whereabouts is that other schooner?'

She was not to be seen. Cain, who had watched all that passed between the other vessels, had been prepared, had wore round, and made all sail on a wind. The night-glass discovered her half a mile astern; and the *ruse* was immediately perceived. The frigate tacked and gave chase. But the Avenger was soon in the wind eye of her; and at daylight was no longer to be seen.

In the mean time Edward Templemore had followed the frigate, vowing that he would demand a courtmartial. About noon the frigate rejoined him; when matters were fully explained. Annoyed as they were, it was unanimously agreed that by his audacity and coolness, the pirate deserved to escape. The mast of the Enterprize was fished and scarfed, and in two days Edward Templemore was once more in pursuit of the Avenger.

The Avenger stood under a press of sail to the northward. She had left her pursuer far behind. Next day as Francisco returned from forward, he found Hawkhurst on deck. Their eyes met and flashed in enmity. Hawkhurst was pale from loss of blood, and evidently suffering; but he had been informed of the reconciliation between Francisco and the captain, and could no longer remain in his bed. For both Francisco and Cain he had imbibed a most deadly hatred, and was watching for an opportunity to wreak his revenge. At present they were too powerful. Francisco passed Hawkhurst without speaking.

'You are at liberty again, I see,' observed Hawkhurst with a sneer.

'I am not indebted to you for it,' replied Francisco, haughtily, 'nor for my life either.'

'But I believe I am indebted to you for this but let in my shoulder,' replied the mate.

'You are,' replied Francisco, coolly.

'And depend upon it, the debt shall be repaid with usury.'

Nothing occurred for several days, during which the Avenger still continued her course. What the captain's intentions were, did not transpire.

'We are short of water, sir,' reporten Hawkhurst, one morning.

'How many days full allowance have we on board?'

'Not above twelve, at most.'

'Then we must go on half allowance, replied Cain.'

'The ship's company wish to know where we are going, sir.'

'Turn the hands up, replied Cain; you will, with the others, receive the information you require.'

The crew of the pirate collected aft.

'My lads,' said Cain, 'I understand you are anxious to know where you are going? In reply, I acquaint you, I intend to repair to our rendezvous, the Caicos. Is there any other question you may wish to ask of me?'

'Yes,' replied Hawkhurst: 'we wish to know what your intentions are relative to that young man Francisco? We have lost immense wealth; have thirty men wounded in the hammocks—nine we left dead on the shore, and I have a bullet through my body; all which has been occasioned by him. We demand justice.'

Here many voices repeated the cry of 'Justice.'

'My men! you demand justice, and you shall have it,' replied Cain. 'This lad challenged me by our own laws. 'Blood for blood.' He wounded me; but he was right in his challenge, and therefore I bear no malice. What crime had he committed? None, or if any, it was against me—he was, then, sentenced to death for no crime, and you, gentlemen, exclaimed against it.'

'Yes—yes,' exclaimed the majority of the pirates.

'By a miracle he escapes, and is put in charge of another man's property—there was no crime in defending that property. Allowing his life is forfeited for this offence—you have already sentenced him to death unjustly, and therefore are bound in justice to give his life in this instance. I ask it, my men, not only as his right, but as a favor to your captain.'

'Agreed!—it's all fair!' exclaimed the majority of the pirate crew.

'My men, I thank you,' replied Cain; 'and in return, as soon as we arrive at the Caicos, my share of the plunder on board shall be divided among you.'

This last observation completely turned the tables in favor of the captain; Hawkhurst looked like a demon.

'Let those who choose to be bought off, take your money,' replied he: but I will not. Blood for blood I will have. That lad's life is mine, and have it I will—prevent me if you can!' continued the mate, holding up his clenched hand, and shaking it almost in the pirate captain's face.

The blood mantled even to the forehead of Cain; then seizing a handspike which lay near, he felled Hawkhurst to the deck.

'My lads,' lapped to you, is this man worthy to be in command as mate? Is he, to live?'

'No, no,' cried the pirates, 'Death!'

Francisco stepped forward—'My men, you have granted your captain one favor: grant me another, which is, the life of this man: recollect that he is suffering under a wound, which has made him irritable: command you he cannot any longer; but let him live and quit the vessel.'

The pirates consented. Hawkhurst then slowly rose, and was assisted into his cabin. The second mate was then appointed as the first, and the choice of the man to fill up the vacancy left to the pirate crew.

For three days after this scene, all was quiet and orderly on board the pirate. The Avenger was now clear of the English Isles, and with light winds, running down the shores of Porto Rico. A few days after, the schooner was becalmed about three miles from the shore, and the first mate proposed that he should land in the boat and obtain a farther supply of water. As this was necessary, Cain gave his consent, and the boat quitted the vessel full of breakers.

Now it happened that the Avenger lay becalmed abreast of the country-seat of Don d' Alfarez, the governor of the island. Clara had seen the schooner, and hastened down to the beach, awaiting the arrival of Edward Templemore. The pirate boat landed at the very spot of rendezvous, and the mate leaped out of the boat; Clara flew to receive her Edward, and was instantly seized by the mate.

'Holy Virgin! who and what are you?' cried she, struggling to disengage herself.

'One who is very fond of a pretty girl,' replied the pirate.

'Unhand me, wretch!' cried Clara; 'are you aware whom you are addressing?'

'Not I, nor do I care,' replied the pirate.

'You will, perhaps, sir, when you learn that I am the daughter of the governor!' exclaimed Clara.

'Yes by heavens, you are right, pretty lady; I do care—for a Governor's daughter will fetch a good ransom: come, my lads, throw the breakers into the boat again, we have a prize worth taking.'

Clara was gagged and lifted into the boat, which was immediately rowed back to the schooner.

When the mate came on board, and reported his capture, the pirates were delighted at the prospect of addition to their prize money: Cain would not, of course raise any objection, it would have been so different from his general practice. He ordered the girl to be taken down to the cabin, hoisted in the boat, and, the breeze springing up again, made sail. In the meantime, Francisco was consoling the unfortunate Clara, and assuring her that she need be under no alarm, promising her protection from himself and the captain. The kindness of Francisco restored her to comparative tranquility. The next day she confided to him the reason of her coming to the beach, and her mistake with regard to the two vessels; and Francisco and Cain promised her they would themselves pay her ransom, and not wait until she heard from her father. But the Avenger did not gain her rendezvous as soon as she expected. The pirates suffered much from want of water, as it was necessary sull farther to reduce their allowance. It was nearly three weeks before they reached their rendezvous.

We must now return to Edward Templemore in the Enterprise whom we left off the coast of South America in search of the Avenger. He had spoken every vessel he met with, without gaining any information; he directed his attention to the discovery of the pirate, and after a fortnight's examination of the inlets and bays of the island of St. Domingo, without success, his provisions and water being nearly expended, he returned, in no very happy mood, to Port Royal.

In the meantime, the disappearance of Clara had created the greatest confusion in Porto Rico; the appearance of the Avenger off the coast on that evening, confirmed their ideas that she had been carried off by the English lieutenant; and Don Alfarez immediately despatched a vessel to Jamaica, complaining of the outrage, and demanding the restoration of his daughter. This vessel arrived at Port Royal a few days before the Enterprise, and the admiral was very much astonished. He returned a very polite answer to Don Alfarez, promising an investigation immediately upon the arrival of the schooner.

'This is a pretty business,' said the admiral to his secretary; 'young madcap! I sent him to look after a pirate and he goes after the governor's daughter.'

'I can hardly believe it,' replied the secretary; 'on so short an acquaintance——'

'Who knows that, Mr. Hadley? send for his logs, and let us examine them.'

The logs of the Enterprise were examined, and there were the fatal words—Porto Rico—Porto Rico, bearing in every division of the compass, and in every separate cruise.

'Plain enough!' said the admiral. 'Confounded young scamp!—to embroil me in this way. Try him by a court-martial, by heavens!'

The secretary made no reply: he knew the admiral would do no such thing.

'The Enterprise anchored at day light, sir,' reported the secretary, next morning, at breakfast.

'And where's Mr. Templemore?'

'He is outside; they have told him below, of what he has been accused, and he swears it is false. I believe him, sir, for he appears half mad at the intelligence.'

'Stop a moment: have you looked over his log?'

'Yes sir. It appears that he was off Porto Rico on the nineteenth; but the governor's letter says he was there on the seventeenth. I mentioned it to him, and he declares, upon his honor, he was only there on the nineteenth.'

'Well, let him come in and speak for himself.'

Edward came in, in a state of great agitation.

'Well, Mr. Templemore, you have been playing pretty tricks! Where, sir, is the governor's daughter?'

'Where she is, sir, I cannot say: but I feel convinced she has been carried off by pirates.'

'Pirates! poor girl, I pity her—and—I pity you too, Edward. Come, sit down, and tell me all that has happened.'

Edward immediately disclosed all that had passed between him and Clara. Although Edward might have been severely taken to task, yet the admiral pitied him, and therefore said nothing about the visits to Porto Rico. When breakfast was over, he ordered the signal for a sloop of war to prepare to weigh, and the Enterprise to be revictualled by the boats of the squadron.

'Now, Edward, you and the Comus shall sail in company after this rascally pirate, and I trust you will give me a good account of her, and also of the governor's daughter.'

That evening the Enterprise and the Comus sailed on their expedition, and having delivered a letter to the governor, steered to the northward, and early the next morning, made the Caicos, just as the Avenger had skirted the reefs and bore up for the narrow entrance.

'There she is!' exclaimed Edward; 'there she is, by heavens!' making the signal for the enemy, which was immediately answered by the Comus.

As has been just stated, as the Avenger entered the passage through the reefs, the Comus and Enterprise hove in sight and discovered her. The Avenger had entered the southern channel, with the wind from the southward. The Enterprise and Comus had been examining Turk's Island, to the eastward of the Caicos, and he passed to the northward of it, on the larboard tack, standing in for the northern point of the reef. They were, therefore, in a situation to intercept the Avenger before she arrived at her anchorage, had it not been for the reefs that barred their passage. On board the Avenger, the enemy and their motions were clearly distinguished, and Cain perceived that he was in an awkward dilemma. Francisco was equally annoyed at this unfortunate collision; but no words were exchanged between him and the pirate captain. About nine o'clock, having safely passed nearly half through the channel, Cain ordered the kedge-anchor to be dropped, and sent down the people to their breakfast. Francisco went down into the cabin, and was explaining their situation to Clara, when Cain entered.

'What do you intend to do?' said Francisco.

'I do not know. I will not decide myself, Francisco,' replied Cain; 'I will call up the ship's company, and let them decide. God knows, if left to me, I would not fight.'

'Is there no way of escape?' inquired Francisco.

'Yes; we might abandon the schooner, and run with the boats through the channel, but that I dare not propose, and the men would not listen to it; indeed, I very much doubt if the enemy will allow us the time. I knew this morning, long before we saw these vessels, that my fate would be decided before the sun went down.'

'What do you mean?'

'I mean this,' said Cain 'that your mother appeared to me last night, and there was sorrow and pity in her sweet face as she mournfully waved her hand as if to summon me to follow her. Friends, God! she no longer looked upon me as for many years she has done.'

Francisco made no answer, and Cain seemed lost in meditation. After a little time, Cain rose, and taking a small packet from one of the drawers, put it into the hands of Francisco.

'Preserve that said the pirate captain, 'it will tell you who was your mother; and it also contains directions for finding treasure which I have buried. I leave every thing to you, Francisco. Do not answer me now. I tell you again be careful of the packet.'

The pirate captain went on deck, followed by Francisco. The crew of the Avenger were summoned aft, and called upon to decide as to the measures they considered most advisable. They proposed weighing the anchor and running into the bay. They weighed the anchor and continued their precarious course. In the mean time, the sloop of war and Enterprise continued to turn to windward outside of the reef. By noon the wind had considerably increased and the breakers now turned and broke in wild foam over the coral reefs in every direction. The sail was reduced on board the Avenger; her difficulties increased from the rapidity of her motion. A storm jib was set and the other hauled down; even then she flew before the wind. Cain stood at the bowsprit, giving his directions to the helmsman. More than once they grazed the rocks, and were clear again. They had no guide but the breaking of the wild waters on each side of them.

'Why should not Hawkhurst, who knows the passage so well, be made to pilot us?' said the boatswain to those who were near him on the forecastle.'

'To be sure, let's have him up,' cried several of the crew. In a minute they appeared with Hawkhurst, whom they led forward; he did not make any resistance, and the crew demanded that he should pilot the vessel.

'And suppose I will not,' said Hawkhurst coolly.

'Then you lose your passage, that's all, replied the boatswain; is it not so, my men?'

'I will do my best, my lads,' said Hawkhurst.—'Starboard a little—starboard yet—steady so—there's the true passage, my lads,' pointing to some smoother water between the breakers—'port a little—steady.'

But Hawkhurst had resolved to lose the schooner, even if his own life was forfeited, and he was now running her out of the passage on the rocks. A minute after she struck heavily again and again; a sharp coral rock found its way through her slight timbers, and the water poured in rapidly.

'My lads,' said Hawkhurst, 'I have done my best, and now you may throw me overboard, if you please. It was not my fault but his,' continued he, pointing to the captain.

'It is of little consequence whose fault it was, Mr. Hawkhurst,' replied Cain; 'we will settle that point by and by; at present we have too much on our hands. Out boats men! as fast as you can, and let every man provide himself with arms and ammunition.'

The three boats were hoisted out, and lowered down. In the first were placed all the wounded men, and Clara d'Alfaraz, who was assisted by Francisco. As soon as the men had provided themselves with arms, Francisco, to protect Clara, offered to take charge of her, and the boat shoved off. The men-of-war had seen the Avenger strike on the rocks and the preparations of the crew to take to their boats. They immediately hove to, hoisted out and manned their own boats, with the hope of cutting them off before they could gain the island. At the time the boats quitted the schooner, it was difficult to say whether the men-of-war's boats would succeed in intercepting them. Both parties exerted themselves to their utmost; and, when the first boat, with Francisco and Clara, landed, the headmost of the assailants was not much more than half a mile from them; Hawkhurst landed his boat as the launch of the Comus fired her eighteen pound carronade. The last boat was yet two hundred yards from the beach, when another shot from the Comus's launch, which had been unable hitherto to find a passage through the reef, struck her on the counter, and she filled and went down.

'He is gone!' exclaimed Francisco, who had led Clara to a cave, and stood at the mouth of it to protect her: 'they have sunk the boat—no, he is swimming to the shore, and will be here now, long before the English seamen can land.'

Francisco could easily distinguish the pirate captain from the other men, who also were swimming for the beach, and, anxious for his safety, climbed up the rocks, and was watching. Cain was within a few yards of the beach, when there was the report of a musket; the pirate captain was seen to raise his body convulsively half out of the water—he floundered—the clear blue wave was discolored—he sank and was seen no more. Francisco darted forward from the rocks, and perceived Hawkhurst standing beneath them, reloading his musket.

'Villain!' exclaimed Francisco, 'you shall account for this.'

'Not to you,' replied Hawkhurst, taking aim at Francisco. The ball struck Francisco on the breast; he staggered across the sand, and fell at the feet of Clara.

'Oh, God!' exclaimed the poor girl, 'are you hurt; who is there then to protect me!'

'I hardly know,' replied Francisco, faintly, and at intervals, 'I feel no wound. I feel stronger,' and Francisco put his hand to his heart.

Clara opened his vest, and found that the packet, which he had deposited in his breast, had been struck by the bullet, and had done him no injury farther than the violent concussion of the blow—notwithstanding he was faint from the shock, and his head fell upon Clara's bosom. Edward Templemore had watched from his vessel, with an eager and painful curiosity, the motions of the schooner, the long telescope enabled him to perceive distinctly all that passed, and his feelings were increased to agony when his straining eyes beheld the white habiliments of a female, at the gunnel of the stranded vessel: her descent, as it appeared to him, nothing loath into the boat—the arms held out to receive, and the extension of hers to meet those offered—could it be Clara? Excited by feelings which he dared not analyse, he threw down his glass, and seizing his sword, sprang into the boat, which was ready manned alongside. As he neared the shore, he stood up in the stern sheets, pale, haggard, and with trembling lips—the intensity of his feelings would have been intolerable, but for a more violent thirst for revenge. He approached the small bay, and perceived a female at the mouth of the cave—nearer, and nearer, and he was certain it was his Clara—he heard the two shots fired, one after another, by Hawkhurst—he saw the retreat and fall of Francisco—when, madness to behold! he perceived Clara rush forwards and there lay the young man supported by her and with his head upon her bosom. Edward could bear no more; he covered his eyes, and now, maddened with jealousy, in a voice of thunder, he called out—'Give way my lads! for your lives!'

The gig was within half a dozen strokes of the oar from the beach and Clara, unconscious of wrong, had just taken the packet of papers from Francisco's vest, when Hawkhurst made his appearance from behind the rocks. Francisco perceiving the approach of Hawkhurst, sprang upon his feet, to recover his musket and before he could succeed, Hawkhurst had closed with him, and a short and desperate struggle ensued. It would have terminated fatally to Francisco, and the maiden screamed for pity, and became frantic in her efforts for his rescue; when the boat dashed high up on the sand; and, with the bound of a maddened tiger, Edward sprang upon Hawkhurst, tearing him down on his back and severing his wrist with his sword blade.

'Seize him, my lads,' said Edward, pointing with his left hand to Hawkhurst, as with his sword directed to the body of Francisco, he bitterly exclaimed, 'This victim is mine!' But whatever were his intentions, they were prostrated by Clara's recognition, who shrieked out, 'My Edward!' sprung into his arms, and was immediately in a state of insensibility. During this painful scene, Hawkhurst was bound, and made to sit down.

'Edward! dear Edward!' said Clara, at last, in a faint voice, clinging more closely to him, 'and am I then rescued by you?'

Edward felt the apparent that his jealousy had not yet subsided.

'Who is that, Clara?' said he, sternly.

'It is Francisco. No pirate, Edward, but my preserver.'

'Ha, ha!' laughed Hawkhurst, with a bitter sneer for he perceived how matters stood. Edward Templemore turned towards him. 'Ha, ha, continued Hawkhurst, why he is the Captain's son. No pirate eh? Well, what will women not swear to, to save those they dote upon.'

'If the captain's son,' said Edward, 'why were you contending?'

'Because just now I shot his scoundrel father.'

'Edward,' said Clara, solemnly, 'this is no time for explanation, but as I hope for mercy, what I have said is true: believe not that villain.'

'I hardly know what to believe,' muttered Edward Templemore, 'but, as the lady says, this is no time for explanation. With your permission, madam,' said he to Clara, 'my coxswain will see you on board of the schooner, my duty will not allow me to accompany you.'

Clara darted a reproachful yet fond look on Edward, as with swimming eyes she was led by the coxswain to the boat, which had been joined by the launch of the Comus. The men of the gig remained until they had given Hawkhurst and Francisco in charge of the other seamen, and then shoved off with Clara for the schooner.

During the scene we have described, the other boats of the men-of-war had landed on the island, and the Avenger's crew, deprived of their leaders, were many of them slain or captured. In about two hours, it was supposed that the majority of the pirates had been accounted for, and the prisoners being now very numerous, it was decided that the boats should return with them to the Comus. The captured pirates, when mustered on the deck of the Comus, amounted to nearly sixty. Although the majority were secured, yet there was reason to suppose that some were still left on the island, concealed in the caves. As the captain of the Comus had orders to return as soon as possible, he decided to sail immediately for Port Royal, with the prisoners, leaving the Enterprise to secure the remainder. These orders were obeyed, and in half an hour, the Comus displayed her ensign, and made all sail, leaving Edward Templemore, with the Enterprise, to perform the duties entailed upon him; and Clara, who was on board the schooner, to remove the suspicion and jealousy which had arisen in the bosom of her lover. *(To be concluded next week.)*

THE BANNER OF BLUE.

Rouse thee! rouse thee! to the loud cry,
And hark to the signal strain!
'Tis thy country that calls, then hie,
And let not her summons be vain.
The peal that has echo'd so wide,
Should hasten the noble and brave
To rally by liberty's side,
Their homes and their alters to save.
Unfurl, then, the banner of blue!
'Tis tinted of ocean and sky;
Let none but the gallant and true
Be found 'neath that banner to vie.
The symbol of faith, of honour so true;
The banner of fame, the banner of blue.

'Tis the voice of thy own native land,
The soil of the dauntless and bold,
That bids thee by freedom to stand,
And bide by her banner of old.
Be firm to her trust, and her fame
Shall circle with laurels thy brow;
'Tis deeds that ennoble a name!
As leaves vest with beauty the bough!
Wave the standard abroad to the breeze:
Hurra! for the banner of blue!
The flag that floats free o'er the seas,
Still born by the bold and the true.
The symbol of faith, now hoisted to view,
The banner of fame, the banner of blue.

Hail! hail! to our streamer of pride,
That rules on wide ocean and earth!
As reigns the moon queen o'er the tide,
'Tis our hearts-sway since liberty's birth.
'Twas prudence and valour that wove
The emblem of union it wears,
And stanch were the hearts and the love
That charter'd the freedom it bears.
Hurra! for the banner of fame!
The conquests and trophies it won
Are link'd to dear Albion's name,
And the deeds of renown she hath done.
To flag, throne and realm, be stedfast and true,
Hurra! for old England's famed banner of blue!

I. F.

THE PRINTER.—"You are young"—such was the opening of a letter received by me some years since, written by one of the ablest and most experienced pillats of the Press.—"you are young, and have chosen a path for your feet, which, from my knowledge of your character, I knew you would select. I am sorry for it; for of what profit is it to print or be a printer—or of what profit are talents?" I laughed at the queery *then*, but in sober seriousness do I again read the letter of my honored friend. He has put a question which experience answers with sorrow, and yet there is some consolation to be gained from the pardonable vanity of regarding the position of a public journalist. His motives are noble; his aim is to advance the intellectual standard and place it high over the heads of his countrymen. He is the schoolmaster who dares to exhibit error in its ghastly rottenness, and point out the advantages that communities derive from knowledge. He is one of the members of a band of watchful sentinels, who guard the dearest interests of a people, while that people slumber unthinkingly in their tents. And is this nothing? Is not this position a proud one? Foremost in the ranks of reform, the first to discover danger and ever fearless in combatting it, the printer shrinks not from the post of peril while there is a principle in jeopardy, or an honest doctrine to substantiate. When treason winds itself snake-like about the liberties of a nation, the printer launches his anathemas at the dangerous invader, and quails not before the eye of the despot, whose frown is but the announcement of the dungeon or the scaffold. Is not all this verified in the history of the present century? The pioneer in the march of civilization, the printer plants himself within the shadow of barbarism, and while the echo of the emigrant's axe startles the hitherto untrodden forest, that echo is answered by the click of the type and the lively roll of the printing press.

But the category of my friend remains yet unanswered. "What profit to print or to be a printer?" Well no matter. The public journalist goes down to his resting place with the fact to cheer his last moments, that he has done his duty. As to his patrons—but I will not go on.—*Pittsburgh Visiter.*

STRIKING ANECDOTE.—A slave in one of the West Indies, who had originally come from Africa, having been brought under the influence of religious instruction, became singularly valuable to his owner on that account. After some time his master raised him to a situation of some consequence in the management of his estate; and on one occasion, wishing to purchase twenty additional slaves, employed him to make the selection giving him instructions to choose such as were strong, and likely to make good workmen. The man went to the slave market and commenced his scrutiny. He had not long surveyed the multitude offered for sale, before he fixed his eye upon one old and decrepit slave, and told his master that he must be one.—The master appeared greatly surprized at his choice, and remonstrated against it. The poor fellow begged that he might be indulged; when the dealer remarked, that if they were about to buy twenty, he would give them the old man in the bargain. The purchase was accordingly made, and the slaves were conducted to the plantation of their master's but upon none did the selector bestow half the attention and care he did upon the poor old decrepit African. He took him to his own habitation, and laid him upon his own bed; he fed him at his own table, and gave him drink out of his own cup:—when he was cold, he carried him into the sunshine:—and when he was hot, he placed him under the shade of the cocoa-nut-trees. Astonished at the attention this confidential slave bestowed upon a fellow slave, his master interogated him upon the subject. He said, 'you could not take so much interest in the old man but for some special reason; he is a relation of yours perhaps your father?' 'No Massa,' answered the poor fellow, 'he is no my fader?'—'He is then your elder brother?' 'No massa, he no my broder?' 'Then is he an uncle, or some relation?' 'No massa he no be my kindred at all, nor even my friend?' 'Then on what account does he excite your interest,' asked the master. 'He my enemy master,' replied the slave; he sold me to the slave dealer; and my Bible tell me, when my enemy hunger feed him, and when he thirst, give him drink."

DEATH FROM SOMNAMBULISM.—On Wednesday morning, a watchman at New York found a man undressed, lying senseless on the side-walk, outside Palmo's Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Reed streets. The watchman had him immediately conveyed to to the watch house, where he died soon after. He was recognised to be Mr. Joseph Bontanti, who kept a fancy store in Broadway, and slept at Palmo's. His lodging room was in the upper part of the house, and he had gone to bed at his usual hour the night before. There was no way of accounting for his being found on the side-walk, except the supposition that he leaped or fell from his chamber window. He returned from Europe about ten days back, and has been ever since in a depressed state of mind, but excited no aberation of intellect. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'death by falling from his window while in a state of somnambulism."

POOR COPY

Summary.

A duel took place on Wednesday evening last, on Wimbledon-common, between Mr. Eliott, the son of Major General Eliott, and Mr. Charles Flower Mirfin which unhappily terminated in the death of the latter. The circumstances which led to this unhappy event, we have been informed upon sufficient authority, were these:—During last Epsom Races, on the Derby day we believe, Mr. Eliott, with a friend was driving towards London in a phaeton, while Mr. Mirfin was driving in a gig; by some accident the two vehicles came in contact, and Mr. Mirfin was overturned. In the fall, some of his ribs were fractured; on getting up, an altercation arose, and offensive language passed, which ended in Mr. Eliott striking Mr. Mirfin a blow on his already injured side, of which injury, however it is due to say, Mr. Eliott was ignorant. The pain at the moment was excessive, and Mr. Mirfin had only a faint recollection that the name of the party with whom he had come in contact was Eliott, but he had been unable to obtain his address, and therefore had no clue to his discovery, although extremely anxious to call him to account. Months rolled on, and only on one occasion, till Tuesday night last, had he obtained a transient view of Mr. Eliott, in a cigar shop, but almost instantly lost sight of him. On Tuesday night last, in company with two friends, he entered the saloon in Piccadilly, and while there, he heard the name of Eliott, mentioned. The name at once struck him, and on looking at the party by whom it was acknowledged, he recognized him as the person whom he had so long sought, and from whom he had received a blow. He immediately requested one of his friends, Mr. Brotherton we believe, to address Mr. Eliott, and call the matter to his recollection. Mr. Eliott at once admitted the fact, and, we are informed, offered to make an apology. It would seem, however that neither was in a situation to enter upon the subject then, and it was agreed that mutual friends should meet at the Opera Colonnade Hotel at twelve o'clock, to discuss the matter. Mr. Mirfin then proceeded to his residence, No. 2, Pleasant-place, West-square, Lambeth, where he retired to rest. At the time appointed the friends met, when we are informed, an objection was made on the part of Mr. Eliott to meet Mr. Mirfin. A firm determination having been expressed, however that such a meeting must take place, on a second application to Mr. Eliott he acceded to the proposition and a hostile meeting was arranged for the same evening on Wimbledon-common. These preliminaries adjusted, pistols were procured, and the principals, each accompanied by two friends, and Mr. Mirfin by a medical gentleman named Scott, likewise, proceeded in a carriage and a cab to the appointed place of rendezvous, where a fitting spot for what was to follow was chosen. After some conversation between the parties, in which we are led to understand, Mr. Mirfin would not consent to receive a verbal apology, the ground was measured twelve paces, and the principals being placed in their positions, each provided with a pistol, at a concerted signal both fired, when the ball of Mr. Eliott's pistol passed through Mr. Mirfin's hat, while that of Mr. Mirfin's passed harmlessly by his antagonist. Mr. Mirfin then impatiently demanded another pistol, having previously declared he would face a dozen shots rather than submit to the insult he had received. The second fire quickly followed when Mr. Mirfin, placing his hand on his side, exclaimed—"He's hit me!" then staggering a few paces back, fell in the arms of Dr. Scott and his second. The former soon ascertained that the wound was fatal, and in a moment, the unfortunate man breathed his last. The ball had taken a transverse direction, and passed through his heart. The fatal result being ascertained, Mr. Eliott and the two seconds left the ground in the same carriage, and, some casual passengers coming up, the body was lifted into a cabriolet, and immediately driven off the ground. We have felt it necessary to be thus particular in describing the origin of the quarrel, as the daily papers attributed it to some altercation respecting an improper female at the saloon—a statement which all parties repudiate, and which, if true, would have placed the circumstances in a less excusable shape, as well as increase the pain of the friends of both parties, who are most respectable. Mr. Mirfin was a young man of independent fortune, was well known as an excellent horseman, an was a constant follower of Her Majesty's hounds. He had a house and paddock on the Uxbridge-road, where he kept his stud of hunters, and was universally respected. Mr. Eliott, too, is a very fine young man, and we believe would willingly have made every atonement in his power for the blow, which, in the irritation of a hasty quarrel on the road, he had given to the deceased. All the parties engaged in the unfortunate affair, with the exception of Dr. Scott, we learn, have proceeded to the continent, to await the result of the inquest.—*London Observer.*

After four days examination, the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Francis Lionel Eliott as principal, and against John Yound, Henry Webber, Edward Delves Broughton, and two other persons unknown, as principals in the second degree." Mr. Scott, the Surgeon, was then called in, and informed by the Coroner, that the Jury had been very considerate in not including him in their verdict, but they had required that he (the Coroner) should bind him over to appear at any time when called upon to give evidence, in case of any of the parties being apprehended. He was bound over in his own recognizances for £300.—*The Sun.*

Sir John Herschel it is said is to be President of the Royal society, in the room of the Duke of Sussex, resigned. Sir John and the Royal Duke were rival candidates for the honours when the last vacancy occurred.

Spain.—A letter from a Christino quarter estimates the loss before Morella at ninety-one officers killed and two thousand men hors de combat. One immediate consequence of this victory of the Carlists is, that the peasantry of Arragon have risen en masse in their favour, thus leaving the whole army of Cabrera at full liberty to pursue the flying enemy.

The Harvest in Ireland.—A most favourable change has taken place in the weather, with every prospect of its continuing to be fair; and we may reasonably hope, notwithstanding the cold and ungenial winds which have so long prevailed, and the heavy rain that has fallen within the last fortnight, that no injury has been done which fine weather may not retrieve; and that the crops will not be eventually damaged. We do believe that the representations of the state of the latter in several districts have been greatly exaggerated for interested purposes; and that no absolute failure has in any instance taken place. It is admitted on all hands that the potato crop will be most abundant—great in produce and excellent in quality; and this in itself is a great blessing, and one for which we should be duly grateful, being that upon which the poor mainly depend for food.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Lord Durham's Ordinances.—We have heard that the horses were to Lord Brougham's carriage, for the purpose of conveying him to the country, when copies of these celebrated ordinances reached his lordship. The moment he read them he saw their illegality, and took his course accordingly.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

RADICAL—ROOT OR RASCAL.—The *initial* all the same—the *meaning* nearly so—truly "words are things"!—The Root of all political evil in these Days is

RADICAL RASCALITY

or *pure* Democracy, as the *poor* Federalists in the United States used to call it; but I prefer the other Word and Letter—as they afford a two fold verbal Beauty which in phrenological phrase perhaps I may be allowed to call the *alliterative prim-ative* style.

How the Beauties of the new Schools crowded upon me?—one after another they introduced themselves swiftly as Burns' Rhymes—"rattle: at ithers ——'s."

Poor Lord Durham—alas he has in his turn fallen a victim to this *Root* of *Rascality!*—Although his Lordship was educated in the Whig school unfortunately, and cannot immediately and entirely renounce its peculiarities, I nevertheless believe he was becoming satisfied that their principles were something worse than fallacious; in short that his Lordship meant well, but from want of a good political or Statesman's education, he has been at a loss how to carry his good intentions into good effect.—However faulty this may have rendered him, or however ready, we in America are to forgive him,—clothed as he was in so large a portion of our beloved Sovereigns power—however all this may be, assuredly he did not deserve, *from the Quarter it came*, the vile treatment that he has received; but 'tis all of a piece with other ministerial Deeds that we have witnessed in this our Day, worthy of a Whig-radical, O'Connell, Hume, M'Kenzie, Gosford, Howe, Papineau Ministry.—How very much is it in the style of what we have seen in our own province? How truly Glenelg-ish!—None of us here can yet have forgotten the way in which this latter Lord buttered over the plain, honest-hearted, fighting old General Sir Archibald Campbell—or how for years, until the very last indeed, and *almost after the last*, did the said Lord Glenelg, praise and be-praise again, our Crown Land Commissioner Mr. Bailey for high ability and perfect good conduct; but dropped him at last, leaving him to the tender mercies of the Blue Nose Reformers—as Sir Archibald would have been left, had not his fortunes happily rested upon a very independant basis.—Is not this exactly in the manner of Lord Durham's recent treatment by the Ministry? flattering and praising, and sacrificing him at the same moment. And should their Ministerial life continue much longer, can Sir John Colborne and Sir George Arthur expect any thing better?—Both the latter eminent men have already received broad warnings; and what has been the Ministerial boon to Sir Francis Head for his most distinguished, his valuable and important services? Indeed such unworthy returns will probably fall to the share of all the *honest* men who may become connected with a Ministry that invariably succumbs to such demagogue Leaders, as O'Connel, Hume and their associates, possessing a decided weight in keeping together the weak majority which still sustains its tottering power—unless indeed that power be near its termination. How humiliating to our Country is the existence of such a Confederacy—I will not call it a Government.—For its unworthy Deeds the Individuals should be driven from amongst men—expelled from the community of worthy statesmen.—Let them form a wonderful coalition of their own peculiar stamp—*worthy of themselves.* I should love to dwell upon this Panegyric, but the mass of materials whence it could be framed is too mighty to be shapen by ordinary labour in any moderate period of time. Who shall name the choice spirits to compose this honoured Band;—a few of the chief of the mightiest, we may imagine—and place the reverend Brougham at the Head, without attention to any claims of preference they may set up, with regard to Eminence, whether in the rank or merits of those who follow; but who will say the wise Gosford should stand far below the most religious and virtuous chief—or O'Connell—or far from them, the renowned Hume and M'Kenzie, (let the two last never be parted) nor forgotten, Howe (Joe) and Papineau. With these to lead, and many to follow—let imagination form the Galaxy! But how is Justice to be done to their *collective* Worth and Virtue?—I should not dare the attempt.—What trumpet is loud enough to sound their praise—what language sufficiently powerful to express due admiration? For this we should find a style more beautiful than the glittering Oratory of Counsellor Phillips, or the redundant radiance of Doctor Chalmers!

BAGATELLE.

Communication from the Halifax Times.

FOR ALL THE LOYAL PAPERS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

As there exists a strong Republican and Radical Reform Party in the House of Commons, headed by Hume, Warburton, Molesworth, Leader, and others of that gang who are enemies to the loyal Colonies, and were the correspondents of the miscreant rebels, McKenzie and Papineau, and were the instigators and encouragers of both the Canadian rebellions, and to which abominable list we might also add Roebuck who (although no longer a member, is consideration of his former services to the French Canadian Rebel party, and of his hostility to the British, and in consequence of his having been the paid agent of the late Rebel House of Assembly of Lower Canada,) is allowed the unconstitutional privilege of making a speech in favour of French Canadian Rebellion, and colonial dismemberment whenever it suits the views of the republican, destructive, reform party, it is absolutely necessary for the Loyal British Americans to watch the manœuvres of this formidable and destructive party. They are continually misrepresenting the expenses and other affairs of this part of the Empire, in their traitorous speeches in Parliament, which misrepresentations, in consequence of the utter apathy and ignorance of the Government, Parliament and people of the mother country on British American affairs, are allowed to pass unanswered, and are copied into all the radical papers on both sides of the Atlantic, without contradiction or comment. This notorious fact shows the absolute necessity of petitioning Her Majesty for a representation in the Home Parliament, say of two members from each of the Provinces, who would be on the spot to contradict the misrepresentations, and expose the designs of those traitors who wish to bring about a dismemberment of the Empire, under the plan of establishing a confederated republic, to enjoy, like the Yankees, the free and independent privilege of providing for the expences of our own Government, army, and navy, &c. &c. and that too very shortly and before the Colonies are able or willing to enjoy such humbug yankee-like independence. The provinces could not support their independence, as the Yankees have too keen an appetite for our fish, and want our coal mines to get their steam up for their next deadly struggle with the Mother Country. The Yankees are particularly anxious to possess the harbour fisheries and coal mines of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as they are perfectly aware that any sympathy they might have for *Ireland or the Isle of Man*, would never be allowed to extend to the eastward of the Island of Grand Manan, so long as British America constituted a part of the Empire; but as soon as Hume's party cause an abandonment of these provinces, there will be no Falls of Niagara or British American Loyalists to prevent the Yankee, republican, piratical, rebel sympathizing steamer Carolines from meddling in *Irish* instead of Canadian affairs.—The voyage of a fleet of Yankee republican, neutral, Van Buren, steam sympathizers from the Cape Breton coal mines to *Ireland, &c.* would occupy only a week, and is much safer than their ludicrous nocturnal excursions over the Falls of Niagara last winter, when on their way to establish republican anarchy, yankee tariffs and taxation in Upper Canada, as there would be no British American loyalists to alter their course because the loyalists through disgust at the unnatural and causeless abandonment of the Mother Country, will of course be amalgamated with the Yankee republicans, Hume's republicans, and other numerous enemies and traitors of Britain. Hume's rebel party in the House of Commons will never forgive Sir Francis Bond Head and Sir John Colborne for destroying the plans of their correspondents, McKenzie and Papineau, consequently they have been ordered home, and as the late French Canadian House of Assembly, or *Agitation nest* under their protection, has been crushed in consequence of the premature breaking out of the rebellion, they appear to be endeavouring to establish an agitation nest on a more extensive scale—to which the Loyal as well as the rebellious provinces, should be parties, and which agitation Congress should be purely republican and mobocratical, without the constitutional check of an upper house. This scheme would be more democratical than the old rebel Congress of the thirteen revolted colonies, that declared their independence, and subjected their deluded constituents to continual heavy tariffs and taxation, to support an independent but weak and unprincipled government, which is both unwilling and unable to control their own frontier vagabond population. There are too many agitation nests already in British America, and their sittings are so frequent and long, that their time for want of something better to attend to, is occupied in endeavouring to differ with the other branches of the Legislature, in order that their leaders and demagogues may have an opportunity of making long speeches to court popularity, and recommend themselves to the Republicans at home, who influence every thing in these provinces, otherwise the rebels would not have been allowed to escape the gallows. The agitation nest lately established in Newfoundland is a disgrace to civilized society, and should be abolished till men of landed property and proper respectability could be sent to the House of Assembly, which will never be till that valuable Island is properly colonized. As soon as this Republican Congress (now by report in agitation) is established, the leading Radicals at home will immediately take all the Reform demagogues belonging to it under their protection and patronage as they did Papineau and McKenzie, and Nova Scotia and all the other loyal and contented provinces will be involved in their revolutionary plans for a dismemberment of the Empire. The British Americans double their numbers every twenty years, and therefore increase in a quicker ratio than the Yankees, who altho' they have the benefit of the British and Irish emigration, double only in twenty five years; and in consequence of this rapid increase and of the great extent of the territory under the British flag, being able to support one hundred millions of British people, it is not likely we should long continue an expense to the Mother Country, but on the contrary a source of much strength and wealth within a very few years, to any power that would protect us from Yankee and Humeite republicanism. Hume's party have also been trying to establish a House of Assembly, or agitation nest, in the now happy and prosperous colonies of Australia, with a view no doubt also of taking their radical reform demagogues under their patronage, in order to strengthen their own republican influence in Parliament; this ambitious character has constituted himself a representative for both hemispheres, instead of only an obscure Irish market town.

If through Whig Radical management, Papineau should again be restored to his influence in Canada, it is to be hoped his dominions will be lessened by the district of Gaspe at least—which ought to be attached to New Brunswick, as it is rapidly settling with British Colonists, who are more numerous in it than Papineau's subjects. British schoolmasters should likewise take the place of all the Yankee republican schoolmasters on our frontiers, and the rising generation should receive a more loyal education than the Upper Canada newspapers in McKenzie's interest appear to be giving them. Some universal and great effort should be made by the loyal colonists in America, to baffle the plans of the republicans and Yankee sympathizers, who appear to be sided and assisted by an ignorant and anti-national party in parliament, who are always holding up the odious and unprincipled slave holding Yankees, as the *great model of a republic*, and continually speechifying of the expenses of holding Canada. Yours, &c.

A LOYAL BRITISH AMERICAN.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, OCTOBER 12, 1838.

To Geo. G. Gilbert, Esq.

Sir,—We have recently been informed by the Gentleman whom you directed to institute legal proceedings against us, for the publication of a libellous article in the Chronicle of 24th March, 1837, under the signature of "Brutin," that if we made an ample apology for the publication of that offensive article, you would withdraw the prosecution. As we do consider the publication of that article an unjust attack upon your character, and the article itself equally unjust, unprovoked and malevolent, we do thus publicly express out sincere regret, and our willingness to apologize most amply; and now thank you for the liberal manner in which the suit was conducted, by your instructions, as we were informed by your legal adviser.

No later European intelligence has been received during the past week.

We would direct the attention of our readers, and particularly those of the mercantile body, to the following documents respecting the imposition of an additional duty on Foreign Sugars imported into these Provinces. The arguments adduced by Mr. Gould in favour of the British Plantations, and of supporting the productions of our own Islands in preference to those of Foreign, must, we think, carry conviction of the justness of the expanded views he has so ably set forth; and we hope his intentions will be fully appreciated and carried into effect.

St. Christopher, Sept. 12, 1838.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Sir,—I have the honor to state, for your information, that at the time when your Circular Letter, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, upon the subject of the inadequacy of the amount of the duty at present imposed upon Foreign Sugar imported into the British North American Colonies, fairly and properly to protect the importation of British Plantation Sugar into these Colonies, arrived here, there was not any House of Assembly in existence, a dissolution having then lately taken place. Since that period, a new House of Assembly has been called together, and having been re-elected to the Chair, I have now the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of that letter, and to thank you, in the name of the House, for the valuable information and useful suggestions therein contained; acting upon which, the Honorable the Board of Council and House of Assembly have appointed a Joint Committee to frame a Memorial to be presented to the Imperial Parliament upon the subject of that letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. HART RAWLINS,
Speaker.

To Samuel Gould, Esquire, &c.

[*From the St. Christopher Gazette, August* 3.]

We have received from Samuel Gould, Esquire, a merchant in St. John, New-Brunswick, a Circular addressed to the British West India Colonies, on the subject of the slight protecting duties laid on Foreign sugar imported there, to the encouragement of the foreign slave trade, and the consequent injury to the interests of the British sugar Colonies. The Circular will be read with much interest, and we prefix to it an extract of a letter from Mr. Gould to a mercantile house in Barbados, Messrs. H. Arnott & Co. taken from the *Barbadian*, which paper also contains the Circular.

'Extract of a Letter from Samuel Gould, Esq., Merchant of St. John, N. B., to his correspondents in this Island, Messrs. H. Arnott & Co.'

"From the heavy importation of Foreign sugars last year and this, and the slight protecting duty laid on them, I have been induced to address Circulars to all the British West India Islands, addressed to the Speakers of the different Houses of Assembly, and to my correspondents, one of which I have forwarded to your house. It is a subject of serious interest to all residing in or connected with the West Indies. I have only given a statement of the quantity of foreign sugar imported into this City, which is not one twentieth part. I may say not one fiftieth part of the quantity imported into the Provinces generally. I trust the subject will be taken up as it ought to be. I will feel obliged to you by informing me what your folks think and say, after receipt of my communication, and if any active steps are likely to be taken."

(CIRCULAR.)

To the British West India Islands and Colonies.

As few if any persons residing in or connected with the British West India Islands and Colonies are aware of the slight protecting duty imposed on Foreign Sugars, on their importation into the British North American Colonies, I have been induced to draw up and offer for the consideration of all interested, the following remarks:—

Foreign Sugars are imported into the British North American Colonies, paying only five shillings sterling per cwt. more duty than Sugars imported from the English Islands. I will state a few facts to prove how ruinous to the interests of the British West India Colonies this trade is, and will be, if continued.

First.—Vessels are laden at ports in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick with the productions of the Provinces, and despatched to the various English Islands, where they dispose of their outward cargoes for specie, with which they proceed to the Foreign Islands and purchase sugars; these sugars are bro't into the Provinces to the exclusion of the same article from the West India Possessions, the planters in the Foreign Islands being enabled to grow and manufacture their sugars at a much less expence than the planters in the British West India Islands, and consequently dispose of their products at much less prices.

Second.—The slave trade, with aggravated horrors, is now carried on by persons residing in or connected with the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico; the system of trade as at present pursued by vessels belonging to the British Provinces in America greatly facilitates the views and interests of the Planters residing in the Foreign Islands, as they furnish them with specie, which is drained from the British Colonies in the West Indies, thereby giving them the means of increasing their stock of unfortunate Africans, for however vigilant our cruisers are or may be, they cannot entirely prevent this inhuman traffic, as thousands of these poor creatures are yearly smuggled into the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Third.—I shall now state why the Planters in the Foreign Islands are enabled to sell their products at less prices than the planters residing in the British West India possessions? The products of the United States are admitted into the foreign Islands on the same terms, whether in English or American bottoms, either from the United States or the Provinces, while a heavy protecting duty is laid on some of the products of the United States, when imported into the British West Indies from the United States, either in English or American bottoms, and other products of the United States are entirely interdicted. Fish, an article of great consumption, both dry-salted and pickled, in all the West India Islands is interdicted from the United States, into the British West Indies, and heavy duties are laid on other articles, some of which I shall proceed to enumerate:—On Lumber of all kinds, 21s. sterling per thousand feet; on beef and pork, 12s. sterling per cwt.; on flour, 5s. sterling per barrel; on staves and on Shingles, 14s. sterling per 1000. These duties were imposed by the Imperial Parliament to protect the interests of British North America, which the planters, as consumers, in the British West India Possessions are obliged to pay, and from which the planters in the Foreign Islands are exempt; it is no more than fair then, that a proportional protecting duty should be laid on foreign sugar when imported into the British Provinces in America, in the proportion of the relative cost or value of the sugar, compared with the productions of the Provinces, which are protected by the duties, stated above. Again, the Planters in the foreign islands being enabled to increase their stock of slaves whenever they have the means or wish, and their islands being yet young in cultivation, produce double the quantity of sugar per acre, and with less labour than in most, if not in all the British West India possessions.

Fourth.—I now give you a comparative statement of the quantity of British plantation and Foreign sugar, imported into the City of Saint John, from the 1st of January, 1836, to the 31st of May, 1838. I would beg to observe that British plantation sugars are imported in the largest quantities in the Spring—the reverse with Foreign: the heaviest importation of Foreign sugar being in the fall of the year. This statement has been taken from the Custom House Books:

BRITISH PLANTATION SUGAR.

In 1836—10,003 cwt.
1837— 4,435 cwt.
1838— 1,598 cwt. up to the 31st of May.

FOREIGN SUGAR.

In 1836— *None.*
1837— 6,762 cwt.
1838— 1,963 cwt. up to the 31st of May.

The arrangements entered into for the importation of Foreign sugar, this year, are on an extensive scale, and in a year or two more, unless a check be given to the trade, little, if any, British plantation sugar will be consumed in the North American provinces.

Fifth.—You have a claim on the British Government of so serious and sacred a nature, that I feel confident, on a proper representation, your interests will be protected. Slavery is abolished in the British Dominions; our possessions in the West Indies are, or are about to be cultivated by free labour; can it then for a moment be supposed that the British Government would knowingly encourage the inhuman traffic which is now carried on? She virtually does at present, by allowing the consumption of foreign sugar in the British provinces in America, and the greater encouragement given to the cultivation of Foreign sugar, the greater number of slaves will be imported. If the British Government should object to prohibit altogether the importation of foreign sugar into the British provinces in America, justice requires that an increase of duty should be imposed.

I close this communication by stating that I am, (and I am proud to say it), by birth and affection a West Indian.* Residing as I have been in this Province for four years, and conducting a mercantile establishment in the West India trade, an anxiety for my country's welfare has induced me to draw up these remarks. I am satisfied that a prompt appeal to our most Gracious Queen will result in the proper protection being afforded; and if I should be in any way instrumental in hastening such an event, be assured that I shall feel amply repaid.

SAMUEL GOULD.

St. John, N. B., May 31, 1838.

* Mr. G. is a native of St. Christopher.

School of Arts.—Mr. Fellis will give his eighth Lecture on Chemistry, on Thursday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock. The subjects introduced last evening will be concluded. Electrical Phenomena will be considered and exhibited by experiment.

Public Dinner to Robert Rankin, Esq.—On Wednesday evening, last, a number of our principal Merchants and Inhabitants gave a public Dinner, at the St. John Hotel, to Robert Rankin, Esquire, as a parting tribute of respect for the highly honorable and useful course which he has pursued, as a leading member of our Mercantile community for many years past. About fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner; the Chair was ably filled by the Honorable William Black, who was well supported by J. R. Partelow, Esq. as Vice President. The Dinner was superb, and the finest wines sparkled on the board, while the exquisite performance of the excellent band of the 11th Regiment added much to the pleasures of the evening. The following Toasts were drank on the occasion:—

1. The Queen.—God bless her!
2. The Army and Navy of Great Britain.
3. The Earl of Durham, Governor General of British North America.—Influenced by those noble and patriotic feelings, which adorn his character, to undertake a mission of unexampled difficulty, and possessing in a pre-eminent degree the rare qualifications for so important a trust, we deeply lament its sudden and abrupt termination.
4. Sir John Harvey, our worthy Lieutenant Governor.
5. Robert Rankin, Esq., our worthy guest, whose strict integrity and unassuming manners during a residence of seventeen years among us, have justly gained for him the esteem of all classes of this community; and at whose departure from the Province to assume his mercantile operations in England on a more extended sphere, we are now assembled to pay this tribute of respect.

In returning thanks for this toast, Mr. Rankin spoke very neatly, appropriately, and with much feeling. He alluded to the unvarying kindness and attention he had at all times received from the Merchants of Saint John, and expressed his high respect for them, and said that he should ever remember the present occasion as the proudest moment of his life. He concluded by observing that in the sphere to which he was about to be removed, he trusted he would be found more useful to this community than he had ever yet been.

6. Colonel Goldie and the gallant 11th Regiment—their colors bear testimony to their distinguished services.
7. Lady Harvey and the fair daughters of New Brunswick.

Our informant states that the health of Earl Durham and the sentiment accompanying the toast, were drank with great applause—after which, two of the Provincial Delegates, lately returned from Quebec, James Kirk and John Robertson, Esquires, severally addressed the meeting. The latter gentleman spoke at some length, and although quite unprepared, gave a very clear and spirited account of their reception by the Noble Earl, and of the circumstances which transpired during their stay in Quebec. We regret that we are unable to lay these details before our readers, as we are assured they were highly interesting.

The greatest harmony prevailed during the evening, and a more respectable and intelligent body of gentlemen has seldom been gathered together in New-Brunswick. Much good feeling was elicited, and many kindly sentiments were expressed during the evening, and we deem this handsome and well merited compliment creditable alike to Mr. Rankin and the givers of the feast.

SAINT JOHN YOUNG MEN'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

Last Wednesday evening, being the third anniversary of this Society, Members and their friends celebrated it by Dining together at Betts' Long Room. The manner in which the Dinner was served up reflects much credit on the good taste of Mr. Betts, whose endeavours to please gave the utmost satisfaction. The evening was spent with the utmost conviviality, during which the following Toasts were given from the Chair.

1st. *Our youthful and beloved Queen, and her Illustrious Family*—May they always protect that freedom of Debate, which has exalted them and the nation, to a position of unequaled splendour and renown.

2d. *Our Constitution*—May it continue to prosper, and may its members ever partake of that usefulness which it is so competent to diffuse.

3d. *Free Discussion*—The first grand object of our Society.

4th. *Religious and Political Liberty*—Two of the fairest plants in the garden of our native Home.—May it ever be our boast to rear and protect them, while we tread down the noxious intoads of sectarian strife, and revolutionary aggression.

5th. *New-Brunswick.*—Prosperity to her trade, let "OWWARD" be her motto.

6th. *Our Twin Sister "Nova-Scotia,"* and her "Mechanics' Institute"—May success attend them.

7th. The President and Members of the St. John "Philosophical Society."

8th. *Literature and Education.*—May they ever bloom brightest, in our garland of National fame.

9th. *Old England*—The home of our Fathers, the palladium of true liberty, long may we continue to enjoy the blessings of her Constitutional Government.

10th. *The British Army & Navy*—Bodies, which, whilst her religion and the intellect of her sons, have raised Britain to wealth and eminence, have extended her dominions over a hemisphere, and her renown throughout the universe—By whose valour she has been exalted, supreme on the land and Queen of the ocean.

11th. Absent Members.

12th. Woman—A cup thus devoted,
Yields solace to man.

Volunteer Toasts: By Mr. J. W. Delaney—"The Mercants of St. John"—Prosperity to their enterprise and perseverance.

By Mr. S. L. Tilley.—The "Church and State"—A Union, which in its efficacy and effects, have offered an ample illustration of the sacred truth—*That it is righteousness which exalteth a nation.* May it always continue to exist.

Launched on Tuesday 2d inst. from the ship yard of Messrs. Francis & Joseph Ruddock, Portland, a fine brig called the *Albion*, of 170 tons, old measurement. She was built for Messrs Barlows & Ketchum, of this city, and is pronounced by competent judges to be as strong and well finished a vessel as has yet left this port.—*Observer.*

Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co. of Liverpool, the Agents for the ship *Thetis*, of this port, in a letter addressed to the owner, says, "Your very handsome new ship, the Thetis, which is very generally admired, and is considered the handsomest ship that has for a long time made her appearance from New Brunswick, from drawing so little water was enabled to dock immediately."—*Ib.*

Estimated receipts of the Great Western on her last passage from Bristol to New-York.—140 passengers at 35 guineas each, $24,690; 150 tons merchandise, at £3 per ton, $2160; letters $1000; total, $27,850. A very handsome business for 16 days running and ten days in port. The problem of Atlantic steam navigation is indeed solved, both as to feasibility and profit.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Movement of Troops.—The Bangor Whig says that three companies of the First Regiment of Artillery have been ordered to proceed forthwith to Hancock Barracks, Houlton, to relieve the two companies of the second Regiment of Infantry, which have been stationed there for some time past. The latter are ordered to join the Florida Army.—The Fourth Regiment of Artillery have received the same orders.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 4th October, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1. The Court of Enquiry of which Lieutenant Colonel B. Peters was president is dissolved.

No. 2. The Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief having had under his consideration, the Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held at St. John, on the 1st day of October instant, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon certain charges preferred by Lieutenant John Hooper of the Saint John City Rifle Battalion, against Lieut. Colonel Ward his Commanding Officer, and Capt. T. B. Millidge of the same Corps, His Excellency has been pleased to direct that the following observations and decision be promulgated for the information of the Military Forces of the Province, "A Court of Enquiry whether recognized by the Militia Laws and practice of this Province or otherwise, is considered in the British Army as the most equitable mode of instituting preliminary enquiry into the grounds of alleged misconduct or of complaint, in order to enable the highest authority to form its judgment as to the institution of ulterior proceedings: And so far from objecting to a proceeding of so fair and open a character, it should be regarded, as what it really is, in the light of an opportunity to each party to put forward his case in the most favourable manner for the consideration of the Commander in Chief.

In this case it was intended for the purpose of affording the complainant an opportunity of shewing that he had just cause of complaint. He has declined to avail himself of that opportunity. On the other hand Lieutenant Colonel Ward has shewn that no injustice has been exercised towards Lieutenant Hooper, by the promotion of Captain Millidge.

Lieutenant Hooper standing convicted therefore of having preferred an accusation against his Commanding Officer, which he has failed or declined to substantiate: the Commander in Chief does not consider it for the good of the Militia Service that Lieutenant Hooper should be continued in his present rank, as Lieutenat in the Saint John City Rifle Battalion, from which he is accordingly discontinued."

By command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
GEORGE SHORE,
Adjutant General Militia Forces.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 8th October, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

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

2d Battalion Carleton Militia.

To be Ensigns.—Francis Tibbetts, Gent. dated 6th October; George Perley, do. 7th do.; Jeremiah Tomkins, do. 8th do.

3d Battalion Carleton.

John Suttor, Gent. to be Captain; John Coombs, do. Lieutenant; William Suttor, do. Ensign.

Captain John Jordan, of the 2d Battalion Saint John County Militia, is permitted to retire from the Militia Service, with the rank of Major.

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

STATE OF MAINE.

Executive Department,
Augusta, Sept. 25, 1838.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

Sir,—I have the honor to inclose to your Excellency a copy of a Resolve passed by the Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor, March 23d 1838, and also to inform you that the contingencies therein named not having occurred, and the Commission referred to not having been established, it became my imperative duty after the first day of September instant, to appoint suitable Commissioners and Surveyors for the purposes specified in said Resolve, and that I have appointed and commissioned John G. Deane, Milford P. Norton, and James Irish Esquires, as Commissioners; and William P. Panott, Surveyor under said Resolve.

I have also the honor to inform your Excellency, that I have instructed the said Commissioners and Surveyor, to proceed to the Eastern Boundary Line of this State, and to explore and examine the country bordering on the same, and to ascertain how far any line of exploration or otherwise has been traced and marked towards the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, as claimed by Maine and the United States, and to follow the same, examining the face of the country, the streams, and ascertaining elevations—and to move on a due North Line towards the height of land, where is to be found the spot which we claim as the North West Angle of Nova Scotia—making careful observations of all facts relative to the character of the country, and bearing upon the question pending between the two Governments; and also in like manner tracing and examining the Northern Line along the Highlands, which divide the Rivers falling into the St. Lawrence, from those falling into the Atlantic Ocean.

In short the object of the expedition is, to ascertain by examination upon the face of the earth, the actual facts, and the practicability of running and locating the due North Line, according to our construction of the treaty—and to obtain a topographical report of the country, particularly about the North West Angle of Nova Scotia.

The sole design of this Note, is to give to your Excellency the facts relative to the nature and object of the expedition under present instructions, that you may understand the exact state of the matter; knowing that there are many vague rumours and unfounded reports, on this subject, tending to mislead and deceive.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,
Your most obdt. Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD KENT,
Governor of the State of Maine.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B. October 1, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the hands of J. S. Little, Esquire, of your Excellency's communication of the 25th ultimo, enclosing the copy of a "Resolve," of the Legislature of the State of Maine, and informing me that you have appointed Commissioners and Surveyors under that Resolve, and have furnished them with instructions, of which your Excellency has been pleased to detail to me the substance.

After having seen the Resolutions adopted by the Congress of the United States on the 4th of July last, I confess I had not expected any further action on the part of the State of Maine, in reference to a question which is now in discussion betwixt the two General Governments, with, as I firmly believe, a sincere desire to bring it to an early and satisfactory close.

Of the courtesy of your Excellency's communication, I beg you to believe that I am perfectly sensible; and when in reply thereto, I inform your excellency, that I shall not deem it necessary to interfere with a mission, whose operations shall be confined to the purpose stated in your Excellency's Letter, namely, that of merely obtaining topographical information, it is incumbent upon me to add, that it will be my imparative duty, not to suffer any infringement of the possession and jurisdiction which Great Britain holds in the Territory in dispute, until the question of Right is decided.

With great respect,
I have the honor, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. HARVEY.
Lt. Governor of H. B. Majesty's Province of New Brunswick.

To His Excellency Governor Kent, &c. &c.

An arrangement has been entered into between T. A. Stayner, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, Quebec, and the Postmaster General at Washington, for an official Post communication between the United States and this Province, via Houlton. Through the exertions of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, this desirable object was brought under the consideration of the head of the department at Quebec, and the Deputy Postmaster General has lost no time in extending to the inhabitants of Fredericton, and the upper parts of the Province, the desired accommodation. The time of arrival and departure by this route will be made public as soon as official notice is received at this office of the line being in full operation.

W. B. PHAIR, P. M.

Post Office, Fredericton, 9th Oct. 1838.

Maurice Doyle, who murdered John Clem, at River Philip, in June, was executed at Amherst on Monday last.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
September 26, 1838.

Sir—It having been represented to the Lieutenant Governor that Mr. Le Lacheur, on his return from Quebec, had stated that he had received a promise that a Court of Escheat should be established in this Colony, and as it appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that this statement was calculated to mislead the public mind, he deemed it advisable to apply to His Excellency the Governor General to learn what foundation Mr. Le Lacheur had for making this assertion; and I am directed to desire you to take the most prompt and effectual means of giving publicity to the answer which the Lieutenant Governor has this morning received. I have, &c.

J. P. Collins, C. S.

To J. D. Haszard, Esq.
Queen's Printer.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, September 22, 1838.

My Dear Sir,

I can with sincerity assure you that nothing ever fell from me, or from any person connected with this Government, which could impress Mr. Le Lacheur with a notion that I was favorable to the establishment of a Court of Escheat in Prince Edward Island;—I had no conversation with him on the subject—I only saw him at dinner; and I find on inquiry, that no encouragement in such a project was given him by any person connected with my Government.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Your's very sincerely,
His Excellency DURHAM.
Sir Charles Fitz Roy, K. C. H.
&c. &c. &c.

Quebec, October 1.—It will be seen that despatches for the Governor General were forwarded from the Colonial Office on the 6th of September. Various reports have been circulated here for some days past, regarding the Provincial Government and Lord Durham, which are without foundation. We presume, from the general adherence of his Lordship to his public declarations, his determination to resign continues as expressed to the Deputations from the Lower Provin

hope that His Excellency will not be driven from the great work he has so well begun, by individuals who were either not aware of the effects which their proceedings might produce or who are regardless of the consequences.

We do assure you, my Lord, that we as well as our partners and different correspondents in the Colony, have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, impartiality and lenity of His Excellency the Governor General towards every class of Her Majesty's subjects in those Provinces, and that if His Excellency has in any one instance exceeded the powers given to him by Parliament, it was to save the lives of traitors who would have been justly doomed to death by an English, though in all probability acquitted by a French Canadian Jury.

The accounts received yesterday from Canada are of a very favorable nature; His Excellency hall visited Upper Canada, and made such disposition of the forces to ensure tranquillity and inspire confidence. He halted at the different cities and towns, seeking information how he could best serve their interests, improve the Province, and rivet their connexion with the mother country. The resident inhabitants took that opportunity of presenting addresses to him of the most satisfactory description, thankful that their Queen had condescended to send them such a man.

Whatever measure may be ultimately recommended by Lord Durham in regard to the future permanent Government of these Provinces, we cannot but view any change in their administration at present with terror and dismay, and we do pray that His Excellency will continue to administer the affairs of these important Provinces until he has matured a system of Government applicable to their peculiar situation, and reconciled all parties to the dominion of the Imperial Government.

We have &c.

(Signed)

Robert Gillespie; Alex. Gillespie, junior; Nathnl. Gould; Russell Ellice; George Forsyth; E. H. Chapman; Glyn Halifax Mills & Co; Robt. Harrison & Co; Smith, Payne & Smiths,; W. E. Logan,; A. Stewart,; J. Westmoreland,; Fred. De Lisle,; W. Janvrin,; Wm. Oviatt,; Wm. Pemberton & Co.; Robinson & Co.; W. & J. H. Benson,; Bowles Brothers & Co.; R. & B. Brown & Co.; T. Richter, for Phœnix Insurance Company.; W. T. Hibbert,; F. H. Mitchell,; R. T. Maitland,; J. Mackillopp.; A. A. Gower Nephews & Co.; Wm. Clark & Keeling.; W. Crane of New Brunswick.; Jas. Dowie.; Chas. Walton,; Newman Hunts and Christopher,; Carter & Bonas.

LONDON, 24th Aug. 1838.

MY LORD,

We take the liberty to enclose a letter to Your Lordship from parties deeply interested in the North American Colonies, particularly in the Canadas stating their anxiety lest the late discussions in Parliament may disturb and cause a change in the present Government of the Provinces.

The parties signing the letter have full confidence in the Administration of the Governor General, and we beg to be permitted to express a wish that Your Lordship will cause the said letter in duplicate and copies thereof to be transmitted without delay to His Excellency Lord DURHAM, and would suggest that they may be dispatched in the Steam Ships Royal William and Great Western, the former of which will leave Liverpool about the first, and the latter Bristol on the 8th proximo.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT GILLESPIE.
NATHL. GOULD.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE CANADAS AND THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

"Two declarations of independence, we think, is sufficient evidence, that there has existed a party in both Upper and Lower Canada, which intended to separate these Provinces from the British Empire. There exists still, a number of persons in all the Provinces, who designedly, or unwittingly, are urging the same thing, under the disguise of "self government"—"responsible government"—representative government"—"elective, or purely democratic institutions." A number of persons in England have long been promoting, nominally, the same objects. It is obvious, that these objects are inconsistent with the integrity of the Empire. There must be one Sovereign; one supreme legislative authority; one superior executive authority, or there can be no unity of empire. The case of Corporations, and of the Sovereign States of the North American Confederation, are cited as examples; but there is no analogy. The authority and powers of the Crown and its Courts of Law, the common law of the kingdom and the legislative authority of Parliament, prevail over all corporations, which are merely companies of men incorporated for local purposes with no powers of self government, &c., but all subject to the general law and authority of the monarchy ever present and ready to keep them within the bounds of the acts of incorporation. It would be a strange representative assembly of colony, which could be brought into the Court of King's Bench, by the humblest individual, to have all its doings heard and determined upon, a strange responsible government, whose responsibility would be to such an assembly, and the whole offering a curious sample of self government and purely elective institutions! If the "Sovereign" States of the American Union are looked at, they are virtually more *dependent* than the colonial legislatures under the established system. The Sovereign States are *taxed* by the General Government, and the proceeds (no trifling amount neither,—*five times*, at least, the amount of any taxes paid by the colonies,) applied without their consent, to the general uses of the confederation, and then the power and influence of the General Government in each Sovereign State is great, and not easily resisted. Its acts are Law, in all the States; its courts and officers are everywhere presented, exercising power and jurisdiction, and all paid independently of the State. Here is a real power, sufficient, we hope, to aid opinion and counterbalance faction in keeping the States together. Our colonial system, as at present acknowledged and acted upon by the British Government and Parliament, approaches much nearer to independence than the individual States of the American Union. The Provinces are, in fact, little Sovereignties under the Crown, having nothing but its prerogatives to keep them within the pale of the Empire; and it is these acknowledged constitutional prerogatives that it is attempted to destroy, by making its officers responsible to an Elective Assembly!

Such is the position of the North American Provinces as to their existing Government. There is clearly a hankering after independence among a portion of its active and ambitious politicians and those they can bring within the sphere of their influence.

But it is a morbid and premature desire, which has not even the vigour to announce itself, with ordinary manliness. It is deceptive throughout. *McKenzie* talked of the *independence* of Upper Canada; and *Robert Nelson*, of the *independence* of Lower Canada! If they had talked of becoming a portion of the American Confederation, they could have been understood. The independence of Upper Canada, truly! Without an outlet to the ocean, enclosed on two sides by the population of the United States, with a wilderness and a people they cannot understand in the rear! The independence of Lower Canada, the selvage of a navigable river, open at both ends to the hostile armaments of England and the United States! It would be the independence of a poor feeble individual between two rich and powerful neighbours; he must depend on their mercy; or if he ventures to resist their will and go to law with either the one or the other, he is ruined beyond redemption. We all know how the lawsuits of nations are tried and decided.

But then, we have the three Eastern Provinces, aye, and Newfoundland too, we suppose, to keep out the navies of England, &c. The whole together, scattered over an immense surface, do not make a *third* of the population of Upper and Lower Canada, and *they not being able to understand one another*, would have quite enough to do to keep one another in order. Our independence would give some horrible repetitions of the scenes of the independent republics of South America; and the *nearer we approach to independence, the nearer we will be to our ruin.*

People are wandering from the observation of things as they exist, when they go back to the American Revolution. An enlightened and homogeneous population of three millions, without any other existing population in North America that could hurt them, was *capable* of independence.

The British Provinces of North America must, and will remain a part of the British Empire, governed as far as is consistent with local circumstances and dependence on the supreme authority, according to the principles of the British Constitution, or be part of the United States of North America.

The general feelings of the inhabitants of the North American Provinces has been, and still is, we believe, in favour of British connexion and monarchical institutions. This was fully proved during the American revolutionary war, and during the war of 1812; but this feeling may undergo a great change. Every thing that leads to agitate and unsettle the minds of men in regard to the future; to diminish their respect for established authority, and their attachment to existing institutions and particular privileges, has a powerful tendency to bring into operation the democratic feelings which are inseparable from every society where the masses enjoy, or can easily acquire, almost entire individual independence. Under such circumstances, the spirit of equality, nearly universally prevails. The more it is indulged by a deviation from the principles and practice of the British Constitution, or from colonial dependence, by an approximation to purely democratic government, the more powerful and imperious this spirit becomes, as the nearer a body approaches to that by which it is attracted, the more irresistible is its progress.

As the independence of the British Provinces is utterly impracticable, the democratic mass once fairly set in motion, will fall into the orbit of the great democratic confederation of North America; and all its resources in *peace* and in *war* be combined against England.

Those whose position enables them to influence the fate of a million and a half of souls in North America, would do well to be wary of their proceedings, and particularly remember that the results of political measures, the most ardently pursued, the most delightful in prospect, have frequently been found to differ materially from those that were intended to be produced.—*Quebec Gazette.*

LORD BROUGHAM BURNT IN EFFIGY AT QUEBEC.—A rather novel ceremony took place in the Upper Town, last night after dark, which, we are sure, 'astonished the natives.'' "A colossal figure of Lord BROUGHAM, mounted on an illuminated platform, which moved on four wheels, was drawn through all the principal streets, surrounded by men with flaming torches, and followed by a great crowd of people, uttering all kinds of unmusical sounds. The figure was finally conducted to the *Place d' Armes*, and there burnt, amidst the vociferations of the multitude. The crowd then dispersed, apparently in very good humour, and we believe, without any accident.

We are not fond of these popular demonstrations. They have already been turned to bad uses in this country, and may again. They say that Lord BROUGHAM is fond of popularity. If he aimed at it in his late proceedings, he certainly has not succeeded on this side of the Atlantic. Lord DURHAM's Ordinance, which the ex-Chancellor has succeeded in annulling, was one of mercy. If it erred in form, it was benevolent in substance. We defy the world to shew a rebellion which occasioned so much bloodshed and misery as that of Lower Canada, having been put down *without the victors having sacrificed the life of one single individual in propitiation of the violated laws of the country*, although many of the rebels were actually taken with arms in their hands. Forms are no doubt useful for the protection of the innocent, and ought not to be readily passed over; but if it is at any time excusable, it is when they are made to yield in favour of the guilty.—*Ib.*

At a special Meeting of the Presbytery of Saint John, the following sentence was passed upon Mr. William Andrew, late Minister of Saint Stephen's Church, of deposition from the office of the Holy Ministry.

"At Saint Andrew's Church, Saint John, 2nd October, 1838.

A Libel having been brought against the Reverend William Andrew, late Minister of Saint Stephen's Church in the City of Saint John, by the Presbytery of St. John, in their own vindication and defence,—complaining that whereas, on or about the 20th day of June last, the Synod of New-Brunswick did, for just and sufficient reasons, pass sentence, unanimously declaring all connexion between the Rev. William Andrew, late Minister of St. Stephen's Church in the city of St. John in this Province, and the said Church, Presbytery and Synod to be dissolved—and him (the said Rev. William Andrew) to be disqualified from holding any pastoral charge within the bounds of the Synod.

Yet, notwithstanding, a claimant report has prevailed that he (the said Rev. W. Andrew) has been, and continues to be, guilty of the disobedient, contumacious, and intrusive conduct following; to wit.

1. Preaching in St. Stephen's Church aforesaid, on or about Sabbath the first day of July last, and on several succeeding Sabbaths.

2. Accepting an irregular call from certain of the congregation of the said Church, (others meanwhile dissenting and protesting,) to be pastor thereof, to the subversion of all ecclesiastical Law, order, regularity and Discipline, and to the great detriment of the cause of religion in general; and of the Presbyterian Church in particular.

And whereas the said Rev. William Andrew, having been summoned in due form to answer to the said Libel, failed to compear—but instead thereof transmitted a letter addressed to the Reverend the Moderator, contemptuously disallowing the jurisdiction of the Presbytery, and refusing to submit to its authority. The Presbytery therefore proceeded to probation of the Libel aforesaid—and, having found the same proven by the testimony on oath of competent witnesses, did, by their unanimous vote, depose the said Rev. William Andrew; like as they hereby do, (in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the alone King and Head of his Church, and by virtue of the power and authority committed by him to them,) actually depose the said Rev. William Andrew from the office of the Holy Ministry—prohibiting and discharging him to exercise the same or any part thereof in all time coming—under the pain of the highest censures of the Church."

Attested to be a *true copy by*

ALEX. MACLEAN,
Moderator of the Presbytery of St. John.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Be pleased to insert in your paper the following Communication. It is a copy of a letter which was delivered to the Moderator of the Presbytery of St. John, and read before a *pro re nata* meeting of that Body held on the 2d inst. in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church within this City. For reasons which may be opened up in some future disclosures yet to be made of the proceedings of the Synod of New Brunswick and Presbytery of St. John, I take this method of giving publicity to that communication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM ANDREW.

St. John, 4th Oct. 1838.

Letter addressed "The Rev. Mer. McLean, Moderator of the Presbytery of St. John," dated St. John, 2d Oct. 1838.

REV. SIR—

In reply to your letter, of date 12th ult. which contained what purported to be a Libel and Summons issued against me by your authority, as Moderator of the Presbytery of St. John, I have to state that I regard all connection between myself, as a Minister of the Gospel, and your Body to have ceased by mutual consent, at the date of the late meeting of the Synod of New Brunswick.

From the character of your late proceedings, and the principles recently avowed by the Synod of New Brunswick, I should think I were dishonouring the name of Presbyterianism, and violating my ordination vows, did I allow myself to enter into any future alliance with a Body who, it now appears, are self-styled and self-formed, unrecognized by any Church Court in Scotland—a Body who, without the sanction of the Mother Church, have erected themselves into an absolute and irresponsible Court, arrogating exclusive and uncontrolled authority over the Presbyterian Churches of New Brunswick; who have avowedly disowned the authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, by denying all appeal to that Supreme Ecclesiastical Court, and disclaiming its right to rescind their proceedings.

From *a higher source* than the Presbytery of St. John or Synod of New Brunswick, I received my Clerical *Status*, and Mission to this country,—and that Reverend Court from which I came out in full ordination will never suffer its dignity to be insulted, or permit those high and sacred clerical privileges which it has conferred, to be invaded or abridged by any unrecognised body of men in this distant province, who, in defiance of every form of law and justice, have usurped that supreme ecclesiastical authority which no Presbytery or Synod of Scotland ever aspired to, and which is the prerogative only of the General Assembly of our National Church.

Too happy in having extricated my Clerical character out of your hands, I shall resist all future alliance with your Body so long as you are unrecognised by, and hold yourselves not amenable to, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. I shall treat you as disobedient and disloyal to the interests of that Church which you have, individually, sworn to uphold, as laboring by the assumption of despotic power to bring her name and character into contempt, and by a series of illegal and unconstitutional acts fast hastening on, what seems not far distant, the utter extinction of Scottish Presbyterianism in this Province.

Any attempt therefore on your part to impose your self-arrogated authority on me shall be disregarded, and should you offer any the least hindrance to my clerical usefulness, I am fully prepared, and shall know how, to seek ample and speedy redress.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM ANDREW.

MR. EDITOR,—To quiet the uneasy feelings of my congregation, and other friends in distant parts, who cannot but be shocked at the daring attack made on my Clerical reputation *by the pretended sentence of Deposition* issued by three individuals, the Rev. Alexander M'Lean, the Rev. John Birkmyre, and the Rev. Robert Wilson, calling themselves the Presbytery of St. John—I beg the earliest insertion, in your news paper, of this communication, wherein I hasten to announce that, by personal application at the highest legal authority in the Province, any detriment which that proceeding was meant to have on my immunities as a Clergyman has been effectually checked. The Church of Scotland, whose name I bear, and whose honour and integrity I uphold, will ere long come to my protection, and the discomfiture of those who seek my ejection from this Province. In the meantime I hope to be strengthened to walk above these unworthy attempts, and shall leave those persons to the recoil of that persecuting spirit, their exhibition of which already pains every christian ear.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
St. John, Oct. 6. WILLIAM ANDREW.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, John Gallagher, Esquire, Town Major, to Jean, daughter of Mr. James Irwin, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Sarah Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas A. Scinton, aged 7 weeks.

Monday morning, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Ewen Cameron, aged 4 years and 6 months.

At Halifax, on Friday last, in the 60th year of his age, John Clark, Esq. an old and respectable merchant of that town.—On Wednesday, Amelia Jane, daughter of S. G. W. Archibald, Esq. in the 13th year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Oct. 5, schr. Rebecca, Carter, Lubec, Master, ballast.

6th, ship Abeona, Grant, Liverpool, 49—Milby & Thomas, coals.

Acadia, Smith, New-York, 6—H. Blakslee & J. Holman, ballast.

7th, schr. Amethyst, Larkin, Boston, 2—I. Faulkner, assorted cargo.

Samuel Gould, Smith, Portorico, 17—Crookshank & Walker, sugar, &c.

Brig Nestor, Clark, Dundalk, 50—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schr. Eliza Ann, Smith, Halifax, assorted cargo.

10th, new brig Thomas, Pitts, St. Martins, T. Wallace, ballast.

New Brig Betsy, Hall, St. Martins, J. Wishart.

New barque Mary Ann, Swinford, St. Martins, J. Wishart; towed down by steamer Nova scotia.

12th, ship Edward Thorne, Tizard, Liverpool, 43; A. B. Thorne, coals.

Rose, Hunter, Liverpool, 56; R. Rankin & Co, ballast.

Evergreen, Moran, Liverpool, 42; J. Hammond, merchandize.

Glasgow, Douglas, Liverpool, 35; Owens & Duncan, coal.

Pearl, Fletcher, Gloucester, 40; S. Wiggins & Son, salt.

Shannon, Andrews, Liverpool, 42.—J. W. Smith.

Quebec, Pye, Liverpool, 48; R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.

Brig Leila, M'Donald, Sunderland, 60; Ratchford & Brothers, coals and earthenware.

Comet, Taber, Londonderry, 38; I. Kirk, ballast.

schr Consolation, Allan, Montego Bay, 32; to order, rum and molasses.

Mary Catharine, Ubel, Quebec, 28; J. T. Hanford, flour and pork.

Thistle Robinson, Boston,—assorted cargo.

Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, ballast.

Mary Jane, Spence, Eastport, ballast.

Oracle, Murhend, Halifax, 2: Crane & M'Grath, rum.

CLEARED.

Ship Lockwoods, Sproul, Liverpool, timber.

Brig Allegro, Phelan, Montego Bay, lumber.
Timandra, Toohig, Londonderry, timber.
Fenwick Keating, Allanby, London, timber.
William, Cannon, Lancaster, timber.

Schr Ion, Hammond, Halifax, fish, oil. &c.
Oxford, Mitchell, Sydney, C. B., ballast.
Mary Elizabeth, Valpey, Eastport, plaster.

Brigantine Napoleon, of this port, stranded near Cape Henlopen, had been got off the beach and anchored 21st ult. at Philadelphia Breakwater.

The barque Acteon, Fielding, at Miramichi, spoke, in lat. 45, long. 45, the brig Wm. Wright, of St. John, N. B., from Jamaica, bound to Liverpool, 33 days out.

Brig John Lloyd, Beveridge, hence, at Dublin, on 21st August, and sold.—Ship Erin, Wilkinson, at Londonderry, 20th; Susan Jane, Hughes, at Balina, 12th; Comet, Taber, at Loch Foyle, 13th; Sophia, Risk, at Liverpool, 23d.

The barque Airthey Castle, from Bristol for Quebec, has been lost on the Island of Anticosti, crew saved.—Brig Molly Moore, from Waterford for Quebec, was lost on Cape Ray, N. F., on the 16th ult, crew saved.

Arrived at Liverpool, 20th August, Jane Walker, Whyte, St. John; 25th, Ward, Masters, do.—At London, 25th August, Eagle, Stephenson, St. John. At Greenock, 26th, Ariel, Bannerman, ditto; 30th, Atlantic, Hardenbrook, Quebec. Londonderry, 26th, Rebecca, Drake, St. John. Cork, 18th Aug. (and Kinsale, 1st Sept.) Niger, Kinney, St. John; 3d, Sarah, Stewart, Pugwash. Dundalk, 22d Aug. Elizabeth, Mossop, St. John; Susan, ——, do. (captain died on the passage.) Galway, 31st, John & Mary, Wheatly, St. John. Dublin, 1st Sept. Juliet, Finlay, do.

On the 7th September, a severe gale was experienced off Cape Florida. The French brig Courrier de Tampico, Jue Julian from Havana, bound to Bordeaux, with a cargo of sugar, segars, &c., was driven ashore in the night of the 7th about twelve miles north of Cape Florida light—only seven out of sixteen souls saved; brig and cargo totally lost. The survivors rescued from the devouring ocean were soon visited by a large party of armed Indians, who spared their lives because they were Frenchmen, saying that they killed only Americans.

The American brig Alderly, Thomas, Master, from St. Jago, went ashore about the same time and near the same place. *Every man on board, except one Dutchman, massacred by the Indians.*

INDIGO & SHOE HEMP.

Per ship Robert Bruce, from Liverpool.

2 CASES best Madras INDIGO,
1 Bale assorted SHOE HEMP.
Sept. 28. J. KERR & CO.

Interesting to the Afflicted.

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

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

QUINCES, Apples, Lemons, Rice, Saleratus and Maccaroni, just received ex schr. *Amelia*, for sale by JAS. MALCOLM.
October 12.

Molasses and Rum.

25 PUNS. Prime retailing Molasses, and 10 Puncheons RUM, (proof 19.) for sale at their usual low rates.
J. & J. ALEXANDER.
Oct. 12. *12, King street.*

Walls End Coals, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale the cargo of the ship Leila, just arrived from Sunderland—consisting of

240 CHALD'S. best Walls End large COALS:
20 Crates brown Milk Pans, &c., in bulk,

☞ Persons wishing a supply of these very superior Coals, will please apply without delay, as any surplus will be sent immediately to another market.
Oct. 12. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Business carried on heretofore by JAMES OTTY, will in future be conducted in the same premises by the subscribers, under the firm of JAMES OTTY & CO.
JAMES OTTY.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
St. John, October 12, 1838

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the subscriber, are hereby requested to present the same for settlement at the store of JAS. OTTY & Co. —and all persons indebted to him are required to make payment to Mr. Wm. Robertson, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
JAMES OTTY.
St. John, October 12, 1838.

FLOUR & BUTTER.

290 BBLS. fresh ground Canada fine FLOUR;
120 Bbls. Fine Middlings; 40 Kegs BUTTER;
Received this day by the sch't *Marie Catherine*, from Quebec. For sale by
October 12. J. T. HANFORD.

Ex ship "Edward Thorne."

80 KEGS GUNPOWDER. Apply to
J. & J. ALEXANDER.
October 12, 1838.

Jamaica Rum.

30 PUNS.—Ex schr *Armede*, from Halifax. very superior. Apply to
October 12. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

For Charter.

A First class A 1, ship of about 600 tons register, to a port in the United Kingdom. Apply to
October 12. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FRESH OYSTERS,

IN excellent order and of a superior quality, may be had at the ALBION HOUSE, by the Barrel, bushel, peck or otherwise—only 1s. 3d. per dozen in the shell.
October 12. WM. NETHERY.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL of 150 to 200 tons, to carry a cargo to Demerara. Apply immediately to
RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
October 12, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

Per Barque Barlow, from London—

GENUINE Macassar Oil; Rose Oil; Bears' Grease; Lavender Water; roll and pot Pomatum; Military, cocoa-nut Oil, and transparent shaving cakes; Fancy soaps; Johnston's Patent white and old brown Windsor soap; patent Hair Brushes; best silver wire Tooth Brushes; Nail Brushes; badger and bone cased shaving Brushes; Hair Powder; dressing, ivory and pocket Combs; genuine Naples Soap; superior Razors, curling Tongs, &c. &c.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' Hair work, Gentlemen's Wigs, &c. &c.—The whole of which will be disposed of at reasonable prices.
WILLIAM MAJOR,
Hair-Dresser, Perfumer, &c.
Prince William-street, 6th October, 1838.

Sugar, Pork and Oil.

JUST received, ex schooner *Caroline*, from Halifax: 20 hogsheads SUGAR; 12 barrels prime PORK; 16 casks seal OIL, which will be sold low while landing.
Oct. 5. CRANE & M'GRATH.

HAVANA CIGARS.—10,000 Havana Cigars, a superior article, landing ex schr. *Emperor*, from Philadelphia, for sale by
Oct. 5. JAS. MALCOLM.

Rum & Molasses.

NOW landing, and for sale low: 100 puncheons very superior Molasses; 30 do. Jamaica Rum, proof 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
October 5.

Wine & Herrings.

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

A Situation Wanted.

WANTS a situation as House Keeper, a young woman of unexceptionable character. Apply at this Office. *Oct. 5,*

NOTICE.

MR. RAYMOND M'CREADY, of the city of St. John, Merchant, having assigned his Property to trustees for the benefit of such of his Creditors as shall execute the Deed of Assignment and release within One Month from this date—Notice is hereby given, that the Deed of Assignment may be seen by the Creditors at the Office of J. H. Hartt, Esquire, and that such Creditors as shall not execute the same within One Month, will be excluded from any benefit to be derived from the Assignment.
JOHN SMITH,
S. K. FOSTER, } Trustees.
Z. ESTEY.
St. John, October 1st, 1838.

FLOUR &c.

NOW landing ex schr. John from Quebec, 300 barrels fresh ground Canada FLOUR; of very superior quality 20 barrels prime PORK; 10 barrels PEASE; for sale by
St. John, October 5th. JAMES T. HANFORD.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

Just received by the subscribers & for sale cheap:
40 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland Butter;
12 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
200 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins;
19 cwt. Prime CHEESE.
Sept. 14. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

FLOUR.—120 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR:
25 ditto Canada Fine ditto: 75 barrels Philadelphia superfine ditto; 80 ditto HERRINGS—lately received, and for sale low by
September 28. THOMAS HANFORD.

British Goods.

THE subscribers invite the attention of purchasers to their present Valuable Assortment of the following articles, which they are offering at the *lowest prices possible* for approved payments:

Rose and Witney Blankets,
White and colored Flannels and Serges,
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos; Bombazetts, Moreens,
Plaids, Camblets, Blue Pilot cloths, Kerseys,
Beaver cloths, Petershams,
Superfine Broad cloths, all colors and qualities,
Cassimeres ditto; with a large variety of ready made WINTER CLOTHING.
Sept 28. J. KERR & CO.

Chains, Cordage, Oakum, &c.

Received per "Liverpool."

300 FATHOMS 3-8 Inch best Short linked CHAIN;
140 fathoms 7-16 inch short linked Chain,
100 " 1-2 " "
100 " 9-16 " "
150 " 5-8 " "
100 " 3-4 " "
100 " 7-8 " "
10 ANCHORS, assorted sizes,
10 Gin Wheels, do.; 2 doz. Crow Bars, for timber,
12 dozen Timber Boat Hooks,
20 Coils 6 thread Ratline,; 40 do. Spun Yarn,
10 do. Houseline and Marline,
20 do. 3 thread White Rope,
20 do. Deep Sea Lines,
20 Dozen Hand Lead Line; 20 do. Log Lines,
1 Bale Sail and Roping Twines,
1 do. Warrington Boiled Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
1 do. Bleached Ducks; 1 do. Oznaburgs,
2 Ton best parish picked Oakum, in 1-2 cwt. Bundles; 2 Matts White Oakum.
JAMES OTTY.
August 17.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

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

CANVAS.

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

New Fall Goods.

Per *Robert Bruce*, from Liverpool, consisting of—PLAIN and Figured MERINOS; Printed cottons and Furnitures; Regatta shirtings;
Cotton checks, stripes and homespuns;
White and Grey shirting cottons; Green Baize;
Tartan shawls in great variety; Twill'd serges;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Paddings;
White, red, and Salisbury Flannels;
Plain and check'd Druggets; cotton Ticks;
Black and col'd cotton Velvets; Shalloons & Bombazetts; Beaverteens and Moleskins;
Plain and check'd American Homespun;
Lining Cambrics and roll'd Jacconets;
Cambric, Jacconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Damask Table Linens;
Lawns, Diapers, Duck, Hollands, Union Dowlas, Canvas & Osnaburghs, Black & White Wadding.
With an assortment of BUTTONS and Tailors' TRIMMINGS of every kind.
The whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest market prices for cash.
W. G. LAWTON.
Market square, Sept. 25, 1838.

Mushroom Catsup.

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

LOOK HERE—Read this!

THE Subscriber wants some money to pay his debts. Therefore if all accounts due him are not paid before one month from this date, the whole will be left in the hands of a Lawyer for immediate collection.
September 28. JAS. HOWARD.

Encourage Domestic Manufactures!!!

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the Public in general, that he has lately arrived in Saint John with men and materials to carry on the SOAP and CANDLE manufactory upon a scale that will bid defiance to competition for either quality or price. As it is his intention to make a superior article, he is certain that a trial is only required to ensure that patronage from the trade the Establishment will deserve.

A constant stock will always be kept at the Warehouse of T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq. Water street, and at the Manufactory, Nelson street; where a fair price will be given and *Cash* paid for TALLOW.
Sept. 21. HENRY S. GAULT.

☞ The Candle manufactory is now in operation, but the Soap boiling is unavoidably postponed until next Spring. 6*

WANTED TO CHARTER—A Vessel from 150 to 300 tons, to take a cargo of DEALS to a Port in Ireland. Apply as above.

Wanted Immediately,

THREE Journeymen SHOEMAKERS.—Apply to DAVID PATERSON.
Sept. 28. *Dock Street.*

SUGAR.

100 CASES bright Havana SUGAR; landing from Halifax, and for sale on reasonable terms by
Sept. 7. tf. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B. 11th August, 1838.—tf.

Just Received—per Adelaide.

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

St. Andrews Grammar School.

WANTED, on the first day of November next, a MASTER for the above School. Any person applying for the above situation, must be fully competent to give instruction in the Greek and Latin Languages, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History and Mathematics. The emoluments are, One Hundred Pounds per annum from the Province, with tuition money, under the direction of the President and Directors. Testimonials as to moral character and ability will be required.—Apply to the Rev. Dr. ALLEY, President.
St. Andrews, July 26, 1838.

To Blacksmiths.

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

Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

The Subscriber has just received per ship Woodman, from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of new and rich JEWELLERY, *Watches, &c.*

—amongst which are—

PATENT lever and verticle WATCHES, of the best description; Gold Seals and Keys of various patterns; bugle pattern Gold Keys; split Gold Rings; ladies' and gents. fine Gold Finger RINGS; Gold mounted Jet Ear Rings; Cornelian Do.; sterling silver Watch Guards; Steel, do. do.; Silk do. do.; Gold and Jet Brooches; Spectacles of every description; Glaziers Diamonds of the best kind; sterling silver THIMBLES; sterling and German silver pencil Cases & Pens; Pelisse Snaps, Toy Watches, &c. &c.—For sale cheap for cash only. JAS. G. MELICK,
June 15. *Market Square.*

N. B.—Clocks, Watches, Quadrants, Compasses, &c., repaired at the shortest notice.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 23, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.
August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

PORK & CORDAGE.—100 Bbls. Canada prime PORK, 5 tons Cordage, assorted, from 2 yarn spunyarn, to 2 1-2 inch rope;—landing ex schr. *James Clark*, from Halifax, and for sale low from the wharf.
September 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

STEAM NOTICE.

IN consequence of an arrangement being made with the Proprietors of the steamers *Maid of the Mist*, and *Nova-Scotia*, the NOVA SCOTIA will run as follows, until further notice.

Monday—To Annapolis, at 7, as usual.
Tuesday—Return to St. John.
Wednesday—To Eastport, St. Andrews and Saint Stephen.
Thursday—Return to St. John, touching as usual; leaving for Windsor in the evening as the tide may suit.
Friday—Return from Windsor.
September 21.

To be Let.

THE Shop and under Flat of that house situated on the corner of Brussels and Richmond streets; and from the first of Nov. next the second Flat comprising two front and three Bed rooms. Apply to Samuel Clawson, on the premises, or at his Store in Dock street.
Sept. 7. 1838.

Flour, Pork, Beef, &c.

50 BBLS. Fine Flour; 90 bbls. prime and cargo PORK; 17 do. Mess Beef; 50 Firkins Butter; 50 Kegs LARD—Just received by the brig *Clara* from Quebec, and offered for sale low by JAS. T. HANFORD.
September 21.

NOTICE.

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

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

Per Brig Condor, from Londonderry:
9 Tons Fresh OTMEAL, in casks of 4 cwt. each.
The whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved paper.
St. John, July 12. JAMES KERR.

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

Cross Street, St. John, N. B.

LOZENGES.

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

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

MIXTURES—Sugar Plums, Almonds, Balls, Peppermint Drops, Cassia

Just Received, a Fresh supply of

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale, and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4, King street.

St. John, April 13, 1838.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

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

J. BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

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

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

Madeira Wines, Brandy, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber:

1 PIPE, 2 hogsheads, 2 qr. casks, } Blackburn's Choice Old London PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

20 qr. casks, each 30 gallons Cognac BRANDY; 10 Half pipes Fine Hollands Geneva.

For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

31st *August*, 1838.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

Ex Emeline, from London.

50 CASKS London double brown STOUT, *(A dozen each.)*

150 Barrels superfine Dantzic FLOUR,

12 Bales 1-2 bleached Coker Canvas,

2 Bales Seaming Twine,

Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks London particular Madeira WINE;—*Also in Stoge*:

60 Pipes, Hhds. & Qr. Casks Sicily Mad. Wine,

150 " " Teneriffe,

40 Hhds. Schiedam GENEVA,

60 " Cognac BRANDY.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

August 24, 1838.

Caper Souchong Tea.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 Boxes Caper Souchong TEA, for sale by

Aug. 17. JAMES MALCOLM.

Chain Cables, Anchors, Cordage, &c.

5-8 3-4, 7-8, 15-16, 1, 1 1-8, 1 1-4, 1 3-8 & 1 1-2 inch Chain Cables, cross bar'd & close link.

Anchors from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. for wood stocks,
Ditto " iron stocked,
2 tons Cordage, assorted;
2 tons assorted spunyarn, 2, 3 & 6 yarn;
200 bolts Canvass, assorted;
20 crates of Crockery, assorted;
20 matts Wine Bottles;
30 quarter Casks Teneriffe Wine;
500 Pieces Grey Cottons, striped Shirtings, Apron Checks, and dark and red striped Homespun,
100 Dozen Scotch Bonnets,
4 casks tinned and untinned Teakettles;

Aug. 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

IRON! IRON!!

The Subscriber is now landing ex barque "Beverley":

5514 BARS British IRON, assorted from 5-16 in. to 3 inches, round;
From 1-2 inch to 4 inches Square;
From 1 1-4 inch to 3 by 3-8 inch Flat;
From 1 1-4 inch to 4 by 1-2 inch do.;
From 2 1-2 inch to 3 1-2 by 5-8 inch do.;
One Chain CABLE, 1 1-4 inch,
—Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for good payments.

June 15. WM. CARVILL.

Rum, sugar, Molasses, &c. &c.

Per Brig Augusta, from Jamaica:

110 PUNS. RUM; 16 Tierces Sugar; 30 Puncheons Molasses; 10 Tons Logwood; 100 Bags PIMENTO; 109 CATTLE HIDES. For sale by

Sept. 7. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CANADA FLOUR.—150 Barrels Gannanoque Fine FLOUR, in excellent order, for sale by

7th Sept. J. T. HANFORD.

IRON.

25 TONS English IRON, per *Allegro* from Bristol, comprising all the sizes and qualities usually required in this market; now in store and for sale low by

Sept. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BOHEA TEA.—20 Chests (84lbs. each) fine Bohea TEA, for sale cheap by

28th Sept. J. MALCOLM.

Whisky, Nails, Candles, &c.

Per Mozambique, from Greenock:

2 PUNCHEONS best Malt WHISKY;
40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
50 Kegs Wrought NAILS, from 6dy to 24dy.

ALSO IN STORE,

5 Hogsheads Refined LOAF SUGAR; 6 Pipes Brandy, *Martell's* brand; 6 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 6 do. seal Oil; 2 tons thin Sheathing Paper; 40 Bags sheathing Nails, ass. sizes; 60 do. Spikes, from 4 to 9 inch; 15 rolls sheet LEAD, from 2 1-2 to 14 lb. per foot.

August 3. JAMES OTTY.

Printing Paper.

FOR SALE, a few Reams PRINTING PAPER, of a superior quality and large size; cheap at the store of J. KERR & CO.

September 7.

Notice.

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

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

SALT.—A quantity of SALT in store, proper for re-packing Pickled Fish.—for sale by

7th Sept. J. T. HANFORD.

Flour and Lard.

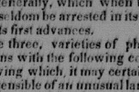
ON CONSIGNMENT, 335 Bbls. fresh ground superfine FLOUR, *for family use, warranted of the best American Wheat*; 50 barrels fine do; 50 barrels Fine Middlings do; 50 Kegs Lard—Now in the schooner *Prudent* from Quebec, and for sale from the Wharf by

Sept. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PORK.—52 Barrels Prime and Cargo PORK landing ex schr. *Lazy* from Quebec, will be sold *low* from the wharf, by

Aug. 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

New BRIG for sale.



THE subscribers offer for sale a new BRIG, of about 260 tons, now on the stocks in Parrsboro, N. S. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 90 feet; keel, 82 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet. Built of birch, Bay spruce, and pine, and in point of model and workmanship equal to any in this Province. She will be launched in all next month, and sold low on accommodating terms, if early application be made to Messrs. W. A. & J. H. BRODERICK, the builders or to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

St. John 17th August, 1838.

Flour, Glass, &c.

RECEIVED, per schooners *Lazy* and *Mary Jane* from Quebec; 250 bbls. Canada Fine FLOUR, 4000 feet 8x10 GLASS.

Also, per schr. Eleanor Jane, from Boston: Peas, Apples, and Onions.

August 31. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Soap & Starch.

LANDING from ship *Lockwoods*, this day—200 boxes best quality Yellow SOAP;
20 Boxes Poland Starch; 1 Hhd. do. do.
For sale cheap by

Sept. 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

HAMS.

250 WESTPHALIA HAMS, of superior quality, just landed ex *Lockwoods*, for sale at 10d. per lb. for cash only.

Sept. 21. JAS. MALCOLM.

Jamaica Rum, Sugars, &c.

Landing by the subscriber, ex the Scotia and Augusta, at the North Market Wharf—

100 PUNS. of High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 15 casks SUGARS.

Ex ship Chester, from Liverpool.—100 boxes best quality Liverpool SOAP; 100 boxes Mould and Dipt *CANDLES*.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

14th Sept.

Manchester Goods.

EX ship *Magnificent* from Liverpool.—600 Pieces Plain and Printed COTTONS, now opening.

17th August. J. KERR & CO.

FINE BOHEA.—50 Boxes Fine BOHEA of superior quality. Apply to

August 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Tobacco.

13 KEGS No. 1 Richmond, just received and for sale by

Aug. 31. THOMAS HANFORD.

PORK.—50 barrels Hanaburg Prime Mess Pork, per schooner *Lazy*, for sale by

Aug. 31. JAS. T. HANFORD.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

400 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks for past favours, begs leave to state that he has now on hand, Four Hundred Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description—among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco and Waterproof Boots. The whole of the above have been manufactured under his immediate inspection, with the greatest care to render them neat and substantial. From twenty years experience in the above Buisness, in this City, he is confident they are the best assortment of domestic manufactured work offered for sale here within the period.

N. B.—Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to measure, at the shortest notice.

DAVID PATERSON,

Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock street, a few doors from the Market-square.

St. John, 20th April, 1838.

Warehouse to be Let.

THREE Floors, each 30x30 feet, of a new building fronting on the Alley between Messrs. Ratchford and Kirk's stores, in Nelson Street, and in rear of the subscribers' on the North Market Wharf.

The tenant will have a separate entrance and the exclusive use of a Purchase Wheel. Apply to

March 16, 1838. E. L. JARVIS & Co.

Wanted to Purchase,

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

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

SHOE STORE.

Fashionable Boots & Shoes.

THE subscribers have received per ship *Edward Thorne*, from Liverpool, part of their Spring supply of Ladies and Gent's Fashionable Boots and Shoes, amongst which are:

Ladies best black Prunella Adelaide Boots;
Ladies second quality and low priced do;
Ditto best Prunella Boots, galoshed;
Ditto coloured ditto and Valencia Boots;
Ditto superior French and English kid slippers, *newest style*;
Ditto do. Prunella and Kid Opera do. do.
Ditto do. Prunella slippers and walking shoes;
Ditto do. white and black satin slippers;
Ditto Russia Kid slippers and Walking shoes;
Ditto Morocco and seal skin ditto ditto;
Misses' French English, and Russia kid slippers,
Ditto Prunella, Russia kid and seal ties;
Ditto French kid and Prunella Opera slippers,
Children's Boots and shoes of every description and quality;
Youths' and Boys boots and shoes, ditto ditto;
Gent's best Dress and Dancing Pumps;
Ditto ditto Wellington, Clarence, and Coburg Boots, of a warranted quality;
Ditto dress and walking shoes, of various patterns,
Ditto coloured Morocco House slippers;
Gentlemen's Galoshes and clogs;
Women's lin'd Web slippers; Men's do. do;
Women's strong leather Boots and shoes;
Girls' and boys' ditto ditto;
A large lot of very low priced shoes, for men, women, boys and children.

L. & S. K. FOSTER,

May 18. *King street.*

JUST received, on Consignment,—105 pieces grey and white Cottons; 2 pieces Osnaburgs, 4 dozen Men's Caps; and 50 bushels white Beans; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.

14th August. CRANE & M'GRATH.

NEW GOODS.

Joseph Summers & Co.

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their usual supply of well selected GOODS, viz:

RICH silk Velvet; satin Turks; satinetts; Dupcapes, Gro de Naples, coloured satins, sarsnets, chintz and plain Muslins, Bombazines, crapes, Aerophane, merinos, White and Grey cottons, Printed ditto, French and Scotch Ginghams, checks, Lawns, Linens, handsome shawls and handkerchiefs; Tuscan, Dunstable, and rice straw bonnets; Lawn shapes; silk, crape, and gauze Neckerchiefs and scarfs, Thread Laces, Nets, Edgings and Quillings, Blonde ditto; Gauze, satin and lutestring Ribbons; cashmere, merino, silk and cotton Hose; lambswool ditto; merino, chamois and lambswool Under shirts and Drawers; chamois skins; red Welch Flannels, Ironing Blanketing, Bed Ticks, Printed Jeans for children's Dresses; real Paris Kid and lace Gloves; Gentlemen's military buck, Paris kid and tan Driving Gloves; Fancy Drills and plain Moleskins, Velveteens, Figured Quilts and Counterpanes, sheeting, Damask table linen and covers, towelling, superfine blue and knapt Pilot cloths, Kerseys, Grey and red Druggets, Green Baize and stair CARPETING; Fig'd Linen for ditto; Orris laces, Furniture calicoes, Fringes, Bindings, &c.

Ladies' and children's kid, sealskin and Prunella boots and shoes; Infants' cap crowns, robes, frock Waists, Diaper; French clogs; Madona French Bands and Hair Fronts; a large assortment of Hair, tooth, nail, crumbclothes, shoe and other BRUSHES; Dressing, Braid, and shell side-combs; cork soles; Low's PERFUMERY; real old Brown Windsor Soap, Emollient camphor ditto, &c. &c.

Black, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder TEAS; best London Black Lead and Fire revivers.

Market square, St. John, June 1.

Look Here!

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

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞NOTICE.

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER having this day entered into Co-Partenership, the Business previously carried on by John Alexander, will be continued under the firm of

John & James Alexander.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
JAMES ALEXANDER.

Saint John, April 14, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
69,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1 1-4 inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
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