THE

Weekly Chronicle

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. 1. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1837. No. 47.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Weekly Almanack.

JULY.		R. SUN. S.	MOON. R.	H. W.
29	Saturday,	4 43 7 29	1 39	9 51
30	Sunday,	4 44 7 28	2 23	10 40
31	Monday,	4 45 7 27	3 25	11 24
1	Tuesday,	4 47 7 25	8 1	11 56
2	Wednesday,	4 48 7 24	8 24	0 9
3	Thursday,	4 49 7 23	8 44	0 36
4	Friday,	4 50 7 22	9 1	1 3

New Moon, 1st, 7h. 12m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Simonds, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: William Leavitt, Esq.

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

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

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

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

Poetry.

DEATH.

FROM THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Pour not the voice of grief
Above the sable bier!
The weary spirit finds relief
In some more hallowed sphere,
What reeks it that the lip
Has lost its thrilling tone—
Untainted was their fellowship
As blushing rose and dew,
And now—too soon a creeping thing,
Will, like a leech, there feed and sting.

Yet weep not for the dead,
Who early pass away,
Ere hope and joy and youth have fled,
Ere woe has wrought decay!
Better to die in youth
When life is green and bright,
Then when the heart has lost its truth,
In age and sorrow's night—
Then woes and years around us throng,
And death's chill blast is on us long.

Life is a rifled flower,
When love's pure visions fade—
A broken spell—a faded hour—
An echo—and a shade!
The poets thirst for fame,
And Syren beauty's kiss,
Ambitious height and honor's name
But yield a phantom bliss—
And man turns back from every goal,
Thirsting for some high bliss of soul.

Would I had died when young!
How many burning tears,
And wasted hopes and severed ties,
Had spared my after years!
And she on whose pale brow,
The damp and cold earth lies,
Whose pure heart in its virgin glow
Was mirror'd in dark eyes!
Would I had faded soon with her,
My boyhood's early worshipper!

Pour not the voice of wae!
Shed not the burning tear.
When spirits from the cold earth go
Too bright to linger here;
Unsullied let them pass
Into oblivion's tomb—
Like snow flakes melting in the sea
When rife with vestal bloom,
Then strew fresh flowers above the grave
And let the tall grass o'er it wave!

[FROM A MAINE PAPER.]

Come out, all ye Militia-men!
We're going for to go
To fight the red coat enemy,
Who're plagny "cute," you know.

Now, shoulder whoop! eyes right and dress
Front!—Davis, wipe your nose!
Port whoop! that's sleek—now carry whoop!
Mike Jones turp out your toes.

Charge bag'net! that's your sort my boys,
We're going for to travel—
"Captain—I want to halt a bit,
My shoe is full of gravel."

Ho—strike up, music—forward march!
Now point your toes, Bob Rogers—
See—yonder are the red-coat men—
Let fly upon 'em sogers!

Rencontre with a Bear.—An Arkansas correspondent of the Louisville Journal gives an account of the death of a Mr. Harris, near the mouth of White river, in an attempt to kill a bear. Having wounded it, Mr. Harris went into the cave to get another shot, when Bruin "caught him by the ham-string, and bit the large artery in two." He died in a few minutes. Mr. Harris is represented as an old hunter, had killed hundreds of bears, and been in four or five fights with them, previously.

Miscellany.

ELM TREE HALL.

I love to tell a cheerful tale,
In happy-hearted mood;
Come read it with a willing mind,
For it may do thee good!

About twenty years ago there lived a singular gentleman in the old Hall among the Elm Trees.—He was about three score years of age, very rich, and somewhat odd in many of his habits; but for generosity and benevolence he had no equal.

His dress was as old fashioned as his habits. He wore a cocked hat, richly embroidered, a waistcoat reaching nearly to his knees, and his shoes came up almost to his ancles. No poor cottager stood in need of comforts which he was not ready to supply; no sick man or woman languished for want of his assistance, and not even a beggar, unless a known imposter, went empty handed from the Hall.

The sick he sooth'd, the hungry fed,
Bade care and sorrow fly,
And loved to raise the downcast head
Of friendless poverty.

Now it happened that the old gentleman wanted a boy to wait upon him at table, and to attend to him in different ways, for he was very fond of young people. But much as he liked the society of the young, he had a great aversion to that curiosity in which many young people are apt to indulge. He used to say, "the boy who will peep into a drawer will be tempted to take something out of it, and he who will steal a penny in his youth will steal a pound in his manhood."

This disposition to repress evil, as well as to encourage good conduct, formed a part of his character, for though of a cheerful temper and not given to severity, he never would pass over a fault till it was acknowledged and repented of.

No sooner was it known that the old gentleman was in want of a servant, than twenty applications were made for the situation; but had there been forty, no one would have been engaged until he had undergone a trial, for a boy with a curious, prying disposition, he would not engage. It was on a Monday morning that seven lads, drest in their Sunday clothes, with faces as bright as cherry-cheeked apples, made their appearance at the Hall, each of them desirous to obtain the situation they applied for. Now the old gentleman being of a singular disposition, had prepared a room in such a way that if any of the young people who applied to be his servant were given to meddle unnecessarily with things around them, or to peep into cupboards and drawers he might be aware of it, took care that the lads who were then at Elm Tree Hall, should be shown into this room one after another.

And first Joe Turner was sent into the room, and told that he would have to wait a little: so Joe sat down on a chair near the door. For some time he was very quiet, and looked about him, but their seemed to be so many curious things in the room that, at last, he got up to peep at them.

On the table was placed a dish cover, and Joe wanted sadly to know what was under it, but he felt afraid of lifting it up. Bad habits are strong things, and as Joe was of a curious disposition he could not withstand the temptation of taking one peep; so he lifted the cover.

This turned out to be a sad affair; for under the dish cover was a heap of very light feathers; part of the feathers, drawn by the current of air, flew about the room, and Joe, in his fright, put the cover down hastily, puffed the rest off the table.

What was to be done? Joe began to pick up the feathers one by one; but the old gentleman, who was in an adjoining room, hearing a scuffle, and guessing the cause of it, entered the room to the consternation of Joe Turner, who was very soon dismissed as a lad not at all likely to suit the situation.

When the room was once more arranged, Tom Hawker was placed there till such time as he should be sent for; no sooner was he left to himself, than his attention was attracted by a plate of fine ripe cherries, and he thought that it would be impossible to miss one cherry among so many. He looked and longed, and longed and looked for some time, and just as he had got off his seat to take one, he heard, as he thought, a foot coming to the door; but no, it was a false alarm. Taking fresh courage, he went cautiously and took a very fine cherry, for he was determined to take but one, and put it in his mouth. It was excellent, and then he persuaded himself that he ran no great risk in taking another; this he did, and hastily popped it in his mouth.

Now the old gentleman had placed a few artificial cherries at the top of the others filled with cayenne pepper: one of these Tom had unfortunately taken and no sooner did he put it into his mouth than he began to sputter in such an outrageous manner, that the old gentleman knew very well what was the matter. Tom Hawker was sent about his business without delay, with his mouth almost as hot as if he had put a burning coal in it.

Bill Parkes was next introduced into the room, and left to himself, but he had not been there two minutes, before he began to move from one place to another. He was of a bold, resolute temper, but not overburdened with principle: for if he could have opened every cupboard, closet, and drawer in the house, without being found out, he would have done it directly. Having looked round the room, he noticed a drawer to the table, and made up his mind to peep therein, but no sooner did he lay hold of the drawer knob than he set a large bell ringing which was concealed under the table. The old gentleman immediately answered the summons, and entered the room. Bill Parks was so startled by the sudden ringing of the bell, that all his impudence could not support him: he looked as though any one could knock him down with a feather. The old gentleman asked him if he had rung the bell because he wanted any thing? Bill stuttered and stammered, but all to no purpose, for it did not prevent his being ordered off the premises.

Sam Tonks was then shown into the room by an old servant, and, being of a cautious disposition, touched nothing, but only looked at things about him. At last he saw that a closet door was little open, and thinking it would be impossible for any one to know that he had opened it a little more, he very cautiously opened it an inch further, looking down at the bottom of the door that it might not catch against any thing and make a noise. Now had he looked at the top instead of the bottom, it might have been better for him, for to the top of the door was fastened a plug which filled up the hole of a small barrel of shot. Sam ventured to open the door another inch, and then another, till the plug being pulled out of the barrel, the leaden shot began to pour out at a strange rate, at the bottom of the closet was placed a tin pan, and the shot falling upon this pan made such a clatter that Sam Tonks was half frightened out of his senses.

The old gentleman soon came into the room to enquire what was the matter, and there he found Sam Tonks nearly as pale as a sheet. Sam had opened one door, the old gentleman soon opened another, bidding him walk out of it, and never again to shew his face at Elm Tree Hall.

It now came to the turn of Ned Roberts to be put into the room, and as it was in a distant part of the house, he knew nothing of what had happened to the other lads.

On the table stood a small round box with a screw top to it, and Ned, thinking that it contained something curious, could not be easy without unscrewing the top, but no sooner did he do this, then out bounced an artificial snake, full a yard long, and fell upon his arm. Ned started back and uttered a scream, which brought the old gentleman to his elbow. There stood Ned with the bottom of the box in one hand, the top in the other, and the snake on the floor. "Come, come, come," said the old gentleman, handing him out of the room, "one snake is quite enough to have in the house at a time, therefore the sooner you are gone the better;" with that he dismissed him without waiting a moment for his reply.

Harry Ball next entered the room, and, being left alone, soon began to amuse himself in looking at the curiosities around him. Ball was not only curious and prying, but downright dishonest, and observing that the key was left in the drawer of the bookcase he stepped on tiptoe in that direction, but the moment he touched the key he fell flat on the floor. The key had a wire fastened to it which communicated with an electrifying machine, and Harry received such a shock as he was not likely to forget. No sooner did he sufficiently recover himself to walk, than he was told to walk of the premises, and leave other people to lock and unlock their own drawers.

The last boy was John Grove, and though he was left in the room full twenty minutes, he never during that time stirred from his chair. John had eyes in his head as well as the rest of them, but he had more integrity in his heart, neither the dish cover, the cherries, the drawer knob, the closet door, the round box, nor the key, tempted him to rise from his seat, and the consequence was that, in half an hour after, he was engaged in the service of the old gentleman at Elm Tree Hall.

John Grove followed his good old master to his grave and received a legacy of fifty pounds for his upright conduct in his service. Read this, ye busy, meddling, peeping, pilfering young people, and imitate the example of John Grove.

HALF OF THE PROFIT.—A nobleman, resident at a chateau near Paris was about to celebrate his marriage feast. All the elements were propitious except the ocean, which had been so boisterous as to deny the very necessary appendage of fish. On the very morning of the feast, however, a poor fisherman made his appearance with a large turbot. Joy pervaded the castle, and the fisherman was ushered with his prize into the saloon, where the nobleman, in the presence of his visitors, requested him to put what price he thought proper on the fish, and it should be instantly paid him. "One hundred lashes," said the fisherman, "on my bare back is the price of the fish, and I will not bate one strand of whip-cord on the bargain." The nobleman and his guests were not a little astonished; but our chapman was resolute, and remonstrance was in vain. At length the nobleman exclaimed, "Well, well, the fellow is a humorist, and the fish we must have; but lay lightly on, and let the price be paid in our presence." After fifty lashes had been administered, "Hold, hold!" exclaimed the fisherman, "I have a partner in the business, and it is fitting that he should receive his share." "What are there two such madcaps in the world!" exclaimed the nobleman; "name him, and he shall be sent for instantly." "You need not go very far for him," said the fisherman, "you will find him at your gate, in the shape of your own Porter, who would not let me in until I promised that he should have the half of whatever I received for my turbot." "Oh, oh!" said the nobleman, "bring him up instantly; he shall receive his stipulated moiety with the strictest justice." This ceremony being finished, he discharged the porter, and amply rewarded the fisherman.

ANECDOTE OF TRAINING.—Amateur jockeyship being an art every day becoming more obnoxious to gratify than the professionals, the following somewhat curious fact, derived from an authority that can be relied on, may be of service at the present season:—Some years ago a lad at New market was almost starved, in order, in conjunction with very severe sweats, to reduce him so that he might be able to ride a match of importance at a particular weight. He was put into the scales at nine on the morning upon which the race was to be run, and again at ten, and was found to have gained 30 ounces in weight in the course of an hour, having only tasted half a glass of wine in the interval. To those who know nothing of chemistry this will appear fabulous; nevertheless it is very easily accounted for. The effect of the wine would be to stimulate the action of the nervous system, and invite nature, exhausted by abstinence to open the absorbent pores of the whole body in order to suck in some nourishment from the air. In many of the narratives of shipwreck and other casualties at sea, are recorded instances of persons who have existed for extraordinary periods upon incredibly small quantities of wine; their preservation being attributed to the effect produced in the case of the groomboy at Newmarket. In training, the safest ingredient that can be introduced into the stomach is soda water, a potulent more favourable to the vacuum than any fluid heretofore discovered.—*Sporting Magazine for May.*

MOLASSES FOR PRESERVING FRUIT.—Receipt for preparing molasses for preserving fruit, &c. which renders it much better suited for that purpose, than a syrup prepared from the best loaf sugar, as it is not so liable to candy, nor (if well prepared) to ferment. Take 8 pounds molasses, bright New Orleans or Sugar House, 8 pounds pure water, 1 pound coarsely powdered charcoal, boil for 20 minutes, then strain through fine flannel, double—put it again in a kettle with the white of an egg, and boil gently till it forms a syrup of proper consistence, and strain again.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

An Envoy Extraordinary.—The Globe announces the reception by the President of the United States, of the Envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas. The acknowledgment of Texas as an independent government, and the reception of a public minister from that country, is one of the greatest political farces that has been enacted in modern times. The government so acknowledged consists of citizens of the United States, who have gone thither chiefly in arms against mexico, in direct violation of the laws of the United States. It is a government without revenue and without military resources, except such as are derived from the United States in violation of our laws. The people by whom the government is supported are exclusively emigrants from the United States, who have in fact invaded a portion of the territory of mexico, a nation with whom we profess to be at peace, and with whom we have entered into treaties of amity.—*Boston Weekly Messenger.*

AGRICULTURE.

SOW LIME, ASHES, &C. ON YOUR WHEAT.

Abridged from the last number of that valuable paper, the Maine Farmer.

But have we nothing to fear from a blast couring over these fair prospects of ours? Yes: the wheat grower has much to fear from the weevils, destructive insects, mildew, &c. and it behoves every man, whether he be farmer, merchant, lawyer, or minister, who may know of any means by which wheat can be preserved from these destroying insects, and carried through to maturity, to communicate it to the public, that all may be benefitted by such information; and he who will keep back that which would be really useful to the working class, is a selfish man, and is not doing as he would wish to be done by.

Holding this to be good doctrine, I give the favourable result of *sowing ashes* on wheat, as told to me by one who can always be depended upon.

Mr. Herrick, of Poland, informed me that a year ago last spring he had 2 1-2 bushels of wheat sown on one piece—ground all alike—and on one bushel of sowing, he sowed on two bushels of strong ash ashes. He sowed on the ashes at the time of a heavy dew, and when the wheat "was just coming into blow"—he sowed as much as he could on the wheat heads. The result was that from the one bushel of seed, he got 15 bushels of good wheat entirely free from weevils, and from the remainder, 1 1-2 bushels of seed, he got only 5 bushels of poor blighted wheat, almost wholly destroyed by the weevils. The whole was sown at one time—ground manured alike, and the only difference in the management was the addition of the two bushels of ashes. Is not so simple and so cheap an experiment well worthy of the attention of wheat growers?—If ashes are not handy, I would recommend sowing on lime, in lieu of ashes.

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME FOR HARVESTING WHEAT?—There can be little doubt that wheat, which is designed for seed should be suffered to stand as long as possible and not have it shatter out when being cut. In regard to the time of cutting it, when to be used for bread, much diversity of opinion prevails. Many very accurate observers and good farmers contend that it makes much better bread if cut as soon after it hardens as possible, although it may not appear so plump and full, and measure quite as much as if suffered to stay in the field longer. As a general rule, every article used for bread should be suffered to get ripe before being gathered, but where a person has much to harvest, and but little help to do it, he will naturally wish to begin as early as it will any ways do. It has been asserted by French agriculturists, and they alledge that experiment prove it to be true, that it will due to cut wheat as soon as the straw below the ear changes to a yellowish or whitish color, and that if the kernal should not be quite hard, it will nevertheless absorb nourishment enough from the straw and joints, to give it the full amount of farinaceous matter.—*Maine Farmer.*

TOPLESS POTATOES—We were, the other day, shewn a curious specimen of new potatoes, that were grown without any top, or leaves. About five weeks ago, Mr. J. H. Hill, of Waterville, planted some potatoes of the common kind in the usual way. One or two hills did not come up, and last week he dug down to them and found that the potatoe which he had planted, and which was a whole one had put out several tubers.

Two of them were as large as a pigeon's egg, each; and there were several smaller ones begining to show themselves. There was not a sign of any top or leaves to be seen. He found another hill in which the same process was going on.

We do not recollect of having seen an instance of the kind.—The growth of the new tubers must have been quite rapid having grown out and formed to the size above mentioned in five weeks, of not very warm weather. The question suggests itself—how long and how large will they grow without any stalk or leaf to prepare sap for their nourishment? and also, will they continue to grow after the parent potatoe becomes decayed? and if so, from when comes the nutriment that gives their increase?

The potatoe that was planted is sound and hard yet. A. B.

British News.

From the London Times.

THE PECUNIARY CRISIS.—"The great blow, so long held in terror over the city, having fallen, the investigation into its causes and consequences has begun, and observation has been vividly on the alert, to learn all that has been possible to collect on the subject. There is a notion abroad, that in giving guarantees for the American houses, an engagement has at the same time been entered into by the establishments who thus came forward to give a preference to the Bank, in case of failure, over all other creditors. This supposition has been the subject of much remark and discussion, of a very indignant description. That the Bank should take their chance for such a guarantee with other contingent creditors having the power of making their own selection of the parties, and inquiry into their solvency, was a position injurious in itself to the body of creditors; but that they should be permitted, by a secret arrangement, to absorb the whole of the property in the event of any serious disaster, is what any man who is exposed to suffer by it will at once pronounce a downright robbery. And out of this, too, they will learn something of an iniquitous principle with which it is involved, in any Bank interference to support, or as the approved and admirable phrase is, "bolster up" certain houses.

If they are allowed to fall when their own indiscretion has brought them into a situation to apply for such support, all the creditors obtain their fair proportion of the assets; but this bolstering enables a few artful men to secure all that is owed them, and leave nothing to the rest. The fact is notorious, that where houses have received Bank assistance, and afterwards failed, as is, by the way, generally the case, the division among the great body of creditors has been uniformly a very small one. If the secret history of these American guarantees could be made known, it would disclose in that respect a frightful picture.

The extent of it, too, must have been enormous, for as few took engagements for more than £20,000 and the average probably did not exceed £10,000, from 120 to 150 houses must have got thus entangled with the Bank, and the American houses they were endeavouring to "bolster up." It is well known, that when these circumstances reached foreign countries, for concealment in such a case, was altogether out of the question, they produced a general distrust of the merchants of London, who were all, as it could not be known we did assist, involved in the general censure of imprudence.

This is a state of things, one of the consequences of the "bolstering" system, which is a positive evil of the greatest magnitude, and must not be lost sight of when the Legislature come to sit in judgement, as they must undoubtedly do on the conduct of the Bank in this whole affair. The actual imprudence of the Bank, for so, there is little doubt, it will now be termed, in taking this step, will be visited, as it is now pretty evident, by a severe retribution. A very large and absolute loss must be incurred. We have heard it taken as a rough estimate at £700,000, but we should not be surprised were it much larger.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that the failure of the three great American houses is not expected to be attended with anything like the disastrous consequences that many persons have predicted. With a liberal allowance for bad debts, Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Co. Messrs. George Wilde and Co. and Messrs. Timothy Wiggin and Co. are, we are assured, each of them able to exhibit assets to the amount of from two to three hundred thousand pounds beyond that of their liabilities; and although the arrangement of their affairs may be a work of time, no doubt whatever can, therefore, be entertained as to the issue. Messrs. T. Wiggin and Co. have issued the following Circular:

LONDON, June 3.

"Being under the painful necessity of suspending payment we are anxious to diminish fear and excitement as much as possible; and, therefore, solicit attention to the statement which we presented to the Bank of England, which was as follows, viz:—

Bill engagements, but since reduced,	£674,700
Private creditors,	33,400
Advanced by the Bank against notes of debtors,	200,000
	908,100
Assets after deducing £103,800 for bad debts, and which we deem extravagant,	1,392,800
	484,700
Deduct subscribed fund,	200,000
Our surplus capital will be,	£284,700

"We trust we shall be able in time to pay every one in full, and we shall therefore propose to our creditors to wind up our concern under inspection, which we hope will meet your approbation."

From the Chronicle.

"A very long list of failures was handed about during Saturday on Change, but the suspension of payment of only three has been regularly announced. The anxiety which is felt by all classes cannot be described. No less a number of mercantile houses than between 130 and 140 had bills upon the American firms which have stopped, returned upon them; and this was not by any means a severe day in that respect; the heaviest amount becoming due about the 20th of this month, it will be remembered that one half of the bills, if not more, received by the three American packets which arived within a few days of each other in April, was protested for non-acceptance; consequently, whatever inconvenience attaches to this part has worked its mischief already. The remaining portion can scarcely, therefore, exceed a million sterling, a large part of which we may surmise is in the hands of the houses which have succumbed, or may be found ensconced in the coffers of the Bank of England, playing the part of collateral securities; but the remainder, in such times as these, is sufficient to cause much embarrassment, if not prepared for beforehand.

Another most important and alarming feature has been the return of acceptances to a large amount upon the manufacturing interests in the country. One bill sent back was for £25,000. About the middle of the week we shall, perhaps, be made acquainted with the effect of this; for although it would be a trifling sum in ordinary times, the difficulty of obtaining money promptly at the present moment makes it of more magnitude. The joint liabilities of Messrs. Bell & Grant, and Messrs. Gowan & Marx, are supposed to be rather more than half a million: but as it is known they have traded with large capitals, it is expected they will be able to pay in full eventually, and may, in all probability, shortly resume business, should remittance be forthcoming from America, the non-arrival of which has been the immediate cause, we understand, of their suspension of payment. Messrs. Gowan and Marx, it will be remembered, were the contractors for the recent Cuba loan. The failure of Messrs. Bell and Grant is especially regretted. The latter gentleman was looked upon as the model of an English merchant, prudent, circumspect, yet generous, and he was a subscriber to, and a strong supporter of most of the charitable institutions in the city.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 2d June.

Sir G. Sinclair.—I am really astonished that no day has yet been fixed for the discussion of the Budget. I regret it because every one is anxious to know what are the prospects of the country and the financial projects of ministers for the present year. A discussion on these points would besides offer an opportunity to those members, best acquainted with the commercial wants of the country, to express their opinions on the causes of the distress which weighs so heavily at this moment on the manufacturing districts and to point out the remedy it would be proper to resort to. Never at any period in the history of England, have the different classes of society experienced such embarrassment and felt such discontent, never were their prospects so gloomy. Parliament must act in this state of things—this is my positive conviction. Every day large failures take place, and houses of unlimited creditors compelled to suspend payment. Many merchants, whose warehouses are filled with merchandize, are unable to sell it to meet their engagements; and I ask, is it right that this house, instead of directing its attentions to subjects so important, should allow the discontent to increase—remain inactive under such serious calamities, and refuse to succor the workman dying with hunger? I was desirous of asking some questions of Ministers, but scarcily had I spoken of the distresses of the poor, when I was interrupted by the majority. I repeat, never was the country so dissatisfied at the course of the House of Commons; and I am convinced that if Parliament and the Ministry do not adopt energetic measures, no limit can be fixed to the extent of the danger. Yes, in a few months there will be a general bankruptcy, if you remain in this state of inertness. Notes of one pound sterling must be issued, and other measures be adopted, or the country will sink. I ask of Ministers, therefore, that an early day be fixed for taking up the Budget, that these subjects may be maturely considered.

Lord John Russel.—If any member, actuated by motives less sincere and less patriotic than the honorable gentleman who has last spoken, had endeavoured to spread alarm through the country, and increase present embarrassments by predicting further misfortunes, I should not have hesitated to meet him on his own ground. The subjects to which he has alluded are no doubt of the highest importance, but I do not believe that our present difficulties can be compared to those we experienced in 1826. At any rate, I will not enter on the discussion at this time, and I protest against alarming the country in this manner, and spreading suspicion and discontent at a time when discussion is impossible.

Mr. Richards.—I support the motion of my honorable friend—much time has been lost in discussing matters of no importance to the country. If this House persist in showing such indifference to the sufferings of the country, it would be better that it once ceased its functions. A great many merchants are embarrassed. Every day workmen are dismissed from the manufactories. There is nothing encouraging in the present state of things, and the prospect as to what is to come, is most alarming. Ministers would therefore have done better not to evade discussion on the subject. [Laughter.] You may laugh, gentlemen, but you cannot deny the truth of the facts stated here. You are always proclaiming yourselves the friends of the people; but your conduct only inspires me with disgust.

The debate led to no further result.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—June 5.

The Currency—State of the Country.

The order of the day for the House going into committee on the poor-laws (Ireland) having been read.

Mr. T. Attwood rose to move an amendment. He thought the House was like Nero, fiddling while Rome was burning. (Hear, hear.) They had been dabbling in all manner of small games for many months, while the general conflagration was raging among the commercial and manufacturing classes, and which he believed would be shortly extended to the agricultural classes. That was a state of things which he thought required inquiry. The question of poor-laws for Ireland was, he admitted, very important; but, in his mind, the welfare of Ireland was much more deeply implicated in the amendment he would have the honor to propose, than any system of poor-laws that could be there established. They had been told by the noble lord, the other night, that it was wrong to consider the present state of things as to be compared with that of the year 1825, but the noble lord had not had the experience which it was his (Mr. Attwood's) misfortune to have had, either commercially or politically. If the right hon. member for Tamworth were present, he could assure the noble lord that he (Mr. A.) had more opportunities of knowing the state of the nation; and he (Mr. A.) could state that the sufferings of the people were not then one half what they are now. The noble lord had rebuked the hon. member for Caithness (Sir G. Sinclair) the other night, for anticipating some great calamity. He did not know what the noble lord would deem a calamity. If the clouds opened and swallowed up all London the noble lord might not consider it a calamity, if he himself escaped; and if in six months two millions of families many of them as respectable as the noble lord himself, had been plunged into a state of pauperism and distress, that might not be considered a calamity. One third of the population had been thrown out of employment, and therefore he felt it his duty to intrude upon the house. He had been often urged to bring forward what was his peculiar subject. He was gratified to think that it was peculiarly his, because he could say, with great truth, that from the year 1810 he had paid as much attention to that subject as any other man; therefore, seeing ruin was spreading into every part of the commercial and manufacturing world, he thought it right to call back the attention of the House, for he believed it had never paid any attention to the real interests of the nation since it had become a Reformed Parliament, nor for many years previously. Hon Gentlemen might say that they were not answerable for the consequences of imprudence or indiscretion, but he (Mr. A.) denied that the commercial men had been guilty of any imprudence or indiscretion. The unhappy merchants were not to blame—their ruin had been brought upon them, by the bad laws adopted by the House, which had compelled them to purchase goods at an enormous price, and to pay for them in another state of things. They were compelled to purchase cotton at 1s, and to pay for it by selling the same at 4d. It was the same with sugar, tobacco, and all the other great articles of trade. The Government by their Bank laws of a few years ago raised the price of all commodities. Merchants were obliged to go on, and

when the gold was all leaving England they compelled the Bank to contract their issues, and the consequence was a great and ruinous reduction in prices, which had caused the ruin of a hundred merchants of London, a thousand manufacturers in the country, and millions of the now starving population. He was endeavoring to prove himself the best friend to the country by advocating the happiness of the great mass of the population.—He defied all alarms; but he said that all the merchants of London and Liverpool, and all other places, were tarred with the same stick which had ruined the one hundred merchants who had already failed. It was the system which had defrauded and ruined, and almost killed, two late Honorable Members of that House, Messrs. Majoribanks and Oswald, and it would ruin many more. The Hon. Member proceeded to say that if England had been paying the proper price to America for her cotton and tobacco, America would now be able to pay the seven millions which she owed. He was convinced that ruin was spreading widely among the London merchants, and if Ministers did not take the subject of the present commercial difficulties into consideration, the consequences would be most fearful. He then referred to the state of America, and said that in New Orleans the losses were estimated at 200 millions of dollars, or 40 millions sterling. The merchants had been compelled to sell their cotton at a loss of 300 per cent. The usurers were making 60 per cent for their money, and it was most lamentable that America should be delivered up to the hands of the Backwoodsmen. (A laugh.) The Hon. Member had not intimated the nature of his motion up to the hour of post, but it was understood to be for an inquiry into the state of the currency.

Measures have been taken to provide for the drafts drawn by all the Banks in Canada on the American Houses. Smith, Payne & Smith intervene for the Montreal Bank. The Bank of British North America for the Bank of the City of Montreal. Glynn, Mills, Halifax & Co. for the Bank of Upper Canada, and the London Joint Stock Bank for the Commercial Bank of Maitland. The promptness with which these arrangements have been made, does honor to the manner in which these banks have conducted their business. It is also an indication of the sound state of Canadian commerce.—*London Standard, translated.*

The liabilities of the houses of Wiggin, Wilson & Wildes, are reduced to £2,100,000 sterling, in the proportion of 6, 9, and £600,000. The owe besides to the Bank, one million and a quarter, advanced on security.—*Globe translated.*

The Court of Directors have published this morning the following notice:

The Governor and company of the Bank of England give notice that from and after the first instant, they will receive proposal for loans on approved bills of exchange at 90 days.—These loans must be reimbursed on the 15th July next, or being with interest at 5 per cent per annum. None will be received for less amount than £2000 sterling.

Bank of England, June 1, 1837.—*Morning Post, translated.*

It appears that the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, by comparison with the last similar return, shows a decrease in the circulation of £61,000, a decrease in the Deposites of £50,000, a decrease in the Securities of £445,000, and an increase in the Bullion of £233,000.—*Observer.*

LONDON, June 2.

We regret to state, that the prospects of trade in Paisley are daily assuming a deeper gloom. The number of unemployed is on the increase, and now amounts to 1,570. The total number suffering severe privations exceeds 15,000.—*Scotsman.*

Matters seem to be coming to a crisis. We believe we do not exaggerate in saying, that there never before were so many operatives idle in this country, and every week adds to the number.—*Leeds Times.*

INSULTS TO THE BRITISH FLAG IN PORTUGAL.

The *Sun*—the ministerial *Sun*—in copying the following letter from the *Times* says: The insolence of the Portuguese authorities must be checked in time, or they will begin in earnest to treat us as their vassals, and not as their benefactors. For months past have advices from Portugal been pouring in upon us, filled with accounts of the petty tyranny of the custom-house authorities, and the marked indifference of the government to the complaints of British subjects: this is not to be borne any longer. Lord Palmerston must not allow our flag to be insulted with impunity in the waters of the Tagus, under the very guns of a British fleet, stationed there for the protection of the Queen!—What orders may have been given to Vice Admiral sir William Gage we of course do not know, neither do we know any thing of the purport of the cabinet instructions addressed to our ambassador, Lord Howard de Waldon; but the seeming apathy of both to the injuries sustained at the hands of the Portuguese government by British subjects, would admit of the inference that they are of the most passive description, in whatever relates not to the dethroning of the queen."

The letter which causes these remarks we subjoin:

LISBON, May 21.—Considerable sensation has been created in the mercantile circles these few days past in consequence of violent and arbitrary conduct of the Custom-house authorities relative to the British brig Shakespeare, William Roise, master, which vessel put into this port in a leaky state on the 14th inst., from Girgenti, in Sicily, bound to Newcastle, laden with an entire cargo of brimstone. Application to the director of the Custom house for *franquia*, or the permission usual on such occasions, was made, and a term of ten days granted for the purpose of surveying the vessel, and the master to determine whether he would discharge the cargo here, or proceed to any other port to do so. A survey was accordingly holden, when it was recommended, as the vessel was making at the rate of twenty two inches of water per hour, to discharge part of the cargo, in order, if possible, to discover the leak. The master, upon inquiry, finding that if it were to be discharged into the Custom house warehouses, the expenses attending the same would amount to nearly one half its value, he immediately petitioned the government, praying the indulgence of their allowing him to hire a vessel—which he could have alongside, and tranship it into her; but before the petition could be sent, the tide waiter (*guarda mor*), Jose das Mantas, the commandant of the 15th battalion of the National Guard, went on board on the 18th, only the fourth day after her arrival, accompanied by an armed force, several workmen taking with them lighters, and insisted upon the master beginning to discharge the cargo, to which he objected until he had an answer to his petition. Nevertheless they instantly commenced to break open the hatches, which were battened down, with hammers and chisels, against which violence and forcible taking possession of his ship and cargo the master verbally protested, but his protest was of no avail, as they actually commenced to take the cargo out. He then ordered the British ensign to be hoisted, union down, as a signal of distress, and with all his crew left the vessel, and repaired to the British Consulate; but being advised by the British Authorities here to go on board, he, after entering his process against such a violent and illegal proceeding on the part of the custom house authorities, returned to the vessel. On their going alongside they were refused admission, and were consequently compelled to return to the shore, where they stopped until yesterday at eleven a. m.; during all which time the Portuguese remained in quiet possession of the Shakspeare, with a British signal of distress flying at her mainmast head. At length, however, Captain Shiffner, of His Majesty's ship Hastings, went in an armed cutter, taking with him the master and his crew. No resistance was offered to their going on board. Capt. Shiffner, on finding that the companion, forecastle, and every other part of the brig, excepting the hold had been cunningly sealed with the custom house seal, dispatched a midshipman to the director of the custom house to send off the keys, and a person to take the seals off, to which he replied that he must have that requisition in writing from Admiral Gage before he could take such steps. Capt. Skiffner, on receiving this message, caused the seals to be torn off, and put the master in possession of the brig. The director, on being informed of what had been done, desired Jose das Mantas to go on board and seize the master and crew were satisfied that no embezzlement of property had taken place during their absence from the vessel, which he, however, positively refused to obey, and, like the fable of the dog barking at the moon, he stood on the custom house quay, pouring forth his customary acrimonious invectives against Englishmen and every thing English, and declaring what he would do if he were on board. Here this matter rests for the present, excepting that the custom house still persists in discharging the cargo.

This is not the only arbitrary and vexatious case that has recently taken place in this port relative to English vessels and English subjects.

The schooner Isabel arrived here from London a short time since, having lost one of three chain cable before quiting that port, and supplied the loss with a new one. Jose das Mantas seized the new cable insisting that the duty should be paid upon it, which being refused, he conveyed it on shore, and subsequently detained the vessel for three days with a perishable cargo of fruit on board, notwithstanding the director of the custom house had promised to return the cable when the vessel was ready to sail, but Mantas had been quietly allowed not only to detain the chain, but to compel the master to pay a fine of 182,000 reis, or £42 sterling.

On the arrival of the Iberia steamer from Cadiz, two of the passengers, who were proceeding to England, took the opportunity of the few days' delay in the Tagus to visit Cintra, and shortly after the steamer anchored went on shore a few hours afterwards. The tobacco boat boarded her, and after having, according to the poor regulations, sealed up the tobacco on board, they searched the ship and found some cigars in the great coats of the passengers alluded to, which were hanging up in their respective berths. The coats were seized and taken ashore, and when the owners returned from Cintra they found their loss. All application was useless, and they left the Tagus without their property. They have since been given up, upon the condition that it is not to interfere with their intentions of seizing the Iberia when she returns to Lisbon.

The guard boat of the British squadron, on going along side an English merchant vessel, according to the usual practice, was ordered off by the custom house officers on board, saying that positive orders were given not to allow any ships of war boats for the future to board British vessels on entering or departing from the Tagus. The officer in command returning to his ship for further orders, his commander armed the boat's crew, and gave him instructions to board the vessel immediately, which was of course done, but under severe remonstrances from the custom house officer in charge. This circumstance has given rise to a correspondence, the result of which, it is hoped, will be pursuing a different line of conduct towards an ungrateful people whose only aim is insulting whatever is English. What is the use of the people of England paying the expenses of a Vice Admiral, four sail of the line, a frigate, and a brig in the Tagus, if all the British minister's applications and remonstrances are treated with contempt, and the English flag insulted with impunity?

BRITISH MERCENARIES IN SPAIN.

(From the Morning Post.)

We discharge a very painful duty in publishing the following letters of one of our correspondents in the north of Spain. Let it not be said that, in recording the facts which they contain, we display hostility, or even indifference, to the character or the honor of our country. It is lamentably true that the atrocities which our correspondent faithfully describes were perpetrated by Englishmen, but it is also true that the Englishmen by whom they were perpetrated are no fair sample of their countrymen, of any order or class. When Lord Palmerston devised, and when Lieut.-General Evans consented to execute, the project of assisting the cause of the queen-regent of Spain, by means of mercenary troops to be levied in the United Kingdom, they knew as perfectly as they know at this moment of what description of men the mercenary levies must necessarily be composed. They knew that the only men they could obtain were such as ought not to be elevated to the honorable profession, or intrusted with the use of arms. They knew that no Englishmen would repair to their standard but such as had already, by profligate or odious vice, dissolved every social tie, and forfeited whatever pretensions they might once have possessed to social respectability. Lord Palmerston and his colleagues in office Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, and his coadjutors in command, deliberately consented that a portion of the soil of Spain should be occupied by subjects of Great Britain, who from the very circumstances in which they were gathered together, must, of necessity, be such as would bring disgrace upon their country. It is upon them exclusively, and not upon the character of Englishmen in general, that the foul stain is indelibly impressed of the horrible transactions which our correspondent describes. They are the statesmen and the warriors who opened a military career to men otherwise destined to Botany Bay or the gallows, and who did all that they could do to stake upon the conduct of such men the hitherto unsullied military character of the British nation. But we must forbear, contenting ourselves for the present with refering to the painful and humiliating narrative of our correspondent:—

"IRUN, MAY 20.—In consequence of the severity of the weather, General Evans has deferred the march of the legion into St. Sebastian until to-morrow morning. I shall, therefore, give you some more particulars in addition to those which I despatched on Thursday evening. I had often heard of the sacking of a town, and read of scenes of bloodshed and of pillage, but they fell short of those which I saw at the taking of Irun, and with regret and shame am I obliged to say that they were perpetrated by Englishmen. I give the legion full credit for determined bravery, and will even admit that their conduct whilst besieging the place was such as to merit the warmest commendations. I heard praises liberally bestowed upon them by many French officers, who had come from Behobia, and were there as spectators, but they blotted out all by their subsequent conduct, which clearly proved that love of plunder alone was that which gave the appearance of valour to their actions. When the rifles rushed through the gate an aged man was standing on the threshold of a house some distance up the street: he held out his hands in supplication; his hoary hairs ought to have protected him, but in an instant he was furiously seized upon, and bayoneted on the spot. Neither age nor sex was respected. I saw an unfortunate woman, at least sixty years old, lying dead in a garden near the entrance of the town. The soldiers, not content with taking all the money and property of the poor wretch, dragged her into the garden, where she lay with a gaping wound in the head. I could not look at this being, the victim of wanton barbarity, without a deep feeling of execration upon the monsters guilty of such an act. In the main street there lay some men killed from the shells of the Christino batteries, and more revolting spectacles one could not fancy. The principal scene of massacre was in the square opposite the town hall. The Carlists, when driven from their positions, retreated into their stronghold. The victorious Christinos pursued them rapidly, and the commandant had barely sufficient time to turn the key when the legion were at the door; three, who had been shut out, were instantly bayoneted. At this time a shot was fired from a house opposite, and killed an officer of the Rifles, a Mr. Wheat. Never shall I forget the savage yell with which two men of that regiment rushed into the house, brought into the square a man—whether the one who actually fired the shot or not I cannot say—whose brains they beat out with the end of their muskets. At this moment Generals Evans and Chichester came up. The soldiers had almost succeeded in forcing open the door of the town hall. It was seen that, if once they entered, inevitable death to every Carlist would be the result. A guard of officers was placed at the door, and thus prevented the men from entering. The Carlists were made prisoners of war. Amongst them was an Englishman, named Dixon, whose adventures both here, in Portugallette, and at Irun, are of the most singular description, puzzling all to ascertain whether he be a Carlist or Christine. You may recollect in a former letter I mentioned the gentleman as having been taken, by the orders of General Evans, and sent to the castle on suspicion of being a spy. He was subsequently released, and on the 6th May saved the life of Capt. Hamilton of the legion rocket troop, by shooting the Carlist officer who had seized Hamilton, and was in the act of plunging his sword into his body. How he came into Irun is to all a mystery; he himself declares he was made prisoner on the evening of the 16th, for having advanced to the gate, imagining it to be in possession of the Anglo-Spanish force. He only found his mistake upon being challenged by the Carlist piquet, and, seeing escape hopeless, declared himself then a friend, and was brought into the town. It is, however, alleged, that he played the traitor's part, for, being entrusted with despatches from general Gurrea to Evans, he went voluntarily forward and gave them to the Carlists. Whether he played the double game or not I cannot aver; but I never saw a more difficult task than that of saving him from the fury of the soldiery, and but for the interference of Evans he would have shared the fate of many. To narrate all that I have seen would be but endless repetitions of rapine and murder—perhaps, I should say revenge. In the present instance the requital was a fearful one. When somewhat of order was restored in Irun, it was a most revolting sight to behold the intoxicated soldiers in the different dresses which they had obtained in the houses they plundered. One fellow had upon him the robes of a priest, with the mantilla of a Spanish female; another had on the dress of the Alcalde; and thus they went about rioting and playing all the wild antics of madmen. A group sailed to Behobia, where they endeavoured to throw the sentinel over the hedge. A guard was sent from here to bring them back, but these supporters of 'constitutional liberty,' as Evans terms his worthy and creditable band, attempted to bestow the same favour upon the officer and his company. Finding that any attempt to curb them would only be attended with still worse results, it was deemed the more advisable course to allow their *innocent amusement* to proceed until sleep had in some degree restored them to their senses. It will not be a difficult matter to retain them now they have tasted of plunder. The Spanish government could not have devised a more suitable temptation at the present time; they merely require to be asked to continue in order to say "Yes." I sincerely hope no offer may be made. To permit such men to return, practised and trained as they are in lawless violence, would be an infliction and a course that every lover of humanity and of order would pray to be arrested from his country. It was the intention of Evans on yesterday to have inspected them, but being diligently employed in making out a ponderous despatch to his constituents and his supporter, Lord Palmerston, the review was postponed, General Chichester doing the portion of the M. P.'s military duty."

"ST. SEBASTIAN, MAY 21.—Drenched with rain, and overcome with fatigue, I have only time to say that I arrived in St. Sebastian to-day at four o'clock, having left Irun with the legion and the Carlist prisoners this morning, at nine o'clock, a. m. The post leaving to-night for England precludes me from giving you the account of the march. On to-morrow I will, if possible, send a letter. Two of the unfortunate prisoners were shot on the road by the men. The circumstances connected with inhuman deed are such that for the present I content myself with the mere mention of the fact, reserving the details until my next."

We are in the month of June, and parliament has literally done nothing. It appears likely that the dog days will arrive before the Chancellor of the Exchequer favours the world with his budget. It ought to have been laid before the public early in March, but Spring Rice deferred it to April. In due course, April came, and the budget was postponed until the 8th of May. When that day arrived, Mr. Rice postponed it until the 26th of May and lo! the 26th of May has come and gone, and the budget still lingers unseen, unknown, in Mr. Spring Rice's green bag! When it comes, if ever it *does* come, it will be a marvel and prodigy.

So much for the manner in which the business of the nation is mismanaged. *This* is a sample:—Spring Rice is so busy superintending Lady Theodosia's rout, that the budget must wait. Charles Grant, that very poor creature, of whom they have made a peer, by the name of Baron Glenelg, sleeps away his business hours at the Colonial Office, and does not even appear to dream of Canada. Lord John Russel—"the widow's mite"—has work enough on his hands, between writing bad prose, and worse poetry. Lord Palmerston is too busy making an Adonis of himself. Lord Melbourne devotes his time to the perusal of pious works, proving that Mary Magdelene was immaculate. Sir John C. Hobhouse's contemplations on the necessity for corporeal punishment occupy his mind. Every man does every thing—except his business, and thus not only is there no budget, but legislation has advanced this session at a crab-like pace—that is, it goes backward. A rare ministry!—*Mail.*

CHURCH RATES BILL.

House of Commons, May 22.

MR. BERNAL brought up the report of the church-rates' regulation committee, on which Mr. A. Johnston moved as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this house, that funds may be derived from an improved mode of management of church lands, and that these funds should be applied to religious instruction within the established church, where the same may be found deficient in proportion to the existing population."

Mr. HUME said, the amendment united two evils—the payment of church rates by those who dissented from the church, and the want of accommodation in churches. The two questions were distinct from each other, and ought not to have been brought forward at the same time. The dissenters claimed not religious toleration, but equal liberty, and there could not be equal liberty while the present system continued.

Mr. LAMBTON contended that the mode of taking the valuation of ecclesiastical property proposed by the measure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his schedule, as to the lands in Durham, would be harsh and unfair. The valuation had been said to be taken upon the same principles as that applied to lands under the Durham University property. This he denied. Greater liberality had been experienced by the tenants under that act, and yet in that instance it had been found that it would have been unjust to include more than one fifth of those tenants in the valuation under the bill.—He was not opposed to the principles of the resolution, but he trusted more just and equitable terms would be given to the owners of mines in the county of Durham. The claim of the dissenters, as a body, to the relief they solicited, was irresistable. They had rested their claims upon arguments—they had proved their case in a way which as yet had remained unanswered by those who opposed the concession they required. Let them look around at the state of the country, and at the services which the dissenters had done for her moral condition. In the county of Durham there were 110 places of worship belonging to the church establishment, whilst on the other hand there were no less than 246 dissenting places of worship, besides 290 preaching rooms; and the number of persons, also, who attend the dissenting places of worship greatly exceed those who attend the established churches. Now, this being the case, with what justice could the members of the church of England call upon the dissenters of the county of Durham to pay for the repairs of the edifices of the church, in addition to the expenses of their own 300 or 400 places of worship? The removal of this impost would have the best effect in producing peace, concord, and christian charity between the different classes of religious professors there. He should support the proposition of the government, not because he thought it was the best, perhaps, that could be devised in all its details, but because he believed the government would take an early opportunity to bring in a full and comprehensive measure for securing the better religious and general instruction of the people, of which the present measure was only a forerunner.

SIR F. BURDETT, on rising, was met by a volley of cheers from the tory side of the House, from which he spoke. He denied the assumption, that in this case there was any grievance imposed on the body of English Dissenters. He must protest against—he must express the great disgust he felt at—the pretence of conscience being brought forward at all upon the present occasion. He totally denied that this was any burden or grievance on the Dissenters of England. They had purchased the property they held with church-rates, as a contingency annexed to it, a rent-charge upon it, having nothing to do with religion; it was a debt due, an obligation they could not escape, and which would, in fact, be injustice, to shift from their own to other shoulders. He objected to what was to follow this resolution, and he objected to the amendment, because it stood in the way of a direct negative of a measure which ought not to be introduced—which was founded on the grossest injustice, which would interfere with every principle of property, and with all the usages of this country. He objected to the scheme itself, which had been shown to be founded on the greatest injustice—subverting a large portion of the property of the country, violently interfering by the power of Parliament between proprietors and lessees of property deeply involved in intricate and complicated encumbrances of various kinds; not only was it unjust, it was inexpedient and utterly impracticable. To introduce or maintain a measure of this sort, did appear to him one of the most extraordinary unjustifiable modes of proceeding ever adopted in Parliament. But, fortunately, they had another House—(*Loud cheers from the Opposition, and laughter from the Ministerial benches*)—a tried and well regulated check and control upon that (the Commons) House. And therefore he felt perfectly secure that this most mischievous, in principle most unjust, most impolitic, and most uncalled for measure, if proceeded with, had no chance of being carried into action. It was not the abolition of church-rates, nor the exclusion from the House of Peers, that would suit the political Dissenters; they required the church of England to be reduced to one of the sects. What sort of encouragement had the liberal people of England and the church of England to pursue a career of concession when every concession is looked upon only as it puts the enemies of all the national institutions in a situation to do additional mischief! But if they persuaded themselves that they would be able to undermine or accomplish the overthrow of the constitution and institutions of this country, they might raise the spirit of this great Protestant state, and they would find themselves grievously, and he would say, happily disappointed. Talk of boons! This was a boon to Dissenters which they had no right to demand—that money should be put into their pockets which did not belong to them—(cheers)—All idea of burden was a mere pretence; and as to insult, it was impossible that any could be felt. He denied the grievance—he denied the justice of the demand—he denied the policy of it; and he thought the plan proposed to all others the most objectionable and least likely to be efficient, felt himself in a situation to be compelled to act in opposition to many gentlemen opposite for whom he entertained the greatest personal respect. He knew the sacrifices he had made, and was prepared for them. His life had been one of sacrifices to what he conceived to be the good of his country. And whatever, therefore, might be the painfulness of his present situation, he was contented to bear it. It was high time for the people of this country to declare that they would admit of no further innovations.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Shaftesbury, in the absence of the lord chancellor, took his seat on the woolsack ten minutes before five o'clock.

Several private bills on the table were advanced a stage.

The Lord Chancellor then took his seat on the woolsack.

Mr. Bernard and others brought up a message requesting the lords to furnish the commons with a copy of the evidence taken before them on the subject of substituting declarations for oaths.

The Duke of Wellington and a number of other noble lords presented petitions against the abolition of church rates.

Lord Sefton presented petitions from persons residing in Lancaster against the Birkenhead and Chester railway bill.

POSTOFFICE.

Lord Ashburton presented a petition signed by the bankers, solicitors, and inhabitants of the metropolis, complaining of the large amount of postage charged in this country, which, in their opinion, with which he concurred, tended to disturb social relations, and to injure the commercial interests, and those of science and literature. He would not enter into the subject at length, but would refer them to a pamphlet written very recently by Mr. Rowland Hill, which fully confirmed him in his opinion that the great evils of the system could be obviated without injuring the revenue. What that gentleman proposed was, that a great reduction should be made upon postages generally, and that an equal charge should be made upon all letters, whether they were carried 20 miles or 200 miles. And although this seemed at first sight to be inconsistent, yet it was shown by Mr. Hill that the amount of additional charge for the longer distance was scarcely more then for the shorter distance; for the amount for conveying a letter to Edinburgh, which was four hundred miles distant from London, was only the 36th part of one penny, and it was not equitable to charge so much more for the postage of a letter sent to a distance, where the difference of charge was so little beyond that for one which was sent to a short distance. The noble lord concluded by presenting the petition, and moved that it be read by the clerk.

The clerk then read the petition at great length, which prayed for a uniform and decreased rate of postage.

Lord Duncannon said that the pamphlet referred to had been under the consideration of the Postoffice for some time, and although it was not thought advisable to adopt the plan generally, yet some of the propositions in it would be adopted.

The Duke of Wellington hoped that in any plan uniformity would be observed.

The Duke of Richmond said, that according to the plan proposed by Mr. Hill, if a lower rate of postage were charged, a larger number of coaches should be employed in order to carry the increased number of letters calculated on; he was glad, however, that a portion of the plan would be acted on; he would beg of the house to recollect that when, at a former period, it was compulsory to pay postage in advance, a great outcry had been raised, and in reference to a portion of the petition which complained that no improvement had taken place in the Postoffice department, he would say that considerable reforms had taken place there. (Hear.) He was glad the chancellor of the exchequer had consented to reduce the rate of postage.

FOREIGN STEAM-PACKETS.—The post office steam packets, established for the purpose of keeping up a regular communication between Marseilles and the ports of the Levant, commenced their services on the 1st May. They will depart and return, without interruption, every ten days. The departure from Marseilles will take place on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and from Constantinople on the 6th, 16th, and 26th. The steam packets will touch at Leghorn, Civita, Vecchia, Naples, Malta, Syra, and Smyrna, both going out and returning home. The communication with Greece and Egypt will be effected by means of another line of packets, which will leave Alexandria on the 6th, 16th, and 26th, and Athens on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. These packets will touch at Syra, one arriving there on the same day with those arriving from Marseilles, and returning from Constantinople; so that the packet coming from Alexandria may immediately take up passengers and despatches, brought by the other packets, to their destination at Athens. The passengers and dispatches going to Alexandria will wait at Syra until the second day the arrival of the packet coming from Athens and going on to Alexandria. Ten packets, of 160 horse power each, with a crew of 42 men, and commanded by an officer of the royal navy are appointed to the service of the two lines from Marseilles to Constantinople, and from Alexandria to Athens.—*Hampshire paper.*

Progressive Rise of the Bottom of the Mediterranean.

Mr. Theodore Virlet lately addressed a note to the French Academy of sciences, in which he directed the attention of geologists to the probability of the speedy appearance of a new Island in the Grecian Archipelago, in consequence of the progressive rise of a sunken solid rock (composed of trachytic obsidan) in the gulf of volcano of Santorin. The following are the author's observations on the subject: Towards the end of the last century, at the period Oliver visited Santorin, the fisherman of the island asserted that the bottom of the sea had recently risen between the island of Little Kaimena and the port of Thera: in fact the soundings did not give a greater depth than fifteen to twenty fathoms, where formerly the bottom could not be reached. When colonel Bory and the author visited this island in 1829, they were able not only to confirm the truth of Oliver's statements, but also to ascertain by various soundings that the rise of the sub-marine land had continued, and that the point indicated the depth was not more than four fathom and a half. In 1830 the same observers made new soundings, which enabled them to determine the form and extent of the mass of rock, which in less than a year had been elevated half a fathom. It was found to extend 80 metres from east to west, 500 from north to south. The sub-marine surface augmented to the north and to the west from four to twenty-nine fathom, while to the east and south this augmentation amounted to forty-five fathoms. Beyond this limit the soundings indicated in all directions a very great depth. I have lately been informed that Admiral Lalande, who, since 1830, has twice returned to Santorin, ascertained that the rock still continues to rise, and that in September 1835, the date of the last visit, the depth of water amounted to only two fathoms, so that a sunken reef now exists which is dangerous for brigs to approach. If the rock continues to rise at the same rate, it may be calculated that about the year 1849 it will form a new island, without, however, those catastrophes which this phenomenon seems to presage for the gulph of Santorin, being a necessary consequence of the epoch of its appearance to the surface of the water. Since the eruptions of 1707 and 1712, which produced the new Kaimeni, the volcano seems at the present date quite extinct. Nevertheless, the rise of a portion of its surface seems to demonstrate continual effort to make an eruption during fifty years, and that whenever the resistance shall not be strong enough to offer a sufficient obstacle, the volcano will again resume its activity.—*Edinburg New Philosophical Journal.*

LONDON, June 3.

The King is declared one day to be "much better;" the next, to be "*perfectly convalescent*;" then his Majesty having passed a good night, is improving; in short, if the courtly chronicler and the *Post* were to be depended upon, the King should have appeared at the Spitalfields ball on Thursday, like a "giant refreshed." But we fear that William the 4th is still very far from well; for the levees have been put off for a fortnight, the grand dinner to the Knights of the Bath indefinitely postponed, and Sir H. Halford has not been released from daily attendance at the Castle. The Queen is said to have nearly recovered from her protracted indisposition; but this also we take with a few grains of allowance.—*Spectator.*

FRANCE.

Stock Exchange, June 6.—Half-past Four.—The market has been much firmer to day, and a good deal of business transacted. For cash, Fives have improved 10c.; Threes 15c. For the end of the month, Fives and Threes have risen 15c.

Paris, June 7.—The Bank of Lyons gives notice under date of 25th May, that on and after the 26th it would discount paper on that city, not having more than thirty days to run, at 3 per cent per annum.

Paris, June 7.—*Commercial Crisis.*—Fifty-three bankruptcies took place in Paris during the month of May. In January there were 37 failures, in February 38, in March 61, in April 40—total 229, since the 1st January, without comprehending the suspension of payment which occurred without the intervention of the tribunals of justice.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 28, 1837.

REMOVAL.

THE *Chronicle Office* is removed to Prince William Street, in the new building erected by Mr. M'MILLAN, and immediately over the Office of J. W. BOYD, Esq. Barrister at Law. ☞All kinds of printing executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

No later European dates have been received during the past week.

A Russian fleet of five line-of-battle ships, three frigates, and two brigs, with a large land force on board, sailed from Odessa on the 21st of April. Their destination was supposed to be the Circassian coast.

The house of Rothschild, in Paris, has undertaken one of the projected railroads to Versailles.

The half-hour steamer plying between London and Westminster bridges emits no smoke, being worked by quicksilver.

The last quarterly return of the Bank of England stated its bullion in the Bank at £4,423,000 sterling.

It is rumoured that there will, this year, be a deficiency of nearly £3,000,000, in the amount of the malt tax, partly owing to the state of the harvest.—*Essex (Eng.) Herald.*

The wedding feast of the Duke d'Orleans, it is said will cost the good city of Paris 800,000 francs, about $160,000.

The long established house of "Prevat Aine," of Maze, has suspended payment for 1,400,000 francs. They show 40 per cent surplus. They are large proprietors of Vineyards in the little town of Maze, and gave employment to 1,000 persons. They are spoken of in the highest terms as to integrity and ability.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The session was closed on Saturday last: the Bill for the support of the Civil Government, with a number of others, were passed and received His Excellency's assent; a list of which will be found in our columns.

NOCTURNAL DEPREDATIONS.—During the past week several robberies have been committed at the dwelling houses of our citizens. In Princess street, the houses of Messrs. Malcolm and Berryman have been broken into, and in Germain street the shop of Mr. Robert Welch has also been robbed. We are informed that one of the robbers was detected by Mr. Berryman, who unfortunately allowed the villain to escape, thereby frustrating the ends of justice, and giving the robber another opportunity of preying on the properties of our citizens.

Great complaints have been made respecting the inefficiency of the Nightly Watch. If the city funds are not sufficient for employing a nightly watch for the whole city, it surely cannot be reasonable to tax the whole population for a partial watch; and if two or three streets only can be favored with a night patrole, it is not just that citizens living at a distance from those streets should pay a Watch tax out of all proportion for the benefit received. Either let the citizens have an efficient nightly watch for the protection of their lives and properties, or do away with the Watch tax altogether.

From the Royal Gazette.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—David W. Jack, Peter Smith and Thomas Sime, Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the late Charlotte County Savings Bank, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Assembly lately passed for that purpose.

James Jones, in the room of James Moran, to expend the sum of £20, granted at the last Session, for the road leading to the Parish line near Smith's and Jones', through the Milliken settlement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, *July 22.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the chair on the Throne, the Honorable the President commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know: "It is his Excellency's pleasure they attend here immediately in this house."

Who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency gave his assent to the following Bills:—

A Bill to restrain the provisions of the fifth section of an Act, intituled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," and to establish sundry regulations for the future disposal of Crown Lands and Timber in certain cases.

A Bill in addition to an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte.

A Bill in addition to, and in amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Saint Stephen's Whale Fishing Company."

An Act to remedy the failure of the Annual Courts or meetings of the Corporation of the Madrass school in this Province.

A Bill to grant a loan of five thousand pounds to the Saint John Water Company.

A Bill to prevent the issue of Private Bank Notes in this Province.

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Emigrant Fund for the purposes therein mentioned.

"A Bill to provide for the relief of Poor Emigrants in the town of St. Andrews, in the county of Charlotte.

"A Bill to alter and amend an Act, entituled "An Act to provide for opening and repairing Roads throughout the Province."

A Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board Steam Boats.

A Bill to establish Circuit Courts in this Province, and to provide for the travelling expenses of the Judges holding such courts.

A Bill to alter and amend an Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for regulating, laying out and repairing Highways and Roads, and for appointing commissioners and surveyors of highways in the several towns and parishes in this Province, and to make more effectual provision for the same," so far as the same relates to the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John.

A Bill to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the city and county of Saint John.

A Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to nuisances in the Parish of Portland, in the county of Saint John.

A Bill relating to Landlord and Tenant.

A Bill for the appointment of commissioners to examine and report upon the Casual Revenue Accounts.

A Bill for the appointment of Firewards and the better extinguishing of fires which may happen in the Parish of Portland, in the county of Saint John.

A Bill to enable the Proprietors or Shareholders of a company called, "The Bank of British North America," to sue and be sued in this Province, in the name of the Manager or of any one of the local Directors for the time being of the said Company.

A Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act for the commutation of His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick, (*with a suspending clause.*)

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

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

"My thanks, and in my opinion, those of the Province, are due to you for the alacrity with which you assembled for the performance of your Legislative duties at this unusual and inconvenient season of the year, for the zeal and assiduity with which you have attended to those duties, and above all for the spirit of harmony and unanimity in which they have been conducted.

"Upon the successful result of your joint labours, as regards the public interests, I offer you and the Province my sincere congratulations, to which permit me to add the expression of an earnest hope, that the great object by which the minds of the inhabitants of this Colony have been so long engaged, having been brought to so satisfactory a conclusion, any feelings of irritation which may have connected themselves with the discussion to which it has given rise, may now subside, and mutual good will, wherever that feeling may have been unhappily interrupted, be renewed and re-established betwixt all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this Province."

"In now releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties, I beg to assure you that I look forward with the utmost confidence and satisfaction to again meeting you, in your Legislative capacities, at the period usually appointed for that purpose, or whenever the interests or the exigencies of the public service may appear to me to render it expedient to call for your advice and assistance.

"In the mean time, I do not allow myself to doubt that those sentiments of loyalty to the King and of unshaken attachment to British connexion, for which the People of this Province have always been distinguished, will be (if possible) strengthened by feelings of gratitude for the recent proofs which His Majesty has given them of his paternal regard and solicitude for their welfare."

The Assembly was then prorogued, in the usual form, to the third Tuesday in September next.

QUEBEC, July 12.—Lower Canada affairs begin to occupy more of the attention of the Upper Canada papers than usual. They seem to think our condition worse than it is. The Upper Canada militia, we find, have been addressing the Lieut. Governor with offers of services. The 2nd Regiment of the Glengary Highland Militia, in address of the 5th June, says: "We shall be found ever ready and willing to hazard our lives in defence of our Government and Constitution, and for the maintenance of our connexion with the mother country, whether endangered by the seditious designs of a faction who seek to destroy the connexion, by exciting rebellion, and bring us under the sway of a Republican Government, (an idea most repugnant and abhorrent to our feelings and principles,) or by any other cause foreign or domestic."

This address is signed by the Macdonells, the McIntyres, the McKenzies, the Kennedys, the Grants, the McMillins, the Chisholms, the McGregors, and others. "Descended," as they say, "from ancestors, who, when reluctantly compelled by "circumstances to leave their native Hills, where "they were ever devoted to the cause of loyalty, to "look for a place of residence abroad, could not "forget their allegiance and attachment to their "King, by settling themselves in any part of the "world where the British flag did not wave."—*Gazette.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—His Majesty's sloop *Vestal*, 26 guns, W. Jones, commander, arrived in port last night from Halifax, with the Head Quarters division of His Majesty's 83rd Regiment of Foot, the Hon. —— Dundas, Lieutenant Colonel. They amount to 280 rank and file, and the second division is immediately expected in the *Champion*. The division arrived, marched up this forenoon, and are quartered in the Cape Barracks.

The remainder of the Royals go up to Montreal in the *Saint George* this evening.

A detachment of artillery proceeded to Montreal on Monday evening, to be stationed at the *Isle Ste. Hélène*.

The old inhabitants see these military movements with pleasure, as an indication of the existence of British power in Canada, which some persons seem to have doubted of late.

Reported by Telegraph.—H. M. S. Champion, 29th June, Halifax, Remainder of the 83d Regiment.

A Dr. Duchenois has been arrested and held to bail for sedition and pulling down His Excellency's proclamation posted at Varennes. The nightly attacks in the county of the Two Mountains still continue. A Mrs. Prevost of St. Scholastique, who was up watching her dead child, had her house attacked by a party. She however armed herself with a musket, and on her threatening to fire they retired.—*Ib.*

We understand that a police officer was sent with warrants from the Police Office of this city on Tuesday last, to apprehend Dr. Tache and two other persons of St. Thomas who, in their great zeal to uphold the sovereignty of the people, seized upon & ill treated a loyal habitant who was passing their meeting, at which the great Papineau was present, and had the temerity to shout *vive le Roi, vive l' Anglais*, for which treasonable offence he was obliged to ask pardon by the Dr. and his mobocrat associates. The Doctor and one of the persons were arrested, but the other was absent and has not yet been taken. Bail was given, but the affairs is now brought under the cognizance of the law, and they will be duly proceeded against at the Criminal Term for this District to be held in September next.—*Mercury.*

Another Steam Boat blown up.—The Alton, (Illinois) Spectator, of the 29th ult, contains a postscript stating that the steam boat B. J. Gilman, was blown up on the morning of the 27th, about 38 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, on her way from Alton to Cincinnati. The extent of damage and loss of lives not ascertained, but seven badly scalded, among whom was Captain M'Gaw who was acting mate.

EMIGRANTS AND WHEAT.—The Baltimore American says, "two immense Russian merchant ships, the burthen of each being nearly one thousand tons, entered our harbour on Tuesday from Bremen. They have on board about 40,000 bushels of wheat, and 12,000 to 15,000 bushels of rye, besides *seven hundred and forty passengers.*

WETTING BRICKS.—The following excellent hints are from the N. Y. Sun:—

'Few people, except builders, are aware of the advantage of *Wetting bricks* before laying them. A wall, 12 inches thick, built up of good mortar, with bricks well soaked, is stronger, in every respect, than one sixteen inches thick, built up dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystalization and on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become almost as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, and leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, or *tumbles* down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.'

MIRAMICHI, July 18.

Melancholy Accident.—An accident of a truly melancholy nature, happened at the Steam Mill, in Chatham, on Saturday morning last.

Two lads, George Ford, aged 15, and John Kelly, aged 17 years of age, while playing, it is supposed, near one of the shafts connected with the cross-cut saws, the clothes of the former became entangled thereon, and on finding this to be the case, he clasped Kelly in his arms, when both were whirled round with the machinery. Ford must have met with an instantaneous death, as his head at every revolution of the shaft, came in contact with one of the beams of the building, and the other lad was dreadfully maimed and bruised. The physicians were in immediate attendance, and in the course of the day, it was found necessary to amputate Kelly's right leg, at the thigh. He now lies in a very precarious state, with but slight hopes of his recovery.

An inquest was held on the body of the first named unfortunate youth, before M. Cranney, Esq. one of the coroner's of the county, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

INQUESTS.—An Inquest was held before M. Cranney, Esq. one of the coroners for this county, this morning, on view of the body of Patrick Landy, labourer, who was drowned last fall, in attempting to board a vessel lying at the Steam Mill wharf. Verdict—Found drowned.

Another inquest was held immediately after, before the same gentleman, on view of the body of Margaret Moore, aged 4 years, who unfortunately came to her death by drinking a quantity of spirits, which had been placed in the room where the child slept. Verdict—came to her death by drinking a quantity of spirituous liquor.

MARRIED.

At St. George, on Thursday evening the 6th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Thompson, Mr. William Mahood, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands and Deputy Surveyor, to Lucretia, eldest daughter of H. Seelye, Esq. all of St. George.

At Jollicure, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Joseph F. Bent, Mr. Josiah Gingley, of Point de Bute, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Joseph D. Wells, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. Mr. James Freeborn, aged 54 years.

This morning, after a short illness, in the 49th year of her age, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Morrell; leaving a disconsolate husband and a large circle of friends and relatives to lament their loss; trusting in the mercy of God through Christ, she departed in peace. Funeral to take place on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At Fredericton, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Hannah, relict of the late Zebedee Ring, of the Parish of Kingsclear, aged 87 years.

At Bath, England, on the 1st June, in the 42d year of her age, Frances Maria, wife of Major J. Wilson, and only daughter of the late Hon. John Robinson.

At Thornbury, on the 6th May, in the 43d year of her age, Margaret Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Cross, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Morris Robinson.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, July 22, ship Edward Thorne, Tizard, Liverpool, 48; A. B. Thorne, coals and general cargo.—Brig Kentville, Austin, St. Kitts, 16; S. Gould, salt.—Sch'r Coral, Howard, Boston, 3; assorted cargo.—Ceylon, Aiken, Boston, 6; Reeds and Robertson.

24th, Brig Edwin, Potter, Liverpool, 65; E. Barlow & Sons, merchandize.—Sch'r Elizabeth, Dunn, Halifax, assorted cargo.—Victory, Banks, Halifax, do.—Nile, Vaughan, Quebec, 21; D. J. M'Laughlin, flour.

25th, sch'r Dolphin, Chisholm, Halifax, flour.

27th, ship Abeona, Drake, Liverpool, 50, Milby & Thomas, salt and coals.—Brig Georgiana, M'Donough, New York, 8, R. Rankin & Co. ballast.—Brig Clorinda, Walker, Norfolk, 11, S. Gould, staves, &c.—Sch'r. Teazer, Jones, New York, A. Robinson, flour, &c.—Sch'r Britannia, Cogan, Halifax, flour, and molasses.—Sch'r Thistle, Gallogar, Boston, A. Robertson, assorted cargo. Brig Rose, Kenny, Hamburg, 60, provisions, &c. to Crookshank & Walker. Ship Panin, Lemon at quarantine.

28th, Sch'r Ann, Merry, Boston, 5, C. M'Laughlin, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship William & Alfred, Culverwell, London timber.
Alexander Grant, Brown, Liverpool, timber.
Gaspard, Whitney, Liverpool, timber.
Lotus, Hammond, Hull, timber.
Majestic, Leitch, London, do.

Brig Townsend, Abbott, Galway deals.
Eliza, Waugh, Dublin, timber.
Triton, Duncan, Ballyshannon, deals.
Norfolk, Boggs, Philadelphia, plaster, &c.
Helen, Barrow, Portaferry, do.
Roseway, Mainland, St Kitts, fish, lumber, &c
Sarah and Phœbe, Babbidge, Boston, wood.
Hibernia, M'Donough, Galway, deals.
Eliza, Brown, Kingston, fish, &c.
Clifton, Worsell, London, oil.

Sch'r James Clarke, Beck, Boston, plaster.
Sable, Hammond, Halifax, assorted cargo.
Douglas, Turner, Hull, timber and deals.
Wm. Wallace, Crowell, Philadelphia, plaster.
Argonaut, Betts, Philadelphia, do.
Victory, Banks, Halifax, salt.
Elizabeth, Doane, do. do.
Ceylon, Aiken, Eastport, ballast.
William, Barnes, Boston, plaster.

Brig Kentville, Austin, at this port, spoke, 21st inst. ship Arkwright, Birnie, hence for London, lat. 42, 35, long. 66½, five days out.—Same day, Hebe, Wright, hence for Liverpool, Seal Island bearing N. E. by E. four days out.

The packet ship Oxford, at New York, spoke 10th June, barque James Lemon, from Cork for St. John, with loss of spars, supplied her.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Entered for loading, Shannon, Leadbetter, Quebec. Cleared, Mary Caroline, Stickney, Londonderry, and St. John; William & Robert, Beyes, Bay Verte.—Sailed Sir Walter Scott, Bruce, St. John; 6th, Abeona, Drake, do.; 7th, Edmond, Strang, Halifax.

Ship Albion, of and for this port, sailed from Liverpool on the 28th May.

The ship Harriet, of Liverpool, Capt. Galt, from New York, bound to Quebec, was lost near Torbay on the 29th ult. The Captain and crew, with the materials saved from the wreck, arrived at Halifax on the 11th instant.

Whale ship Advice, of Dundee, Scotland, which was frozen up in Baffin's Bay last Winter, was spoken about June 1, lat. 52. 22. lon. 18. 20, by ship Sarah Parker, at Portsmouth from Liverpool, and supplied with small stores. Twenty five out of her crew of sixty one, had died of scurvey, and two were sick—She had been supplied three days before with three men from an English brig, and was making for the first port.—*Boston paper.*

Wanted,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business. Enquire at this Office. July 7.

The Cargo of the Brig Rose, from Hamburg.

300 BLS. Superfine FLOUR, 80 half ditto
100 Bagrels Rye do.; 100 do. OATMEAL;
600 Bags Bread; 1350 bags WHEAT;
700 Bags BARLEY; 50 barrels Pork;
60 Barrels PEAS;
6 Hogsheads, GIN;
200 Demijohns,
14,000 BRICKS;
A few cases Toys, Westphalia Hams, Sausages, &c. &c. for sale by JAMES KIRK, and
July 28 CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Commercial and Mathematical ACADEMY—*Bragg's Buildings.*

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

1. From 9 A. M. to half past 3 P. M. with an intermission of one hour, miscellaneous classes of Young Gentlemen are instructed in Greek, Latin, French and Mathematics, at a charge of 30s. per Quarter.

2. From 4 to 6 P. M. Young Ladies are instructed in French, English Grammar and Arithmetic.

3. From 7 to 10 P. M. young Artisans, Seamen and others are instructed in Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Navigation, Guaging, &c.

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

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

To Teachers.

WANTED for the National Schools at Carleton, a Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, of superior attainments. Liberal salaries are given.—Apply to the Rev. F. COSTER, Rector, or Col. ANDERSON, Carleton. July 28, 1837.

Rum and Molasses.

30 PUNS. RUM; 100 hhds. Molasses, just landed from the brig *Elgin*, from Berbice, and for sale by
July 28. JAMES T. HANFORD.

£10 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday, or early on Monday morning last, the house of the subscriber was entered into, and a Rosewood Writing Desk, containing money, and a Rosewood Work Box, containing Rings and Papers stolen therefrom; the above reward is offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property. Or a reward of *Five Pounds* will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, whether the property is recovered or not.
July 25, 1837. JAMES MALCOLM.

SHIP BREAD.—40 barrels fresh baked Bread; 20 bags (1 cwt. each) Hamburg do. For sale by THOS. HANFORD.
July 28, 1837.

Split Peas, Oatmeal, &c.

40 BBLS. Oatmeal; 20 do. split Peas; 150 gallons best French White Wine VINEGAR; 30 carboons French Plumbs.
July 28. JAMES MALCOLM.

☞NOTICE.

THE Creditors of ROBERTSON & HATTON are hereby informed, that the above named Robertson & Hatton have assigned to the Subscribers all their Estate, real and personal, book debts, notes of hand, &c. for the benefit of such Creditors as will sign an instrument of release prior to the 15th of August next, and that said instrument of release lies at the Office of T. L. NICHOLSON for signature.

All persons indebted to the above-mentioned firm, are hereby notified to pay the several amounts to the subscribers, or either of them, and to no other person, except duly authorized by them to receive the same; and all creditors of said firm who are willing to accept the composition and sign the instrument of release, will please render their accounts to the subscribers.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
S. J. SAMUEL.

St. John, 17th July 1837.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 17th July, 1837.

NOTICE is here by given, that the sale of Portage Island is postponed until further notice.
T. BAILLIE, *C. C. Lands.*

On Consignment,

Ex John Cock, *London:*

25 CHESTS Bohea TEA.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
21st July, 1837.

Corn Meal,

LANDING from on board the *Wm. Boatlby*, for sale by THOS. HANFORD,
July 21. Ward-street.

COALS.

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

Just Received,

Per ship Louisa, from Liverpool;

CABINET maker's Rasps; taper, pit saw, and other Files; 1-2 and 5-8 brass tack Pins; Candlestick springs; German silver Thimbles; Japan'd chamber Buckets; Fox's brass Wood Screws; a few sets Lustres, &c. Together with his very extensive stock on hand, will be sold low at No. 1, Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water street.
July 7. E. C. WADDINGTON.

AUCTION SALES

600 Acres of Land by Auction.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, at Gagetown, on the 29th day of July, instant, without reserve:—600 Acres of Valuable Wood LAND, situate on the Great road of communication from thence to Fredericton, and within 2 1-2 miles from Gagetown Church: a road from said Great road to Duck Creek also passes through it, and it is approached by water at the head of Grimross Creek. The above will be sold in Lots of 200 acres each, and the terms made known at the time of sale.

The Grant and Plan of the Land may be seen at the Office of HENRY S. PETERS, Esq. Gagetown, and any further information required, will be given on application to the subscriber, St. John.
July 7, 1837. JAMES PETERS.

On MONDAY next, the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscriber, on Black's wharf:

100 BBLS. Prime Mess Irish PORK,
5 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
400 boxes Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 14x11, 15x11, and 16x11,
10 Bbls. Olive OIL; 10 do. Pale Seal OIL;
5 Bales Wrapping PAPER.
500 Pieces Printed Cottons; 60 do. Osnaburghs,
80 Boxes RAISINS; 5 bags WALNUTS,
20 Drums FIGS; 10 boxes Brown SOAP,
20 Doz. TWINE; 40 Bbls. VINEGAR,
10 Bags BEANS; 4 ditto PEAS,
2 Tons CORDAGE, 2 to 3 inch.
Terms at sale. T. L. NICHOLSON.
July 28, 1837.

BRIG FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 12th day of August next, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) will be sold by the subscriber at Public Auction, the well known and fast sailing Brig CLORINDA, 135 tons; carries a large cargo; in every respect well found, and can be sent to sea with a very small expense. The Clorinda is a favorite vessel with the Underwriters, having been insured in this city for the last three years, at the lowest rate of premium of any vessel belonging to the Port. This vessel is so well known that any further description is unnecessary. An Inventory of the stores, materials, &c. and the terms of sale made known on application to
July 28, 1837. T. L. NICHOLSON.

To Let,

AND possession given immediately: the SHOP at present occupied by the subscriber, in Mr. Everitt's building, Prince William street.
July 14. WILLIAM MAJOR.

SEAL OIL.

18 CASKS superior Pale Seal OIL, for sale low while landing from schr. *Sable*, from Halifax. JOHN ROBERTSON.
July 14, 1837.

TEA! TEA!!

The subscriber offers for sale, ex the Clifton, from Canton:

WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes common and fine Congo and Souchong TEA.

The quality of these Teas is warranted equal to those imported by the East India Company, and may be had in Lots or single chests at a small advance on sale price. Apply to
July 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

IRON.

Just received, and will be sold at extremely low rates for approved payment:

5 TONS assorted flat, round, and English refined Iron; 6 tons assorted flat, round and square English common ditto; 10 Bars 2 3-4 & 3 in. square common English Iron.

☞All of the above is well adapted for ships' use.
July 14. GEO. W. POTTER.

FLOUR.

DANTZIC superfine and Canada Fine middlings FLOUR, received ex *Armide*, from Halifax, and for sale cheap for cash by
THOMAS HANFORD,
July 14. *Ward street.*

Wine and Raisins.

12 QR-Casks fine Malaga WINE; 10 boxes and 20 half boxes best bunch muscatel Raisins; 10 Kegs cooking do.
July 14. THOMAS HANFORD.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

Ex brigantine Roseway, Mainland, master, from St. Kitts:

75 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale very low while landing at Merritt's Wharf.
July 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

40 CASKS London Brown Stout, 4 dozen each, just received by the *William and Alfred*, from London:
4 Quarter casks, Choice Madeira WINE;
20 Dozen,
80 Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;
10 Firkins Irish Butter;
20 Boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 Do. Bloom Do.
June 30. G. W. POTTER.

CANADA FLOUR.—90 barrels "*Gananoque*" superfine FLOUR, landing ex schooner *Esperance* from Quebec, for sale low for cash, if taken from the wharf.
June 23. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

SPARS.—60 SPARS, from 10 to 18 inches diameter, for sale by
July 14. THOMAS HANFORD.

JAMES G. MELICK,
Watch and Clock Maker,

MARKET SQUARE.

Has just received per ship *Enterprise*, from Liverpool, a very elegant assortment of *Fancy Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c. &c.* among which are:

SILVER, German silver, steel and silk Guard Chains; German silver Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons; sauce Ladles; Dessert Forks; salt and Egg spoons; sugar Tongs; plain and fancy Ear rings, Drops, and Finger rings; Gold seals and Keys; silver Thimbles; silver and ivory Pen Holders; cornelian Necklaces; silver Pencil Cases and Pens; Ladies' Bracelets of various descriptions, gold Pins and Brooches (plain & figured); children's Coral & Bells, &c. with a large assortment of JEWELLERY of various descriptions, which will be sold cheap for cash.
June 2, 1837.

Pine Apples, Oranges, Lemons, &c

Just received, per sch'r. Thistle, from Boston:

A FEW Prime PINE APPLES; boxes Oranges and Lemons.

In Store: 150 boxes Smoked Herrings: for sale cheap by JOHN THOMSON & SON,
July 7. *Water street.*

Shingles, scantling, &c.

The Subscriber has just received:

90 M. Of very superior warranted and Merchantable Pine and Spruce SHINGLES;
—ALSO—
28,000 feet of prime hewed SCANTLING, among which is a frame for a *Building* of 40 by 25 feet. 500 M. of first quality *sawed* LATHS; 20,000 feet of clear and Merchantable Pine LUMBER, part of which was seasoned during the last summer, all of which, with his former STOCK, he offers for sale at reduced prices.
St. John, May 12 BENJAMIN GALE.

NEWS ROOM

REMOVED to Mr. FOSTER's new building in *Germain Street*, opposite to Major WARD's.
June 30. A. R. TRURO, *Proprietor.*

SUGAR.

LANDING, ex schooner *Ray*, 10 hhds. Bright Jamaica SUGAR. In store, 20 bbls. Prime mess PORK, for sale cheap by
June 30. JAMES MALCOLM.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

NOW LANDING, ex the schooner *Leo*, from St. Kitt's.—30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
May 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Piano Forte Music.

THE Misses BARR, respectfully intimate that they will re-commence their course of instructions in the Theory and Practice of Piano-Forte Music, on Monday the 17th instant, and that as they have a vacancy for a few more pupils, those intending to enter on a course are respectfully requested to make an early application.

Misses B. beg leave to refer to R. W. Crookshank, Esq. and John V. Thurgar, Esq.

For terms apply at the store of Mr. JAMES MALCOLM, Prince William street, or at Misses B's music room, South side Princess street, a little above Charlotte street.
Saint John, July 7. 1837.

☞NOTICE.

THE Tea and Wine business carried on by JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 12, King street, will in future be carried on by JOHN ALEXANDER, who is authorised to settle all accounts and pay all demands against the business.
JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN ALEXANDER.
St. John, N. B. June 2, 1837.

Received,

Per barque Louisa, Ball, master, from Liverpool:

100 BAGS Spikes, assorted sizes, from 3 to 9 inch;
20 bags Shearling Nails, 2 to 3 inch;
20 dozen mill saw Files; 10 doz. Hand Saws;
1 cask CUTLERY.
Also in store: 40 Pieces of MOLESKINS.
June 16. JAMES OTTY.

No. 12, King Street.

JOHN ALEXANDER, would inform the Public, that he has taken the Stock and store of James Alexander, by whom he is authorized to collect all debts due, and settle all those connected with the business,—and hopes by attention to receive that liberal share of patronage which his predecessor enjoyed.

The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:

TEAS—Gunpowder, young & old Hyson, Hyson skin, Twankey, souchong, congo & Bohea; raw and refined SUGARS; muscatel, bloom, cluster and keg RAISINS, Chocolate, COFFEE, Rice, white and blue Starch, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

Spices—of all kinds;

A choice selection of *Spirits & Wines*, of all descriptions.

☞All the above articles will be sold as low as they can be purchased in the city; and J. A. will give his customers the privilege of returning any article that does not give perfect satisfaction as to price and quality. *June 2, 1837.*

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS, *AND STATIONERY,*

Per late arrivals.

W. L. AVERY, has just received an assortment of School BOOKS and Stationery, which he offers to the public at the lowest possible prices for cash, or a short approved credit.

ON HAND: Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Books for copying machines made to order, of the very best material. ☞BOOKBINDING as usual on liberal terms.

☞*Depository of the Saint John Religious Tract Society.* Prince Wm. street, 23d June.

House to Let,

And possession given immediately:

THE House lately occupied by the Subscriber in *Princess street*, and owned by Mr. B. Smith.
June 16. P. BESNARD.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his business to the front Rooms in the second flat of Mr. M'Millan's New Building, in Prince Wm. street.
JAMES WILLIAM BOYD,
June 6. *Att'y. and Barrister at Law.*

Wholesale Prices Current.

Butter,	10d a 1s	4 NAVAL STORES,	
Barley, pot,	23s 9d cwt.	Tar,	16s 6d
pearl,	30s	Pitch,	16s 6d
Beef, Quebec,	none	Coal Tar,	17s 6d
Nova Scotia,	45s	Turpentine,	5s
Fresh,	5d lb.	OILS.	
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	4s9 a 5s
Bacon,	6d lb.	raw,	4s 6d
Bread, Navy,	22s 6d.	sperm,	8s
Pilot, bbl	32s a 42s 6d.	porpoise,	5s 6d.
Boards spruce	45 a 50s M.	pale seal,	4s 6d
Pine,	80s	brown do.	3s.
Seasoned	£8	cod, 60s. for 31 1-2 gal.	
Brandy,	9s	Oakum,	35s
Coals, Orrel, chal.	none	Oatmeal, cwt.	22s 6d.
Pemberton,	27s 6d.	Oats,	3s 3d
Scotch		Paints, black,	50s pr cwt.
Pictou,		Yellow,	50s
Cordage,	52s a 55s.	Red,	45s
Canvas,	1s 9d	Green, lb.	10d
Coffee,	9d.	White lead,	60s
Cocoa,	none	Pork, Irish prime mess	
Corn Meal,	30s		100 a 110s
Cotton Warp, bun.	7s a 9s	N. S. prime	90s a 100
Copper, bolt,	1s 6d	Fresh,	7d
Sheet,	1s 6 a 1s 8	Provincial	£5 a £5 5
Chain Cables,	27s a 35s	Plaster of Paris,	6s 3d ton.
Cigars, Jam.	£2	Potatoes,	6s. bush
Havannah	£7	Pepper,	8 1-2 lb.
Candles,	8d 1-2	Rice,	25s a 27s 6d cwt.
English moulds,	10d	Rosin,	5s.
Sperm & Wax,	3s	Raisins, muscatel, in	
Eggs,	10d doz.	boxes,	18 9d
Flour, Quebec fine	51s 3d do.	Cooking	5d lb.
Europeans fine	47s 6 a 52s	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 6 a 6 6d
Pine	45 a 50s	Demerara,	3s 9d
Provincial ground	25s	for Sugar, raw,	37s 6 a 45s cwt
	(98)s	single refin'd	7½d
Am. Rye,	36s 3d a 37s 6d	double do.	8d
Figs,	7 a 9d	Salt,	1s 4d
Glass,		do fine	9s bag
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	Soap,	3d 1-2 lb
Hams,	8d a 9d	do Belfast	5 1-2
Fish,		Shot, cwt.	45s
Shad,		Tobacco,	11d
Cod, cwt.	14s a 15s	Scantling spruce	30 a 40s
Pollock,	10s 6d		[M
Haddock,	9s	Shingles pine,	20s
Mackerel, nos. 1, 2	none	do. Spruce,	10s a 13s 6d.
3,	30s	Tea, Bohea,	1s 3d
Herrings, Canso,	30s	Congo,	1s 9d a 2s
Digby smoked	4s a 4s 3d	Souchong,	3s 6d
Alewives,	20s	Twanky,	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Hides,		Hyson,	4s a 4s 6d
Hay screwed	£4	Hyson skin,	3s 8 a 4s
do loose	£2 10s	Timber, red pine,	22s 6d
Indigo,	6s 6d a 8s	White do.	28s for 18in.
Iron, pig		Birch,	22s 6d for 14 in.
Bar,	£19 a £20	Deals,	£8 a £8 10
Refined,	£27 10s	Vinegar,	1s a 3s 6d
Leather, Eng	1s 3d	Wines.	
Canada,		Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Lead, pig, cwt.		Teneriffe,	6s 3d a 7s 6d
do Sheet		Lisbon,	6s
Lard,	9d	Port,	7s 6 a 12s 2d
Lime,		Spanish red,	4s a 4s 1s
Logwood	5s a 7s 6d cwt.	Sherry,	10s a 50s
Molasses,	2s 1d a 2 3d gal.	Whiskey,	7s a 7s 6

Bills on England, 10 1-2 per cent. premium.
New York, 1 1-2 per cent. " discount.
Halifax, 2 1-2 " "
Bank of N. B. Stock, 30 per cent premium.
Commercial, 35 "
City, 10 "

New Vessel for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Hull and Spars of a copper-fastened Brig, of the following dimensions, now building at Bay Verte, viz. length of keel 77 feet, on deck 86 feet; beam 23 feet; hold 14 feet,—with partner beams, flush deck, sharp built, and will carry a large cargo. Her stem, head, stern post, transoms, wales, top timbers, covering boards and part of the top sides are hackmatack, and the other materials the best the country affords—the model and workmanship will bear a comparison with any vessel built in the Province. She will be ready for launching about 15th Sept. and will be sold low. Apply early to Mr. John Carey, Bay Verte, or to
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
St. John, July 21, 1837.

Feathers, Slates, Brandy.

Just received per ship "Mersey"

7 BALES FEATHERS; 10 000 Welch SLATES; 20 Hhds. BRANDY,
—which will be sold low by
9th June. HUGH DOHERTY.

Anchors and Chain Cables,

FOR COASTERS.

30 ANCHORS, for wood stocks, from 1 to 7 cwt.;
20 do. with Iron stocks, from 1 to 5 do.
10 chain Cables, *short links*, from 1-2 to 7-8 inch,
Just received per William & Alfred, from London.
Also on hand: Anchors from 8 to 20 cwt; chains from 7-8 to 1 1-4 inch, both new and second hand, for sale low by
June 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Wines, Brandy, &c.

PER "*Aid-de-Camp*," from LONDON, the Subscriber has received his usual SPRING IMPORTATION, consist of—
Pipes of Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
Hogsheads and quarter casks Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira ditto.
20 Casks prime Old Cognac BRANDY,
20 Ditto. Pale HOLLANDS,—*very fine.*
London Mould Candles, Soap, Starch, Pepper, and Mustard,
No. 1 London WHITE LEAD.
ALSO—now Storing:
35 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, very superior,
25 Hhds. Choice Retailing Molasses.
June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William street:

25 PIPES, Hogsheads and Quarter casks PORT WINE;
40 ditto ditto ditto Madeira;
10 ditto ditto ditto Sherry;
150 ditto ditto ditto Teneriffe;
200 ditto ditto ditto Bronte, Marsalla, and Sicily Madeira;
75 puns. and hhds. Brandy and Geneva;
1 hogshead old Batavia Arrack;
1 puncheon very old RUM.
And in Bottle—Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Champagne, Bucellas, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsalla WINES.
200 dozen London BROWN STOUT;
4 tons best London ground White Lead;
10 pipes raw and boiled OIL;
50 boxes London Soap; 50 do. do. Candles;
25 ditto ditto Sperm CANDLES;
50 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins;
30 ditto Malaga RAISINS;
50 drums FIGS; Chests and Boxes of good Congo TEA

ON CONSIGNMENT:
3 pipes East India MADEIRA;
1 pipe Bucellas; 1 ditto Teneriffe;
100 pipes Bronte MADEIRA;
10 ditto Spanish RED WINE;
3 cases Iron mongery; Casks 4dy. 6dy. and 8dy. Nails, and 4 inch Spikes, Flooring Brads, &c.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 9th June, 1837.

Rum, Wine, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the lowest rates of the day: 20 puncheons Windward Island RUM; 25 do. Jamaica Spirits; 50 qr. casks excellent Malaga WINE; 200 boxes, 100 half boxes, 50 Kegs choice RAISINS.
June 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Seed Wheat, Oats & Barley,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Now landing from on board the *William & Alfred*, and *Lotus* from London:

20 SACKS red Kent Wheat; 20 sacks white ditto; 25 sacks seed OATS; 13 sacks Chevalier BARLEY.

☞The above of very first quality, imported expressly for seed.

Per the Louisa, from Liverpool:

2 Bales Griffin's N. E. Scythes, assorted, 40 to 46 inches; 50 boxes hard Yellow SOAP.
July 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

RECEIVED

Per Ship AID DE CAMP, *Parnell, from London:*

200 KEGS of BRANDRAM'S No. 1, White LEAD.
2 Tons of PUTTY. 3 chests soft INDIGO,
40 Tin cans Boiled and Raw OIL,
10 Bags Black PEPPER,
10 Boxes Wax wick mould CANDLES, short 6's,
1 Case "CHRISTY'S" Paris HATS,
2 Cases Wood and Brass COMPASSES,
1 Case of BRUSHES. JAMES OTTY.
April 18, 1837.

Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

TEN Hogsheads and 20 tierces *very superior* Jamaica SUGAR; 50 Logs Mahogany; 1 barrel Arrow Root; now landing ex schooner *Ray*, from Montego Bay, and for sale from the wharf *very low for cash.* E. DeW. RATCHFORD.
June 30.

SPLENDID China Porcelain Dinner Sets.

EX *Clifton*, from Canton, the subscribers have received a few sets of the above, which are offered at cost and charges, till the Clifton's departure for England, at which time, if not sold, they will be re-shipped.
July 7. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS ARRIVE.

On MONDAY—From Fredericton, by Boat.

TUESDAY.
From Fredericton, by Land, at 12 A. M.
" Halifax, Yarmouth, Digby, &c. by Boat.
" St. Andrews and United States, by Boat.

THURSDAY.
From St. Andrews and St. George, by Land.
" Fredericton and Canada, by Boat.
" St. Andrews and United States, by Boat.

SATURDAY.
From Halifax, Dorchester, Miramichi, Richibucto, Cumberland, Picton, &c. by land, at 12 A. M.
" St. Andrews and United States, by Boat.

MAILS DEPART.

MONDAY—For Fredericton, by Boat, at 6 P. M.

TUESDAY.
For St. Andrews and United States, at 6 P. M.
" Halifax, via Windsor, at 5 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.
For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, &c. at 3 P. M.

THURSDAY.
For Fredericton, by Boat, at 6 P. M.
" St. Andrews and United States, at 5 P. M.

FRIDAY.
For St. Andrews, St. George, &c. by Land, at 10 A. M.
" Fredericton and Canada, at 4 P. M.

SATURDAY.
For Halifax, Yarmouth, Kentville, Windsor, &c. at 7 P. M.
" Fredericton, at 6 P. M.
" St. Andrews, and United States, at 6 P. M.
Post Office, Saint John, N. B.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

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

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

Conditions made known, and every information given on application at this Office.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

PORK, &c.

On consignment and will be sold low if applied for immediately:

100 BAGS 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch Spikes,
100 Bbls. Irish Prime Mess Pork,
2 Bales Wollens, 20 Cases printed muslins, Cambrics, Carpetings, &c. &c.
June 15, 1837. JOHN ROBERTSON.

REMOVAL.

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

☞He daily expects his supply of Spring Goods per first arrivals from Liverpool, London, &c.
May 26.

Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received per 'Aid-de-Camp,' from London, 'Enterprise,' from Liverpool, and 'Marathon,' from Belfast, the following Goods—

CLOTHS, Cassimeres; striped Buckskins, Russell Cord, Sattinets, Cassinets, moleskins, Irish LINENS, white and brown Cottons, printed Calicos, printed muslins, printed muslin and cambric Dresses—plain and figured, Irish Poplins, plain, figured and check Gro-de-Naples, white and color'd blonde Gauze Veils and Scarfs, satin Scarfs, shawls and Handkerchiefs, filled centre, Chingal and Thibet wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, sewed muslin and lace Collars, tamboured ditto, sewed Edgings and Insertions, mull, swiss mull, jaconet, check, book and bishops' lawn muslins, Bobbinetts, Lace and Quillings, thread Edgings and Insertions, black and white Lace Veils,

GINGER, COFFEE, &c.—10 Barrels superior Jamaica Ginger; 10 do. best Java coffee; 10,000 Havana cigars; 10 cases fresh Salad Oil; 8 do. do. capers; For sale low by
May 19. JAMES MALCOLM.

ORANGES, TEA, &c.

Just Received from Boston:

25 BOXES Oranges, 4 do LEMONS.
—IN STORE—
65 boxes fine Congo and Bohea TEA,
20 do. Gunpowder, Hyson and Twankay,
10 Puncheons Molasses,
25 firkins first quality Derry BUTTER,
Hhds. Raw and Refined SUGAR,
Tierces RICE and Dried Apples,
Soap, Candles, Starch, &c. &c.
Will be sold cheap for Cash or approved credit.
April 21. JAMES MALCOLM.

WINDOW GLASS.

RECEIVED, per ship Ward, from Liverpool, and will be sold low if taken from the Vessel:

9000 feet 8x10	Window Glass.
6000 feet 10x12	
2500 feet 10x14	
2500 feet 11x14	
2500 feet 11x15	
2500 feet 12x16	

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Per Louisa Ann, from Montego Bay:

10 HOGSHEADS, 20 Barrels superior sugar; 39 puncheons superior rum; 4 do. Molasses; 20 bags Pimento; 10 barrels Ginger; 40 boxes Cuba cigars; 25 hides; 5 tons Logwood; 11-2 ton Lignumvitæ; 100 Lance-wood Spars; For sale low while landing.
May 19. *E. D. W. Ratchford.*

FRESH CANADA FLOUR.

The subscriber is receiving ex ACTIVE, *from Quebec:*

100 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, from the 'Gananoque' mills,—*the first direct importation this season,*—for sale low for cash.
June 9. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

RECEIVED

Per Ship SCOTIA *and* WARD, *and now landing:*—

2 BALES fine Scotch CARPETING,
2 Bales Unbleached COTTONS.
20 Quarter Casks, 5 Half Pipes } Superior Sicily MADEIRA.
2 Pipes superior old Port WINE,
2 Puncheons prime malt WHISKEY,
60 Boxes mould and dipt CANDLES,
100 Boxes best hard yellow SOAP,
5 Hogsheads refined loaf SUGAR,
20 Bags Wine and Beer CORKS, &c. &c.
For Sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
Saint John, 5th May, 1837.

WHEAT & BEEF.

5200 Bushels fresh Dantzic White WHEAT, per ship Aid de camp from London; 90 barrels Canada Prime BEEF, per schr. Sable, from Halifax, for sale very low, if taken from the Wharf as landed.
May 19. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Window Glass.

Received per ship WARD, *from Liverpool:*—

1500 feet 6 1-2x7 1-2	Window Glass.
7500 feet 7 1-2x8 1-2	
3000 feet 7x9	
3000 feet 8x10	
2000 feet 10x12	

HUGH DOHERTY.
May 12, 1837.

SAWN Scantling, &c.—25 M sawn scantling,—3×4, 3×5 and 3×6—12 to 20 feet long; 7000 Pickets, 4 feet long and 3 inches wide; 5 M. sawn laths; in the schr. *Sarah Jane,*—for sale by
May 19. *E. D. W. Ratchford.*

Per Aid de Camp, from London.

Just Received,

BOOKS, stationery, Perfumery, &c. &c. and for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Princess-st
May 19. A. R. TRURO.

Ex Aid de Camp, from London,

The subscribers have received:

9 BBLS. Malaga Raisins; 20 boxes Chesne (Turkey) Raisins;
30 Boxes Bloom do.; 30 do. Muscatel do.
50 Drums pulled Turkey FIGS;
10 Pipes boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
40 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, Port, Madeira, sherry, Teneriffe, Bucellas and sauterne WINES; 10 hhds. cognac Brandy,
Puncheons Old Rum and Batavia Arrack;
3 cases Hermitage and Burgundy;
And on consignment:
20 casks Malaga Wine; 1 pipe very old Bucellas, equal to Hock; 1 Pipe E. I. Teneriffe; 3 Pipes very choice E. I. Madeira; 70 barrels Dantzic S.F. Flour; 300 Bushels do. WHEAT.
W. H. Street & Ranney.
May 19, 1837.

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per Barlow, *from London, part of his Spring supply of* GOODS, viz:—

PLAIN and Figured Gro de Naples,
Embossed and plain Sarsnetts,
Black bombazines, 4-4 and 5-4 black crape,
Gauze, satin, lutestring and sarsenet ribbons,
White and French white satins,
Gauze Veils, handkerchiefs and scarfs,
Barcelona and bandanna handerchiefs,
Rich filled centre shawls, with col'd grounds,
Chenille shawls and handkerchiefs,
Gents. black stocks, Parasols, umbrellas,
Sheet cane, Paste board,
White and colored stays,
Black, white and colored silk and lace gloves,
Beaver, berlin, and Kid gloves,
Plain and figured Nets, Quillings, Laces,
Edgings and Footings,
Blond Quillings in great variety,
Lace Veils and Lace collars,
Muslin capes, collars and Pelerines,
Worked Muslin Insertions,
Gimp Trimmings and Coronation braids,
Leather belts Table Matts, Moravian cotton,
Hair Pins, Thimbles, Needles, with a variety of small Wares, Blue and black broad cloths,
Six cases Gents. superior London Hats,
Fifteen Trunks—containing Two Thousand three Hundred pairs Boots and shoes.
April 28, 1837.

Also by Ship Ward, from Liverpool:

PRINTED cottons and furnitures; cassinetts, cantoons, and moleskins; grey, white, and striped shirtings; Homespuns, checks, and ticks;
Brown and black hollands;
Linens, Lawns, and French CAMBRICKS;
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Damask table linen;
Padding, canvas, and Osnaburg;
3-4 and 6-4 merinos; shalloons;
Red and White Flannels; Black and White Waddings; Valentia Vesting, in great variety;
Printed muslins and Regattas;
Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Muslin and cotton Printed Handkerchiefs;
Jacconet, Book, mull, and Nainsook muslins;
Bishops' Lawn and Scotch cambric;
Hair cord Dimity; Printed muslins;
Cotton Hank and cotton Balls;
A large assortment of Fancy BUTTONS;
Also—Ten cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats.
☞ The whole of which will be disposed of at a very small advance. may 12.

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand, of recent importations—

COARSE and fine Salmon Twine; seine, shad, and herring do; Herring Nets; Cod and Pollock Lines, of all sizes.
Jan. 6 JAMES T. HANFORD.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS

AT THE

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Nelson Street.

HUGH DOHERTY,

Has just received per Ship ENTERPRISE, *from Liverpool, part of his SPRING SUPPLY,—Consisting of the following Articles:*—

300 PIECES Superfine Saxony Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Dahlia CLOTHS,
250 Pieces refine do. do. do. do.
180 " Casimeres assorted Colours,
320 " Plain Checked, and Striped BUCKSKINS,
90 " " " " DOESKINS,
50 " Railway Stripes,
250 " Plain, Striped, and Checked GAMBROONS,
400 " do. do. do. and Fancy DRILLS,
70 " Vernon Stripes,
30 " Silk CAMBLETS,
310 " MOLESKINS and BEVERTEENS, assorted Colours,
111 " SATTEENS and VELVETS,
2350 " Printed CALICOES,
500 " " CAMBRICS,
1500 London Printed DRESSES,
300 Pieces Plain and Fancy White MUSLINS,
500 " Unbleached COTTONS,
250 " Bleached ditto,
200 " Damask Table COVERS,
90 " SARSNETS assorted Colours, &c. &c. &c.

H. D. daily expects the remainder of his GOODS which with the above will comprise as extensive and cheap a STOCK as has ever been offered for Sale in this Province, having been selected by himself and purchased on the best terms expressly for this Market.
May 26, 1837.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers and the Public for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand 250 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the following descriptions:
Gentlemen's Fine Boots; Do. strong Ditto;
Do. Bootees; Do. double sole;
Do. Walking, Dress, and Galo shoes;
Do. Pumps of every description.
The above have all been manufactured under the subscriber's immediate inspection, of the best material & workmanship. He is aware the above phrase is a hackney'd one, not always founded in truth, but he feels confident, that those favouring him with a trial of his work will admit that in this case there is no exaggeration. DAVID PATERSON.
Duck street, opposite the Engine house.
March 31.

FRESH SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received ex schooner DILIGENCE, from Boston, a supply of Fresh GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, put up at the *New England Seed Store,* and warranted the growth of 1836.
—ALSO—
Small Boxes of Garden Seeds for private gardens;
Casks Red and White CLOVER;
Do. TIMOTHY or Herds Grass.
March 31. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

James Malcolm,

Respectfully intimates that he has opened his new shop (under Mr. Hay's Chair Manufactory) Prince William Street, with an extensive Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, which he offers for sale at his usual cheap rates, viz:
SUPERIOR Black and Green TEAS,
Mocha, Java and Jamaica COFFEE,
Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa, Jamaica SUGAR,
Double and single Refined Sugar,
Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger,
Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Confectionary,
Lemon and Citron Peel, Pickles, Sauces, Capers,
Cheshire, Closter and Stilton Cheese,
Wax, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Soap, starch, blue; sago, Arrow Root, Macaroni,
Isinglass, Vermicelli, Vinegar, Rice, Mustard,
Cigars, Tobacco, Corn Brooms, &c. &c.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

J. M. begs to announce, that during the interval since the late fire he has constructed a *New and less proved* Coffee Toaster, and he flatters himself, will now be able to furnish his customers with an article far superior in strength and flavor to that usually sold for ground Coffee in this City. The greatest care will be taken in selecting the raw material, (an what is of more importance to the consumer) in the Toasting.
J. M. having devoted considerable time, in acquiring a knowledge of this very necessary branch of his business, can, with every confidence recommend his improved Mocha, Java, and Jamaica Coffee. Feb. 24, 1837.

John Thomson & Son,

BEG to announce that they have recommenced business in the New Store, (built since the late fire) at their former stand in Water street, where they will keep a choice assortment of
Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Liquors, Wines, &c.
At their usual low prices, and trust that those friends who may favour them with a call, will find their goods as genuine as any offered in this city.
☞ Coffee roasted and ground daily.
3d March, 1837.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, &c.

Landing, ex the Nestor, *from Boston:*

10 BOXES Oranges; 5 do. Lemons;
50 Drums pull'd Turkey Figs;
10 Dozen CORN BROOMS;
5 M Havana Cigars; 1 M. Principi do.
20 Kegs Water and Butter Crackers;
6 Half barrels soda do.
Bags soft shell Almonds; Kegs Honey;
Saleratus; Java Coffee, &c. &c.
For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
March 17, 1837.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

"ex Barlow, from London."

36 CASKS, 3 Cases IRONMONGERY,
—*comprising*—
4d 6d 8d 10d & 12d NAILS,
4, 4 1-2 & 5 inch Spikes, 2 1-2 inch flooring Brads,
Brass, Iron, and wood Door Locks,
Fancy bushed Cellar Locks,
Brass bushed Padlocks, Rose Stock Locks,
Screw Hasps & Staples, Spring window Bolts,
Thumb Latches and Iron Door Locks,
T, HL, & Butt Hinges, 200 gross Screws, ass'd.
150 Casks sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Bronte Madeira **Wine.**
Which are offered for sale while landing at a smal advance.
April 21. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Cheap Teas.

A FEW Chests Congo and Twankay TEAS and Boxes Hyson do. for sale very low by
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
April 27th, 1837.

Lumber, Butter, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low while landing:

300,000 Ft. Pine & Spruce **BOARDS,**
50 barrels Pork: 30 ditto Beef; 23 firkins Butter.
Just received and for sale low while landing, by
April 14. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

To Lease,

A Vacant LOT in Lower Cove, adjoining the premises of Mr. Jordan. Apply at this Office.
April 7.

SEAL OIL.—A few casks and barrels straw coloured Seal Oil, for sale low by
May 12. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Bread! Bread!!

Just Received pr ship Calcutta, M'Lay, Master, from Liverpool:—

70 BAGS fine Hamburgh BREAD.—will be sold cheap for cash, while landing.
E. C. WADDINGTON.
May 5, 1837.

Removal.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE subscriber has to inform the Public, that the above establishment is removed to the south side of Princess street, a few doors Eastward from the Post Office. A. R. TRURO.
May 5, 1837.

Received,

Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:

2 CASES HATS; 1 case Brushes,
100 casks and 36 bags, containing Nails,
200 pieces printed Calicos,
6 bales White and Grey cottons,
13 rolls sheet lead, from 4 lb. *a* 14 lb. per foot,
120 kegs best No. 1 White Lead,
20 barrels Turkey red Raisins,
1 cask mortice, rim and Pad Locks,
20 dozen rules; 1 cask miners' shovels,
33 bundles shovels; 15 do. spades,
20 do. Frying Pans; 20 boxes pipes,
20 boxes mould candles; 220 do. soap,
12 bales cotton Warp,
1 box 1lbg slates and pencils,
20 pieces No. 2 bleached Duck,
20 do. 1440 yards Oznaburg,
120 coils and mats best staple cordage,
60 do. white rope; 20 dozen Bed cords,
2 dozen deep sea lines; 4 do. hand lead do.,
4 do. Log lines; 20 do. sail & whipping twine,
100 do. Pollock lines; 50 do. 15 & 18 thr. codlines,
500 fathoms best proved short link chain cables, assorted,
12 ANCHORS, from 2 1-2 cwt. to 5 1-2 cwt.
Also—per Sovereign, from Hull:
12 casks raw and boiled Paint OIL.
26th May. JAMES OTTY.

MOLASSES.

17 PUNS. Trinidad Molasses; now landing, and for sale at lowest rates.
June 3. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine,* universally adopted by the Royal Navy.
Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Eight Day clocks, &c. &c.
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

☞CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of my servants without my order, as I will not be answerable for debts of their contracting. JAMES NETHERY.
March 23, 1837.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS.

4 CASES "ROWLAND'S" Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted, for sale low by
March 10. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

PORK.

JUST received, on consignment, a few Barrels Prime Sussex Vale PORK, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.
March 24. E. C. WADDINGTON.

POTATOES, PORK, OATMEAL, BRICKS, &c.

Just received, ex ship *Saint Patrick,* from Londonderry:—

1000 Bushels POTATOES,
100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork (*Graham's Brand;*)
8 Tons Prime OATMEAL,
20 Puns. full strength Patent Grain Whiskey,
70,000 good BRICKS;—to be sold low by
April 14. HUGH DOHERTY.

Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva, and Superfine Flour.

Landing, ex the ship Edmund, from Liverpool:

624 BBLS. best superfine FLOUR;
10 hhds. prime Cognac Brandy, (*Martell's Brand.*)
10 hhds. prime Hollands Geneva, of first quality; on sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.
March 17 1837.

Received per Forth,

Reid, Master, from Liverpool:

2 HHDS. Ship Chandlery,—viz: Signal Lanterns, Speaking Trumpets, Fog Horns, patent Binnacle Lamps, Brass & Wood Compasses, Forecastle Lamps, Tureens, Waterpitchers, &c. &c. 1 Case of 24 and 26 oz. Sheet Copper.
April 14. JAMES OTTY.

CRACKERS.

Landing this day, ex-Francis, from Philadelphia:—

50 HALF Barrels Soda Crackers.
50 do do Wine, do.
For Sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
2d June, 1837.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber intends having ready for occupation between the 20th May and 1st day of June next, Two STORES of thirty feet front, three stories in heighth, next adjacent to the large store and warehouse now building on his Wharf, by Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, which he offers to let for one, three or five years.
The plan can be seen at the Office of James Peters, Junior, Esquire.
CHARLES J. PETERS.
Saint John, April 2, 1837.

TO LETS.

On building leases for the term of twenty one years:—

TWO very elegible Building LOTS, fronting Forty feet each on Garden Street, in *Kings Ward,* in the city of Saint John.
May 9, 1837. W. H. STREET.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, suitable for a small family; possession given on first May. Apply to
28th April. JAMES MALCOLM.

To Let.

THE upper Flat of that pleasantly situated HOUSE, in *Main Street,* at present in the occupation of Assistant Commissary General SWINNEY, consisting of three superior Rooms, a Servants Room, and a Kitchen in common. There is a good Frost Proof CELLAR; also a new furnished STABLE, and a large and convenient YARD. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, June 2, 1837.

FARM & SHIP YARD

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

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

☞NOTICE.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to the building at the corner of *Germain* and *King's Streets,* known by the name of Scoullar's building.
May 11, 1837.

Samuel D. Street, Esq. deceased.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any claim upon the Estate of the said SAMUEL D. STREET, late of Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, Attorney at Law, deceased, are requested forthwith to send the amount and full particulars thereof, duly attested, to the subscriber, in order that the propriety thereof may be examined and considered; and in default thereof, all claimants will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit of the said Estate.
GEORGE D. STREET.
St. Andrews, May 17, 1837.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has fitted up the whole of his house in Church street, except the cellar story, as an INN, where Lunches and other refreshments can be had at all seasonable hours. Private rooms for private parties, and a long room for entertaining public Societies.
☞ A few respectable Boarders will be taken.
May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late THADDEUS SCRIBNER, of King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same within Four months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to JOHN W. SCOTT, City St. John.
JOHN NAPIER, King's Co.
St. John, March 21, 1837. *Executors.*

☞Notice.

THE Co-Partnership which has heretofore subsisted between the Subscribers, under the firm of *Patchford & Lugrin,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned, *E. DeWolfe Ratchford,* on his own account, by whom also the Partnership debts will be received and paid.
E. DeW. RATCHFORD,
S. L. LUGRIN.
St. John, 1st March 1837.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirons of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
22d Nov. 1835. JAMES HOWARD.

NOTICE!

IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WAKNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.
ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DeW. RATCHFORD, } Trustees.
N. SMITH DE MILL,
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

House of Assembly,
Wednesday, 28th Feb. 1837.

WHEREAS this House has heretofore granted a return of Provincial Duties on articles consumed by fire to such persons as were not insured thereon: And whereas it is expedient that all persons should know in what way applications of a similar nature would hereafter be received by the House; therefore
RESOLVED, unanimously, That this House will not in future entertain any application for return of Duties on articles consumed by fire, even though it should be made to appear that no insurance had been made on articles so consumed.
CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.
☞ *The Editors of the several Papers in the Province are requested to insert the above for three months.*
April 26

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

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

New Arrangement.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

THE Coach will leave St. John on *Tuesdays* at 7 o'clock in the morning, commencing on the 23d inst. and stop at the following places:
Ketchum's, Hammond River Bridge,
Hayes', Norton, Coagle's, Sussex Vale,
Holstead's, Petieodiac, for the night;
Where good beds and every convenience will be afforded to travellers. The coach will leave at an early hour, and go to Amherst the same night, stopping at the Bend and Dorchester; will leave Amherst at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning on its return, and stop at Holstead's for the night, leaving the Bend at 3 o'clock, P. M.; leaving Holstad's at an early hour on Friday morning, and arrive at St. John the same night, stopping at Cougle's, Hayes', and Ketchum's.
St. John, 26th May, 1837.

Pimento.

30 BAGS PIMENTO, in or out of Bond;
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS, in prime order.
May 12. G. W. POTTER.

Rum, Sugar & Molasses.

10 HHDS. Bright SUGAR; 25 Boxes bright Havana ditto;
10 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
10 do Molasses. *Ex Barlow from London:*
500 Barrels superfine FLOUR—*fresh.*
April 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

18th April, 1837.

Ex 'BARLOW,' from London.

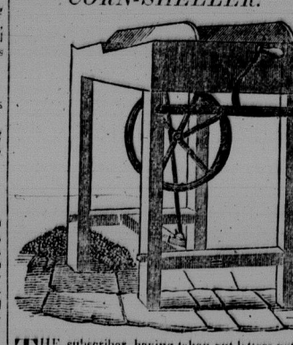
97 PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, best Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe, Marsala and Claret WINES;
56 Puncheons and Hhds. Cognac Brandy and fine pale Rotterdam GENEVA;
Hhds. London Brown Stout,
20 boxes London Sperm Candles,
50 " " Tallow "
30 " " Yellow Soap,
4 cases Cheddar CHEESE,
200 gross wine and beer Corks,
100 do. Taps and Bungs,
—Which along with their previous stock of Champagne, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsala Wines, and a few chests superior Congo TEA, are offered for sale by
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
April 21.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Princess Street.

Per ships *Barlow* from London, and *Ann* from Liverpool, the subscriber has received an assortment of splendid ANNUALS, Juvenile Books, *Saturday Magazine,* &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. A. R. TRURO.
April 21, 1837.

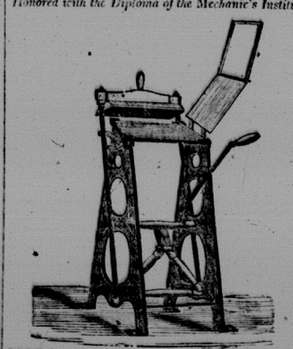
Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding CORN-SHELLER.



THE subscriber having taken out letters patent from the government of the United States, for the purpose of securing his rights as inventor of this valuable machine for the agriculturist, is now ready to dispose of state county and town rights, on liberal terms, and of single machines, adapted to horse or other power, or to the hand, as may best suit the interest or convenience of persons needing the article.
Two sizes are manufactured: a large one, calculated for power; and a smaller, designed for the hand. They are entirely different from any Corn Sheller heretofore known, and being contracted with great simplicity and durability, are not liable to get out of repair—an important consideration.
The large machine, driven with power, is capable of shelling, in a superior manner, 500 bushels in a day, acting on twelve ears at once. It is only necessary to keep the hopper supplied, but of no consequence how promiscuously the ears are thrown in, as it feeds itself with regularity and precision. Thus one man may easily attend several machines; and in case the corn is deposited in an upper loft, and the sheller on a lower floor, with a feeding trough of proper dimensions, it might run for hours without any attention. The machine is compact, occupies but small space, and requires but little power.
The small machine, intended to be worked with the hand, shells three ears at once, feeding itself, &c. in the same manner as the large one. A more minute description of both is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers are invited to, and no doubt will, examine for themselves.
The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.
Letters desiring information may be addressed, (post paid,) to J. MAXWELL, Machinist and Draftsman, 259 Bowery, New York.
☞ J. M. refers to the separate handbill of each, for description of the following: *Improved Thrashing Machine, Maxwell's Patent Washing machine, Improved Straw and Legumen Press,* and several other machines. New-York, May 1, 1837.

Maxwell's Patent Job Printing PRESS,

Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.



THE subscriber has invented a new Printing Press, which is considered a valuable economical addition to a Job Office, combining simplicity of construction and durability with speed and excellence in its performance.
He manufactures 3 sizes of the Job Press No. 1, intended for cards, at $30; No. 2, to print a surface of 14 inches by 9, at $50; No. 3, to print a foolscap sheet, at $75. Printers are invited to examine the invention for themselves.
J. M. continues to make, on the most approved principles and construction, all kinds of Machinery connected with Agriculture, the Arts, &c. He invites the attention of the public to the following Machines, which may be seen at his establishment, 259 Bowery, the limits of an advertisment forbidding a detailed description:
Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding Corn Sheller, of several sizes, calculated for power or the hand—probably the most superior article of the kind known, excellent as many of its competitors are.
Improved Thrashing Machine, which delivers at least one sixth more grain from the straw than the best machines now in general use.
Improved straw and Leghorn Presses, of various descriptions and prices. Milliners will find a variety of improvements in these Presses, that render them much more advantageous than the old ones.
Sugar Breakers, for the use of Grocers. This article is of an improved construction, with two cast iron cylinders, a fly wheel, &c. The price is now reduced to thirty-five dollars.
Maxwell's Patent Washing Machines, combining a number of advantages not heretofore attempted in similar machines.
Lithographic Presses, &c. &c. made to order.
The undersigned will dispose of Rights, in his various Patents, for towns or Counties, on liberal terms. For further information, inquire of—(by letter, post paid—
J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.
New York May, 1837.

Boarding House.

MRS. EDWARDS begs leave to return her sincere thanks to her numerous friends, for the kind support she has received for many years; and although she suffered severely by the late calamitous fire, and at the conflagration in 1824, yet, by the permission of Divine Providence, and the generous assistance of her friends, she is enabled to recommence her Boarding House, and has taken apartments for that purpose in the old *Coffee-House,* Market-square, where every attention will be paid to those Gentlemen who may favour her with their patronage. *May* 19, 1837.

☞Notice.

MR. EDMUND A. PRICE, having assigned to us all his Debts, in trust, for such of his creditors as will execute the deed of Assignment and Release, before the 17th day of July next. All persons in any manner indebted to the said Edmund A Price, are requested to pay over to us, or some one of us, who *only* are authorized to receive the same, the amounts which they respectively owe to him. All accounts remaining unpaid on 1st May next, will then be put in suit.
ROBERT RAY.
EDWIN KETCHUM,
GEO. WHELLER.
April 7, 1837.

TEAS.—Congo, Fine Congo, Fanny Souchong, and Young Hyson TEAS, of warranted qualities, in chests and boxes, just received and for sale very low *for cash or approved paper.*
26th May. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

W. H. Street & Ranney,

Have received by the Scotia, from Greenock:

A FEW Pipes very choice Port and Sherry Wines; 24 doz. first growth Claret;
A few Puncheons Cambleton WHISKY;
And on consignment:
800 gross Wine and Beer Corks; 400 do. Bungs;
Which with their previous extensive stock, are offered for sale at a small advance.
St. John, May 5, 1837.

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 Dry Salted Brazil Hides, now landing, for sale by
April 21. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

OAT MEAL & CORN MEAL.—A Quantity of fresh ground OAT MEAL; also, 100 barrels CORN MEAL—just received and for sale by
April 28. J. T. HANFORD.

HAMS! HAMS!!

100 SUPERIOR cured CUMBERLAND HAMS, for sale by
April 24. JAMES MALCOLM.

Figs, French Plums, &c.

Landing, ex the ship BARLOW, *from London:*

50 DRUMS Fresh FIGS,
25 quarter boxes French Plums,
20 lbs. finest ISINGLASS,
Wax and Sperm Candles, &c. &c.
For sale by JAMES. MALCOLM.
28th April, 1837.

A FEW Cargoes of PLASTER OF PARIS, now ready for delivery at *Freeman's Creek,* (the Steamboat landing,) in Amherst, may be had on application to JAMES COATES, Esq. there, or to
March 24. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Cognac Brandy & Wines.

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

10 HHDS, first quality Cognac BRANDY,
3 Pipes, 10 half pipes, and 10 qr. casks Sicily Madeira WINE.
For sale low from the Quay.
Feb. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOUND, lately, a POCKET BOOK, containing some money. Any person proving the property may obtain it on application to the subscriber, in Norton, King's County.
March 17. WM. DENNISON.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 2 do. 1 inch;
2 do. 1 inch; 1 Chain Anchor 20 cwt.
2 chain Anchors 15 cwt. 1 do. do. 13 cwt.
1 do. do. 9 cwt.
Will be sold cheap if applied for early.
March 10. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Flour and Meal.

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

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received per ships *Pekin,* and *Enterprise,* from Liverpool, part of his **Spring Supply of Goods,** viz:

11 CASKS 4'dy to 20'dy fine Canada Rose NAILS; 10 do. 3'dy to 10'dy cut Rose do. rim, Chamber-door, Cellar, Morrice, Pad, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks; Brass Chamber-door do. Night do. 6 to 14 inch fine Plate do. Silver plated Candlesticks; Brass, Japan'd and Blocktin do. Japan'd Spice Boxes and Dressing Cases; Rosewood Work Boxes; do. Tea caddies; Wood cruet frames and Bottles; Blocktin Tea and coffee pots, large and small size; Britannia metal do. do. do. do.; ditto Tea and table spoons; do. Teddy and soup Ladles; German silver table spoons; do. dessert Forks; ditto sugar tongs; do. salt, Mustard and Tea caddy spoons; Tin'd Iron spoons; steel plated knife, fork and spoon, in cases; silver plated pickle knives and forks; Brass snuffers and trays; Bush head cork screws; do. do. with Valves; Box head rivit Gimblets; setts Brass and Iron Weights, 4 lbs. down; Brass finger plates, for doors; bundles Iron Wire, No. 10 to 22; Brass cocks, assorted sizes; Brass and Iron butt Hinges; Iron hooks and staples; Japan'd Iron buttons, for closet doors; *Fox's* Wood screws, in variety; Iron tin'd tacks; Sash Tool Brushes; Ground and unground ditto, o to oooo; Fancy stove, shoe, white-wash, counter, sweeping and carpet Brushes; Porter, Wine and Ginger Beer Corks, Bungs and Taps; clothes Baskets; market do. oval and square, covered and uncovered; Wine Bottle do. Tin'd plate ditto; Green Blocktin chamber buckets, with covers; Ivory and pocket combs; imperial side and back do. a new article; Dress and prong ditto.—*On Consignment:* 6 casks Button Blueing; 4 do. Paste Blacking, in tin cases, a superior article.—Together with his very extensive stock on hand, consisting of black, blue, brown, invisible green and Adelaide superfine BROAD CLOTHS; merinos, Bombazetts, printed muslins, Ginghams, Bobinetts, cambric and Jaconet muslins, pieces cottons, Furniture do. Gents. white cotton Hose and half Hose, Ladies' white cotton stockings; Fancy do. Gents. fancy Vesting; White and Factory cottons; Boys's cloth caps, in variety; Gents. Superfine Hats; and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved payment, at his store, No. 1. *Merritt's Brick Buildings,* Water-street.
Also—A few barrels superfine FLOUR, Boxes GLASS, 7×9 to 14×16, do. SOAP, CANDLES, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
26th May, 1837.

Pickled Oysters, &c.

JUST Received and for sale, at the *Hibernian Hotel,* Church Street, and Bakers Coat of Arms, Water street, a few jars PICKLED OYSTERS, which may be had by the Jar or smaller quantity: also on hand, a few dozens CHERRY BRANDY, which together with good WINE, PASTRY, &c. the Proprietor begs leave to offer to the public.
St. John, June 9, 1837. JAMES NETHERY.

Rum, Sugar, &c.

Now landing from Brig JANE, *from St. Vincent:*

12 PUNCHEONS RUM,
6 Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
8 Casks Molasses.—Will be sold low for Cash or approved paper, by
C. M'LAUCHLAN, No. 4 *Nelson-st.*
☞ A few hundred barrels of Storage may be had: apply as above. 26th May.