THE Weekly Chronicle

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

Vol. III. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1839. No. 31.

The Chronicle.

Is published every Friday afternoon, by Lewis W. Doranz & 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.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ 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.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanack.

April.	R. Sun.	S. Sun.	Moon R.	H. W.
6 Saturday,	5 31	6 34	1 28	3 56
7 Sunday,	5 29	6 35	2 81	5 9
8 Monday,	5 28	6 36	2 51	6 36
9 Tuesday,	5 26	6 37	3 24	7 56
10 Wednesday,	5 25	6 38	3 49	9 1
11 Thursday,	5 23	6 39	4 12	9 56
12 Friday,	5 20	6 41	4 38	10 33

New Moon, 13th. 6h. 39m. evening.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Robt. F. Hazen, 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: L. H. Deveber, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—Charles Ward, 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: Wm. 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 one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: I. L. Bedell, Esq.

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

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

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

Miscellany.

THE PROTEGEE.

(Continued.)

During the few months in which Miss Brommell partook of the gaieties of the metropolis, she moved in that exalted sphere, into which it would have been as vain as it must have been injudicious to attempt to introduce Mary: and she, therefore, when she saw the young lady to her carriage in the evening, retired to her innocent couch, and slept as calmly as she ever did at the grove. But the mornings were still passed in delightful and elegant occupations in Miss Brommell's study—from whence when the young lady was summoned to receive her visitors, Mary waited her return, eager and delighted to hear her accounts of them, but never dreaming of a sigh at her own seclusion.—Indeed, the necessity of it had been so strongly impressed upon her mind by her judicious parent, that she no more looked upon it as a hardship, than she would upon resigning a book she had been permitted to read.

In the mean time, late hours and heated rooms began to make fearful inroads upon the already declining health of Miss Brommell, and on the return of summer, her mother determined upon carrying her to the continent to recruit her strength. Mary of course accompanied them, and another happy year and a half went round, the end of which found them once more established for the season in the British capital, as Miss Brommell's health seemed perfectly re-established.

It was now two years since they had seen young Brommell: and his mother had hastened to England sooner than she would otherwise have done, that she might enjoy his society during the Christmas vacation. He came to them accordingly, the same amiable, affectionate fellow he had ever been: and if he had acquired a more independent air, and fashionable carriage and deportment, than might have been expected from his years, the affectionate mother and sister excused it, when they looked upon his manly person and noble countenance—and his father seemed even proud at his having so soon sprung up into his companion. He was about an hour arrived, when he enquired where Mary was, and why she did not appear: no one seemed to know exactly how to answer him. Mr. Brommell appeared not to have thought it required any answer, but was merely uttered indifferently; Miss Brommell scarcely knew in what words to say Mary was now excluded from the drawing-room, without seeming to depreciate one so lovely and so amiable, and whom she herself loved so fondly.

Mrs. Brommell at length said, "Oh, you know she is no longer a child, so of course could not be brought forward now."

"Poor girl," said he, smiling carelessly; "but surely I may see her—where is she?" and he rose to ring the bell.

His mother arrested him, by saying, "Oh, she don't come so much to the drawing room now, George; she sits in your sister's room."

"Come, then, sister," said he, openly and good-naturedly, "shew me to your room, for I must see poor Mary, however times are changed with her;" and throwing his arm round his sister's neck, he strode up stairs with her to her study—and there, at a table, leaning upon her hand, and looking more pensive than was usual with her, sat Mary. She rose at their entrance; and George Brommell actually stared, when he beheld the very elegant looking and graceful girl that now stood before him.

Recovering himself, however, instantly—"Is this Mary?" said he, advancing quickly towards her, and attempting to review the innocent embrace they had exchanged at parting. But Mary drew back, in confusion, it is true, but a confusion in which there was all the modest *retenue* of an elegant mind.

"Is this the way?" said the young man, smiling; "well, I suppose you are right; but, indeed, Mary, I mean no offence, and I hope you have taken none; remember, we were brother and sister for many a year."

"Too long, Sir," said Mary, smiling very sweetly, "for me not to have learned how to receive your condescension without forgetting myself."

"Ah! I know whose words these are, Mary," said the boy, looking very archly at her; "nor do I forget the rowing I got from Granny Fane that same day. I wish I could see poor Granny now, for she is the reality of one's idea of a good woman."

There was something in the spirit of this sentence, so carelessly uttered, which brought an emotion to Mary's feelings and countenance she would have given worlds at the moment to conquer or conceal. She was first startled and confused at finding that the circumstance to which he alluded had not passed from his mind; but then, the manner in which he mentioned old Mrs. Fane, seemingly in reference to that circumstance, not only showed her the different and wiser light in which he viewed it now, but, as she thought, even thrust the observation unnecessarily upon her. In this, however, she wronged him; for, even had his feelings continued the same towards herself, as he then candidly expressed them, in all probability his improved understanding would have drawn the same impartial opinion of the woman's worth. But two years, spent at Eton, though they had neither effaced his kindly feelings, nor impaired his memory, had completely stripped past scenes of their early romance, and he looked back on them already as the days of his childhood, and perhaps with less indulgence than he did in after years, when time had thrown the shadow of his cold wing over their little errors and annoyances, and taught him to look back on them with regret. He saw Mary's confusion, but either did not, or had too much good feeling to attend he did, understand it: and, shaking hands with her once more, he left the room.

In the course of the next day he had occasion to come to his sister's study for a pencil, or penknife, or book, perhaps; and, finding Mary at the piano, he leaned over to examine her music; and, meeting a fashionable and favorite song of the day, he requested her to sing to him. Mary had been taught that her talents were cultivated, if not originally given to her, for the amusement of her superiors, especially for that of the family who had lavished so much kindness upon her, and she therefore in more thought of refusing to exert them when called upon to do so, than she would have refused to hand her lady her gloves or pocket-handkerchief. It was a curious and beautiful combination of refined and elegant tastes, with humble chastened feelings. She sang the song the young man desired, and he gazed upon her with absolute astonishment. She sang, at his request, another and another: at length he sat down beside her, for the express and evident purpose of examining her with as much curiosity and surprise as admiration.

"You are the incest creature I ever saw, Mary," said he at last, as if it really escaped from him involuntarily.

She looked in his face, and seeing him perfectly serious, she rose to leave the room.

"Don't go, Mary," said he, catching her dress, "surely, if you do not come to the drawing-room, I may come here to chat to my dear little sister."

"I doubt," said Mary, smiling, "if that would answer the purpose."

"What purpose Mary."

"Excluding me, as is most proper, from the society of my superior: and surely it is not the *room* which constitutes their superiority—at least, I *hope not yours*," she added, smiling significantly."

The young man bowed to the implied compliment, which, however, he was about to disclaim, when she interrupted him, by exclaiming gaily, "nay, you must not take it wholly as a compliment either: perhaps I only meant that in this house where every room belongs to you, you are in an especial manner the superior of those who constitute your household, and, as such, are not suitable company for *me*:" and curtesying, half-playfully, half-seriously, if not pensively; she retreated, resolving to confine herself to Miss Brommell's dressing-room during the remainder of the vacation, and leaving young Brommell in a sort of ecstacy, from which he had no sooner recovered than he exclaimed: "that girl is grown into an angel—I must see her no more."

But it was fortunate for him that this resolution was formed by more than himself, or else badly would it be adhered to, as few hours in the day past without some trifling want bringing him, by willing necessity, to the study. Mary, however, was more steady—and a week passed without their having met: when an event occurred which set all caution aside, and indeed seemed likely to remove all necessity for it in future.

Young Brommell had gone out to drive with an Eton friend, in a new "turn out," which he was anxious to display to the greatest advantage by his own superior driving: but, unfortunately, his horse happening to differ with him in opinion, as to the best mode of display, it came to a trial of strength instead of skill; and the result was, that young Brommell was carried home insensible, from a contusion on his head. Fever and delirium ensued; and Mary forgot herself and her prudent resolves in the general affliction, and became all that the fondest sister and most devoted follower could be in the sick chamber.

In time the young man recovered; but by the same time Mary's gentle skill and intelligent attendance had become so necessary, that she no more knew how to withdraw it, than did Mrs. Brommell seem willing to dispense with it: and she therefore continued to make ready his drink in his chamber, to watch the hour of his medicines, to prevail on him to swallow them, and in his convalescence to relieve Miss Brommell in her task of reading to him. At his request, they sometimes read plays together, and he seemed delighted to listen to the different intonations of their sweet voices. The first move was to the study; and there also Mary's talents were in requisition—for young Brommell was very fond of music, especially of singing; and his sister had a delicacy of health which rendered it injurious to her to sing for any length of time together, Mary was kept continually at the piano. In short, young Brommell, though at first impatient of his confinement, seemed now inclined to prolong it beyond even the time that his most anxious friends deemed necessary. Nor was this inconsistency lost upon the sensitive, though innocent Mary—and by degrees she began to be less assiduous in her attentions, and even disregarded some hints from George Brommell upon the subject. The pain, however, which these reproaches gave her, only convinced her the more forcibly of the necessity of her caution; for she found not only all her early fondness for her early friend and companion had returned, but that his helplessness and the unavoidable familiarity of a sick room had insensibly dissolved the artificial barriers which had been prudently and properly erected between them; and she was terrified to find how lonely she felt when deprived for any short time of his society, and of his open, innocent, but not the less dangerous admiration—or *approbation*, as she preferred calling it even to herself: and then she found the admirable wisdom of the command, to use all things in moderation, for it prevented her resting in a fatal security, under even that delusive term. She was solely, however, alarmed, because she knew the time would come when she must lose it for ever;—but when did this apprehension lessen or even fail to enhance every enjoyment?—when did the drowning wretch relax his grasp on the yielding stem, because assured it would give way at last?

Mary, however, had a higher motive to induce her to relinquish this enjoyment, and she performed it resolutely—so resolutely, that young Brommell was obliged to send a request through his sister, that Mary would see him, to bid him farewell on his departure for Oxford. She did—and he kissed her pretty hand in presence of his mother and sister, with a warm, yet respectful earnestness, that he seemed not to wish either to check or conceal. In fact, no feeling requiring concealment had entered into the young man's head or heart; he loved Mary, it is true, and admired her intensely; but who would not have done so under the circumstances? and it never occurred to him, to wish to degrade either her or himself; and, if the truth must be told the pure, the correct, the innocent, Mary felt more of what is termed *love*, than he did.

In the mean time, the improvement in Miss Brommell's health proved to be only temporary—and another season of dissipation in London brought back with renewed force, all her fatal symptoms; and her anxious parents now hired a villa for the summer in the immediate vicinity of London, in order to secure the constant attendance of the best medical advisers. And now came Mary's time of real trial.—Young Brommell came to pass a part of the midsummer vacation with them; and Miss Brommell being almost entirely confined to her own apartment, and never wishing to have Mary out of her sight, young Brommell, who always enjoyed Mary's society, and who was really attached to his deserving sister, almost constantly made one of the party. Even Mrs. Brommell's fond affection for her only daughter unconsciously contributed to this fatal intimacy; for, whenever Mr. Brommell was either absent in the country or engaged in town, she dined in her daughter's apartment, and Mary on these occasions, always joined in their repast, and George took care never to engage himself elsewhere, and generally came in time to join his hands with Mary's to carry the poor invalid to the table.—Together, too, in the same manner, at her request, when the sun shone particularly bright, they carried her down stairs, and placed her amongst the flower-beds before the door; and as Mary checked her anxiety, and affected a cheerfulness, even playfulness of manner, to divert her invalid friend, young Brommell could not fail to observe that she seemed equally fitted for any sphere in life.

In short—for why linger over what must be told at last—they loved each other now, nor was either ignorant of the feelings of the other;—when, indeed, is it ever the case between two hearts as young and as guileless as theirs? Mary shuddered—withered at the discovery; and nothing but the dying condition of her beloved friend could have induced her to remain one moment longer in a situation she now thought a guilty one for her. For though Brommell had never spoken seriously to her of love—indeed they had seldom met except in the presence of Miss Brommell—yet his uttering the words, "I love you!" would not have added a new conviction to her clear understanding and feeling heart; but even these words were not long wanting.

[*To be continued.*]

TO NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Draw fellow soldiers, catch the inspiring flame,
We fight for England, liberty, and fame.
Edward—Black Prince.

List New-Brunswick, mid thy forest groves, and plains
The sound of war, swell clearly, deep yet slow
As when, the first whisperings of a breeze fore-runners of a storm
Frets into foam the surface of the wide, extended ocean—
Till in howling blasts, and savage fury sweeps wildly
O'er the maiden'd sea: Destruction with it—
Lo 'tis with thee—The foe has arm'd and drives you
From thy land thy just inheritance—
But rise New-Brunswick, Briton's sons arise—
And force the foe—like yelping cur
Back home again.
Let English red-cross wave aloft amid thy green woods
Let New-Brunswick's sons around it rally
And let it wave on highest place of their proud battlements
And show the recreant foe thy strength
Which long they have vaunted—
Then let the hour arrive—When in serried line
With bayonets flashing in the morning sun,
The strains of martial music rising shrill and clear,
And the rattling sound of thy quick musquetry
Proclaim thee worthy of thy leader.

A BLUE NOSE.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Saturday 23d March, 1839.

The Joint Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

"*The Humble Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.*

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, Your Majesty's faithful and devoted subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with feelings of the most profound and ardent attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

"We respectfully invite your Majesty's especial attention to the long disputed and important question of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States of America, involving as it does, the future union, welfare and prosperity of your Majesty's North American possessions.

"We respectfully call your Majesty's notice to the recent intelligence communicated by your Majesty's representative in this province, relative to the actual invasion of this Colony by an armed force from the adjoining State of Maine; and while we most earnestly impress upon your Majesty the value of the Territory in question to the North American Colonies in general, and to this Province in particular, we at the same time have the most entire confidence in the determination of your Majesty's government to preserve the integrity of these your Majesty's North American Dominions, in the settlement of this most agitating controversy.

"Entertaining this confidence in the wisdom of your Majesty's Government, and being well assured that nothing will be done by your Majesty which may have the effect of compromising the rights of the Crown, we purposely refrain from expressing an opinion on any of the points in dispute.

"For ourselves, and on behalf of your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Inhabitants of this Province, we cordially tender our services [illegible] in aid of the maintenance of your Majesty's rights, and for repelling the invader from our soil."

The said Address was then delivered to the Committee to join the Committee of Council to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor therewith, requesting he would be pleased to transmit the same.

Mr. E. T. Partelow, from the Committee on the part of this House to wait upon His Excellency with the aforegoing Address, reported, that they had joined the Committee of Council, and waited upon His Excellency with the said Address, and that His Excellency was pleased to reply:

"*Gentlemen*—

"You may rest assured be lost by me in transmitting this loyal and patriotic Address to be laid at the foot of the Throne."

Mr. E. T. Partelow, from the Committee on the part of this House to join the Committee appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the joint Address of the 18th instant, authorizing His Excellency to raise a sum of money, equal to the whole available means of the Province, to provide for the defence of the same, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

"*Gentlemen*—

"I am duly sensible of the Loyal and Patriotic feelings upon which this noble appropriation has sprung, and shall endeavour to express my sense of it in the speech with which I am about to close the Session of the Legislature."

March 22.

Read, engrossed, the resolution of appropriation made and passed the 16th instant, granting the sum of £3276 4s. 2d. to the Clerk of the House, for the contingent expenses of the present Session.

Ordered, That Mr. Fisher take the said Resolution to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Maher, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the resolution granting £3276 4s. 2d. for the contingencies of the present Session.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

March 21st 1839.

The Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the contingencies of this Honorable House, beg leave to report, that they have had under their consideration the accounts of the Clerk for the last year, which are correctly stated, and accompanied by the requisite vouchers and are satisfactory; that there remains in his hands a balance of fifty thousands nine shillings and nine pence, to be applied in liquidating contingencies, the amount of which cannot now be ascertained, the said sum to be accounted for at the next sitting of the Legislature.

The Committee recommend that the sum of one hundred pounds be appropriated for the purchase of books.

They have also carefully examined the contingencies of the present Session, consisting of the following items, viz.:

		£	s.	d.
No. 1.	Robert Rankin & Co., Stationary, fuel, &c.,	£175	14	9
2.	Justin Spahnn, sundries,	41	8	7
3.	Richard Dunn, repairs,	2	13	7
4.	Thomas Carey & Co. Quebec Mercury,	1	10	0
5.	Robert Wier, Montreal Herald,	1	5	0
6.	Gossip & Coade, Times	1	2	6
7.	George Garnett, Palladium,	1	5	0
8.	Thomas Dalton, Toronto Patriot,	1	5	0
9.	James Biggs, sleigh hire,	90	0	0
10.	Frances Beverly, book binding,	8	17	9
11.	Postages,	84	17	11
12.	Watts and Brannen, services during recess,	2	10	0
13.	William Watts, sundries,	3	2	6
14.	Gales and Seaton, National Intelligencer	3	1	9
15.	Edmund Ward, Sentinel,	1	10	0
16.	James F. Gale, sundries,	2	5	3
17.	Spafford Barker, sundries.	0	15	4
18.	Jonathan G. Harding, sundries,	2	9	0
19.	Henry S. Beck, sundries,	1	7	5
	Superintending Index, Journal, &c.	40	0	0
		£457	1	4

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

Council Chamber, 21st March, 1839.

A Message was brought from the Assembly, by Mr. Woodward, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill in addition to an Act, intitiled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of New Brunswick."

Summary.

From the Toronto Patriot, March 13.

COLONEL PRINCE.

With heartfelt pleasure we present our readers with the following correspondence.

To Thomas Dalton, Esq.

Sir,—With pleasure we here send you an Address presented to John Prince, Esq., M. P. P., together with the answer, and request you will do us the favour of inserting it in your valuable paper, in order that the Province at large may see in what light his late public actions have been held by the inhabitants in this place.

Your obedient servants,

James Read,
G. Duggan.

To John Prince, Esq. M. P. P. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Chatham and its vicinity, take this method of warmly expressing to you our heartfelt satisfaction on your arrival in this place. We also avail ourselves of the opportunity it affords of rendering our acknowledgments, for the great and important services you have [for the last two years especially] rendered to this part of Her Majesty's Province, the more willingly do we beg to pay this small tribute of regard, seeing as we do, with mingled feelings of astonishment and regret, the great malignancy of your few enemies, and that Canadians and others calling themselves British subjects could be found in this District to attempt to paralyze your manly and uncompromising efforts to support our truly British Constitution from Yankee spoliation.

It is to be hoped that this expression of public opinion will show how fruitless any attempt must be to pluck from the brow of well earned fame, the laurels which a general public guard.

Wishing you may long hold with health, strength and prosperity, the power you have so beneficially exercised, and inflexibly adhered to, we have the honor, &c. &c.

[Signed] JAMES READ, J. P. W. D. and 150 others.

Chatham, 28th Feb. 1839.

REPLY.

Chatham U. C. 5th March 1839.

Gentlemen,—It is impossible for me to describe the feelings of pleasure which the communication just put into my hands, signed by so many respectable inhabitants of this place and neighbourhood have occasioned me. I sincerely thank you for the friendly and very kind expressions which you have been pleased to bestow upon me, and for the approbation which you have expressed with regard to my recent public conduct. It will be gratifying to you as it is to myself to know that nine-tenths of the intelligent, loyal and truly respectable part of the people of Upper Canada, entertain feelings and opinions in common with yourselves, with regard to the course I thought proper to adopt upon the late affair at Windsor and you may rest assured that if any more Brigands and Pirates who presume to invade and harass us as they heretofore have done happen to fall into my hands they will meet with a similar fate to their late comrades.

I must now express my thanks for your kind and feeling remarks upon the attack which has been lately, and I will add unjustly, made upon me by some few persons in my own neighbourhood, whom I thought were my friends, and who ought to have been such. Believe me it was not a proper spirit which induced that attack, it was just the reverse, it was the dread of meeting no favor at the hands of the Patriots, should they, the Pirates, get possession of them and the dread of being retaliated on by those miscreant robbers, which induced an attack on me as unfair as it was uncalled for and unmanly.—But Gentlemen, I shall triumphantly repel it, and the address which you have this day presented to me will encourage and cheer me on in those paths of public duty which if they contribute directly or indirectly to the welfare of this Country or your individual welfare will prove the highest possible gratification to myself. With sentiments of deep friendship and respect, I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your faithful and obedient humble servant,

JOHN PRINCE.

To Jas. Read, Esq. & 150 others, Chatham, W. D.

THE CITY OF HERAT.

"Herat, the ancient Aria or Artacoana,* and capital of Ariana,† is at present the largest and most populous city in the province. It is situated in a spacious plain, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. This plain, which is 30 miles in length and about 15 in breadth, owes its fertility to the Heirood, which runs through the centre of it, being highly cultivated, and covered with villages and gardens. The city embraces an area of 4 square miles, and is encircled with a lofty wall and a wet ditch. The citadel‡ is in the northern face, and is a small square castle, elevated on a mound flanked with towers at the angles, and built of burnt brick. The city has 4 gate in each face, and two in that which fronts the north; and from each gate a spacious and well supplied bazaar leads up towards the centre of the town. The principal street, from the south gate to the cattle-market opposite the citadel, is covered with a vaulted roof. Herat is admirably supplied with water, almost every house having a fountain, independent of the public ones on either side of the bazaars. The residence of the Prince is covered with a vaulted roof. Herat is admirably supplied with water, almost every house having a fountain, independent of the public ones on either side of the bazaars. The residence of the Prince is an enclosure, a very mean building; a common gateway is all that is seen of it; within which is a wretched house, and in its front an open square with the gallows in its centre. The Meeghed Jami, or chief mosque, was once a noble edifice, enclosing an area of 800 square yards; but, having been much neglected, is falling into decay. This, fortunately, however, cannot be said of the other buildings of Herat; and no city, perhaps, in the east has so little ground unoccupied. It is computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, of whom 10,000 are Patans; the remainder are Affghans, a few Jews, and 600 Hindoos. The latter are here highly respected, and alone possess capital or credit. The government is not insensible of their value; and in consequence of their great commercial concerns, the Hindoos enjoy a distinguished influence. Herat, from its extensive trade, has obtained the appellation of *bandar*, or port. It is the emporium of the commerce carried on between Cabul, Kashmere, Bockhara, Hindostan, and Persia. From the former they receive shawls, indigo, sugar, chintz, muslin, leather, and Tartary skins, which they export to Meshed, Yezd, Kermun, Ispahan, and Teheran, receiving in return chiefly dollars, tea, chinaware, broad-cloth, copper, pepper, and sugar candy; dates and shawls from Kerman, and carpets from Ghaen. The staple commodities of Herat are silk, saffron, and assafœtida, which are exported to Hindostan. The gardens are full of mulberry-trees, cultivated solely for the sake of the silk worm; and the plains and hills near the city, particularly those to the westward, produce assafœtida. The Hindoos and Billouches are fond of this plant, which they eat by roasting the stem in the ashes, and stewing the heads of it like other greens. The winters at Herat are, at times, extremely severe, and the cold often proves most hurtful to the crops; but nothing can exceed the fertility of the plain, the produce of which is immense, as well in wheat and barley as in every kind of fruit known in Persia. The pistachio trees grows wild in the hills, and the pine is common in the plains. Cattle are small and far from plentiful, but the broad-tailed sheep are abundant; and fuel, though brought from a distance, not dear. The revenue of this city is estimated at four lacs and a half of rupees, and is raised by a tax levied on the caravansera, shops, and gardens, and a duty on exports and imports. The government is in the hands of Prince Hadjy Firooze, son of the late Ahmed Shah King of Cabul, who pays a tribute to his Persian Majesty of 50,000 rupees a year. Herat is in latitude 34 22 N., longitude 63 14 E."§

* Here, in Alexander's time, stood the Royal Palace of the Princes of Aria.

† As the most ancient of the Persian writers designate the territory around Herat by the name of Heri, it is not improbable but that the term Ariana may be derived from hence.

‡ Shahrukh, the son and successor of Timur, employed 7,000 men in rebuilding this castle, which became the seat of his empire.

§ Captain Christie.

Small Pox Hospital, St. Pancras.—A general court of the governors of this hospital was held yesterday in the committee-room of the hospital, to take into consideration the propriety of enlarging the present edifice, for the purpose of giving accommodation to the large number of patients who are constantly seeking for admission within its walls. From a paper drawn up by the committee of governors it appeared that during the twenty five years which preceded the discovery of vaccination the average number of patients annually admitted into the hospital was 280. In the year 1800 the practice of vaccination became general—inoculation declined, and a gradual diminution soon took place in the applications for admission of persons under the casual small pox. From 1800 to 1804 the average annual admissions into the hospital was 143. In the year 1825, however, the small pox, after committing great ravages on the Continent, particularly in Sweden, France, and Italy, provaded extensively in London, and the consequence was, that the admissions into the hospital that year rose to 419; and taking the average of the preceding 12 years, the admissions amounted to 270 annually, being nearly equal to the average of persons admitted prior to the introduction of vaccination. In the month of November 1837, small pox began to spread epidemically in London, and so widely, that from that month until November, 1838, the admissions into the Small-pox Hospital amounted to 746—the largest number ever received in one year since the foundation of the Hospital, and about 100 were refused admittance for want of room. In the celebrated epidemic of 1781, when the bills of mortality indicated 3,500 deaths in London by small-pox, the admissions into the hospital were only 1,646. In consequence of the increase of patients within the last 12 months, the wards were so crowded that a fever of a very malignant sort gained a footing in the hospital, and swelled the already severe mortality. A considerable number of the patients admitted of late years had been vaccinated in early life. The proportion is two vaccinated to three unvaccinated persons. A large portion of the former had the small-pox very mildly, but many of them, from exposure within the hospital to the pernicious exhalations from bad cases, have been brought into imminent hazard, and some have lost their lives. The number vaccinated this year amounted to 4,560, and 1,350 medical practitioners have been gratuitously supplied with vaccine lymph. From these facts it was argued that the value of the establishment in question was beyond all doubt, but that in order to increase its utility it must be greatly enlarged. To increase the accommodation of the present building from 30 to 60 beds the expense was estimated at about £3,000. In consequence of all these facts being brought under the consideration of the governors, it was determined to erect a new wing and to make alterations in the present building, so as to provide additional accommodation to patients, and also to create a separate building for vaccination.

Dining Out in India.—I will, however, just mention it here in connection with the subject of dining out—I myself am a great talker, and generally show off in this accomplishment to great advantage. I have frequently, during my practice, doubted which is the most appropriate seat at a dinner-table for a good talker. I have tried all places, and I am inclined to think that (if any one will carve for you) one of the final seats is the best. In this country you can always get it, for tis generally the space allotted to some late-for-dinner gentleman; as a terrific sirloin of beef, or Jew-despised ham, are objects not likely to allure those who can get a seat elsewhere—boasting of less trouble and more Punkah. At home you can never get it, and I therefore, generally contented myself with the second, seat from the middle, as, by slightly leaning forward, you can enfilade these on your right hand and your left, and fire, point blank, at any one on the opposite side, with the exception of those entrenched behind *plateaus* and *epergnes*. This is a very small number; and, if you cannot be seen, you can be heard; besides, as your voice in this case will be always accompanied by agreeable exhalations from intervening pickles and flowers, you are compensated for the non-exhibition of your attractive person. In that place, too, you are almost sure of escaping a gigantic dish, and too far off from your friend in the middle to be his substitute in case he cannot [illegible]—*East India Magazine.*

The Stock-Broker.—The stock-broker is either a bull or a bear—fanciful designations! Would you fain know, dear uninitiated reader, why he is thus playfully and zoologically ranged? It is the nature of the bull to toss—for proof, look up and see you retributive drover in the air! it is the nature of the bear to pull "with downward drag austere"—witness the fate of *Antigonus*, in "The Winter's Tale," as related by the *Clown*. "Will that humour pass?" as *Nym* says. The bull, then, speculates upon a rise in stocks—the bear upon a fall. But should the bull get his horns entangled, or the bear singe his paws, while he is endeavouring to make himself warm, he is forthwith transformed; or, as Peter Quince currently reported of Bully Bottom, he is "translated" into one of your tame villatic fowl; and a fowl, too, with an unhappy disqualification in one of its legs: in other words, he becomes "a lame duck." Some, with more love of metaphor than of ornithology, term him a waddler. Should any one be curious enough to wish to see either these bulls, or these bears, let him by no means enter their den in Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane. Lack of sedentary employment renders them sportive and frolicsome, and the prevailing humour pervades both old and young. They are always of the first water—practical Joe Millers. If kicking a stranger's hat about the Exchange were pleasant *badinage*, or unceremoniously shouldering the thrider, were agreeable banter, they might pass for wits. As it is, they are great in physical repartee; full of animal spirits—manual Sheridans. But, if he will plant himself near the west-end of Bank-buildings, he may see some of the lay-brothers of the establishment (who are not members of the Stock Exchange) rushing to consult the Consol thermometer, hung forth at the house at corner; and if the financial Mercury be high or low, as the case may happen, he will hear the bull roar, and the bear growl, to his heart's content.—*Heads of the People—No.*

Mrs. Billington, the Vocalist.—Mrs. Billington had returned to England in 1801, in the zenith of the fame she had acquired during her residence in Italy. She had lost her husband, who had died suddenly at Naples: and she soon afterwards married a Frenchman of the name of Felissent, retaining, however, the name of Billington. On her return, she betook herself to the English stage, and astonished as well as delighted the public by her performance of her old characters, Mandane, Rosetta, Clarissa, &c. On the departure of Banti, at the end of the season of 1802, Mrs. Billington was engaged at the Italian Opera. She was at this time about thirty; and her personal charms, still great, were impaired by a degree of *embonpoint* which deprived her action, too, of the elegance and grace which had formerly distinguished it. Her features were beautiful; but her countenance, though full of good humour, was incapable of varied expression, and she had no talents whatever as an actress, the effects she produced on the stage being attributable entirely to her vocal powers. Her voice was a pure soprano, not remarkable for volume, but very sweet and flexible, and of extraordinary compass in its upper extremity. Her rapidity was amazing, and nothing could exceed the finish and delicacy of her execution. She was too, a thorough musician, having been in her youth a great performer on the piano forte; and her knowledge of the art furnished her with an inexhaustible variety of beautiful embellishments. So much were the public struck by the novelty and singular beauty of her vocal graces and ornaments, that her favourite songs were published as nearly as possible in the way she sang them, her *fioritura* being taken down, as she gave them, by the most experienced musical performers.—*Hogarth's Memoirs of the Opera and its Professors.*

Strength of the Wind.—According to an anemometer at the Philosophical Institution, Cannon Street, the following calculation of the power of the wind, during the hurricane, was made:—The wind began to rise at eleven o'clock, when the pressure was about 2lb. to the square foot. From this hour until two o'clock the wind gradually rose, and at two o'clock the pressure was 25lb. to the foot. The highest pressure, according to the register, was at a quarter to four o'clock, when it was 30lb. to the foot.—*Birmingham Journal.*

British News.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

The report of Earl Durham on the affairs of Canada has been laid before her Majesty in Council. It is an extraordinary long document: but the following passages, as given in the London *Times*, will show the plan by which his lordship proposed to bring about a pacification of the existing disturbances in the Canadas, and secure the permanent prosperity of those countries:

"In existing circumstances, the conclusion to which the foregoing considerations lead me is, that no time should be lost in proposing to Parliament a bill for repealing the 31st of Geo. III., restoring the union of the Canadas under one legislature, and reconstituting them as one province.

"The bill should contain provisions by which any or all of the other North American colonies may, on the application of the legislature, be, with the consent of the two Canadas, or their united legislature, admitted into the union on such terms as may be agreed on between them.

"As the mere amalgamation of the Houses of Assembly of the two provinces would not be advisable, or give at all a due share of representation to each, a parliamentary commission should be appointed, for the purpose of forming the electoral divisions and determining the number of members to be returned on the principle of giving representatives, as near as may be, in proportion to population. I am averse to every plan that has been proposed for giving an equal number of members to the two provinces, in order to attain the temporary end of outnumbering the French, because I think the same object will be obtained without any violation of the principles of representation, and without any such appearance of injustice in the scheme as would set public opinion, both in England and America, strongly against it; and because, when emigration shall have increased the English population in the upper province, the adoption of such a principle would operate to defeat the very purpose it is intended to serve. It appears to me, that any such electoral arrangement, founded on the present provincial divisions, would tend to defeat the purposes of union, and perpetuate the idea of disunion.

"At the same time, in order to prevent the confusion and danger likely to ensue from attempting to have popular elections in districts recently the seats of open rebellion, it will be advisable to give the governor a temporary power of suspending by proclamation, stating specifically the grounds of his determination, the writs of electoral districts in which he may be of opinion that elections could not safely take place.

"The same commission should form a plan of local government by elective bodies subordinate to the general legislature, and exercising a complete control over such local affairs as do not come within the province of general legislation. The plan so framed should be made by an act of the Imperial Parliament; so as to prevent the general legislature from encroaching on the powers of the local bodies.

"A general executive on an improved principle, should be established, together with a supreme court of appeal, for all the North American colonies. The other establishments and laws of the two colonies should be left unaltered until the legislature of the union should think fit to change them; and the security of the existing endowments of the catholic church in Lower Canada should be guaranteed by the act.

"The constitution of a second legislative body for the united legislature involves questions of very great difficulty. The present constitution of the legislative councils of these provinces has always appeared to me inconsistent with sound principles, and little calculated to answer the purpose of placing the effective check which I consider necessary on the popular branch of the legislature. The analogy which some persons have attempted to draw between the House of Lords is consonant with the frame of English society; and as the creation of a precisely similar body in such a state of society as that of these colonies is impossible, it has always appeared to me most unwise to attempt to supply its place by one which has no point of resemblance to it, except that of being a non-elective check on the elective branch of the legislature. The attempt to invest a few persons distinguished from their fellow colonists neither by birth nor hereditary property, and often only transiently connected with the country, with such a power, seems only calculated to insure jealousy and bad feeling in the first instance, and collision at last. I believe that when the necessity of relying in Lower Canada on the English character of the legislative council as a check on the national prejudices of a French assembly shall be removed by the union, few persons in the colonies will be found disposed in favour of its present constitution. Indeed, the very fact of union will complicate the difficulties which have hitherto existed, because a satisfactory choice of councillors would have to be made with reference to the varied interests of a much more numerous and extended community.

"It will be necessary, therefore, for the completion of any stable scheme of government, that parliament should revise the constitution of the legislative council, and by adopting every practicable means to give that institution such a character as would enable it, by its tranquil and safe, but effective working, to act as a check on the popular branch of the legislature, prevent a repetition of those collisions which have already caused such dangerous irritation.

"The plan which I have framed for the management of the public lands being intended to promote the common advantage of the colonies and of the mother country, I therefore propose that the entire administration of it should be confided to an imperial authority. The conclusive reasons which have induced me to recommend this course will be found at length in the separate report on the subject of public lands and emigration.

"All the revenue of the crown, except those derived from this source, should at once be given up to the united legislation, on the concession of an adequate civil list.

"The responsibility to the united legislature of all officers of the government, except the governor and his secretary, should be secured by every means known to the British constitution. The governor, as the representative of the crown, should be instructed that he must carry on his government by heads of departments, in whom the united legislature should repose confidence, and that he must look for no support from home in any contest with the legislature except on points involving strictly imperial interests.

"The independence of the judges should be secured, by giving them the same tenure of office and security of income as exist in England.

"No money votes should be allowed to originate without the previous consent of the crown.

"In the same act should be contained a repeal of part provisions with respect to the clergy reserves, and the application of the funds arising from them.

"In order to promote emigration on the greatest possible scale, and with the most beneficial results to all concerned, I have elsewhere recommended a system of measures which has been expressly framed with that view, after full inquiry and careful deliberation. Those measures would not subject either the colonies or the mother country to any expense whatever. In conjunction with the measures suggested for disposing of public lands, and remedying the evils occasioned by past mismanagement in that department, they form a plan of colonisation to which I attach the highest importance. The objects, at least, with which the plan has been formed, are to provide large funds for emigration, and for creating and improving means of communication throughout the provinces; to guard emigrants of the labouring class against the present risks of the passage; to secure for all of them a comfortable resting place, and employment at good wages immediately on their arrival; to encourage the investment of surplus British capital in these colonies, by rendering it as secure and as profitable as in the United States: to promote the settlement of wild lands and the general improvement of the colonies; to add to the value of every man's property in land: to extend the demand for British manufactured goods, and the means of paying for them, in proportion to the amount of emigration and the general increase of the colonial people; and to augment the colonial revenues in the same degree."

CANADA—LORD DURHAM AND SIR F. HEAD.

House of Lords, Feb. 15.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved an humble address to her Majesty for copies of the correspondence of Sir F. Head with her Majesty's Government on the affairs of Upper Canada; and also for copies of the correspondence between Sir J. Colborne and her Majesty's Government, relative to the establishment of rectories in Upper Canada.

Viscount MELBOURNE said it would be extremely inconvenient to produce the whole of the papers; but he was perfectly ready to lay before the House such portions of them as appeared to be necessary for the defence of Sir F. Head. If, therefore, the Noble Duke would allow him, he would suggest that the motion should be for "copies or extracts." As to the correspondence with Sir John Colborne, respecting the establishment of rectories, he had no objection to its being produced.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, when he saw the recent correspondence between the Noble Viscount and Sir F. Head, he thought that it would not be necessary to move for the production of those papers; but from what he subsequently saw in the report of the Noble Earl (Earl of Durham), he felt that the same justification on the part of Sir F. Head ought to be allowed. He had since seen a note from Sir F. Head, stating that notwithstanding what had passed between him and the noble Viscount he intended to publish the whole of his correspondence with her Majesty's Government. In his opinion, therefore, it would be better if all the despatches were produced. He had no objection, however, to alter his motion.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, it was impossible for that house to proceed to legislate on this important question—without being in possession of this correspondence, whether Sir F. Head had been alluded to or not by the noble earl in his report. The observations which had been made in that report perhaps justified Sir F. Head in requiring the production of these documents, but that was a matter which might safely be left to Sir F. Head himself. But, unless the house was prepared to take the report of the noble earl as its sole ground of legislating on this subject, it was quite clear that Sir F. Head's despatches should be laid before their lordships. Sir F. Head had filled a high situation in Upper Canada—he had successfully carried on the government there—and, therefore, his views of the policy which he conceived ought to be pursued with reference to that province, must be of sufficient importance to be laid before that house, even if the noble earl had made no such observations. The noble earl had, of course, felt it to be his duty, to make certain allusions to the conduct of Sir Francis Head. The noble earl was himself the best judge of the necessity of adopting such a course, but it was for Her Majesty's Government to consider whether those parts of the report should have been published and laid on the table of the House. In consequence, however, of the most unprecedented and unjustifiable example of allowing the noble earl to make a printed report, her Majesty's Government were prevented from dealing with it as it was their duty to their Sovereign to do before presenting it to that house. The noble earl took the production of the report so much as a matter of certainty that, before her Majesty's speech was read at the table, he asked when it would be laid before the House, as if it was a matter of course, that it should be produced. He (the Earl of Aberdeen) denied that any portion of that report should be published as a matter of course; on the contrary, he contended that her Majesty's Government should have the option of deciding whether it should be produced or not, or whether certain portions of it should be produced. It appeared to him to be a most unfortunate precedent that Government should have consented to receive a printed report. If persons employed in official capacities supposed that their reports or despatches were their own property or that they had a right to publish a single syllable of them without Her Majesty's permission, they were much mistaken. They belonged to the Crown and to the crown only, and it was for her Majesty's Ministers, on their own responsibility, to produce such and no more of these reports as they thought proper. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of DURHAM assured the Noble Earl, that he agreed entirely in the doctrine laid down by him, and he certainly never did desire to consider despatches or reports furnished by him in his official capacity to Her Majesty's Ministers, he unquestionably understood that it was to be presented on the first day of the meeting of Parliament. So much was he impressed with that conviction, that he actually had, at the time when he asked the question relative to its being produced, a printed copy of the report in his hand, and he was aware that many thousands, or at least several hundreds, of copies had been prepared for circulation after it should be laid on their Lordships' table. It subsequently appeared, that in consequence of some deliberations on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers, the presentation of that report was postponed. Of that he was at first ignorant; but when he was acquainted with the fact, he felt it necessary to put the question as to when the report was to be produced. He certainly thought he had some right to consider when he had received Her Majesty's Secretary of State's announcement that the report had been laid before Her Majesty, and that she had been pleased to express her approbation of the manner in which it had been prepared, and the comprehensive views taken of the questions referred to, he certainly, under such circumstances, felt that he had some reason to consider that the report had arrived at such a stage as justified him in concluding that his duty had terminated. Her Majesty's Ministers having received the document, having laid it before the Queen, and having communicated her Majesty's gracious approbation of the care he had taken in preparing it, he conceived that he had a right to conclude that it was an official report, which would be immediately presented to Parliament, and that his duty would be finished. The letter to which he alluded he received on the Tuesday night, and it was not until Friday that he made complaint of the publication, having, in the meantime, only distributed about half a dozen copies of the report amongst his immediate friends. So much for his own conduct. He would now, if the house would permit him, say a few words with regard to the motion of the noble duke. Any noble lord who had taken the trouble to read the report must see that no intention whatever was manifested on his (the Earl of Durham's) part to make any charge against Sir F. Head. Indeed, from the observations of that gallant officer himself, it was clear that he founded the necessity for justifying himself, not on any statement in the report, but upon marginal annotations, which were hardly to be considered as a ground either of justification or charge. If any charge were to be looked for, it must be looked for in the body of the report itself. He disclaimed any notion whatever of making any charge against Sir F. Head.

Viscount MELBOURNE with respect to what fallen from the Noble Earl, he knew of no circumstances that rendered it necessary, or which could lead to the conclusion at which the Noble Earl appeared to have arrived, that this report should be laid before their lordships, *in extenso*, without having received the full consideration of her Majesty's Ministers. [hear, hear.] The Noble Earl seemed to think that the letter from the Secretary of State justified him in coming to that conclusion. He, however, could not coincide in that opinion. The Noble Earl stated that the publication of the report would not produce any bad effects. That, however, was not the question. The question was, whether the Government should or should not be allowed the discretion of deciding whether the report or any part of it should be produced. [Hear, hear.] And certainly they had been completely cut off from the exercise of that discretion by the course which had been taken.

Lord GLENELG said, he entirely agreed in the doctrine which had been laid down—namely, that it should have been left to Ministers to declare whether this report should or should not be laid before Parliament. That was a point which rested exclusively with every Government, and was uniformly exercised by them. The publication of this report unquestionably rendered it necessary that the correspondence of Sir F. Head should be produced. He had formerly objected to the production of that correspondence for this reason, that it contained animadversions on individuals in the province of Upper Canada, together with other matters which could only have been communicated privately. Now, it might be very proper to lay such information before the Government at home, but it might not be so well to communicate it to the individuals themselves. Now, the effect of producing this correspondence would be, that this information would appear in the English papers, and for the first time, those persons would see strong animadversions on themselves, without the possibility of entering into the charges. He regretted this as a great misfortune; but at the same time he must say, that the case of Sir F. Head could not be complete unless the whole of the papers naming those individuals were laid before Parliament.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked whether the noble viscount would object to causing an inquiry as to who had ordered the 2,000 copies to be struck off? By that means the party to blame might be come at.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE concurred in this suggestion. It seemed admitted that 5000 copies were ordered to be printed. It was necessary that they should know accurately by whom that order was given, that they might ascertain by whom the breach of trust was committed.

The Earl of DURHAM did not say that the noble Lord, at that time at the head of the Colonial Department, was cognizant of the arrangement for printing the report; but however ignorant the Noble Lord might be of the affair, it was certain that his office was not so, for the printing took place by the direction of the Under Secretary, Sir George Grey, and was completed under the superintendence of that Hon. Gentleman and one of his (Lord Durham's) late secretaries. He (Lord Durham) had no communication with the Noble Lord at the head of the department on the subject, except in writing. The whole of the arrangement with the printer was, he repeated, by Sir George Grey and one of the late secretaries to the Canadian mission. Reference had been made to the letter addressed to him (Lord Durham) by the Noble Lord the late Secretary of the Colonies on the 5th inst., and a meaning was put upon part in which he did not concur. Now, he would ask whether there would be any objection to the production of that letter? He would move that it be laid before the house.

Lord GLENELG was understood to say, that as far as he was concerned he could have no objection to that motion that it was made under the direction of Sir George Grey. It was sent to Hansard, and printed under the same regulations as similar papers. The noble Earl had said that the directions for the printing of 2,000 copies were given by Sir George Grey. Now certainly he (Lord Glenelg) did not understand that Sir George Grey had given any such directions.

The Earl of DURHAM said, he understood from Sir G. Grey that the whole of the documents were to be printed with all despatch, and the 2000 copies were to be printed for the purpose of having them in the hands of the members of both houses at, or soon after, the opening of Parliament.

[From the Standard.]

TO VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

Athenæum, Feb. 13, 1839.

My Lord,—I have the honour to state to your Lordship, that in glancing over that portion of Lord Durham's report, to her Majesty on the affairs of British North America which relates to Upper Canada, I have just observed three paragraphs described in the margin as "Proceedings of Sir Francis Head—failure of result aimed at by Sir F. Head—real result of Sir F. Head's policy—legislature does not posses sufficient popular confidence—exasperation of the people."

In one of the above paragraphs, which like the rest of Lord Durham's report on Upper Canada, contains information perfectly new to me, is the following statement—"In a number of other instances too, the elections were carried by the unscrupulous exercise of the influence of the Government."

My Lord, after having, in reply to the addresses of both houses of the Legislature of Upper Canada, declined to embarrass her Majesty's Government by divulging my correspondence with the Colonial Department, having told your Lordship that I would neither publish my despatches nor give the names and numbers to enable either House to ask for them and having, since my return to London, most clearly made it known, "that I had determined never again to ask your Lordship to produce my despatches, that I intended not to petition either House of Parliament for their production; and that, in case they should be asked for in either House in my name, I should authorize the Government to deny the allegation;" having faithfully performed these duties to the Government, it is, I own, with extreme surprise I find that your Lordship and your colleagues should have deliberately advised her Majesty to lay before both Houses of Parliament a report containing the paragraphs alluded to, when her Majesty's Government knew perfectly well that they were, and long had been, in possession of despatches from me containing unanswerable evidence of the series of misstatement which these paragraphs contain.

I conceived that Her Majesty's Government, by submitting those paragraphs to parliament at all, and at all events, by doing so without disclosing a single word of the complete contradiction of them which they possess; have made it unavoidably necessary that without a moment's delay, I should vindicate myself; and I have, therefore, the honour to inform your Lordship that I shall this day send to the press documents which will enable the British public to form their own judgment, not only on the policy which has been pursued by Her Majesty's Government in the British North American colonies, but on the "parmaceti, for an inward bruise," recommendations which are contained in the elegantly written document which has assailed me.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord, very respectfully, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

F. B. HEAD.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—We have heard various rumours within the last few days relative to apparent acts of mutiny, perfidy, and confusion, in the ministerial camp. The contest for the viceroyship of Ireland, we understand, is not yet over, although the appointment of Lord Radnor is spoken of with confidence. It is of very small importance who fills that situation in the present state of things, for a more wretched tool and slave of the bedle-priests and Mr. Daniel O'Connell than Lord Normanby was cannot possibly be found in England. The ex-viceroy comes here to rule over the colonies, and we pity those who have any property to lose, or any estates to cultivate.

But among the other intrigues going on, there is an under-current intrigue at work of which Lord Howick is said to be the chief director. The nature of it is thus explained by the London correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Mail*:—

"Lord Howick having succeeded in scheming Lord Glenelg out of the cabinet, is now actively employed in scheming Lord Hill out of the Horse Guards. The plan which Lord Howick proposes is this—to consolidate the three offices of commander of the forces, secretary at war, and paymaster of the forces. A board is to be appointed over which Lord Howick is to preside—the duties of the various departments to be performed, as at the Admiralty, by junior lords. By this means patronage will be created, and the control of the army transferred from a conservative general-officer, to the hands of the radicals. It is understood that Lord Howick means to tender his resignation in the event of his plan not being acceded to by the cabinet."

We have reason to believe that the shabby lording, one of the Hannibal Greys, in his attempt to undermine Lord Hill will, greatly to his own discomfort, accelerate the downfall of Lord Melbourne and his party. The people of England now know what the whigs are; they perfectly understand the selfish nature of their policy; and any scheme, such as this, for the increase of patronage will only add fuel to their rising indignation. The pitiful and wavering conduct of Lord John Russell plainly shows the ricketty state of the cabinet. It evinces a want of union—a deplorable want of candour—a trifling and truckling, indicative of a contemplated retreat. Some of the ministerial journals state that, notwithstanding the office-bribery of Buller, and the lavish promise of lucrative appointment to others of Lord Durham's friends, that noble earl is indomitable in his resentment towards the premier and his colleagues. Hints, therefore, are thrown out that Lord Melbourne's days at Windsor are numbered—that out of office he must go—that from *the presence* and the dinner table he must retire—and that Lord Durham will take his place.

All this is said with an air of pertness and confidence, as much as if they said—"we know what we are talking about, and are delighted therewith." But we do not believe a word of it. A ministry with that empty and intemperate creature, Lord Durham, at its head, would not last a week.—*Mail*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

St. Stephen, March 27, 1839.

MR. EDITOR,—Being on a visit to this place, I embraced the opportunity of walking across the lower Bridge, (there are four of them,) to breathe the air of LIBERTY in the adjoining town of Calais. Having somewhat of a Yankee phiz, and as my friends frequently tell me, an impudent expression of countenance, I was at once, with that disgusting freedom, for which Jonathan on the Lines is so remarkable, hailed as one of their own freeborn! and enlightened! citizens. I found out that there was a general feeling running strong against Randol Whidden and "Bill Delez." (Delesdernier,) and ascertained that the reason why the first had asserted "that the Fredericton Jail was a standing monument of the disgrace of Maine," arose from no prejudice against this jail in particular, but from intense horror of the interior of *all* the Provincial Jails,—Randol having ascertained, (to his cost,) from a personal inspection of most of them, that they afforded any other, than comfortable quarters, for a Yankee Commissary General, in the receipt of $200 per month: with which office and pay Randol is duly invested. This promotion and income, Randol observed recently, was far more agreeable than racing in the Magaguadavic woods, with sheriffs and constables at his heels, *ad libitum*," and where his present townsmen inform me, that he could not latterly obtain credit for half a quintal of dry pollock.

Delesdernier was a noted card player at Eastport, and many of your fellow citizens will recollect him at Pine's some years ago. When he played with a *certain partner*, there were more signs passed between Darby and Joan than ever existed in a Lodge of Royal Arch Masons. He had no other means to defray his board bills, and he never wanted for a dollar!

The above described worthies—tell it not in Gath, are the leaders of the *loco foco* party in Maine.—Oh, shade of Washington! that ever a country once shielded by thine arm should become so far fostered and cankered by the abuse of liberty, and the use of republicanism, as to tolerate such mental and moral pigmies as Randol Whidden and Wm. Delesdernier, in any position of importance, much less in those in which its Government and people have placed them.

There are now 367 militia-men in Calais: they have 3 1 lb. of "clear shear" and 15 oz. bread per diem. The pork is unfortunately rusty, and as they have had to smuggle Flour from St. Stephen, our folks have furnished them with damaged Hamburgh, thus with consummate generalship trying to undermine the constitution of the enemy. Eighty-two are now laid up with dysentery, and forty-seven have run off. I perceive from the window of my lodgings, that two funeral processions are now passing down the front street in Calais: the coffins are carried by *four boys*. I am told that the bodies are those of two Yankee soldiers—fishermen from Quoddy, actually wasted to skin and bone from the prevailing complaint.

The hearts of the people in St. Stephen beat in the right place; they are loyal to the bone, and their very contiguity to the United States, leads them to admire their own Government the more ardently, and all its glorious institutions. They are well convinced that "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark," where Jack is considered as good as his lord, and where a runaway jail-bird and a black leg gambler take the helm of state affairs, and run counter in conjunction with their cook's mate of a Governor, to every dictate of honor, and principle of common decency.

Affectionately, your's, REX.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, APRIL 5, 1839.

OUR latest Liverpool dates are to the 1st March, received per the ship *Quebec* which arrived on Wednesday last.

Those papers confirm the resignation of Lord Glenelg, as Colonial Secretary, who is succeeded by Lord NORMANBY, from Ireland.

VISCOUNT ERRINGTON, the uncompromising opponent of the Protestant Church in Ireland, is gazetted, as the new Lord Lieutenant for Ireland.

Sir George Grey, the under Secretary in the Colonial office, is superceded by Mr. Labouchere.

It is currently reported in the London papers, that in consequence of certain exposures made respecting the Indian and Persian affairs, Lord Palmerston has been obliged to follow the retreat of Lord Glenelg.

A fire broke out on the 21st, in the steam engine house of the Thames Tunnel. The roof of the building was destroyed, but no other damage was done, and there was no interruption of the works of the tunnel, which were proceeding satisfactorily.

The Architects of the new House of Parliament have been to the West of Scotland, with two professors of Geology to select the Granite to be used in the construction of the new edifices, and have just completed their report. The embankment wall is nearly completed, but the foundation stone is not yet laid, and it is calculated that eight or ten years will elapse before the completion of the new buildings.

THE ROYAL WILLIAM STEAMER.—This fine steamer, the first that ever accomplished the winter passage to and from New York, has been placed on the station between Dublin and Havre, which promises to become one of the best occupied by the City of Dublin Company. Lieutenant Swainson, who has so skilfully navigated the Royal William across the Atlantic, continues in command.

On the 15th of February, a remarkable marriage took place at Naples. It was no less than the Queen Dowager Maria Isabella, mother of the reigning King, and of a family of twelve children, all of whom are living, to the Chevalier de Babro, Col. of the King's regiment of Lancers. The bride is a daughter of the late King Charles IV. of Spain, and the gallant Colonel becomes the step father not only of the King of Naples, but of the Queen Regent of Spain, the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, the Prince of Capua, &c. The King gave his consent to the marriage, and has appointed the bridegroom to be one of his Chamberlains.

Lords Durham and Brougham—A reconciliation is said to have taken place between Lords Brougham and Durham, and the facts of an interview at Lord Wellesley's through whose instrumentality the arrangement is said to have been effected, are before the public. Though our information does not go so far as that of some of our contemporaries, we do know and can answer for this. Some short time since Lord Durham wrote to Lord Brougham a deprecatory letter, to the effect that he bore no grudge against him for the leading part taken against him in the Lords by Lord Brougham, in his absence, but that all his hostility was directed against the Ministry. Lord Brougham wrote a brief complimentary reply, and there, as we are told, the correspondence ended.

Apprehension of the Earl of Sterling.—The Earl of Sterling has been apprehended at Edinburgh, on suspicion of being accessary to the forgery of certain documents in a cause now pending, and has been undergoing an examination previous to his commitment for trial, if the suspicions, so far as he is personally concerned, be not removed. If these documents be proved to be forgeries, not only are they various and extensive, but of an extraordinary character, and must have been designed and executed by impostors of rare talent, skill, and dexterity.—*Scotch paper.*

The Frankfort Journal of the 20th states, under date Berlin, Feb. 16, that although the last accounts from Paris removed all serious apprehensions, yet that some uneasiness was felt for the 26th of March next, the day fixed for the meeting of the French Chambers. "Prussia, Russia, and Austria, accordingly were making warlike preparations, not to be taken unawares by events."

PRIVATE BILLS—Resolved, "That this House will not receive any petition for Private Bills after Friday the 22d day of this instant February." Resolved, "That no Private Bill be read the first time after Monday the 18th day of March next." Resolved, "That this House will not receive any report of such Private Bill after Monday the 10th day of June next."—*Votes, &c. of the Commons.*

EARL GREY.—This venerable nobleman met with an accident on Tuesday se'nnight which might have been productive of serious consequences. After the fatigue of dressing for dinner, his lordship placed himself in a recumbent posture on the sofa in his dressing-room, immediately above which a large picture, by Barclay, we believe, of Lady Grey and the scions of his noble house, had hung for many years. The picture fell upon his lordship's forehead, which it cut severely, but happily did not fracture. The noble lord was stunned by the blow, and some slight temporary indisposition followed; but we sincerely rejoice to say that from the first no apprehension of danger has been entertained.—*Morning Post.*

The Belgic question was in Paris deemed settled. The accounts from Brussels received in the course of Saturday were held to justify the expectation that the report of the committee of the Belgic Chamber to which the *projet de loi* to empower the King to accept the fiat of the London Conference had been referred, would recommend that it be adopted, the six members of which it was composed being all of them in favor of submission.

Mr. McNeill, the ambassador to Persia, finally left Teheran on the 3d of January, giving orders to the British officers in the Persian service to proceed to Bagdad, and there wait further instructions. The Persian court had shown no symptoms of a desire for reconciliation with England.

The successor to Lord Glenelg, as Colonial Secretary, is *The Marquess of Normanby* late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There is not yet any official appointment as successor to the noble Marquess in the Irish Government.

LOSS OF THE DILIGENCE, REVENUE CRUISER IN THE LATE STORM.—We feel it our duty to announce the serious apprehension entertained of the loss of this gallant cutter, in the late storm, and her entire crew of forty-one men, besides some passengers. Her commander, Sir John Reid, (son-in-law of Hugh Matthie, Esq., of Liverpool,) was on shore, unwell; he having remained in Liverpool after his late cruise, and thus providentially escaped a watery grave. The Diligence was proceeding to the coast of the county of Donegal under the command of the chief-mate. She came to in Glenarm Bay on the evening of Sunday, the 6th instant, and there took on board one of the coast-guard, who had recently been promoted, with his wife and a family of young children, in order to land them at Donegal. It is presumed, that the unfortunate cutter perished somewhere about the Causeway, as some oars, pieces of timber, and the stern of a boat, with the Queen's mark upon them, were, we understand, washed on shore, near Ballycastle, in the course of the week. This is the only certainty of the sad calamity, added to the fact, that she has not since been heard of, and the almost utter impossibility of any craft living in such a sea as must have run about Rathlin, and along that coast, during the hurricane. This frightful calamity has not merely plunged many an industrious family into the deepest affliction, but, we also fear, reduced them to absolute poverty. We trust a subscription will immediately be set on foot.—*Ulster Times.*

It is stated by the "*West of England Conservative*," that the Great Western will in future convey the mails from England to Halifax.—We trust that the statement may prove correct. The Great Western was to leave Bristol on Saturday 23d March.

The Maine House of Assembly have passed a resolution to the effect that Maine will not again submit the Boundary question to arbitration.

Serious Illness of the Duke of Wellington.—It is with deep regret we state that his Grace the Duke of Wellington was seized with an attack of palsy, on Friday, and continues seriously indisposed. Four physicians sat up with his Grace on Friday night. We shall not fail to report any alteration in his Grace's health in another edition.—*London Age, February 24.*

The following paragraph from the Observer of same date, will alleviate in some small degree the alarm created by the above:—

Alarming reports prevailed yesterday afternoon respecting the health of the Duke of Wellington. It was confidently stated that his Grace had been seized with a sudden attack, and that no less than three physicians had been summoned to attend him. Upon inquiry at Apsley House we ascertained with more than ordinary pleasure, that there was no foundation for the reports in question. We understand, however, from other sources, that the Duke is suffering from an attack of lumbago, and that, although he yesterday transacted business as usual, he occasionally complained of a pain in the back, and of stiffness in one of his knees.

Philosophical Lecture, Carleton.—On Wednesday evening a large company assembled in the National Schoolhouse, to hear a third Lecture from their Rector. The Rev. Gentleman's subject was "*Steam*, its nature, history, and some account of its various operations, &c." The learned Lecturer illustrated his remarks by many experiments, with which the company were much interested.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.—During the past week, we have been almost paralized at reading the startling announcement in our cotemporary the "Observer," "that the Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey, had really lost the confidence of the people of New-Brunswick." In order to convince ourselves more fully, we had to re-peruse the paragraph two or three times, before we could possibly believe, that such startling information could have found currency in the St. John Observer. Before however, we had fairly recovered from the severe shock, another cotemporary, "the Herald" made its appearance, with a fresh announcement, that "Sir John Harvey had been *misled*, and that the "*act* of Governor Harvey, has been denounced by "those most friendly to his administration." It has been generally supposed, that the Honorable Speaker of the Assembly, occasionally furnished *political items* for our cotemporary, particularly when *Governors* came in for a share of the people's disapprobation; those articles of the people's censure, the losing of the *confidence* of the inhabitants of the Province, and of the prophesying of the recal of Sir Archibald Campbell, all of which appeared in the "Observer" some two short years ago, were more or less attributed to that Honorable gentleman's pen, and whether true or not, he came in for the credit of it. However contrary our opinion may be, to the daily reports of political news venders, we cannot believe, that the Honourable Executive Councillor, is the author of the paragraph in question.—Shortly after the repeated attacks of the several Editorial corps, Sir Archibald Campbell *did resign* office, gave up the administration of affairs, and positively refused to obey the *dictorial* terms proposed to him, which he conceived were contrary to his Royal Master's orders. It now becomes us to state concisely, the grounds upon which the public press condemn the conduct of Sir John Harvey, in his late transactions with the American people. In the first place, the Province fully expected from the Governor's announcement, that possession of the Disputed Territory, would have been immediately taken by him, and kept inviolate, agreeably to the positive orders of the British government. Secondly, they conceive, that the joint recommendation of Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, was almost too much concession to be made by the Governor who held *Royal* Instructions to the contrary; but when acceded to, they were led to believe, that the very letter of the recommendation, should be strictly adhered to by both parties, and particularly "that the State of Maine should "withdraw *beyond the bounds* of the disputed territory any armed force within them." Thirdly, that Sir John Harvey would refuse any further correspondence with *minor* officers of the American government after the receipt of Mr. Fox's recommendation.—That in communicating with Governor Fairfield, after the repeated uncourteous letters, received from the latter, it was sacrificing the respect due to the representative of Majesty. Lastly, that the terms of the temporary arrangement appears too humiliating for a British Province to submit to, that the concession made by Sir John will embarrass all future negotiation, and that the State of Maine, now holds possession of a portion of territory, heretofore denied her by every British Colonial Minister, and by every former Governor of New-Brunswick. It will also be remembered, that Mr. Fox stated explicitly, "that he had no specific "authority for requiring such concession from the "Governor of New-Brunswick."

The inhabitants of the province are now desirous of ascertaining, by what mysterious influence, that New-Brunswick has, (contrary to the recommendations of Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, and contrary to all prior orders from the British government) bound down to the following humiliating concession dictated by the American General Scott, viz. "that "the State of Maine shall leave a Land Agent on "the disputed territory with a small civil *posse* armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut "by British Lumberers, and to prevent future depredations by British subjects!!!

We have corroborative statements from various quarters, that ever since the great *Massachusetts Oracle*, Daniel Webster, undertook to deny or gloss over his violent speech in the Congress of the United States, regarding the North Eastern Boundary, the American people have begun to *funk* from end to end of the Union, fearful of the consequences of the indignation of England. We should not be at all surprised to hear that an Embargo has been laid upon all shipping in the Ports of England, to prevent communication for a time, and that our timber ships will be chartered to Bermuda with cargoes of coals for the depot there, for the use of the Government steamers. If a war is determined upon in the Cabinet, it will be "a great national war," a bloody war and we shudder to think of the consequences. To say nothing of individual loss and suffering, we see nothing to prevent England from annihilating the United States altogether as a nation.

The following is the return of Charter Officers for this City, Elected last Tuesday:—

King's Ward.—Henry Porter, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. Joseph Fairweather, Assistant Alderman.—Mr. Thomas M'Geachy, Constable.

Queen's Ward.—John Humbert, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. Robert Ray, Assistant Alderman.—Mr. Ebenezer Herrington, Constable.

Duke's Ward.—Thomas Harding, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. William Haggerty, Assistant Alderman.—Mr. William Aikens, Constable.

Sidney Ward.—Gregory Van Horne, Esq. Alderman.—Mr. Ewen Cameron, Assistant Alderman.—Mr. A. Moody, Constable.

Guy's Ward.—Robert Salter, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. Thomas Coram, Assistant Alderman.

Brook's Ward.—George Bond, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. Joseph Beatie, Assistant Alderman.

Mr. John Sandall, has demanded a scrutiny for Sidney Ward, against Mr. Van Horne.

At a subsequent meeting of the Common Council, J. R. Partelow, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Chamberlain for the ensuing year.

The Militia under the command of Captain DRURY, who have been doing barrack duty for some time past, were discharged this morning; the conduct of the men reflects great credit on themselves and their officers, under whose command they were placed, and we have no doubt, should the services of the Militia in this Province be required, they will do credit to their Queen and Country.

CITY GUARDS.—The following gentlemen have been named and since instructed to take charge of the several Squads of the City Guards already enrolled, viz.:

King's Ward.—William M'Cannon and Leveret H. Crocker, Esquires.

Queen's Ward.—Daniel Leavitt and Walker Tisdale, Esquires.

Duke's Ward.—John Kerr and John Kinnear, Esquires.

A Coroner's Inquest was taken on Thursday the 28th ult., on view of the body of a new born male infant, the child of *Grace McMarty*, single woman. Verdict—"That it was born alive on the 27th inst., and died from the wilful and felonious neglect of the mother."

The impossibility of providing in our jail for the necessary treatment of a female in the state she was in, induced the Coroner to allow her to remain in the dwelling where she gave birth to the infant, and the consequence has been, that on Saturday night the girl absconded—a warrant has since been issued for her arrest.

Same day, at the Jail, on the body of *Peter Hughes*, who had been under confinement as a vagrant. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."—*Obs.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, to be continued Major, and James White, Esquire, Sheriff of the City of Saint John, for the ensuing year.

William Bayard, Esquire, to be Coroner of the City of Saint John, in the room of James T. Hanford, Esquire, resigned.

24 April, 1839.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY and suite returned to Head Quarters, on Saturday last, from Woodstock.—*Royal Gazette.*

BANGOR, March 16.—A detachment of 200 men left this city to-day for the Aroostook, together with a large supply of military stores and provisions.

Great anxiety is felt here to learn the effect of Gov. Fairfield's message upon Sir John Harvey. If he insists upon a concurrent jurisdiction, must there not be a collision? All that Maine ever designed in the outset, was to protect her own property from depredation; and she claims this right still. It is not imperative on her to pursue the course recommended by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox. Can she with honor to herself admit the interference of a foreign power in the management of her internal concerns?

Sir John Harvey is evidently anxious to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he is placed by his threats. Maine *will maintain her ground*. If he puts his foot on our territory, our whole State will be in arms, and a war must ensue.

Communications are daily passing between Gen. Scott and Sir John Harvey, the contents of which are not known here.

CALAIS, April 2.—In the temporary arrangement which has been concluded Maine sustains fully the position which she has already assumed. She has effected the object of the resolution of January 24. She maintains exclusive jurisdiction of the territory for which Sir John threatened to expel her forces. She has compelled Sir John Harvey to withdraw his unadvised threat. And the General Government has been brought to pledge itself to procure a speedy adjustment of this long vexed question.—Thus far the course of Maine has been glorious.—*Frontier Journal.*

THE SPECIAL MINISTER.—The Boston Atlas says—"We are enabled to announce the fact that the Governor of Maine—all the members of Congress from that State, with the exception of that patriotic Loco Foco, Mr Nirgil Delphini Parris—*and a large majority of the Members of the Maine Legislature*—Have signed an application to the President in favor of the appointment of Daniel Webster as the Special Minister to Great Britain."

Border Warfare settled, and the Disputed Territory placed in the possession of an armed posse from the State of Maine!—The following documents give a clear statement of the whole proceeding; comment is almost useless, and the Harp of New-Brunswick may hang on the willow!

AUGUSTA, March 26.

Just as our paper was going to press, the following correspondence between Major General Scott, Sir John Harvey and Governor Fairfield, was put into our hands, by which it will be seen that a temporary arrangement has been entered into between the Government of the Province and the State of Maine, in relation to the border difficulties, which will, for the present, remove all apprehension of collision.

The troops now upon the Aroostook, will probably be forthwith recalled.

HEAD QUARTERS,
EASTERN DIVISION U. STATES ARMY,
Augusta, Maine, March 21,

from His Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. a general declaration to this effect:

That is not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, under the expected renewal of negotiations between the cabinets of London and Washington on the subject of the said disputed territory, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to seek to take military possession of that territory, or to seek by military force to expel therefrom the armed civil *posse* or the troops of Maine.

Should the undersigned have the honor to be favored with such declaration or assurance, to be by him communicated to His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine, the undersigned does not in the least doubt that he would be immediately and fully authorised by the Governor of Maine to communicate to His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, a corresponding pacific declaration to this effect.

That in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negotiation between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, of the principal or boundary question, between the State of Maine and the Province of New-Brunswick, it is not the intention of the Governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the State, to attempt to disturb, by arms, the said Province in the possession of the Madawaska settlement, or to attempt to interrupt the usual communications between that Province and Her Majesty's Upper Provinces; and that he is willing, in the mean time, to leave the question of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand;—that is, Great Britain holding, in fact, possession of a part of the said territory, and the Government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding, in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory, to which her right is denied by Great Britain.

With this understanding, the Governor of Maine will, without unnecessary delay, withdraw the military force of the State from the said disputed territory—leaving only, under a land agent, a small civil *posse*, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent future depredations.

Reciprocal assurances of the foregoing friendly character, having been, through the undersigned, interchanged, all danger of collision between the immediate parties to the controversy will be at once removed, and time allowed the United States and Great Britain to settle amicably the question of limits.

The undersigned has much pleasure in renewing to His Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey the assurances of his ancient high consideration and respect. WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the above, Sir JOHN HARVEY replied as follows:—

The undersigned, Major General Sir John Harvey Lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, having received a proposition from Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States army, of which the foregoing is a copy, hereby, on his part, signifies his concurrence and acquiescence therein.

Sir John Harvey renews with great pleasure to Major General Scott, the assurances of his warmest personal consideration, regard and respect

J. HARVEY.

Govt. House, Fredericton, New-Brunswick, March 23, 1839.

Copies of the above papers having been submitted to the Governor of Maine, he added the following to another copy, which has been transmitted by Gen. SCOTT to Sir JOHN HARVEY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, March, 25, 1839.

The undersigned, Governor of Maine, in consideration of the foregoing, the exigency for calling out the troops of Maine, having ceased, has no hesitation in signifying his entire acquiescence in the proposition of Major General Scott.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to Major General Scott the assurances of his high respect and esteem. JOHN FAIRFIELD.

WOODSTOCK, March 27, 1839.

DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

The Governor of the State of Maine having issued his orders for the immediate withdrawal of the armed Militia Force from the Disputed Territory, Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY is happy to permit the return to their homes, of the Militia and Volunteer Forces of this Province, of whose service he had felt it proper to avail himself during the late Border differences; the arrangements for their disbandment and the period to which they are to be paid up, will be promulgated in a Militia General Order. In making this communication, the Major General and Lieutenant Governor desires to express to the whole of the Provincial force now on duty, the high degree of satisfaction which he has derived from the reports which have been made to His Excellency of their general exemplary conduct and particularly of the desire which has been very generally manifested by them to avail themselves of the opportunities which have been afforded to them of gaining a knowledge of their Military duties, under the instruction of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Service—whose willing attention and unwearied patience in affording that instruction will, the Lieutenant Governor is persuaded, be gratefully remembered by the Militia of this Province.

To Her Majesty's Regular Troops, the Major General tenders his sincere thanks, for their general excellent conduct, and for the cheerfulness with which they met the discomfort and inconvenience, inseparable from military movement in such a climate and at such a season of the year; and the fact of their having continued in so perfectly healthy a state the Major General is justified in imputing wholly to their uniform steadiness, sobriety, and good conduct, and to their unshaken determination to do their duty to their Queen and country.

The zeal, judgment and ability, evinced by Lieut. Col. Maxwell, claim the Major General's warmest thanks, which he likewise begs to offer to the Officers commanding the Corps and Detachments—to the several Officers in command of detached Posts—to the Staff and Departmental Officers, and to all who by their zealous exertions and excellent arrangements, have contributed to the Soldier's comfort and efficiency, and consequently to the promotion of the objects of the service for which the troops have been assembled.

The Major General cannot allow the Force under Col. GOLDIE to return to Canada, without tendering to the Colonel and the Officers and Soldiers of the XIth Regiment, and Royal Artillery under his command, his cordial thanks for their zealous co-operation in a service which has subjected them to a long and arduous winter movement.

By Command,
SAMUEL TRYON, A. D. C.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, 30th March, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

With reference to the above District General Order, dated Woodstock 27th March, 1839, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct, that the whole of the Militia and Volunteer Force at present embodied in the Province, shall cease to receive Pay and Rations on the 10th day of April next, with the following exceptions, viz:—

1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 30 Rank and File, to be retained at Woodstock.

1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 22 Rank and File at Tobique and at the Mouth of the Restook, including 4 Axe-men at each of these stations.

1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 22 Rank and File at Saint Andrews, until further orders, for the protection of Her Majesty's Stores, &c.

On the disbandment of the Militia Force, the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers Fifers, Bugles and Privates will be allowed the Bounty, and Marching money agreeable to the provisions of the Militia Law.

Commanding Officers will be responsible that all Arms, Accoutrements, Axes, as well as Blankets, Bedding, Great Coats, Pea Jackets &c. received by them, for the use of the Militia, are returned into Store.

His Excellency is however pleased to permit the men to retain their Shoes and Forage Caps; and those who may not have received shoes shall be entitled to nine shillings currency in lieu thereof.

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

BERMUDA, March 12.—The French troop-ship Marne, 10 guns, Capt. Barbier, in 45 days from Toulon, anchored at Murray's Anchorage on Friday last. The Marne was, we understand, dispatched in great haste for the crew of the Frigate L'Hermionie, Commodore Bazoche; a copy of our Gazette, containing the particulars of the loss of that Vessel, forwarded by a gentleman here to a friend, having reached France.—Commodore Bazoche, his officers and crew, having sailed hence for Martinique, the Marne will proceed in pursuit of them, probably in 3 or 4 days, with the munitions of war saved from the Frigate.—The Marne experienced much heavy weather in this latitude, previous to her making the Island.—*Royal Gazette.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The Boston Transcript contains the following extract of a letter, from Rio Janeiro, dated Feb. 14:—

"There is a French frigate now in port which will sail day after to-morrow for the river, with materials on board for the purpose of bombarding or taking Buenos Ayres. The French are determined to assault the place. The Government informed the English admiral of their intentions, and the latter despatched a vessel which arrived yesterday, with orders for the English squadron to proceed down, to protect the English residents there, otherwise to receive them on board. Before you receive this, Buenos Ayres will be in the hands of the French, or else the former will have yielded to the demand of the latter. This you can depend upon as being correct.

QUEBEC, March 22.—We learn from the *Missisquoi Standard*, of the 19th, that at a general meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Missisquoi, held at Freligsburg, on the 14th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the country, it was unanimously resolved to petition the Imperial Parliament to adopt the necessary means to effect a re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with a Constitutional form of Government, adapted to the genius and feelings of the inhabitants of British origin and descent,—and that the Counties of Shefford, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Drummond, and the inhabitants of British origin and descent in the other sections of this Province, be invited to join in similar petitions.

Lieut. Col. the Honorable Robert Jones was appointed Chairman, and Dr. Chamberlin, Secretary.—*Gazette.*

Charles Hunter, Advocate, was arrested this day and committed to gaol on a charge of treason.—*Ib.*

This morning's mail brought us Toronto papers of the 13th, and Kingston of the 15th inst.

We learn from the *Patriot*, that Colonel Prince, on his journey to Toronto, where he now is, was received with the most friendly and hearty welcome by the inhabitants of London, Hamilton and Oakville, and that in addition to a complimentary letter, signed by upwards of 150 of the inhabitants of Chatham, the incorporated companies of volunteers, of that place, received him in the most enthusiastic manner.

The appointment of Justice Jones to the Speakership of the Legislative Council, is discussed at some length in the *British Colonist*, as being in direct contradiction of the pledge of the Lieut. Governor in 1831, that on no future occasion any Judge should be nominated as a member of either the Executive or Legislative Councils, with the exception of the Chief Justice of the Province.

The Hon. William Morris and the Hon. Colonel Adamson have entered a protest on the Journals, against the appointment.

On Tuesday, the 12th, Sir George Arthur transmitted to the House of Assembly copies of several important despatches on the affairs of the Province. Their contents are not yet published.

Colonel Prince, on taking his seat in the House of Assembly, was received with hearty cheers.

We perceive that Mr. Boulton has given notice of a Bill to define the powers of the Rectors in the Province.—*Ib.*

CORNWALL, March 11th.—Yesterday the Troops in garrison (all volunteers and Militia) were inspected by Col. Turner, commanding this District. There must have been upwards of one thousand men on the field, comprising a troop of Lancers under Major Jarvis, a company of artillery under Capt. Pringle, Captain Crawford's Light Infantry, unattached, the 4th Provisional Battalion, under Col. M'Donell, the 3d Provisional Battalion commanded by Colonel the Hon. P. Vankoughnet and the 4th Regiment of Glengarry Highlanders commanded by Col. Chisholm. The weather being delightful and the ground dry, numbers of the fair ladies of Cornwall were induced to attend, and in no slight degree added to the liveliness of the scene. The men were all in their uniforms and went through their various evolutions with a degree of accuracy and precision that would do credit to troops of the line and reflects the greatest honour on the Commanding Officers who have spared no pains to bring their men to this present state of efficiency.—(*Observer.*)

Another Yankee deserter arrived here on Monday.—He looks like a bad case of Cholera. If he is a specimen of the troops across the river we need not fear the result of a collision with Jonathan—unless indeed that their meagre physiognomies will frighten the Britishers away. All the interlopers that we have seen from that quarter yet are regular day ghosts.—(*Ib.*

From the New York Albion.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

This subject is of so much importance, and so involves the peace and happiness of the United States and Great Britain, that we cannot omit any thing of consequence relating to it. The journals of this city are beginning to examine the other side, and some very candid articles have appeared in the Star, one of which we subjoin.

In 1803 Mr. King, then the American Minister in London; concluded a Convention with the British Government for the purpose of settling the boundary generally; the Convention, however, was not ratified by the Senate—because it was feared that the article relating to the Mississippi would come in conflict with the purchase of Louisiana, then negotiating with France, and not from any objection to the article which related to the Maine frontier. It was on the occasion of laying this Convention before the Senate that Mr. Jefferson used the expression quoted by the *Star* and the *Express*.

We thank the Express for throwing very important and what may be considered new light on the Boundary question, which, to a certain extent, may be deemed conclusive. We intimated a few days ago that public opinion universally conceded to Maine the territory in dispute as secured to us by the treaty of 1783, and hence the great unanimity in sustaining that State in her warlike movements. But we suggested the propriety of enquiring whether Great Britain on this question, might not possibly have had some light on her side; and whether the boundary line of 1783 was so perfectly defined as to place beyond doubt the whole of the disputed territory within our limits. As far back as 1803, *thirty six* years ago, President Jefferson, in his Message to Congress, referred to the subject in the following conclusive language:

"A further knowledge of the ground, in the north-eastern and northwestern angles of the United States, has evinced that the Boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territories and ours in those parts, were *TOO IMPERFECTLY DESCRIBED TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE OF EXECUTION.* It has therefore been thought worthy of attention for preserving and cherishing the harmony and useful intercourse subsisting between the two nations, to remove by timely arrangements, what unfavourable incidents might otherwise render a ground of future misunderstanding. A convention has therefore been entred into, which provides for a practical demarcation of those limits, *TO THE SATISFACTION OF BOTH PARTIES.*"

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Wm. H. Scott, of New York, to Maria, second daughter of the late Mr. Robt. W. Nowlan.

At Gagetown on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Rector, Mr. Solomon Hersey, to Ann Easty, both of the same Parish.

On the 26th, by the same, Mr. Jarvis Wilson, of the Parish of Petersville, to Helen, daughter of Mr. Samuel, Kea, of the Parish of Hampstead.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Wm. Andrew, Mr. John B. Arbuckell, of Pennfield, to Mrs. Jane Patterson, of the Parish of Portland, County of St. John.

On the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. John Rosborough, Parish of Prince William, to Miss Mary Magarr, Parish of Queensbury.

On the 11th ult. by the same, Mr. John Lynch, Parish of Queensbury, to Miss Nancy Kirk, of the Parish.

On the 26th ult. by the same, Mr. Thomas Crawford, to Miss Fanny Evans, both of the Parish of Burton, County of Sunbury.

DIED,

On the 28th ult., at Indian Town, Peter Edward, youngest son of Mr. Peter Snider, in the 15th year of his age.

On Thursday 28th ult., John, infant son of Mr George Peacock, aged 1 year and 2 months.

On Sunday morning last, at Carleton, Alfred and Helen Frances, infant children of Mr. James Williams.

At Dalhousie, on the 13th ult., P. Dunaresq, Esq.—Mr. D. was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and an active and efficient officer on the Halifax station during the last American war, and was Sub-Collector at the Port of Dalhousie.

At Black River on the 17th ult., in the 82d year of her age, Aphia Douglas, widow of the late Arthur Read.—She was an old and respectable inhabitant, and came to this Province from New York in 1783. She has left a family of 15 children, the youngest of whom is 32 years of age.

At Fredericton, on the 27th ult., Mr. Alward Harned, an old and respectable inhabitant of this place, in the 69th year of his age. His illness was very short and severe; but his hope of everlasting felicity was evinced by the serenity of his mind until the last. He has left a widow and large family to grieve for their irreparable loss.

Of consumption, at Sussex, K. C. on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., Agnes, wife of George Morton, Esq. aged 69 years.—Mrs. M. was the daughter of Captain Wm. Hutchinson, well known in the early settlement of King's County as one of the loyalists that came to the Province soon after the peace of 1783.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, March 30, ship Mozambique, Gillies, Greenock, 24—J. Robertson, merchandize.

3d, ship Quebec, Fye, Liverpool, 34,—R. Rankin & Co. ass. cargo.

4th, ship Calcutta, McKinnell, Liverpool, 78—J. Kirk, assorted cargo.

4th, Brig P. I. Nevins, Green, Liverpool, 43.—D. & P. Hatfield, coals.

CLEARED.

Ship George, Walker, Gloucester, deals.
Brig Gertrude, Mills, Londonderry, deals.
Rapid, Cook, Berbice, boards.
Schr Forest, Belch, Lubec, salt.
Eclipse, Brewster, Boston, coals.
Armede, Smith, Halifax, Herrings.
Compeer, Lincoln, Eastport, plaster.

Captain Hiller, and part of the crew of the ship Huckisson, of London, who were spoken in the long boat of that vessel, by the brig Amazon, arrived at Boston, we are glad to find have arrived safe at St. Vincent. They were 32 days in the boat.

Sailed from Liverpool 6th Feb. ship Frederick, Fleming, for Baltimore.

Ship Robert Bruce, Harkness, of this port, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th ult., from Liverpool.

Loading at London 15th Feb. ship Sophia, Risk, and Fingalton, Primrose, for St. John.

The Isaac Newton, Rice, at Liverpool from Mobile on the 15th Feb.—On the 4th fell in with the brigantine William Rufus, from St. John for Cork, with loss of rudder, deck load thrown overboard and leaky; took off the captain and crew.

Port Talbot, Feb. 7.—The Charles, Goodwin, of and from St. John, for Gloucester, was wrecked off Port Cawl this morning; crew saved. The crew (nine persons) were discovered secured to the mainmast drifting about at the mercy of the waves, and picked up by boats from Port Cawl.

Londonderry, Feb. 9.—The Timandra of St. John, N. B. hence, for Liverpool, with a general cargo, struck on the Temes and became a total wreck, the mate and two seamen lost.

The Pearl, Fletcher, from Liverpool for New Orleans, at Cove, stern started and making a good deal of water.

Ship Pollok, Meikle, from St. John, N. B., at Belfast, in 23 days.

Ship Clyde, Reid, of this port, at New Orleans on the 15th ult.

Ship Orbit, hence at Liverpool, 7th Feb.

Brig Gambia, of this port, put into Spikestown, Barbados, about the 23d ult., under jury masts.

Brig Eliza, of this port, at Ponce 5th ult.

Brig Allegro, Phelan, hence, at Tralee, 9th Feb. all well.

Margate, 8th Feb.—The Fancy arrived from Gigon, passed the barque China of St. John, waterlogged, in lat. 45, 57, long. 6, 36, W. with her sails blown away, and a water cask in her main top.

Bristol, Feb. 6.—The Eldon from St. Andrews, has arrived in the channel, reported to have lost boats, bulwarks, and deck load.

Deal, Feb. 7th.—Arrived, and remains, Coronation, from St. John; 14th Warrior, Severwright from St. John, for Hull.

Liverpool, 7th Feb.—Arrived, Robert from St. John, N. B.; 9th Hannah Kerr, do. 11th Brittania, Burridge, do.; 12th, Beverley, do.; do.; 9th, cleared, Hestor, St. Andrews; Arrived, Mars, from St. Andrews; 14th, Tyrone, St. John, N. B.

Cork, 11th Feb.—Laurel, from St. John, N. B. was ran foul of by the Victory, steamer, lost head and part of bulwarks, the steamer not injured.

Belfast, 5th Feb.—Arrived, Hector, Wilson, from St. John

Dublin, 7th Feb.—Arr Elizabeth, M'Leod, from St. John; Consolation, do. do.

Paris Feb. 19.—The Jean Bart (whaler), of Dunkirk, reported to have been burnt at Chatham Island, and the crew massacred by the natives, by the Martha (American whaler) which vessel was spoken by the Asia, arrived off Havre, from the south seas.

Steam Boat Notice.

THE steamer NOVA SCOTIA, T. REED, Master, will leave this on

MONDAY—For Eastport and Saint Andrews, return on Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY—For Digby and Annapolis, return the same evening.

THURSDAY—For Eastport and Saint Andrews, return on Friday.

Time of leaving St. John, 7 o'clock, A. M. For further particulars enquire of the Master, on board, or at the Counting Room of

March 29. E. BARLOW & SONS.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR.

St. Andrews, 21st March, 1839. tf

TWINES & LINES.

The subscriber has just received by the Hebe—

26 BALES, containing Salmon, Seine and Herring Twines; Cod LINES; and Herring Nets.

Also—just received—3 Tons OAKUM.

January 4. JAMES T. HANFORD.

NOTICE.

A DISSOLUTION of the Co-partnership between the Subscribers, heretofore subsisting under the Firm of W. H. STREET & RANNEY, having by mutual consent this day taken place:—The Stock of the said Firm will continue exposed for sale at the usual place of business till the first day of May next. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims, to exhibit the same for adjustment.

W. H. STREET,
W. P. RANNEY.

St. John, 1st April, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE period for which Mr. RANNEY was associated as a Copartner in my Wine and Commission business, having expired, the same will on the first day of May next, be resumed and continued as formerly, on my own account, in the new Brick Building fronting on *St. John Street*, next door to Mr. WALKER'S. W. H. STREET.

St. John 1st April, 1839.

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

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

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

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day taken into Co-partnership Mr. JAMES R. CRANE. The Business will be carried on under the Firm of JOHN KERR & CO.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE,
JAMES R. CRANE.

St. John, 1st April, 1839.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned having formed a connection under the firm of

ALEXANDERS, BARRY, & CO.

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

JAMES ALEXANDER, Jes.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

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

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Fredericton, 26th March, 1839.*

ALL persons indebted to the Crown on account of purchases of Land or on Leases to cut Timber and Logs on Crown Lands within the Province, are hereby notified, that I have received instructions to take immediate measures to enforce payment. CHARLES I. PETERS, *Attorney General.*

Twenty Third Anniversary.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THIS Institution will celebrate their Twenty-Third Anniversary, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the *St. John Hotel.* Tickets can be had on application at the *St. John Hotel.*

Dinner on the Table at 6 o'clock precisely.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
B. L. PETERS,
I. L. BEDELL,
J. T. HANFORD,
SAMUEL GOULD,
A. R. TRURO,
J. RHODES,
GEO. WHEELER,
J. H. GRAY.
} COMMITTEE

N. B.—Gentlemen wishing to participate in the Festival, will please make application for Tickets, on or before the 20th inst.

By order of the Committee.

April 5. A. R. TRURO, Secretary.

FREDERICTON

Steam Boat Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a *Fourth Assessment of Two Pounds* on each Share of the Capital or Stock of the above Company, is required to be paid by the Shareholders, on or before the 25th day of April next, at either of the Banks in this place, at the Office of HENRY GILBERT, Esquire, in Saint John, to the Treasurer of the Company, or at my Store, agreeably to the deed of settlement.

JOHN T. SMITH, PRESIDENT.

Fredericton, 29th March, 1839.

Steam Boat Notice.

THE Steamer MAID OF THE MIST, will, until further notice, leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis on Monday mornings, at 7 o'clock,—returning on Tuesday. She will go to Eastport and St. Andrews on Wednesday and Friday mornings,—returning on Thursday and Saturday.

5th April. JAMES WHITNEY.

Cheap Room Paper.

The Subscriber has just received per schr. "Union Jack" from Boston:

A Large assortment of very cheap ROOM PAPERS, of the latest fashions.

Further supplies daily expected from Boston and Philadelphia.

March 29. S. K. FOSTER.

D. M'Millan

HAS received per ship *Wakefield*, an additional supply of SCHOOL BOOKS; among which are Dilworth, Universal; Murray's and Carpenter's Spelling Book; Murray's English Reader and Introduction to do.;—Vester, Gough Thompson & Walkingame's Arithmetics, Ewing & Thompson's Geography, Thomson's Atlas,—Pinnock's Catechisms, &c.

Also on hand—An extensive supply of Writing & Printing PAPERS; Writing & Printing INKS, Merchant's Account Books of all kinds; Quills, from 1s. 4d. to £3 per hundred, Parchment, &c. A few copies Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography, M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary; Hughes' Hume & Smollett's England, with elegant illustrations:—Violins, Violincellos, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Bugles;—a variety of Quadrilles and Waltzes, and other piano Music.

☞ TO LET, the Offices at present occupied by Mr. William M Cannon.

Phœnix Book & Stationary Warehouse, St. John, 29th March, 1839.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

LANDING this day, ex schooner *Union Jack*, from Boston:

35 KEGS No. 1 Manufactured Tobacco, 16's. IN BOND.

20 Kegs No. 1 Tobacco, *Richmond Brand.*

IN STORE—28 Kegs do. *Barclay's Brand*, a superior article. For sale at lowest market rates.

March 29. J. KERR & CO.

Ex Eleanor Jane.

5 M. IMPERIOSO CIGARS—a superior article, worthy attention.

30 Bags Java COFFEE: A few bags soft shell Almonds. IN STORE—

50 Firkins Cumberland Butter; 70 boxes Muscatel Raisins; 120 Chests TEA; 180 Kegs Soda, Sugar, and Butter BISCUIT; 10 Hogsheads Refined LOAF SUGAR; 80 boxes Dipt Candles; Soap; Bologna Sausages; Rice, Cocoa; 30 jars GRAPES, &c. &c. For sale by

March 29. JAMES MALCOLM.

AUCTION SALES.

On SATURDAY next, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscriber at his Auction Room in Ward Street:

10 HHDS. JAMAICA SUGAR, 10 Bbls. *MOLASSES.*
75 Barrels No. 1 *HERRINGS.*
50 do. Canada fine Flour, 5 chests fine Bohea TEA, 3 bags black PEPPER. 20 kegs Yellow PAINT, 10 doz. Cove BROOMS.

5th April, 1839. S. L. LUGRIN.

On SATURDAY the 27th April, inst., will be sold on the premises:—

THE Household FURNITURE, contained in the subscriber's present residence in *Germain Street*, comprising with other articles—a set of Mahogany Dining TABLES; a fine toned GRAND PIANO FORTE, &c. &c.

5th April, 1839. W. H. STREET.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A SHIP from 400 to 700 Tons burthen, to take a Cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland.—Good despatch will be given. Apply to

April 5. WILLIAM CARVILL.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Evergreen, from Liverpool:

4 CASES, containing 200 *Mous de Laines* DRESSES; 100 pieces Chintz and Striped Muslin Garments; 60 do. Chintz APRONS; 7 trusses Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

5 Bales, containing 150 pieces grey and white Shirting; 250 do. PRINTS; pieces Drills, Ticks, Bucksions, Jaconets, &c.

1 Bale, containing 20 pieces Striped and Plain Cassimeres and Kerseys.

36 cwt. LIVERPOOL SOAP.

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER.

April 5.

ON SALE,

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

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

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

100 Bundles OAKUM; 200 boxes best St. Rollox Yellow SOAP, 500 Pots & Camp Ovens,
4 Hhds. Tinned Tea Kettles;
20 Bales sheathing Paper,
250 Pieces bleached Canvas; 150 Brown ditto,
20 Hhds. and Tierces Refined Loaf SUGAR.
2 Anchors, 26cwt. 2qrs. 0., and 22cwt. 1qr. 4lbs.
100 Bolts. (Muir's Martin's & Co.) best boiled Canvas; 100 coils Cordage, 1½ to 7½ in.
30 Hawsers from 3 in to 8 inches,

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

St. John, April 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Received per ship "Mozambique," from Greenock.

60 PIECES Grey COTTON; 70 do. White Cotton;
2 Bales Cotton Lamp Wick; 1 bale Thrums,
12 Bales Sheathing Paper,
8 Casks PUTTY, in 14 lb. bladders,
30 Boxes Soap; 20 boxes Mould Candles,
20 do. Dipt Candles; 1 bale Pump Leather,
20 Dozen (Thomson) Screw Augurs,
5 Hhds. Loaf SUGAR;
420 Pots from ½ gallon to 10 gallons,
160 Bake Pans and Covers.

Also—In Store:

36 Kegs Wrought Nails 10dy to 20dy,
40 Cwt. Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 in.,
45 Coils 2 and 3 yarn Spunyarn; 50 do. Marline and Houseline; 75 coils Ratline;
80 do. CORDAGE, from 1 to 4-inches,
8 Bags Black Pepper; 20 pieces Russia Duck,
50 Barrels Canada Fine FLOUR,
1 Pun. Malt Whiskey.

April 5, 1839. JAS. OTTY & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

And on sale by the subscriber:—

40 SMALL Casks, each 18 gallons, Sicily Madeira WINE;
10 half-pipes Old Cognac BRANDY,
5 half-pipes Pure Old Hollands GENEVA,
10 small bags Black PEPPER.

—IN STORE—

30 puncheons Prime Retailing MOLASSES.

April 5. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SPRING GOODS.

Just received per ships Mozambique, Evergreen, and Wakefield:

100 BOXES Mould and Dipt Candles, 35 cwt. Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes Glasgow SOAP,
20 hhds. GENEVA; 1 hhd. Blacking,
50 puncheons Treacle,
31 hhds fine crushed SUGAR,
10 do. Refined do; 60 boxes Caper TEA.
200 Ladies' CLOAKS,
1400 Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
200 Mousline de Laine DRESSES,
100 pieces Chintz and striped Muslin Garments,
60 do. Chintz Aprons,
500 do. Grey and White Shirting,
500 do. Prints and Stripes; 150 do. Checks,
Bales and boxes Moleskins, Shawls, Drills CLOTHS, Handkerchiefs, Ticks Jaconets, &c. &c.

Apply to JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER, *No. 12, King street.*

Or ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO. *Nelson street.*

5th April, 1839.

MOLASSES.—300 Puns. very superior retailing MOLASSES, *now landing ex brig Robert, from Cuba*—for sale low by

April 5. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

A NAIL MACHINE, just imported, may be had on application to

March 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

TEAS.

30 CHESTS E. I. Company BOHEA, received per Nile; a few Chests "Chilton's" fine Congo, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder.

Also, An Invoice of 200 Packages Souchong, Congo, Young Hyson, &c. per *Amanda* from Liverpool. For sale low by

March 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Tea, Candles, Shawls, and Cloaks.

Just received per Wakefield, from Liverpool:

100 BOXES Mould and Dipt CANDLES, 60 Boxes Caper TEA.
4 Bales Woollen SHAWLS—the choicest variety of patterns ever offered in this market.
2 Boxes containing 200 CLOAKS—a new article.

For sale low by JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER

29th March. *No. 12, King street.*

Boards for Sale.

150 M. FEET Pine Shipping BOARDS, 100 M. do. Refuse do.

March 29. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SHOE STORE.

Just received per ships Wakefield and Evergreen from Liverpool:

PART of the subscriber's spring supply of Boots and Shoes of every description, suitable to the season, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

☞ Further supplies hourly expected.

S. K. FOSTER,
March 29. *King street.*

SUGARS.

38 HHDS. Trinidad, ex barque *London*; 20 Hhds. Porto Rico, 8 do. Jamaica 7 do. St. Kitts, of former Importations, part of which is very superior. For sale low by

March 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

GOODS ex Evergreen, from Liverpool.

NOW LANDING.

250 BUNDLES best COTTON WARP No. 7, 8, 9; 1 Bale stout GREY Shirtings; 1 do. fine White Shirtings; 4 do. containing 400 Pieces very handsome Printed Calicoes, &c.; a small Invoice SEWING SILK; 30 doz. St. Peter's Cordines; 20 doz. Bedcords; 10 Bbls. 30 gallons each, Boiled and Raw OIL.

For sale on liberal terms by the subscribers.

March 29. J. KERR & CO.

DEALS &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 4000 M. feet DEALS; 250 M. pine boards, and 50 cords of LATHWOOD, also a large quantity of season'd Lumber of every description; pine and spruce shingles Scantling, &c.

JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, March 22d 1839.

Fresh Sicily Oranges.

50 BOXES, ex James Clark, from Boston. *In Store*—50 Kegs Family Butter; 20 Bags BREAD. For sale by

March 22. THOS. HANFORD.

City Boot and Shoe Store.

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

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

JAMES HINDS.

☞ Wanted immediately, two or three Journeymen Shoemakers.

TO LET—The Shop and Apartments in Dock street, recently occupied by the subscriber, for one or more years, and possession given on the first day of May next. Apply as above.

22d March, 1839.

REMOVAL OF

Cabinet Establishment.

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

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

March 8, 1839. JOHN J. HOGAN.

Fashionable Millinery.

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

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

Operations on the Teeth.

MR. A. N. WHITNEY, Surgeon-Dentist, respectfully announces to the public, that he has resumed business at his late stand, in Disbrow's brick building, Germain street, for a short time.—Persons desirous of his professional services will please favour him with an early call.

Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

St. John, Feb. 7, 1839.

Lease Property For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two years of the unexpired Lease, from the first of May next, the premises occupied by Mr. MARSHALL, Blacksmith, being a wharf 22 feet by 20, with a Blacksmith's shop thereon. For particulars, apply to ROBT. BRADWELL.

Feb. 8. *Morris street, Back shore.*

Leasehold Property.

THE Subscribers are willing to shut up their Slip to the extent of 180 feet west from Nelson street, provided adequate Rents are offered for the Ground as Building Lots—the same to be for terms of 21 years, and to be revived at the end of that time on the usual terms—or the Leases renewed for a like period. Plans of the ground will be prepared, and left at the office of Mr. *Robertson*, by the 25th inst. L. DONALDSON,

Feb. 22. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET.

APARTMENTS in that pleasantly

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

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

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

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

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

LOOK HERE—Read this!

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

September 28. JAS. HOWARD.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

JAMAICA, Kingston, Fontego Bay, Salmouth, Savannah-la-mar,

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

Notice.

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

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞ Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

☞ Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Business,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞ Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

SOFA BEDS,

On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,

HORSFIELD STREET.

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

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

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

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 3d, 1838.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

MR. STOCKWELL, of the SAINT JOHN HOTEL, would give notice that the Hotel is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent BOARDERS.—A few single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board *for the Winter*, at the Table d'Hote; Dinner at 3 o'clock, at 20s. or 25s. per week. Transient Boarders will be charged 6s. 3d. per day, or £1 15s. per week.

Private Rooms will be furnished for Society Meetings, Clubs, Dinner Parties, &c. at short notice, and at reasonable rates.

There will also be a Dinner Table at 5 o'clock every day, on and after Wednesday next, which will be supplied from the best the Market will afford, for the accommodation of those Gentlemen who wish to Dine at a later hour.

Gentlemen giving entertainments at their own houses, can be accommodated with Fancy or Side Dishes, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c. &c., at the Hotel, from the hands of a celebrated French *Artiste*.

St. John, January 1, 1838.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

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

July 27, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

Lumber.

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

25,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

BEAR SKINS.

22 LARGE-SIZE BEAR SKINS London Dressed.—For sale by the subscribers, at their store, North Market Wharf.

7th December. JAMES OTTY & CO.

Co-Partnership Notice.

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

JAMES OTTY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, October 12, 1838.

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. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

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.*

Dr. Benjamin Brandeth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

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

Sept. 7, 1838.—6t A. R. TRURO.

Spanish Cigars.

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

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

The subscriber pledges himself that every attention will be paid to those who may honour him with a call.

JAMES NETHERY.

Hibernian Hotel, Nov. 16, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of L. & S. K. FOSTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having any demands against the late firm are requested to present the same for immediate settlement—and all those indebted either by Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment to S. K. Foster, who is duly impowered to settle all business connected with the firm.

LAWRENCE FOSTER,
STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

Dec. 20, 1838.

In consequence of the Subscriber's advanced age and very infirm state of health, he has retired from the business lately conducted under the firm of L. & S. K. Foster, and now returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends throughout the City and Province for their liberal patronage for many years past, and likewise solicits a continuance of the same for his Son, under whose name the business will henceforward be conducted, and by whom all transactions connected with the late firm will be settled.

LAWRENCE FOSTER,

Dec. 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the business heretofore conducted under the firm of L. & S. K. Foster, will for the future be continued by him on his own account, at the "Old Stand."

To those numerous friends who have so liberally patronized the late firm, he returns his sincere thanks, and likewise solicits a continuance of the same to himself, whose best endeavours will be made to render every satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

STEPHEN K. FOSTER.

St. John, Dec. 20, 1838.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

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

September 14. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

NEW GOODS.

Per Barque Barlow, from London—

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

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' Hair work, Gentlemen's Wigs, &c. &c.—The whole of which will be disposed of at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MAJOR,
Hair-Dresser, Perfumer, &c.

Prince William-street, 6th October, 1838.

Corrage, Loaf Sugar & Candles.

PER MOZAMBIQUE.

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

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

9th November.

New Goods.

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

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

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

11th Nov. J. V. THURGAR.

Landing ex brig Addington,

20 CASKS very superior SUGAR;
20 Hhds. first quality retailing MOLASSES.

—IN STORE—

A few Firkins very Prime Cumberland Butter,
A good assortment of Tobacco—For sale at lowest market rates. J. KERR & CO.

December 14.

New Fall Goods.

Per Robert Bruce, from Liverpool, consisting of—

PLAIN and Figured MERINOS; Printed cottons and Furnitures; Regatta shirtings;
Cotton checks, stripes and homespuns;
White and Grey shirting cottons; Green Baize;
Tartan shawls in great variety; Twill'd serges;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Paddings;
White, red, and Salisbury Flannels;
Plain and check'd Draggets; cotton Ticks;
Black and col'd cotton Velvets; Shalloons & Bombazetts; Beaverteens and Moleskins;
Plain and check'd American Homespun;
Lining Cambrics and roll'd Jaconets;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Damask Table Linens;
Lawns, Diapers, Duck, Hollands, Union Dowlas, Canvas & Osnaburghs, Black & White Wadding.

With an assortment of BUTTONS and Tailors' TRIMMINGS of every kind.

ALSO—per *British Queen*, from London;

An excellent assortment of

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

—ALSO—

Two Thousand pairs BOOTS and SHOES.

The whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

Market square, Oct. 26, 1838.

FALL GOODS.

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

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

N. B.—Furs and London Goods, daily expected.

JAMES BOWES.

Market Square, Nov. 2.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

Nov. 9. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Sugar, Pork and Oil.

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

Oct. 5. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

Just received at No. 2, Water Street;

100 BOXES Fresh Bunch MUSCATEL RAISINS; 100 half boxes ditto;
50 Kegs MALAGA GRAPES;
1 Carroteel ZANTE CURRANTS;
50 Barrels WINTER APPLES,

All of the growth of 1838.

IN STORE—12 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 20 puncheons Prime Molasses; 2 tons Liverpool Soap; 50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles; 100 Quintals Codfish; 50 Quintals Pollock, &c. &c.

For sale low by

Nov. 9. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

Provincial Vaccine Institution,

St. John, N. B.

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

Dec. 5. GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D

Bologna Sausages,

Soda, Sugar, Butter and Water Crackers.

A SUPPLY of the above Articles just received and for sale by the subscriber. ☞ The crackers are assorted in packages suitable for families.

Jan. 25. JAMES MALCOLM

Oranges, &c.

EX *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston:—15 M. Cigars, 30 bags Java COFFEE; 30 boxes Oranges; 5 do. Lemons; 3 Tierces RICE, for sale cheap for cash. J. MALCOLM.

January 25.

TEAS.

AN Invoice, consisting of 200 packages Souchong, Congo, Pouchong, and Young Hyson TEAS, received per Amanda from Liverpool, *on Consignment*—will be sold very low, on application to RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

January 4, 1839.

Rum, Raisins, Navy Bread, &c.

Per Victory, from Halifax—

20 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM,
200 Half and Quarter Boxes Raisins.

Per Splendid, from Philadelphia

20 Barrels Navy Bread; Half and Quarter Barrels Bran Bread; Soda, sugar, and Water Crackers.

JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER.

Dec. 14. *No. 12, King street*

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Soap, Candles, &c.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscriber:

100 BBLS. Extra superfine Wheat FLOUR;
200 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
50 Boxes Mould Candles—short 6's.
50 Puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses.

Also, A few Packages of salmon, seine, shad & herring TWINES; 50 Coils 6, 9 and 12 th. Ratline.

Dec. 28. JOHN V. THURGAR.

RICE.

JUST received, per *Amethyst*, from Boston: 10 Tierces of RICE, of superior quality; and will be sold low, while landing.

Jan. 7. CRANE & M'GRATH.

PILES, HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

HAY'S LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

Headache, Sick or Nervous.

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

BALDNESS.

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

DR. SCUDDER'S GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL,

For Deafness.

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

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

Dr. Scudder has numerous certificates, but