THE Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

November.	H. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.
11 Saturday,	6 50 4 39	Rises	10 10
12 Sunday,	6 51 4 38	4 34	11 20
13 Monday,	6 53 4 37	5 8	11 59
14 Tuesday,	6 54 4 36	5 50	0 19
15 Wednesday,	6 56 4 35	6 41	0 53
16 Thursday,	6 57 4 34	7 41	1 38
17 Friday,	6 58 4 3[illegible]	8 46	2 18

Full Moon 12th, 6h. 46m. morn.

Public Institutitons.

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

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

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

Miscellany.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN.

THE DESTROYER.

[continued.]

During Monday the deserted little St. Helens were removed, accompanied by Miss Churchill, to the residence of Mrs. Ogilvie, the General continuing in ——— Street to receive Colonel St. Helen when he should arrive, and—in what way he best might—break to him the disastrous intelligence of his wife's infidelity and flight. As it was uncertain when and from what quarter, Colonel St. Helen would reach the metropolis, it was of course impossible to anticipate or prevent his arrival at ——— Street, even had such a measure been desirable. Up to Tuesday he had not made his dreaded appearance. On the evening of that day, however, a post-chaise-and-four, covered with dust, rattled rapidly round the corner of ——— Square, and in a few moments the reeking horses stood panting at the door of Colonel St. Helen's. before either of the postilions could dismount, or the servant open the hall-door, or General Ogilvie, who was sitting in the diningroom make his appearance, the chaise door was opened from within. the steps thrust down, and forth sprung a gentleman in dusty traveling costume—his left arm in a sling—and rushed up to the door of the house. While his impatient hand was thundering with the knocker the door was opened,

'Is Mrs. St. Helen'—he commenced, in eager and joyful accents, which, however, suddenly ceased at sight of the servant standing, pale as death, trembling and silent.

'Why—what's the matter?' stammered Colonel St. Helen—for he of course it was. 'Ah, Ogilvie!' rushing towards the General, who having paused for an instant before presenting himself, now quitted the diningroom and hurried up to the startled Colonel.

'My dear St. Helen!' commenced the General, his agitation apparent. A mighty sigh burst from the swelling bosom of Colonel St. Helen, as he suffered himself to be drawn into the diningroom.

'What's all this?' he enquired in a hoarse hard whisper, as General Ogilvie shut the door. He was for a moment tongue-tied at sight of the long dreaded apparition which now so suddenly stood before him. The Colonel's face became overspread with a deadly hue as he made the enquiry, and his right hand still locked that of General Ogilvie in its rigid grasp.

'St. Helen, you must bear it like a man and a soldier,' at length commenced the General, recovering himself. 'The chances of war'———

'Is she dead?' gasped the Colonel, without moving from where he stood, or relaxing his hold of General Ogilvie's hand.

'No,' replied the General, turning as pale as his companion.

'Then—what—in the name of God!—tell me,—whispered Colonel St. Helen, his eyes almost starting out of their sockets, while the drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead. At a word spoken in a low tone by General Ogilvie the Colonel started as if he had been stabbed, and then lay extended upon the floor. The General sprung to the bell, and shouted violently for assistance. The room was instantly almost filled with servants. One of them was despatched for me, and another for the nearest surgeon. The latter arrived in a very few minutes, and I was in attendance within little less than a quarter of an hour, for the man, knowing my carriage, stopped it as I was entering the street in which I lived. I found Colonel St. Helen propped up in bed in the arms of General Ogilvie—his coat and waist-coat and neck-handkerchief only had been removed, and his shirt-collar thrown open. The heavy snorting sound that met my ears prepared me for the worst. Colonel St. Helen was in a fit of apoplexy. Within a minute or two after my entrance the jugular vein was opened—that in the arm had given no relief. Oh, that his infamous wife could have been by my side as I gazed upon the lamentable object before me! Here, woman,—behold your handiwork!

He had been ever foremost in fight—he had braved death in a thousand forms—the flag of victory had often waved gloriously over him—he had quitted the field with honourable wounds—his grateful country welcomed her gallant disabled son—his affectionate wife, he thought, stretched forth her eager arms to receive him—after months of agony, on the wings of love he had flown seven thousand long miles to be—blasted, as here he lay before me!

Sad sights have I seen in my time, but when one so bad as this? My swelling heart overpowers me! Poor Colonel, what can my art do for thee?

And thou, Alverley, come hither thou for a moment, slayer of the peace and honour of thy brave brother soldier! Quit for a moment the cockatrice, thy companion, to look upon this victim of your united treachery! Oh, out upon thee! thy presence corrupts the air! *Down down to hell!* But no—I rave—society will presently welcome you again, gay Alverley! to her harlot bosom!

Though a large opening had been made in the jugular vein, though the blood was flowing copiously, no impression whatever seemed made or likely to be made. upon the violence of the attack. I therefore recommended opening the turgid temporal artery—which was done—and large blisters to be applied to the nape of the neck and to the extremities—the usual means resorted to in violent apoplectic seizures. I waited for upwards of an hour, and was then obliged to leave my unhappy, but perhaps happily unconscious patient, in apparently the same state as that in which I had found him. I paid him a visit early in the morning—still he lay in extreme danger, having been bled twice during the night, but without any sensible effect. I willingly acceded to the General's desire for an immediate consultation with Sir ——— ———, which accordingly took place about two o'clock. The result was that we expressed a strong opinion that, unless a decided change took place within an hour or two, the attack would prove fatal. Why should I wish it—I thought—otherwise? What hopeless anguish would be spared him were he never to awake to a consciousness of the tremendous calamity that had befallen him! What could life henceforth be to *him?* How could his grievous wounds be healed, or even stanched? How could his wrongs be repaired, mitigated, or concealed? What bitter agony would the sight of his children even force into his heart! I thought of all this, and for a moment did not feel anxious that success should attend our strenuous efforts to save him. They succeeded, however, and in three or four days' time it seemed probable that the unhappy sufferer would live to become acquainted with the full extent of his misery—to drain perhaps the cup of sorrow to the dregs. I was in the room when his eyes gave almost their first look of returning conciousness. Oh, contrast to the gay and happy man I last saw him before his departure for India! His hair was now somewhat of an iron-grey hue—his complexion had become deeply bronzed by his constant exposure to the rays of an Indian sun. Despite, however, his present extreme exhaustion, and the sunken sallowness of his countenance, it was impossible not to perceive its superior air—the lineaments of that bold and resolute character for which Colonel St. Helen had ever been distinguished. But where was the wonted fire of those dark eyes that were now directed towards me drowsily and unconsciously? Was he then aware of the cause of his illness, or was the frightful truth breaking bitterly and slowly upon his reviving faculties? God grant that the latter might prove to be the case, or the consequences might be disastrous indeed!

For nearly a fortnight he lay in a kind of lethargy, never once speaking, or apparently taking any notice of what was passing about him. Innumerable calls were made at his house, and enquiries concerning his health by a large circle of attached and sympathizing friends. His Royal Highness the commander-in-Chief sent almost daily to know how he was going on. As soon as I thought it advisable, I intimated my anxious wish that he should have the advantage of a change of scene; and as soon as he was able to be removed, travel by easy stages to Cheltenham. He simply shook his head, sorrowfully, at the same time raising his hand as if deprecating the mention of it. Of course I desisted. The next time I called his female attendant met me on the stairs, and gave me to understand that he had begged the proposal might not be renewed, as he was determined not to quit ——— Street. Before leaving him that day, General Ogilvie followed me, and told me that the Colonel, who had not once made any allusion to what had taken place, suddenly enquired in the course of the morning, in a faint tone, where his children were; and on being informed, expressed a wish to see them.

After some hesitation I consented to their being brought the next day, for a few minutes only—the General having assured me that I could not over-rate the fortitude of his suffering relative. 'Depend upon it he will bear the sight of them,' said the general, 'better than you imagine, though certainly his nerves must have been much shaken. How shall we arrange it? I shall very much wish you to be present, Doctor, if you could contrive it.' I promised not only to be present, but that, as I could easily arrange it, I would myself call and bring Mrs. Ogilvie and the children; and so it was decided. The next afternoon, therefore. about three o'clock, on my return from visiting a patient in the neighbourhood of General Ogilvie's residence, I called there, and found Mrs. Ogilvie on the point of going out, not having received any intimation of our arrangement. She instantly, however. agreed to accompany me. 'And how are your little nephews?' I enquired.

'Oh, they are very well,' she replied, with a sigh; 'a child's grief is not very deep or lasting; Arthur was as merry the next morning after leaving ——— Street, as if nothing had happened! Now and then, however, he asks me where his mamma is, and when he shall go to see her, or when she will come here? But when he sees me sometimes suddenly turn aside my head, to hid the tears that force themselves into my eyes, the poor child thinks I am angry with him, and kisses me, throwing his arms round my neck, and saying he will never ask to see his mamma again. He soon however, forgets his promise,' added Mrs. Ogilvie with emotion. 'Here they are at present, as merry as they can be,' she continued, opening the folding doors, and walking into a room that looked upon a pleasant garden. 'Alas that they should ever hear of what has caused all our sorrow!

The two little boys were romping about upon the grass-plot in high glee, running after and rolling over one another. How like the elder one was to his wretched mother! The same bright blue eyes, the same beautifully-formed chin and mouth!—I dreaded the effect of his standing suddenly before his father! The younger child. George, as lively as a cricket, and as brown as a berry, bore some little general resemblance to his father.

Oh, how could your mother look upon your little faces, and listen to your prattle, and feel your tiny arms embracing her, and forget that she had borne you! That they were the fruit of her womb? That your little lips had a thousand times drawn nurture from her maternal bosom! All the myriad of delicious agonies and ecstasies of a mother! Her generous, confiding, absent husband!—How could she, knowing all this, recollecting all this, deliberately surrender herself to destruction, and prefer the blighting companionship of a fiend—an adulterer!

'Now Arthur and George,' said Mrs. Ogilvie as we approached them in the garden—'you must be good children, and go and get dressed, and I will take you both out'——

'What! a drive in the carriage? I love the ponies!' replied George eagerly.

'Yes, my love, we are going to take you to see papa.'

'No, no, I shall not go there! I don't like my papa! He has taken my mamma away!'

'No, child, do not talk such nonsense: papa has done no such thing. Poor papa is very ill,' replied Mrs. Ogilvie, tremulously, 'and wishes to see his little boys.'

'I don't know my papa,' said the child, pouting, and sidling away from us. 'He's a very, very great way off—but if you'll let mamma go with us, then I don't care.'

'Your papa,' said I, observing Mrs. Ogilvie's emotion, 'does not know where your mamma is!' The child seemed quite puzzled at all this. 'Will you go with us, then?' he enquired, turning to Mrs. Ogilvie.

'Yes, love.'

'Is'nt my papa a very great officer?' he enquired abruptly. 'He has killed—oh, such a number of people, I am told! Do you think he will like to see us?'

'Yes, indeed, Arthur—and he will love you very dearly!' replied Mrs. Ogilvie, with a faltering voice, leading her little nephews into the house. They were not long in being dressed, and we were presently on our way to town. I began to feel rather more apprehensive of the propriety of allowing the interview when I saw how his mother was running in Arthur's head. Suppose he were bluntly to ask his father what had become of her? I whispered my apprehensions to Mrs. Ogilvie, and found them shared by her. She had not seen her brother since his return from India, and declared herself perfectly incapable of bearing an interview with him at present, even were he able to receive her. As we turned into ——— Street the children became very restless; and when we reached the house Arthur looked up at it apprehensively, and refused at first to quit the carriage. We succeeded, however, in inducing him to do so, and in pacifying him, and both the children were conducted into the library, where Mrs. Ogilvie undertook to occupy their attention while I repaired to the Colonel's bedside to ascertain how he was. I found him very little changed from what I had seen him on the proceeding day, except that there was an evident restlessness and anxiety about the eyes. Probably he was aware that his children had arrived. General Ogilvie who rarely quitted the chamber of his suffering brother in law, sat in his accustomed chair beside. I sat down in the one usually placed for me; while my finger was on his pulse, and my eye on my watch, the Colonel said, in a low tone—'They are come, are they not?' I told him that they were below.

'Let them be brought up then, if you please—but only one at a time,' said he, a faint flush appearing on his cheek. General Ogilvie immediately left the room, but not without first casting an anxious glance at me.

'You are both, I can see, apprehensive on my account,' he whispered: 'but I am perfectly aware of my situation. He must not be long in the room, however, I may not be so strong as I think myself.' In a few moments General Ogilvie returned, leading in his little companion who entered with evident reluctance, looking with some fear towards the bed where his father lay.

'You are a very good child, Arthur,' said I, in a soothing tone, holding out my hand to receive him—inwardly cursing at the moment his resemblance to Mrs. St. Helen, and which just then appeared to me stronger than ever. 'Come and ask your papa how he is!' The child came and stood between my knees. Can I ever forget the look with which that father and son, on this their bitter meeting, regarded one another! Neither spoke. It would be in vain to attempt describing that of the former: as for little Arthur, his face showed a mingled expression of apprehension and wonder. 'Speak to your papa,' I whispered, observing him slowly moving away—'he is very poorly!' He looked at me for a moment, and then faintly exclaimed, gazing at Colonel St. Helen—'Papa, I love you!' The poor Colonel turned his head away and closed his eyes. In vain he strove to compress his quivering lip; nature *would* conquer, and the tears soon forced themselves through his closed eyelids. I wish Mrs. St. Helen could have seen the unutterable anguish visible in his features When he turned again to look upon the little countenance so much resembling *hers!* After gazing thus for some moments in silence upon the child, he whispered, 'Kiss me, Arthur!' He did so.

'Do you love me?' enquired his father.

'Yes papa!' The Colonel stretched out his arms to embrace his son, but his left arm instantly fell powerless beside him. He shook his head, and sighed.

'Do you recollect me, Arthur?' he enquired. The child looked at me, and made no answer.

'Do you love your little brother George?' asked the Colonel, languidly.

'Yes, very much—I'll go and fetch him, papa—he will love you too—he is down stairs.' Every fibre of Colonel St. Helen's face quivered with emotion. His eyes overflowed with tears, and he whispered—

'I feel I cannot bear it! he had better go.'

'General,' said I, 'will you take him down stairs? We fatigue Colonel St. Helen.' But he made no answer. He was looking away, and the tears fell. I therefore rose, and after lifting up the child again to kiss his parent, led him down stairs, thankful that he had not tormented his father by any allusion to his wretched and degraded mother. On my return, I found Colonel St. Helen much exhausted, and evidently suffering acutely from the distracting feelings excited by his son's presence.

He recovered, but very slowly, during the ensuing month, from as severe an attack of apoplexy as I had ever witnessed. The grief that was preying upon his heart soon showed itself in the settled gloom with which his emaciated features were laden, and which, coupled with his dangerous illness, and the very violent remedies we were compelled to adopt in order to subdue it, reduced him almost to a skeleton. He had, indeed, fallen away most surprisingly. A fine muscular man when in health, he looked now as if he had returned from India in a deep decline. He would sit alone, and speechless for hours; and took even his ordinary nourishment with visible reluctance. When his children entered into his presence—they were brought to him daily he received them with affection, but his manner oppressed them. Alas! he had now no smiles with which to welcome and return any of their little overtures towards cheerfulness; in the midst of any faint attempt at merriment on their part, he would rise, and suddenly clasp them to his widowed heart in silent agony.

The manner in which, at a former period of his illness, he had rejected the proposal made to him of a change of scene, prevented its being renewed. One morning, however, he suddenly asked General Ogilvie if he could give him a home for a few months; and on being assured of the affectionate welcome with which he would be received, he expressed a desire to quit ——— Street on the ensuing morning. He forthwith gave directions for his house, with all its furniture, of every description, to be sold; and the clothes, trinkets, and such personal ornaments of Mrs. St. Helen as were in the house he ordered to be destroyed. He exacted a pledge to this effect from General Ogilvie. On its being given he took his arm, and—shadow of his former self!—stopped languidly into the General's carriage, drew down the blinds, and quitted ——— Street for ever. The day after, in passing the house, I saw great staring bills in the window, and a board on the walls—'This House to be Sold.' To this day I never glance at such objects without being suddenly and painfully reminded of the events which are detailed in this chapter.

I could gain no intelligence whatever of the destination or movements of Mrs. St. Helen: it was generally supposed that she had gone, and still remained abroad, in company with Captain Alverley. I expected in each day's paper to hear of her having committed suicide; and for that reason, never omitted to cast my eye over a paragraph headed with 'Coroner's Inquest,' or 'Distressing Suicide.' Not so, however: she was reserved for severer sufferings, a more signal punishment, a more lamentable end! Captain Alverley made his appearance in London about six weeks after the elopement; and in passing along St. James's Park he came up to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who was returning on horseback from the Horse-Guards. He drew up, and motioning Captain Alverly, his *aide-de-camp*, to approach, rebuked him sternly and indignantly for the cruel and infamous outrage he had committed, commanding him never again to enter his presence. The Duke rode off with a haughty scowl, leaving Captain Alverley apparently thunderstruck. This incident found its way into the next day's papers; and Captain Alverley, perceiving himself in general bad odour, threw up his commission, and withdrew, it was supposed, to the Continent. The excellent Duke of York, indeed, evinced from the first the greatest sympathy with Colonel St. Helen; and as soon as he thought he might safely do so, sent him a letter by a distinguished general officer, also a friend of the Colonel's, full of the kindest and most condescending expressions, and intimating his wish to see him at the Horse-Guards at the earliest possible opportunity. He added that he was authorized to state that his Majesty had expressed a sincere sympathy for his sufferings, and the highest approbation of his gallant conduct abroad. The Colonel sighed on reading these flattering communications.

'Tell his Royal Highness,' said he, 'that I am very grateful for his condescension; and the moment that I am able I will attend him personally to say as much.'

'I was not exactly authorized,' said Lord———, 'to mention it to you, but you are to have ———th; I heard his royal highness say as much.'

'Pray tell his Royal Highness,' replied the Colonel, with a melancholy air, 'that I cannot accept it—for I return to India by the next ship!'

'Good God! Colonel St. Helen,—return to India!' echoed Lord———, with an air of infinite astonishment.

'*Can I remain in England?*' suddenly enquired the Colonel—with a look that silenced Lord———; hastily rising and standing for a few moments with his back turned towards him, evidently overpowered with his feelings. Neither spoke for a few minutes.

'I cannot tell this to his Royal Highness,' said Lord———; 'I know he will ask me about every thing that has passed at our interview.'

'Then tell him, my Lord, my last words to you were, that my heart is broken, but my will is not. I shall go to India, if I live—and that as soon as possible!'

Lord——— saw that he was inflexible, and abstained from further importunities.

Three months had now elapsed from the day on which Colonel St. Helen arrived in England to encounter so fell a blight of his fondest hopes, his brightest prospects: and he had made his final and gloomy preparations for returning to India. Notwithstanding the sympathizing and affectionate attachment of General and Mrs. Ogilvie, had it not been for the daily sight of his children—those innocent, helpless, deserted beings, whom he was himself about to desert—he would have lost almost all sympathy with mankind. His heart yearned towards his little sons—but his resolution had been taken, and was unchangeable, to return to India, and amidst the scenes of direful carnage he had there quitted, to seek, in an honourable death release from the agonies he suffered. He arranged all his affairs evidently on the basis of his being about to take leave of England for ever. His purposes with reference to his children might have been varied, but for the fond and zealous guardians he found for them in General and Mrs. Ogilvie. It was not until within a very short period of his departure, that he could bear to ask from the former a detailed account of all that had happened. He heard the name of Alverley mentioned in silence. He enquired for a while where he was supposed to be, and never again alluded to him. The name of Mrs. St. Helen never escaped his lips.

When he presented himself before the Commander-in-Chief, he met with a most gracious reception. His Royal Highness shook him warmly by the hand, and with a quivering lip assured him of his sympathy and personal regard.

'Is your resolution to return to India, Colonel St. Helen, unalterable?' enquired the Duke. The Colonel bowed: his air and manner satisfied the Duke of the uselessness of expostulation. No: in vain were the entreaties of royalty; in vain the passionate tears and embraces of his sister; in vain the energetic remonstrances of General Ogilvie; in vain were his children flung by his sister into his arms and upon his knees in an ecstacy of grief. His darkening countenance told how vain were all such appeals. His passage was engaged in a ship quitting the Thames in a few days time. His servant had already packed up almost all that was to be taken abroad. The dreaded morning arrived; he tenderly embraced his sister and his children before setting off for town; finally, as he had determined, but only for a few hours as they supposed, understanding that he would return in the afternoon to bid them adieu for ever.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Sunflower.—The seeds of the sun flower not only fatten every kind of poultry, but greatly increase the quantity of eggs.—Their effect upon pheasants and partridges are the same. When cultivated upon a large extent they are capital food for sheep and pigs. The leaves, when dried, form a good provender for cattle; and the dry stalks, when burnt, produce abundance of alkali.

Important to Farmers.—A gallon of unrefined barnhorn mixed with two bushels of mould or ashes and sown broadcast over one acre of turnip land after the seed is sown, will protect the plant from fly, as well as the insect which occasionally attacks the ball.

A secret for pudding makers.—Dr. Rotherham in his philosophical experiments, positively states, that in making puddings, every two table-spoons full of clear water is equal to one egg, and that a greater proportion of snow will make the pudding so light that it will not adhere together.

The Sunday's Dinner in London.—Take away the Sunday's dinner from the working population, and you would take away half the pleasure of their existence. Just as the streets are crowded with people returning from church or chapel, and the servants of the licensed victuallers sally out to supply each customer with porter, the bakers open their doors. Then issue a stream of persons, male and female, the father or the son, but more generally the mother or the daughter, bearing home the family dinner, which for the charge of two pence, has been cooked in the baker's oven. Out of some baker's shops there will be brought in a few minutes upwards of a hundred dinners, joints of meat or huge pies. Let a stranger walk about one o'clock on a Sunday throughout any part of London densely inhabited by the working classes, and his olfactory nerves will soon testify to him how universally enjoyed is the Sunday's Dinner

The News-Monger.—Some people are never happy but in hearing or telling the news. A person being in a public house one day, asked a stranger who came in, "What news?" Says the the stranger, "Why 10,000 men having risen to day. The news-monger, supposing the stranger referred to a rebellion in the country, asked him, "What do they intend to do."—"Why, go to bed again, at night,' said the stranger.

What we call Duties.—Every man ought to pay his debts—If he can.

Every man ought to help his neighbours—If he can.

Every man and woman ought to get married—If they can.

Every Representative in the Legislature ought to inform their constituents what they are about—If they can.

Every man should do his work to please his customers—If he can.

Every man should please his wife—If he can.

Every wife should rule her husband—If she can.

Every woman should sometimes hold her tongue—If she can.

Every Lawyer should tell the truth—If he can.

Every preacher of the gospel should be a christian—if he can.

Every reader should add something to the above—If he can.—*Petersburg Constellation.*

Witch Ordeals in India.—Persons suspected of being witches are often subjected to very cruel treatment, especially if the ordeal to which their neighbours have resourse should convict them of the crime. In India, as well as in Europe, it is supposed that a witch will float upon the water; but there are other tests by which their acquaintance with the black art may be proved. Oil poured in a leaf with a little rice, forms one of those trials; should the oil run through when the names of the accused are called over their guilt is established. There are numerous ordeals by which the thief may be detected besides the one most commonly practised, of causing the suspected parties to chew rice, an operation which, however easy to those who have nothing to fear, becomes difficult to the conscious delinquent, whose mouth, parched and dry, refuses its function, and upon examination the rice is found whole. Another plan is to rub the upper stone of a mill with assafœtida, the stone being so placed as to appear to be suspended in air; the persons implicated are obliged to go one by one into the appartment, and to touch this stone, all being assured that it will fall and entrap the head of the guilty person, consequently the thief takes care not to touch it, and the operator having smelt the heads of the whole number easily selects that which has committed the theft.—*Asiatic Journal.*

[*For the Chronicle.*]

THE GENTLE PASSAGE OF ARMS,

AT MADAWASKA,

A Ballad, by Peter Peterkin, Esq.

Long had this world
Of our's, been twirled
Round its diurnal axis;
And round the sun
As long had run
Collecting solar taxes;

Since dire alarms,
And din of arms,
Had marred mankind's repose;—
Since deadly feud
And seas of blood
Had multiplied their woes.

Save that in Spain,
The crown to gain,
Two furious factions fought;
But which should win,
The Don or Queen,
Was hardly worth a thought;

For nearer home
Grim war had come,
E'en to our very borders;
And valour's fire
Rose high, and higher,
And threatened wild disorders.

There is a land,
Quite nigh at hand—
A land of milk and honey;
Which did create
Some heat, of late,
'Tween Jonathan and Johnny.

Each said 'tis *mine*,
But neither, *thine*—
A monstrous difference truly!
Therefore they would
Not cool the blood,
Nor take the matter coolly;

But, leaving words,
They took to swords,
Resolved to end the quarrel—
Convince their foes,
By dint of blows,
And win a crown of laurel.

The Mainetes, they
Began the fray,
With proclamations dreadful;
While women's hearts,
By fits and starts,
Were filled with fear, 'tis said, full.

And "Uncle Sam"
The oriflamme
Of border war, unfurled;
Resolved to make
All smoke, and shake
The kingdoms of the world.

Goose Greely, who,
The country through,
Must range as if 'twas his'n;
On finding fare
Both cheap and rare,
As he lay bound in prison,

Most eager was
To spurn the laws,
Soon as again at large;—
His beef, he knew,
And pudding, too,
Would be the public's charge;

So round he roved
The land he loved,
And, with a "ready pen,"
The census took
All in a book,
For "out and come again,"

But we've a mind
That he will find,
(And dearly to his cost)
It hard to beat
A quick retreat,
Unsanctioned by his host.

The State of Maine,
Once, and again,
(Let them that doubt go ask her)
Were eager for
The "tug of war"—
Stark mad for Madawaska.

Resolved was she,
Righteousfully,
Her state-rights to maintain,
And give to John,
Should he come on,
A belly-full of Maine.

And should her friends
Dare thwart her ends,
'Twould prove an ugly joke—
She'd hit them full
Smack, on the skull,
With a back-handed stroke.

She went to work,
Like turbanned Turk,
To muster men and horses—
Armed, *cap-a-pie*,
In panoply,
To *whip* the British forces.

Chock full of fight,
And matchless might,
They river crossed and puddle,
And near as drew,
Quick marching to
The tone of "Yankee Doodle."

Zounds! how they trod
The trembling sod,
That gave a hollow sound,
As thirsting for
The blood, that war
Sheds, plentiously, around.

The frogs and snakes,
In bogs and brakes,
With sudden fear were quaking;
The birds they flew,
And wild beasts, too,
In time to save their beacon.

The very trees
Were ill at ease;—
The beach, the birch, the spruce,
Showed they could feel
The dread of steel,
And trembled in their shoes.

Both horse and foot,
Could "load and shoot"—
'Twas all they knew of fighting;—
To hit the eye
Of Squirrel high,
Was what they took delight in.

Much did they boast—
As much almost,
As craven gasconades,
Of fell foes slick,
In battles hot,
Invaded, or invaders.

Like Bobadill,
They each could kill
His forty men a day,
With as much ease
As toasting cheese—
Such men of metal they.

Well! let them come,
And be struck dumb,
We said, "among the suddens"—
As bayonet
Appears, to let
The day-light through their "puddens;"

For Yankees, they,
Our legends say,
Turn, quick, upon the heel,
And make retreat,
With nimble feet,
At sight of British steel.

But should a ball
Among them fall
And stop their vital breath
They hardly know
What lays them low,
Ere they are "done to death."

Your random shot
May hit, or not,
They think, or may be dodged;
But ugly steel
Will work its will,
When in the stomach lodged.

Stout Johnny Bull,
Of courage full,
Scoured bright his rusty armour;
And, as he swore,
His wrath ran o'er,
And grew, from warm, to warmer.

Then, all around,
Was heard the sound
Of chariots, armed for battle;
So fierce were they
For the affray,
They hardly needed cattle;

But onward rolled,
As we are told,
From sunrise e'en to sunset;
Resolved to kick,
A dust up, quick,
Before, or at, the onset.

While from our throats
Flowed forth the "notes
Of dreadful preparation;"
The horses neighed,
The trumpets brayed,
And all was excitation.

The drum and fife
Spoke loud of strife;
(The Latin word is *bellum*)
One made of *box*,
With aërial cocks,
The other *ash* and *vellum*.

The public press
Could not do less
Then raise its voice on high;
And set mankind,
With rage grown blind,
Like types thrown into *pie*.

Each clamourous goose,
That could produce
A something, from his quill,
Aloud did think
In "printers ink,"
With little of good will.

Window

Received per ship WARD,

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

May 12, 1837.

Per Louisa Ann
Ba

10 HOGSHEAD
gar; 39 pu
do. Molasses; 20 bags Pi
40 boxes Cuba cigars; 2
11-2 ton Lignumvitæ; 10
sale low while landing.
May 19.

The Su
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25 PIPES, Hog
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75 puns. and hhds.
1 hogshead old Bat
1 puncheon very o
And in Bottle—Hermi
Champagne, Bnec
Sherry, Teneriffe,
200 dozen London BRO
4 tons best London
10 pipes raw and boil
50 boxes London Soa
25 ditto ditto Sperm
60 boxes Bunch, Mu
30 ditto Malaga RAI
50 drums FIGS;
CONGO TEA
on c
3 pipes East India
1 pipe Bucellas; 1
100 pipes Bronte MA
10 ditto Spanish RE
3 cases Iron hoops
Nails, and 4 inch
W. H
St. John, 9th June

Feathers,
Just received
7 BALES FE
SLAT
—which will be so
9th June.

CIRCULA
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Beauties of History.
Foolscap, Letter, &
Papers.
Caricatures; Lithog
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Stephens' Writing
Sealing Wax, &c.
June 9, 1837.

THE Tea and
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St. John. N. B. J
No. 12

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[*The Gentle Passage of Arms—continued.*]

Our valiant self—laid on the shelf,
Or snug behind the curtain—
Reserved our fire, 'till, drawing nigher,
Our shot would tell for certain.

A muse is ours, with ample powers,
Full freely will we task her;
And with her aid, shall be pourtrayed
The field of Madawaska.

With Waterloo, we've nought to do,
Though Bony knuckled there;
For that, with this—when measured—is
A very small "affair."

But Chevy Chase, shall find a place
In our unequalled song;
We'll steal a hint, from something in 't,
As we do jog along.

We have no Earls, nor slavish churls,
To grace, or mar, our story:
But we have swords; and swelling words
'Bout wars, and wounds, and glory.

We have no bows, nor sharp arrows,
No clubs to render thumps:—
No Withrington, who could not run,
So "fought *upon* his stumps."

We've other beaux, to vex our foes
By dreadful cuts and bumps;
Who keep their arms, and legs from harms,
And fight *behind* the stumps.

Discretion is, no way amis—
'Tis valour's better part!'
And he's a fool, who cannot rule
The courage of his heart,

Such was the state, of things, of late—
Brands were together brought:—
Great would have been, the rage and din,
Had they on fire have caught.

But Providence, that with a fence,
Doth hedge our nation round,
Did then oppose, the threatened blows
About an inch of ground.

For stout Sir John, his armour on,
Pricked boldly o'er the plain,
And shaped his course (himself and horse)
Right towards the state of Maine.

His gallant Aid, with "helmed head,"
Will help us to a verse,
As forward he, rode valiantly,
The fiercest of the fierce.

The Soldiers backs, on Halifax,
In "double-quick" were turned;
And, on the road, each bosom glowed
With glory—to be earned.

While bullet small, with cannon ball,
And cartridges were sent
Round to the spot, where battle hot,
And nothing less, was meant.

The "native" force, of man and horse,
Around the General gathered;
And Colonel Prim, and Corporal Trim,
Were *collared, cuffed,* and *feathered.*

Some bear-skins, high, up in the sky,
O'er time-worn beavers arching,
Seemed mighty fine, as, in a line,
They through the mud moved, marching.

The "rauk and file," strode on the while,
With musket o'er the shoulder,
And craked their jokes, 'bout dealing strokes,
And bolder grew, and—bolder.

While *those* were dressed, in Sunday's best,
These much were out at elbows;
But dress does not, do much, 'tis thought,
For folks that deal in full blows.

Some heads were scratched, some fears were
Some bosoms swelled with valour; [hatched.
While some there were, whose martial air
Was borrowed, from the tailor.

Some whiskers grew, an inch or two
In length, and some grew grey;
Some were cleared, to shave the beard
With razor—why were they?

Because it made, them think of blade,
That cuts through bone and marrow;—
Of glittering steel, from point to heel—
A regular *Ferrara.*

With which a Turk, delights to work,
When human frame he'd cut on,
And chop a head, as we a thread
Would sever, or a button.

Some made their Wills, some paid their bills,
And some confessed their errors,
While some got drunk, to raise their spunk,
Or hide their growing terrors.

But when they'd got upon the spot,
Where battle should have been,
They found the foe, had listened, to
A monitor within,

And scampered off, through regions rough,
So that no one could see 'em;
And then our boys, with heart and voice
Devoutly sung *Te Deum.*

We'd shed no blood, in "field or flood"
By day or in the dark;
Because the foe, were frightened so
They dared not "toe the mark."

But had they stood, what seas of blood,
What deeds for folks to rue,
Had swelled our song, that's grown too long
By stanzas sixty two.

We—marching home, by beat of drum,
From war upon the borders—
Received our boys, in lots of praise,
Expressed in "General Orders."

Long may our Queen, our VIRGIN Queen,
Old England's sceptre sway,
And may their foes, take to their toes,
And scamper far away.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my communication in your last number, my object, was to prove, that in calling Messrs. Simonds and Johnston, two members of the Assembly to the Executive Council, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor had acted in direct opposition to the expressed opinion of Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary; at the same time, I expressed an opinion, that the presence of two Executive Councillors in the Assembly, was incompatible with the construction of our Legislature, and would be attended with serious inconvenience. The proof of which I adduced on the first point, consisted of various passages from the *printed* "Report of the Deputation from the House of Assembly to His Majesty's Government." But there is a passage, at page 6, which I did not then bring forward, which is most important;—particularly when we take into account the extreme mildness with which Lord Glenelg expressed himself, throughout the negociation, even on those points, on which his mind was *fully* made up. For instance—Messrs. Crane and Wilmot had been urging him to allow the Land Office Bill to go into immediate operation: His Lordship replied that "*he felt great difficulty in acceding to their proposal.*" They had also been urging him to reduce the amount of the Civil List; he answered, "*he was not very sanguine as to our effecting any reduction from the £14,000.*" With the same remarkable mildness, when urged with reference to the Executive Council: Lord Glenelg replied "that he could see no objection to enlarging "the Council, and that it should consequently be "*done; but as to the question of calling some members of the Assembly to that Council, His Majesty "wished it left open to his discretion, and he (Lord "Glenelg) hoped we would not press him for an answer, as he did not wish to give us a decided negative.*" This passage deserves most particular attention. Here we find Lord Glenelg informing Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, that his late Majesty disapproved of the proposition of calling members of the Assembly to the Executive Council and that he, knowing the King's repugnance to the measure, would if pressed for an answer given decided negative to it. It does not, such being the case, look at all respectful to his late Majesty, that the first important act of the Lieut. Governor, after he heard of the death of King William, should be to do, what he well knew His Majesty, when alive would not consent to; and it is equally disrespectful to the Queen, thus to forestall her pleasure on so serious an alteration in the Provincial Constitution, and compel her either to sanction a most ill judged measure, or to have recourse to the unpleasant alternative of directing the appointments to be cancelled. It is a pity, that Sir John Harvey should thus have lent himself, though doubtless with the best intentions, to the reckless ambition of a few aspiring individuals. I shall now proceed to show that the presence of Executive Councillors in the Assembly is incompatible with the construction of our Legislature, and will be attended with serious inconveniences.

It is well known that in the United States, Executive officers are excluded from the House of Representatives, by an express article of the Constitution. The principle on which this exclusion is founded is perfectly consistent with the whole system adopted in that country. There every thing emanates from the people, and the power of the people is brought to bear directly in every thing. The Representatives in the States' Legislatures are elected annually, and in the general Congress, biennually; while the President himself is chosen for four years: and to almost all of the offices, no person can be re-elected to more than a given number of times or till after certain prescribed intervals. The President has the power, of course, of appointing the Executive officers, to whom he has to look for advice and assistance, in carrying on the business of the country; but that the power may remain in the people, uncontrouled by any counter influence on the part of the Executive, no Executive officer is allowed to have a seat in the House of Representatives.

In Great Britain power is not exercised by the people *directly*, as it is in the States: neither are their representatives elected for such short periods, nor is their re-election in any way restrained. The contest for power does not lie as it does in America, between the people and the Executive, but between certain great parties in the nation, who each endeavour to secure a majority in the House of Commons: for the reigning Sovereign is obliged to choose Ministers out of that party which can command a majority in the Commons. It is in the House of Commons that the business of the country is transacted, and there it is, that the contest for the honors and emoluments of office is carried on. It becomes necessary therefore that the ministers of the Crown, a large portion of them at least, should be present, to conduct the public business, and look to their own interests.

But with us, the Executive does not depend for his admission to, or continuance in office upon the Assembly. He is appointed, with all the other Executive officers, by the Crown, and holds office during the pleasure of the Crown, uninfluenced by the Representatives of the people. The contest for power lies with us, not between certain great parties in the state, as in Great Britan; but as it is in the States, between the Executive appointed by the Crown and the people,—and not the people *directly*, but the Representatives of the people in the Assembly. The chief object in granting to the Provinces a representative constitution, was to afford them a protection against an undue exercise of Executive power, or of the prerogatives of the Crown. The Assembly is designed by the constitution to be a check upon the Executive. Of course that check will be weakened, if Executive officers become members of the House; they ought therefore on that account to be excluded from it, as they are in the States. And until the whole system of Provincial government is altered, and altered it cannot be so long as the Provinces continue Colonies, the presence of Executive Officers in the House, will be both useless and inconsistent. If this is the case with Executive officers, still stronger will the objection be, when applied to Executive Councillors.

In my last I said, that the idea of calling members of Assembly to the Executive Council originated in a crude hasty observation of Mr. Spring Rice, who declared that His Majesty was of opinion, that it would have the effect of bringing the Executive into that free communication with the Assembly which on every account was desirable and of opening a channel for constant and unrestrained intercourse between the Executive and the Assembly—And the Delegates in their letter to Lord Glenelg urged in favour of the scheme, that the opening of such a channel for intercourse with the Government, would obviate the necessity of resorting, for the purpose of obtaining information, to the mode at present in use—viz. by address, presented by three or more members. To any one who will take the trouble to look over the Journals of the Assembly, to ascertain the nature of the information required by the Assembly, and asked for by the address, it will be apparent, that in nine cases out of every ten: it consists of returns which no Executive Councillor could furnish, or relates to matters which no one would presume to reply to, without the previous sanction of the Governor. Why then it may be asked were the members of Assembly so anxious to bring about the measure? No one need be at a loss for an answer to this question, who has observed the apparently systematic efforts, which, for some years past, have been made by the leading members of the Assembly to extend their own power, and to encroach upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the rights of the Executive, and the privileges of the Council.

For instance: the energies of the Assembly were for years directed against the Legislative Council. For years the House rung with complaints, because the Judges had seats in Council: at last the Government gave way, and directed their removal. For years the cry was raised in the House, that the Council was a Council of advice, as well as Legislation, and that circumstance gave them too great an influence in the Legislation of the country: at last the Government yielded to the clamour, and erected two Councils, withdrawing the Executive functions from the Legislative Council. From this act of the Government nothing but dissatisfaction ensued—for N. B, and C. D. were straightway offended, because E. F. were appointed Executive Councillors, while they were passed over. Emboldened by previous success, the Deputation were instructed to obtain the expulsion of all the officers of Government from the Legislative Council, although as they said themselves "they were compelled to admit that no great public evil has yet arisen from that source." Lord Glenelg would not, however, consent to *remove* any of the officers, but they wrung from him a declaration, that in future none should be appointed Councillors. The reason assigned for this is, that Executive officers "could not be expected to exercise an unbiassed judgment on the questions which might come before them": and at the same time, with *amiable consistence*, they were using every endeavour to get Executive Councillors into the House:—as if an Executive officer could not exercise as unbiassed a judgment in the Council, as an Executive Councillor in the Assembly! Lord Glenelg saw and felt the absurdity and inconsistence of the thing, though *they* did not.

Several times they have tried to deprive the Council of their deliberative voice on all resolutions of appropriation. Repeatedly have they attempted by a resolution of their own House, to set aside the Law of the Land. Several times have they passed addresses to the King, complaining that the Council would not pass bills which they had sent up, and calling upon His Majesty to compel the Council to do so. Instances of all these outrages on the Constitution are numerous, and too well known to render a recapitulation necessary.

Neither is it necessary to enumerate in detail the various encroachments which have, of late, been made on the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the rights of the Executive. It will suffice to say, that they have dealt with *them*, as they have with the privileges and composition of the Council. The way in which the Prerogative has been attacked, is calculated to excite disgust, as well as surprise.—One would be almost tempted to imagine that our Provincial Legislators esteem the King's Prerogative, as lightly as Mr. Simonds may be supposed to do the great seal. In a debate in the Assembly on one occasion, one of the members, a lawyer, was urging the solemnity of an enactment under the Great Seal. "Well exclaimed Mr. Simonds, and what is the Great Seal, NOTHING BUT A PIECE OF BEES' WAX." A most remarkable instance of the modern mode of disposing of the Prerogative, when it offers any obstacle to the ambitious designs of the Assembly, may be seen in the report of the Delegates. "We replied, they say, that we had clearly "shewn that a change of system was absolutely necessary—and if that could not be effected without limiting some of the Prerogative powers, even such "a limitation was not a new thing in the history of "our Constitution, on the contrary it had been "found *indispensible* as His Lordship well knew. In this reference to the *old Almanac*, Lord Glenelg might have readily acquiesced: and might have cited an instance, of that period in our history, when, in order to effect a *change of system* which the representatives of the people considered *absolutely necessary*, it was found *indispensible* to limit some of the Prerogative powers—by depriving the Crown of the prerogative of making Peers, proroguing Parliament, coining money, and commanding the Militia, and at last of depriving the reigning Sovereign of wearing a head.

But of all the encroachments which in this Province, have been effected by the Assembly, this with reference to the Executive Councillors, is the most dangerous and unjustifiable. If they could have prevailed upon the Crown to agree to the admission of a certain number of Executive officers or Councillors into the House, the thing though objectionable on principle, would have been defensible in the means of doing it. But, in utter defiance of the King's Commission which excludes all but five persons, therein named, from the Executive Council—in utter disregard of His late Majesty's disapprobation of the proposition, as signified verbally by one of his Principal Secretaries of State,—in the face of the positive declaration of that Secretary of State, whose treatment of the Deputation ought to have protected him from such usage, and against which Messrs. Crane & Wilmot are bound in honor to protest, that if pressed on that head, he would give a DECIDED NEGATIVE to it,—the leaders of the Assembly have contrived by their irresistible influence over Sir John Harvey, to thrust two of themselves into the Executive Council, as additional Executive Councillors. The History of our Constitution presents us with only one parallel with such an appointment,—the additional Peers who sat with the Rump, the august creation of Oliver Cromwell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—By inserting the following, you will much oblige an Interested Citizen:

An article having appeared in the last number of the Observer, calling upon his Worship and the Gentlemen of the Common Council, to exert their authority in the detection of bad flour, as they are in the habit of doing with regard to Butchers meat, &c. It is to be regretted that such an evil should be suffered to pass so long unnoticed. But the question is how is the evil to be remedied. Flour Inspectors are appointed—the Public purchase on the credit of the inspection, but it is a notorious fact that in this respect the Public are most greviously imposed upon; flour being branded good by the Inspectors when it is far advanced in a state of decomposition; and there is an equal necessity for the public good to have the flour, manufactured in this place subject to inspection, from the importation of vast quantities of damaged wheat, as well as the possibility of adulterating the flour. The authorities cannot too soon turn their attention to this subject, the bad effects of which must soon be most severely felt from the high price of good flour, and the great quantity of bad that is constantly imported into this city.

Nov. 2. AN INTERESTED CITIZEN.

Summary.

EXPULSION OF AN ENGLISHMAN FROM FRANCE.—BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Sept. 14, 1837.—The following event has caused considerable excitement, against the English especially, during the last few days. It will be recollected that, on the anniversary of the "glorious three days" of July, about half a dozen young men, French and English, attended the theatre, and in spite of the interference of the police got upon the benches, and sang the Marseillaise Hymn, amidst great uproar. The police were roughly handled, thrust out of the pit, and at one time the affair threatened to become of a most serious nature. The foremost and most noisy of the party were a Mr. Griffiths, an Englishman, following the profession of a drawing-master, who had been resident here for the last 27 years, and a Mr. de la Hodde, a brewer of the town. The conduct of Mr. Griffiths having been reported by the authorities of Boulogne to the Minister of the Interior in Paris, an order, signed by Count Montalivet, was sent down, commanding that Mr. Griffiths should leave the French territories within twenty-four hours, and he was escorted on Monday evening last on board the Royal Sovereign steamer by two gens-d'armes, followed by a numerous host of his ultra-Liberal companions. A subscription has been opened for him under the title of a loan, to enable him to return to England, which amounted to upwards of five hundred francs, collected amongst the young Frenchmen of the town, the English very wisely taking but little part in the subscription, only ten francs being collected from them. Mr. Griffiths studied his profession at the Drawing Academy of the College, and was considered an artist of some eminence. Some of his works are in the exhibition here, which is now open. His father, who kept an hotel in Boulogne for several years, at last failed, and his parents and two sisters have since been supported by his professional exertions. A petition is in course of signature to the Minister of the Interior, praying that the sentence may be commuted.

THE PLAGUE IN CRIPPLEGATE.—By a reference to our police report of Monday from the Mansion House, it will be seen that a malignant and pestilential fever has broken out in Cripplegate, and that considerable excitement exists in the parish. We have, ourselves, been waited upon by several persons, who are desirous of ascertaining whether this infection is to be considered in the light of the plague; and we have also been inundated with letters having the same question for solution. To set our readers minds at perfect ease, we have now to inform them that, as soon as the circumstances became known, we dispatched an eminent medical man to the spot, and his report is now before us, by which we ascertain, that the disease is, most unquestionably, one of a very violent, dangerous, and truly fatal character, but it is not a disease bearing any, the least affinity to the plague. The ascertaining the existence of such a disease in the very heart of the city, is this, that the very parish in which it now appears, was the one that was most severely visited by the awful calamity of 1664.

TRAGICAL EVENT AT RIO JANEIRO.—Little more than two months ago a marriage was much talked of in the upper circles of Rio Janeiro,—that of Count Alphonso de Zumiga, a youth of 23, with the Marchioness d'Ossara, a widow, who still retained some vestiges of departed beauty. The marchioness's great affection for the count was generally acknowledged, but it was not less universally known that he sought but to secure her large fortune, and all his precautions had been unable to conceal his violent attachment to Riccardina Soares, a young and beautiful Portuguese dancer whom the enthusiastic frequenters of the Brazilian Opera proclaimed a match for the combined accomplishments of Taglioni and Fanny Elsler. On the 18th of July last a new opera, in which Riccardina was to dance the Cachuca attracted an overflowing house. Riccardina appeared, and was received with tumultuous applause. The acclamations became louder still when, on concluding the Cachuca, she advanced, striking her castanet towards the orchestra. But at the moment she saluted the admiring audience poor Riccardina shrieked and fell backwards. She was carried off the stage in horrible convulsions and uttering fearful shrieks, and the curtain dropped. The report soon spread all over the house that aquafortis had been thrown upon her, and that she was dreadfully burnt. The whole house were transported with rage and indignation. The instinct of the moment immediately pointed out the Marchioness d'Ossara as the perpetrator of the deed. She attended the performance. The crowd rushed to her box; it was deserted, but on the red velvet that ornamented some part of it, yellowish stains were detected, denoting the action of a corrosive liquid. All doubt was now removed. The infuriated spectators devastated the box. The curtain rose; the manager came forward and confirmed the fatal news. "Senora Riccardina," said he, "is in the most deplorable condition. Her arms, her face, and her bosom, are fearfully burnt, it is feared she will be disfigured for life." The yells became tremendous" deafening shouts of "Revenge!" "Down with the wretch!" "Viva la Republica!" were uttered from all quarters. In the meantime a young man, who had precipitately left the theatre, entered the marchioness's house, and was soon in her presence. Moved at his sudden appearance, but striving to dissemble her agitation: "Dear Alphonso," said she, "to what circumstance am I indebted for this happy visit?" The count looked at her with fury, but he could not utter a word. "You are unwell, sir?" added the marchioness. "And Riccardina Soares!" said he, gnashing his teeth. "Riccardina!" replied the marchioness smiling: "Riccardina is a person of so much talent that the public never can admire her as much as she deserves." The count, after examining her for some seconds in silence, broke out with fearful violence. "How came those stains on your dress, senora? Why is that gown burnt?.....In vain would you deny the crime; 'tis you that have done the deed." "Well then," replied the terrified marchioness, "it is I, but if it be a crime, it is the crime of love," and, extending her hands, she endeavoured to appease him. The count seized a cushion, and violently forced it over her face and head. As she struggled she upset a table and the noise brought up her attendants. The count rushed out, a doctor was called in, but the marchioness had expired. On the same day the count was seized in his house and taken to prison. As for Riccardina Soares, slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. The corrosive liquid had attacked the jugular artery, and nothing could save her life but an operation of the most dangerous nature, which was about to be attempted.

We have great satisfaction in stating that the government have instructed Mr. Canning, the British charge d'affaires at Hamburg to make full inquiry into the case of detention and firing into the steamship Severn, Captain Knocker, of Hull, by the Hanoverian authorities.

Commissioner Sir Thomas Usher, an intimate personal friend of his late Majesty, whom he accompanied on his short continental trip in 1829, arrived in town on Saturday, from Bermuda, where he has filled the appointment of Commissoner of the dockyard.

Colonel Vyse, one of the Oxford Blues has been for the last three months exploring at the Pyramids. His memory will be long cherished by the inhabitants of five or six villages in the vicinty of those most wonderful buildings, the most ancient of the known world. The colonel's success has been great, in fact much greater than either Belzoni's or or Caviglia's. Col. Vyse spared neither money nor labour in his researches. He returns to England via Malta for quarantine, by this month's packet from Alexandria.

FRANCE.

The *Quotidienne* states that a party of Legitimists had a grand dinner on Friday at the Pavillon de Madrid, Bois de Boulogne, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the Duke de Bordeaux, at which appropriate speeches were delivered, and toasts to the honour and future happiness of France were drunk.

The negociation relative to the Princess Marie's union with the Prince of Wurtemburg has been broken off, or at least adjourned to an indefinite period. Religious motives are said to have caused the delay; but from what quarter the obstacle proceeds is not yet known.

An old maiden lady has lately died at Verdun, leaving a considerable fortune to her heirs. By a singular clause in her will she bequeaths a sum of 20,000 francs to such inhabitant of Verdun as will go on foot, and subsisting all the way by alms, to St. Jago de Compostella, the capital of Gallicia, in Spain, to put up prayers to God for the triumph of Don Carlos in Spain, and of Henry Bordeaux in France. The pilgrim will receive the 20,000 francs on his return.

There are twenty-two brewers in Paris some of whom are very rich, and two of them who recently died left several millions. The others, with one or two exceptions, are very well off. A failure in the beer trade of Paris is a very rare occurrence.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Portsmouth, Sep. 28.—You will be delighted to hear that the *Pique*, under her new Commander, is likely to realise the expectations of Sir Wm. Symonds's best friends; and her performance to day cannot but be gratifying to you, who have, through good and evil report, defended the character of that noble frigate. The ships at Spithead weighed this day *Wellesley* a little after one, and proceeded through the Needles. At 2 15 *Pique* and *Independence* (U. States frigate) got under weigh, and worked out to the southward, round the Nap light; wind E. by S., moderate, and cloudy. The *Pique*, at starting, was half a mile to leeward; but she speedily gained on Jonathan, and, in four short tacks (she stayed in two minutes, the American being nearly five) crossed him to windward, and kept gaining on him until 4 45, when, as nearly as could be estimated from this place, *Pique* was two miles to windward, and full four miles a-head of *Independence*—both ships standing to the southward. A more fair trial, or decided beat, was never seen. The *Pique* appeared as stiff as a church, and carried royals the whole time, although the American (who appeared to heel considerably) was obliged to take them in. There cannot be a doubt but that the *Pique* has been prodigiously improved by judicious stowage; and and that she can now give the *Inconstant* the go by. It will be shameful if a trial is not allowed between these ships, as so much diversity of opinion is abroad: and it is pretty generally insinuated that *Pique* has not yet had fair play. The *Independence* is, by her officers' account, a very fast ship; but *Pique* and *Inconstant* also should be tried against some ship of admitted speed and excellence before a true judgment can be formed of their merits. TRUE BLUE.

From our regular Correspondent at Portsmouth we have received the following:—

The *Pique* and *Independence*, American ship, got under weigh at Spithead on Thursday, about two P. M., to proceed to the westward; the wind being nearly E., strong and steady. The *Pique*, at that time, one mile and a half to leeward. On making sail the *Pique* had her royals up: otherwise each had about the same quantity of sail set. The *Pique* made three tacks, and then held so good a wind, and had gained so much, that she went more than one mile across the bows of the *Independence*, took in her royals, and was considerably to the eastward of the Nab Light Vessel, keeping well to windward to enable her to have a good offing, and steer clear of the Isle of Wight without another tack, thus, in that short distance, beating the *Independence* dead to windward two miles and a half, at the lowest computation.

This trial of sailing was witnessed by a number of Naval men from the Platform Battery, and every one was satisfied, and stated that the *Pique* was not only the best sailer, but also better handled and steered. She tacked in 1 1-2 min., whereas the American was 3 1-2 min, preforming that evolution. This short, but decided superiority, was the more gratifying, as some of the officers of the *Independence* offered wagers that she would with the largest yacht in the harbour in tow, beat the *Pique* down Channel. We shall be anxious to hear how they managed when going large: and their positions on arriving off Plymouth. At half past 4, P. M. they were hull down from the platform.

Etiquette will not allow of the Queen making any speech upon her health being drunk on Lord Mayor's Day; but it is supposed that Lord Melbourne will receive the royal command to be the organ of her Majesty's sentiments upon the occasion.

Letters from Paris represent the expedition against Constantine as likely to be postponed for another year, in consequence of the cholera having made its appearance among the troops destined for the attack. The marriage of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, with the Princess Marie of Orleans, was fixed to take place at Paris on the 11th inst. the difficulties relative to the education of their children having it is said been adjusted.

It is now certain that Espartero's success against the pretender has been considerable, and that General appears to be pursuing the Carlists with energy and effect. Oraa has obtained a decisive victory over the Carlists chiefs Cabrera, Sanz, and Forcadell, at the village of Arcos de la Cantera, where the rebels are said to have lost nine hundred prisoners. This General is also in active pursuit of the insurgents. Viladolid has been retaken by the Government troops, under General Carondolet, after defeating the Carlists led by Zurinegui.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 10, 1837.

On Tuesday morning last, the English mail arrived here by express from Halifax bringing Falmouth dates to the 7th of October: and on the evening of the same day the Western Mail arrived with London dates to the 9th, and Liverpool to the 10th of October.—The Packet Ship Virginian performed her passage from Liverpool to New York in the short space of twenty days. Dates from France to the 10th of October have also been received.

The French Expedition against Constantine, was expected to arrive before that place about the 6th of October.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—A telegraphic despatch received yesterday, announces the death of the Duchess of St. Leu (Queen Hortense).

The Spanish papers announce that the Queen has signed the treaty of peace and friendship with Mexico.—By this treaty the Queen abandons all pretensions to the Sovereignty of that territory.

TRIAL OF SPEED.—The British frigate Pique and American frigate Independence sailed from Spithead (England) on a cruize in the British Channel, for the purpose of trying their respective powers of working and sailing. Some particulars of their proceedings will be found in a proceeding column.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—MR. BURKE still continues his interesting Lectures to an increasing audience.—His Lecture Room is now in the *New Hotel* at the head of King Street.

CANADA.—Various reports are in circulation respecting the movements of the rebellious party in the Canadas. An express from Canada to Halifax passed through this City on Friday last, and conjectures on the subject are numerous; but we trust, that if any movement of British troops are required from these Provinces, that the whole moveable force will be sent at once, and not by small detachments. If the sword must be drawn, let the scabbard be thrown aside until British power and British Supremacy shall be thoroughly felt and acknowledged, from north to south, and from east to west throughout the Canadas.

This is an inclement season for marching Troops through the wilds of British America: the whole of the Military forces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, ought to have been ordered to Canada early in the month of September; and we cannot refrain from censuring the apparent imbecility of the Governor-in-Chief, who must have been fully apprised of the gathering storm, for many weeks, if not many months prior to this period. Why was the call for assistance not made six weeks ago? Why, we ask, were the services of the volunteer companies of Montreal and Quebec rejected with such a complaisant answer: when hundreds, if not thousands of our gallant countrymen were preparing themselves to meet the rebels in their first career! Common prudence in the mind of a wise General, would have suggested a preparation in time for meeting difficulties, and more especially so, when all around him teemed with treason and rebellion.

One bright consolation remains to the British soldier, and to the loyal inhabitants of Canada, that is, that the command of the Forces is intrusted to the hands of an active and energetic veteran, and that they will, (if necessary), be led to the field, by as brave a soldier as ever trod the soil, or drew sword upon an enemy; that veteran, we rejoice to say, is *Sir John Colborne.*

NEW COUNCILLORS.—We are informed that Her Majesty the Queen, has appointed the Honourable Amos C. Botsford, Neville Parker, William Crane, and John W. Weldon, Esquires, additional members of the Executive Council in this Province.

The Quebec Mail, due here on Tuesday evening last, had not arrived when we went to Press. The great irregularity attending the arrival of this mail has been long a subject of general complaint in this community, and we hope that immediate steps will be taken to remedy the evil.

In consequence of the Public business requiring so much of the time of the Hon. Charles Simonds, he communicated to the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank, his intention of resigning the Presidency of that Institution—Charles Ward, Esq. was therefore on the 1st instant, elected to that office for the remainder of the year, ending in May next. —*Courier.*

A Proclamation in last Royal Gazette, calls on the inhabitants of the Province, to observe the 23rd of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, for preservation from the Pestilence, and for the abundant harvest with which the year has been crowned.—The occasion should be devoutly honoured.—*Halifax Telegraph.*

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Yesterday morning the Queen, accompanied by her royal mother, and attended by their suites, left Windsor Castle for Brighton, where they arrived about four o'clock, and were received with the most cordial demonstrations of affectionate loyalty. The preparations to welcome Her Majesty were of a splendid character.

Viscounts Melbourne and Palmerston returned to London yesterday from Windsor.

A new coinage will be issued in a few months. Mr. Wyon, of the royal mint, has been eminently successful in modelling a head of the Queen for the die.

Letters from Valparaiso to the 6th of July state that the Blonde frigate had sailed, for Europe with about two millions of dollars. The accounts from Mexico are to the 15th of August. The regular packet had sailed from Vera Cruz for England on the 10th of that month with a considerable quantity of specie.

Consols for the Account closed this afternoon at 92 1-8.

On Friday, Mr. Alderman Cowan was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The accounts from Spain are more favorable to the cause of the Queen.

The cholera in Rome, Berlin, and most other places where it had prevailed of late, was on the decline. It had however made its appearance at Constantinople and Toulon.

The French expedition had commenced its march against the city of Constantine, in Africa.

A civil war has broken out in Burmah. It is a contest for the throne.

Captain Back's ship, the Terror, was finally beached on the 28th ult. It is surprising to a person examining her, how she reached a harbor; the whole of her keel from the ten foot mark is gone. The sick have been sent in a vessel to Plymouth; and it is thought the Terror may be so far repaired as to enable her to be towed round to the same port.

There has been found a snake three feet long, at Garden Wood, Ireland, of the Ringed species.

Horrible Massacre in Cold Blood.—Advices received in Bayonne on the 23d inst. would tend to confirm the report that 131 soldiers and officers of the British Legion had been shot by the Carlists, on an order emanating from Durango. Ten of them, whom Carlist soldiers attempted to save by concealing them in their ranks, having been detected, shared the fate of their comrades.

FASHION AND TABLE TALK.—This afternoon the Queen reviewed the eight troops of Life Guards under the command of the Hon. Col. Cavendish, eight companies of the 2nd battalion of Grenadier Guards under the command of Col. Jodrell, and two troops of the Lancers, in the Lower Park, Windsor. —Her Majesty was dressed in a habit of the Windsor uniform, and wore a star and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and a military cap. The Queen was mounted on a beautiful grey charger, and arrived on the ground under a guard of honour composed of the Lancers, accompanied by Prince Leichtenstein, who wore the uniform of an Austrian General; the Duchess of Kent; Lord Hill, in the uniform of a General Officer; the Marquis Conyngham and Lord Torrington, in the Windsor uniform; Master Cavendish, as Page. This handsome youth wore a military uniform, and rode a black pony richly caparisoned; the Hon. Misses Murray and Cavendish, Sir George Quintin, Baron Rudsdach, and Lord A. Paget, all on horseback. Others of the royal suite followed in open carriages. The Queen was received with the royal salute, after which the regiments passed by in parade movements, and then went through a variety of evolutions.—The commanders were each deservingly complimented by the Queen and Lord Hill, on the unrivalled discipline of their regiments.—Immediately on her Majesty's arrival at the Castle the guard of honour was dismissed, and the royal party was for some time in the park. The terrace was crowded with spectators. The field officers of the regiments had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening.

The Queen has appointed Madame Dulcken her Majesty's Pianiste.

DOVER, Sept. 25.—*Seizure from the French Ambassador's Carriages.*—On Friday night his Excellency General Count Sebastiani, the French Ambassador, arrived here by the Royal George steam-vessel from Boulogne; his excellency remained for the night at the Ship Hotel, and the following morning set off for London under a salute from the guns at the heights. It has generally been the understood custom if not the law of nations, that the person and property of ambassadors are held sacred; the Douaniers, who have a pretty good *nous* in matters of contraband articles, fancied that his Excellency's baggage was not purely official, for on searching the two carriages of his Excellency, who is not a smuggler, nearly 1,000 pairs of kid shoes and a quantity of blond lace fell into the hands of the Philistines!—*Kentish Gazette.*

PORTSMOUTH, OCT. 4.

MALTA, Sept. 13.—Our island is now getting free from cholera, having experienced only 21 new cases with 16 deaths in the week ending yesterday. On the 11th, the Austrian frigate Medea, having on board the Archduke Frederick of Austria and suite, arrived from Naples and Palermo. This young prince is the third son of the Archduke Charles, uncle of the Emperor of Austria, and visits Malta in the course of a tour he is making in the Mediterranean. On Friday morning his excellency the governor visited the archduke alongside the frigate being in quarantine. Having been admitted to pratique on Monday morning, the archduke landed under a salute from the garrison and the flag-ship. In the afternoon, Sir Henry Bouverie had the honour of entertaining the archduke and a large party at dinner. On Thursday morning last, just after midnight, this island was visited by a storm, which blew stronger than we ever witnessed in Malta.

BLOCKADE OF TEXAS.—Information has been officially received at the Department of State from the United States Consul at Matamoras, that the ports of Galvaston and the Brasos, in Texas, have been declared blockaded by Gen. Jose de Aldanha, the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf.

Six months' warning is allowed from the 31st August, to all vessels belonging to the United States of the North, the American Republics of the South, and the Nations of Europe, and three months warning to those from the West Indies, and the British possessions in North America, and in the Peninsula of Yucatan; within which periods they will not be made prizes unless after they shall have been spoken and warned of the blockade, they are found sailing towards either of the two above mentioned ports; which warning shall be given by means of a note in the vessel's patent, signed by the officer who speaks her.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—A circular, signed by a committee of New-York bankers, with Albert Gallatin at its head, invites the banks in the several states to "appoint delegates to meet on the 27th day of November, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of conferring on the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose." ☞ We presume that most of the banks in

in the 34th year of his age. On the 30th, Florence Mahony, aged 34. On the 31st, Captain Daniel Kelly, aged 64 years, an old and much respected branch pilot and ship master. On the 1st instant, Mr. Henry Murphy, in the 21st year of his age.—M. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Richard Bartlett, aged 65 years. At Truro, on the 15th inst. in the 67th year of her age, Rebecca, widow of the late Alexander Miller.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Nov. 3, ship Marchioness of Abercorn, Allan, Londonderry, 35—R. Rankin & Co. flour, wheat and cordage.
Lockwoods, Lawton, Liverpool, 36—J. Kerr & Co. merchandize.
Saint Andrew, Smith, Greenock, 36—J. Wishart, merchandize.
Frederick, Flemming, Boston, 2—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Alan Ker, Taitt, Bristol, 42—Adam & Davidson, ballast.
Majestic, Leitch, London, 36—J. M. Wilmot, merchandize.
Sir F. B. Head, Revely, Plymouth, 32—Mackay, Brothers & Co. limestone.
Brigantine Horatio, Stewart, Quebec, 30—Crookshank & Walker, flour and pork.
Schr. Leader, Richardson, Grand Manan, fish.
Adventure, Williams, Eastport,—Master, ballast.
Coral, Howard, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.
Caroline, Harvey, Boston 2—E. Anderson, apples.
James Clarke, Beck, Halifax, 6—Master, sugar.
4th, schr Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, New-York, via Eastport, 7—C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.
New barque Kingston, Good, Digby,—Barlows & Ketchum, ballast.
5th schr John Ryder, Wilson, Halifax—W. Hammond, sugar.
Concord, Wilson, Halifax—J. & H. Kinnear.
6th, ship Lanark, Simpson, Liverpool, 48—John Robertson, salt & coals.
Brig Elizabeth, Hipsley, Yonghal, 41—J. Wishart, ballast.
Schr. Leo, Rees, Philadelphia, 6—J. T. Hanford, flour, meal, &c.
10th, brig Milton, Powers, Yarmouth 2—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Lord Byron, Currie, Port Glasgow, timber. Wm. Glen Anderson, Metcalf, London, do. Indus, Nicol, London, timber.
Brig Thomas Hanford, Jackson, Annatto Bay, Jam. fish and lumber.
General Coffin, Payson, St. Domingo, fish.
Kentville, Austin, St. Kitts, fish.
Pilgrim, Allen, Arbroath, timber.
Sea Gull, Foreman, Jamaica, fish.
Schr. Tenzer, Jones, New-York, plaster.
Thistle, Best, Boston, firewood.
Adventure, Wood, Savanna la Mar, fish.

H. M. B. Wanderer, left Quebec Tuesday week. Apprehension prevailed in Quebec that serious disturbances would occur during the winter.

Ships Jane Walker, Whyte, and Abeona, Drake, hence, have arrived at Liverpool.

Brig Timandra, Stickney, hence at Barbados, in 31 days, and sailed for Antigua to discharge.

Arrived at Quebec, 19th October, ship Clyde, Reed, Liverpool; Idea, Scribner, Dungarvon.—*Cleared*, ship Britannia, Atcheson, Liverpool.

Ship Byron, Forrest, hence, Belfast, 25 days; James Moran, Moran, do. at Newry, 24 days; Edward Thorne, Tizard, do. at Liverpool, 25 days.

Passed through Pentland Frith, Sept. 10, the Kirton, from Miramichi, for Sunderland.

Sailed from Bristol, Sept. 14th, barque Lord John Russell, Clark, for Bay Chaleur.

Quick Passage.—H. M. ship Vestal arrived at Spithead on the 10th Sept. in 13 days from Halifax. The Bishop of Nova-Scotia went home in the Vestal.

GALWAY, Sept. 15.—The brig Townsend, arrived at this port from St. John, was chased towards evening on the 31st July, in lat. 40, lon. 63, 4, by a suspicious looking brig, extremely low in the water, and sailing remarkably fast:—after having made out that the Townsend was a timber loaded vessel, the suspicious craft hauled up her courses, let fly her jib, hove her head to the southward, and showed Spanish colours. Capt. Ableitts supposes her to be a pirate, looking out for some of the American packet vessels bringing home specie; this circumstance renders it extremely probable that this must be the same brig that boarded the Mack, Chase, from St. Croix for Philadelphia, on the 8th July; and also the Tantivy.

Splendid Engravings.

A CHOICE selection of Splendid ENGRAVINGS, Mezzotintos, Plain and Coloured Prints, &c. among which are *Her Majesty Queen Victoria, our late gracious Sovereign King William the 4th, Wellington at Waterloo*; views of Liverpool, &c.—Also, an assortment of handsome bound BOOKS suitable for Christmas presents. Just received per ship Frances, and for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Princes street.

☞ The Pocket Book of Etiquette, and Vade Mecum of the Observances of Society; the Honors of the Table, with hints on Carving; Practical Hints for the use of young Carvers; Pocket Bibles; Edinburg Pocket Bible, with Psalms and Hymns attached, as allowed by the authority of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.
Nov 3, 1837. A. R. TRURO.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of Grey HORSES, 15 hands 1 inch height; steady in Harness, and both excellent Lady's Horses: Also, a CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, Double and tandem HARNESS, &c. For particulars enquire at the Barracks. *Nov. 3. 1837.*

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, per ship *Frances*, Armstrong, Master, from Liverpool, part of his Fall supply of GOODS, viz:

GREEN Wire Fenders; do. do. with plates; Wire Gauze Lanthorns; Green Wire Fire Guards, large and small; Lacquered shop Lamps; Avery's patent counter *Weighing Machines*, with & without scoops; copper coal scoops; steel and plated Nut Crackers; polished steel Fire Irons; Kitchen do. do.; Kent Hammers; cast iron Butts; Candlestick Springs; large brass Candlesticks; chamber do do, rivetted iron do. do.; screwed do. Percussion Caps; best Coat Buttons; bone ditto; trunk and pad locks; best furniture rim Locks, from 6 to 10 inch; kegs Pump Tacks; which will be sold low at No. 1, Merritt's brick buildings, Water-st.

The remainder of his Fall supply daily expected.
Nov. 3. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Warren's Blacking.

PER *Niger*, from London: 25 casks Warren's superior liquid and paste BLACKING, for sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
November 3.

MACKEREL.—50 barrels in store, for sale by THOS. HANFORD.
November 3.

HARBOUR OF ST. JOHN.

THE Subscribers, having been nominated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to examine into and report upon, matters relating to the Harbour of St. John, hereby give notice that they will attend at the Mayor's office every Tuesday at noon, to receive information touching the same; and all persons are respectfully requested to furnish the Subscribers with such information as they may possess as soon as possible.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor*,
JOHN WARD, *Jun.*
DANIEL LEAVITT.
St. John, 24th October, 1837.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL of from 500 to 600 Tons Register, to carry a Cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
24th October.

FAT HERRINGS.—50 Barrels landing this day, and will be sold low by
Oct. 20. THOMAS HANFORD.

☞ Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held on the Evening of MONDAY next, the 13th instant, in the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Room, Horsfield-street, at 6 o'clock, P. M.—A Collection will be taken up at the close of the Meeting, to aid the funds of the Society.—☞ The Members of Committee are requested to meet on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the house of the Society's President, to arrange the business of the Public Meeting.
JAMES PATERSON, *Secretary.*
St. John, 10th Nov. 1837.

SAINT JOHN Sacred Music Society.

MEMBERS are notified that the Meetings of the Society will be held in the Vestry of SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, on Wednesday evenings, at half-past 7 o'clock, until further notice.
By order of the President.
JOHN W. M'LEOD, *Secretary.*
10th November, 1837.

NEW WINTER GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

Joseph Summers & Co.

Have received per *Niger*, from London; the ships *Superb* and *Frances*, from Liverpool, their FALL SUPPLY of well selected GOODS, which are offered at the lowest prices:

BLUE, pilot cloth, buckskin and extra mill'd black and Regulation Grey Kerseys; Ladies' Pelisse Cloths; superfine Scotch Carpets (handsome patterns), chintz furniture cottons, fringe and bindings; toilet fringe; real Welch and thick mill'd Flannels, red do.; rich SILK VELVETS; French Merinos; double width do.; Gro de Naps; Ducapes; blonde lace, quillings, &c.; real Witney Blankets, of superior quality, all sizes; black bombazines; Paramatta, black and coloured crapes; gentlemen's thick woollen and kid Gloves, ladies do.; lambswool worsted and merino Hose, merino under shirts and drawers; dressing, tooth, braid and side Combs; hair, clothes, store and shoe Brushes; best Black Lead; dish mats; Willow and French Shapes; sheet cane, French clogs; gents. ladies' and children's cloth snow Boots, fox'd do., double and single soled seal and prunella ties and slippers, dress kid soled seal and prunella ties and slippers; Russia kid and prunella do. with Opera soles; Irish Linen; stout shirting cotton; Brown Holland; 6-4, 8-4, & 10-4 Table Linen; French cambrics, lawns, bleached Dowlas, towelling, twilled and plain printed cottons; check and stripe shirting; EVENING DRESSES; rich black filled SHAWLS; Thibet Cravats; horseshoe and lace Crowns; infants' capes and digger; rich Winter RIBBONS; thread laces and footing; coronation braid; rug and sampler canvas; India rubber capes and coats; Hair fronts and ringlets, &c. &c.

A fresh supply of very superior Mushroom Ketchup, Black and Gunpowder TEAS; all of which are now ready for inspection.
November 10, 1837.

Jamaica Spirits, Butter, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, and for sale low—
10 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 Firkins Prime Butter.
Nov. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SUGAR.—20 Tierces very superior Porto Rico SUGAR, per schooner *James Clarke*, now landing and for sale low from the wharf.
Nov. 10 E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

CHOICE WINES.

A Quantity of WINES belonging to the *Mess* of the 43d Regiment, are offered for sale at the Barracks, if immediate application is made.
Also:—A BILLIARD TABLE.
Nov. 10, 1837.

Canada Pork and Beef.

50 BBLS. prime Pork; 30 do. Prime Mess do.; 10 do. Hamburg ditto; 50 ditto Prime Beef; landing ex brig *Horatio*, and for sale very low from the wharf.
Nov. 10. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Barney O'Brien's Invitation.

COME up this hill and see me,
My house is free for all,
I have sparkling wine to cheer ye,
I hope you'll give a call.

They sometimes call me Barney,
My name I need not tell,
The boys I give them blarney,
They like my nonsense well.

This is the way, for you to stray,
The air is pure and mild,
And I am sure, you're not so poor,
But you can spend a while.

And if your hand should chance to shake,
Or heart be filled with sorrow,
I have the steam for you to take,
I'll neither lend nor borrow.

And if you choose to drink no wine,
Please stop awhile and talk,
And if you give a certain sign,
I'll tell you when to walk.

Right well we know this world abounds,
With sorrow and with trouble,
And we have had our ups and downs—
This life is but a bubble.

To find my house, you need not fail,
It lies upon your way,
I live close by the Church and Jail,
Come in awhile and stay..

Do not forget my name and blarney,
I have them here at will,
With a double health to Barney,
So let us drink our fill.

Whilst I have days I'll think on you,
And the joy we had together,
And for this time I'll bid adieu,
But forget you, shall I, never!

Gaol Hill, Nov. 10, 1837. 3m

Moffat's VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, liver complaints, fever and ague, palsy, piles, injuries from the use of mercury, costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent head aches, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptive complaints, dropsy, asthma and consumption, diarrhœa, Flatulency, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, heart-burn, restlessness, ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

☞ [Further particulars respecting the medicine will be found on the last page of this paper.]

For sale at the Circulating Library.
St John, Nov. 3.

FOUND—A Black Lace VEIL, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. November 3.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

For Sale by the Subscriber.

93 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA; 48 catty boxes, 14 lb. each, Congo and SOUCHONG;
2 chests best Souchong; 5 half ditto. do.
3 chests Hyson; 10 large boxes Bohea;
5 chests flowry Pekoe; 5 half do. Twanky,
A large assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Confectionary, &c. &c. as cheap as any in the market.
25 bags very superior Green COFFEE,
15 do. good Saint Domingo ditto.
40 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES,
30,000 Havana CIGARS.

He would recommend to his Customers to purchase their Fall and Winter supply early, TEAS having advanced in value very considerably in England, and a corresponding advance will no doubt take place here.

The quality of those Teas are warranted equal to any ever imported into this market.
Oct. 26. JAS. MALCOLM.

WINTER BOOTS & SHOES.

Received per ships Samuel, Rebecca, and Frances, from Liverpool, 25 Casks and Cases, comprising the following assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes, viz:

LADIES' cork soled cloth Boots, chamois lined and galoshed; do black cloth Adelaide Boots, galoshed, chamois lined and fur trimmed; ditto do lined with linen, galoshed and fur trimmed; ditto do boots to button, fur lined, trimmed and galosh'd, ditto chamois lined and fur trimmed ditto; black and drab pilot cloth over boots, lined and galoshed; drab cloth carriage boots, all cloth; blue and black cloth over boots, lined with fur and chamois; black Spanish boots, lined with fur and trimmed; black prunella Adelaide boots of every quality; ditto to button, galoshed, thick soles and heels; Adelaide boots ditto; cork soled prunella Adelaide boots, galoshed; white, black and fancy colored satin shoes, black prunella slippers and ties of every quality; Russia kid, seal skin and morocco ditto, all prices; cork soled shoes lined with chamois and linen, waterproof; Spanish walking shoes, fur lined; seal skin, Russia kid and morocco do; Russia kid buskins of a superior quality; prunella walking shoes and slippers, with leather fronts; Galoshes and patent cork soled Clogs; seal skin and Russia kid boots; fancy carpet shoes, fur trimmed and lined with chamois and flannel; black and colored morocco house slippers.

Gentlemen's best cloth Dress Boots, galoshed; blue and black cloth over boots, lined; black and olive pilot cloth over boots, galoshed; Wellington, Clarence and Blucher boots; stout Oxonian and dress shoes; walking shoes and dress pumps of all prices; black and colored morocco and webb slippers; fancy carpet shoes lined with chamois and flannel.

Girls' best cloth boots to button, lined with chamois; ditto lined and soled with ditto; black & drab pilot cloth over boots; strong seal skin boots with thick soles; stout leather boots ditto; prunella boots of all sizes; white and black satin shoes; prunella and Russia kid slippers and ties; Russia kid and seal skin walking shoes; fancy carpet and webb shoes.

Youths' best calf bootees, warranted; ditto buskins and ties ditto; dancing pumps and dress shoes; black pilot cloth over boots, lined and galoshed.

Boys' seal skin and strong leather boots and shoes of all prices; black and drab pilot cloth over boots, lined and galoshed; lined webb and carpet house shoes.

Children's black and colored prunella boots; best black cloth boots, chamois lined; drab and black pilot over boots; black, red and assorted colored boots and shoes, all sizes; best seal skin and strong leather boots and shoes; printed cloth, fancy carpet, and lined webb shoes; black and colored prunella slippers, &c.

2000 pairs assorted SHOES, from 1s. 9d. upwards.

For sale wholesale on accommodating terms: at retail for cash only.
L. & S. K. FOSTER.
Nov. 3. *King Street.*

WILLIAM BOOKWOOD

BEGS respectfully to inform the Public in general that he continues to keep for sale at his well known Establishment in York Point, the following articles, viz:—

Crost and Ship Bread, Butter Biscuits, Molasses & Sugar Cakes, Sausages, Pickles, Preserves: and Confectionary of every description and of the best quality.

Mr. B. is prepared to supply the public with Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers, at the shortest notice. He will also be happy to receive orders from Merchants, and others, for baking SHIP BREAD, &c.

☞ MEATS, &c. smoked at a reasonable rate, and in the best manner at his old Establishment, York Point. *October 27.*

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

THE Subscriber will open an evening Music School in Mr. M'MILLAN's new Building, Prince William Street, on Thursday evening next at 7 o'clock. Persons who wish to become Pupils will apply at the Book Store of Mr. M'Millan, or at the Subscriber's residence, Waterloo Street, where Terms may be ascertained.

N. B. Two evenings in each week will be set apart exclusively for the instruction of young Ladies in *vocal* Music, should a sufficient number apply.

☞ The instruction shall be strictly confined to *Scientific* Principles. JAMES LEE.
St. John, October 26, 1837.

R. K. Addison,

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his School to a room in Mr. HUMBERT's Building, Germain-street, where he will instruct Youth in the following branches of Education, viz: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Rhetoric, the French Language, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, &c. Oct 27.

To Let,

ONE or two Flats of the subscriber's newly erected house in Prince William street; possession given 1st November.
Oct. 27. WM. MAJOR.

Flour, Flour.

Just received per Rebecca, Goodwin, from Liverpool:

300 Barrels FLOUR,

Which will be sold low while landing from the ship for cash or approved payment. Apply to
Oct. 27. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Tomb Stones.

A FEW Tomb and Head Stones, lately manufactured, and of best materials, may be had very low from the subscriber, if applied for early.
Oct. 27. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber, Scullar's Brick Building:

25 000 FEET DEALS, 12 Cords LATH WOOD,
15 Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
15 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
3 Tons assorted SPIKES.

Also on Hand:

40 Boxes best Liverpool Mould Candles, short 6's.
One Bale Superior **Buffalo Robes** dark Colors, from 40s. to 50s. each.
Oct. 27. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

SUGAR & TEA.

Landing, ex schooner Sable, from Halifax:

TWENTY Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

IN STORE,

39 chests very fine Congo TEA.
100 catty boxes of 14 lbs. each; 6 large chests Bohea; 3 chests best Hyson;
20 boxes, 6 lb. each, Fine Hyson,
3 chests Best SOUCHONG.

☞ These Teas are all warranted of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than any other parcel of Teas in this city, for cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.
29th september.

Candles, Soap, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale—

50 BOXES mould and Dipt CANDLES, 40 do. Liverpool SOAP;
27 boxes London Starch;
100 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel RAISINS;
40 kegs very superior Mustard;
10 bags Havana Coffee; 10 x. do Cigars,
12 bags Filberts and Walnuts,
37 kegs Soda Biscuit; 10 ditto sugar Ditto;
25 ditto Wine ditto.
7 hogsheads raw and refined SUGAR.
With a general assortment of *Groceries, Spirits, &c. &c.* at lowest prices.
15th sept. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

FINE DANTZIC RYE.—1200 bushels for sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
Oct. 27.

Crown Land Department.

IN COUNCIL, OCT. 12, 1837.

The Petitions of the undermentioned applicants are complied with, on the following terms.

Charles M'Laughlin, 2s. 6d. per acre immediate payment.

John Combe,	5s. immediate payment.		
Samuel Grant,	3s.	do.	do.
John Love,	2s. 6d.	do.	do.
Joseph Love,	do.	do.	do.
John Scofield,	do.	do.	do.
Peter M'Gee,	do.	do.	do.
John Reid,	2s. 6d.	immediate payment for the whole of lot No. 45.	

James Parks, 3s. per acre by instalments.
Samuel Hunter, Sen. 3s. per acre by instalments.

The payments due on the above are required to be made within 30 days from the date of this notice.

The petitions of the undermentioned applicants, are referred for a full statement of the improvements they have made, the time they have been located on the land applied for, and the other circumstances upon which they found their claims, and such applications must be verified by the affidavit of the party applying, accompanied by a certificate for some neighbouring Justice of the Peace or other persons of respectability.

John Stewart,	Edwin Marks.
Patrick Clarey,	William Thompson,
John E. Burpe,	John Gartley, Sen.
John Gartley, Jun.	

The lot applied for by Wm. M'Griggor cannot be sold at present.
Edward Cotton, not complied with.
Thomas Price, not complied with.
John Ingram, John Ingram, Jun. and William Pomeroy, must make particular selection of the lots they wish.

The following applications for timber or logs are complied with, agreeably to the regulations heretofore published.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Serman Tapley, on the Monquat.		
Robert Kerr,	do.	do.
Henry Lyons,	do.	Begaguimik.
Charles Ingraham,	do.	Salmon River.
James Taylor,	do.	Mointic.
do.	do.	Little River.
B. Beveridge,	do.	Tobique.
Elizah Sisson,	do.	do.

YORK COUNTY.

Wm. M'Kay,	on the Burnt Hill Brook.
Thomas Brown,	do. Clear Water Brook.
Lachlan Cameron,	do. Magaguadavic.
James Cundy,	do. do.
James Cundy,	do. Magaguadavic River.
James Kelsoe,	do. Kidron Lake.
Israel Smith,	do. Rusagonis Creek.
Wm. Little,	do. do.
Wellington Merrithew do.	do.
Luke Kelly,	do. Garden's Creek.
Nathaniel Blake,	do. Miramichi portage road
Robert Ralston,	on the Miramichi portage road.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Richardson Tracey, on the Oromocto River.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

James Vernon, on the Piskehagan.

KING'S COUNTY.

Chrules Clarke, on Studholm's mill stream.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Robert Hamilton,	on the Salmon River.	
James Price,	do.	Washademoak.
James Smith,	do.	Back Creek.
Thomas Wasson,	do.	Cumberland Bay.
Robert Bell,	do.	Gaspereau River.
Robert Hutchison,	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.
Ebenezer Scribner,	do.	Coal Creek.
William Colwell,	do.	do.
John Colwell,	do.	do.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Benjamin Crandall, on North River.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Alexander M'Laggan,	on the Renous River,	
do.	do.	do.
Alexander Forster,	do.	do.
T. W. Underhill,	do.	Dungarvon [michi.
Patrick Long,	do.	South West Mira-
Joseph Cinnard,	do.	do.
J. T. Williston,	do.	do.
Joseph Russell,	do.	Barnaby's River.
Alex. Rankin,	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.
David Stuart,	do.	Salmon River.
do.	do.	do. [michi.
Alex. Rankin,	do.	North West Mira-
Isaac Leighton,	do.	Little South West [Miramichi.
George Parker,	do.	Cains River.
Hugh M'Kenzie,	do.	do.
George Parker,	do.	Muzroll's Brook.
John J. Donald,	do.	Otter Brook.
Hugh M'Kenzie,	do.	do.
James Fowler,	do.	Tabbies River.
David Stewart,	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

John T. Williston,	on the Tabusintac.	
Francis Ferguson,	do.	Nepisiquit.
Arthur Ritchie,	do.	Upsalquitch.
Arthur Ritchie,	do.	Jacquet River.
do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	Benjamin River.
do.	do.	Upsalquitch do.

By the regulations heretofore published, the payments due on the above are required to be made within 30 days from the date of this notice.

The Petition of Donald M'Leod, respecting his timber berths is complied with.

The following petitions for timber or lumber are not complied with in consequence of prior applications.

Robert Ralston, on the Miramichi portage road.
Alexander M'Laggan, on the South West Miramichi River.
John Arbo, on the Cains River.
Charles Donnelly, do. do.

The Petition of the Honourable James Allanshaw for logs, on the Magaguadavic River, is not complied with, in consequence of the very extensive reserves and five year licenses held by that Gentleman, in the neighbourhood of the berth applied for.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned persons are ordered to be sold at Public Auction.

—(See Advertisement.)

Daniel Gilmour,	Maurice O'Neal,
Richard Inman,	Simon Nelson,
Thomas Power,	Edward Power.
James Mathews,	John D. Belding.
Edward Doylk,	Samuel Hunter, Jun.

Crown Land Office, October 25, 1837.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.
October 25th, 1837.

The undermentioned tracts of Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the 4th day of December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The north half of lot No. 5, in M'Donald's, survey, in rear of the front lots in the Parish of Brighton, Carleton County, and adjoining land lately purchased by Richard Inman, containing 50 acres. Upset price 3s. per acre.

The west half of lot, No. 19, in the 2nd tier, on Bonny River, in the Parish of Saint George, County of Charlotte, 100 acres. Upset price 3s. per acre.

Lot No. 16, Maclauchlan's survey of Irish Town, Parish of Dorchester, County of Westmorland, 100 acres. Unpset price 2s. 6d. per acre.

The lot in rear of William Pywell's grant, on the north east side of the Nerepis Creek, in the Parish of Hampstead, Queen's County, 100 acres. Upset price 5s. per acre.

The north east half of lot No. 4, Hanwell Settlement, Parish of Kingsclear, County of York, 100 acres. Upset price 5s. per acre.

The south west half of lot No. 4, Hanwell Settlement, Parish of Kingsclear, County of York, 100 acres. Upset price 2s. 6d. per acre.

The lot adjoining above the grant to J. F. W. Winslow, on the north side of Renous River, Parish of Northesk, County of Northumberland, 100 acres. Upset price 2s. 6d. per acre.

Lot No. 1, 2nd tier, north west side of Studholm's mill stream, adjoining Jacob Scovil, Parish of Sussex, King's County. Upset price 3s. per acre.

Lot No. 11, Jouett's survey, beyond Hanwell, Parish of Kingsclear, County of York, 100 acres. Upset price 3s. per acre.

Lot No. 9, Jouett's survey, beyond Hanwell, Parish of Kingsclear, County of York, 100 acres. Upset price 3s. per acre.

TERMS.—10 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within fourteen days.
THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

THE MINERVA Life Assurance Company,

For the Assurance of Lives and Survivorships, and for the purchase and sale of Reversions and Annuities.

King William Street, Mansion House, London.

Capital £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Archb'd Hastie, Esq. M.P. Francis Mills, Esq.
Thomas Halifax, Jun. Esq. Claude E. Scott, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. *Chairman.*
Wm. Venables, Esq. ALD. *Deputy Chairman.*

H. C. Bowles, Esq.	William Hunter, Esq.
Thomas Brook, Esq.	Isaac Lawrence, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.	Edwin Leaf, Esq.
Wm. M. Christy, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Henry T. Danvers, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.
James G. Gordon, Esq.	James Walkinshaw, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	G. B. Whittaker, Esq.
Thomas Heath, Esq.	J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS: John Leach Bennett, Esq.: Herbert Russell Mortimer, Esq.: William Scott, Esq.
PHYSICIAN: Dr. Tweedie, 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.
ACTUARY: John Tulloch, Esq.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Bowden, Walters & Reeve.
BANKERS: Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.: Sir Claude Scott, Bart. & Co.

Agents for Saint John, N. B.:—Messrs. W. H. STREET & RANNEY. Oct. 20.

LAND SURVEYING.

THE subscriber having received an appointment as Deputy Surveyor of Lands, begs leave to offer his services to the public, and trusts from his practical experience, to be enabled to give satisfaction to his employers. JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE.
Carleton, 10th October, 1837.

Landing,

Ex ship Westmorland, from Shields:

21 CASKS of GLASSWARE, assorted, containing 1-3 and 1-2 pint Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, &c.
150 Boxes Crown Window GLASS, of excellent quality; sizes 7x9 to 16x12;
100 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours;
A few casks Whiting, Glaziers' Putty, &c.
For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

12 HHDS. *very superior quality* retailing Molasses;
A few Pipes Sicily Red WINE;
150,000 shipping Pine Boards;
150,000 Laths; 25,000 seasoned Spruce Boards,
A quantity of Lumber of all descriptions: for sale cheap for approved payment.
August 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—
14 PUNS. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS;
10 hogsheads Bright superior Sugars;
8 half-pipes Old cognac BRANDY;
6 ditto „ Hollands Geneva.
ALSO, IN STORE:
25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.
15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

The Subscriber,

Informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a Shop in SCOULLAR'S *Brick Building, two doors from the Post Office, (entrance from Germain-street,) where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. suitable for the season:*

HE HAS NOW ON HAND

16 HOGSHEADS Bright SUGAR,
Chests Congo, Gunpowder, and other TEAS; Puncheons MOLASSES;
Just received per ship Liverpool, JOHNSTON, *master, from Liverpool:*
50 Boxes Mould Candles, (short 6's.)
40 Do. Dipt do. 10's & 12's, of excellent quality.
Also on hand and for sale at his Lumber Yard:—
80 M. clear seasoned Pine Boards;
200 „ Merchantable do. do.
250 „ Boards for shipping;
A quantity of Spruce and Pine Shingles;
Hewed and sawed Scantling; sawed LATHS;
Refuse BOARDS, DEALS, &c. &c.
22d sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

A CARD.

THE subscriber intimates to the Public, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr. A. EWING, (Portland,) where he intends keeping a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates for cash.

On hand—A choice collection of BOOKS, for sale at very reduced prices.
RICHARD DALTON.
August 18, 1837. No. 30, Portland.

Ladies' prunella, kid, and morocco Boots and Shoes furnished to order.

Just Received,

A FEW Barrels No. 1 HERRINGS, for family use, for sale at the store of
Oct. 20. E. C. WADDINGTON.

SUGAR.—The subscriber offers for sale, 10 Tierces excellent SUGAR, just received by the *Britannia*, from Halifax.
October 20. JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a further Instalment of *Five per cent.* of the Capital Stock of the said Company, is required to be paid in, at the Secretary's Office, on or before Saturday the 11th day of November next.

☞ Office Hours, 10 to 3.
L. DONALDSON, *President.*
St. John, 5th October, 1837.

Ship's Rigging.

THE subscriber offers for sale a complete Gang of STANDING RIGGING for a ship of 500 tons, imported per *Albion*, from Liverpool, and which having arrived too late for the vessel it was intended for, will be sold at cost and charges, if applied for immediately.

A CHAIN of 1 3-4 inch, and Anchor to match, may also be had if required.
October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

PORK.

100 BARRELS Prime Mess, 50 Barrels Canada Prime, just received, and for sale at low rates for cash or approved paper.
October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton,	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT,
Gagetown,	W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews,	WM. KERR, Esq.
Dalhousie,	A. BARBERIE, Esq.
Bathurst,	WM. NAPIER, Esq.
Amherst,	Mr. ALLAN CHIPMAN.
Canning, Q. C.	Mr. H. DEVEBER.
Eastport, Maine,	Mr. CHAS. JAMES.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

PERSONS desirous to obtain Messrs. HUGHSON & SONS' Clap Board, Shingle, or Lath Machines, will please apply to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive orders, and will import them as required.

The facility with which these machines may be adapted to any mill, and the profit derived from their use, needs only be known to insure a demand from all persons concerned in Saw Mills in this Province.—Specimens may be seen at the Works of the St. George and New River Mills Company, the Lancaster Mill Company, and the Mills and Canal Company. ☞ Terms, with any further information, made known on application to
1st Sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

☞ NOTICE.

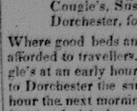
THE Creditors of ROBERTSON & HATTON are hereby informed, that the above named Robertson & Hatton have assigned to the Subscribers all their Estate, real and personal, book debts, notes of hand, &c. for the benefit of such Creditors as will sign an instrument of release prior to the 15th of August next,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

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

T. L. NICHOLSON,
S. J. SAMUEL.
St. John, 17th July 1837.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

New Arrangement for the winter.



THE Coach will leave St. John on *Mondays* at 9 o'clock in the morning, commencing on the 16th inst. and stop at the following places:

Cougle's, Sussex Vale, for the night,
Dorchester, for the night.

Where good beds and every convenience will be afforded to travellers. The Coach will leave Cougle's at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and go to Dorchester the same night; starting at an early hour the next morning for Amherst; will leave Amherst at 1 o'clock, P. M. and return to Dorchester the same night; leaving Dorchester at an early hour, and return to Cougle's the same night; leaving Cougle's at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Saint John the same night, (Friday.)

☞ *Any person wishing to engage a passage, will please apply to* JOHN LOCKHART, *King's Square.*
October 14, 1837.

Valuable and choice Collection of BOOKS,

For sale at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:

MICROCOSM of London, 3 vols. Royal 4to. illustrated with splendid colored engravings; Tour of the English Lakes: Illustrations of Buenos Ayres & Monts Video; Tour of the River Thames; tour along the Rhine; tour along the Seine; tour of the Ganges and Jumina; History of the Colleges and Public Schools of England; History of the University of Cambridge; do. of Oxford; do. of Westminster Abbey its Antiquities and Monuments; Views of the Country Seats of the Royal Family Nobility and gentry of England; History of Buddhism, &c.; Select views of London; the English Dance of Death; 1st 2nd and 3d Tour of Dr. Syntax; Papworth's designs for

Moffat's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale.

St. John, October 27, 1837.

CHEAP VARNISHES.

MANUFACTURED in the city, and sold at the store of Mr. John Ansley, south Market Wharf, and at Mr. Cumins' near *Saint Stephen's Church*,

Copal of the first quality, 35s. per gallon,
Do. of the second do. 30s. "
Do. of the third do. 25s. "

A Varnish for Wainscot, chairs, &c.; Black ditto for coaches and Iron-work; A Varnish for Wood that resists the action of Boiling Water.

Turpentine Varnish, 17s 6d. per gallon;
Ditto second quality, 15s. "
Indian Rubber Varnish may be had in any quantity; also, Mastic and Sandarac Varnish.

1st sept. 1837.

Cutlery, just received.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received a supply of **Cutlery**, by the ship Albion, so long *detained*, consisting of—

Sets balanced Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks: do. do. without Forks; sets tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; do. Carvers and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with Pin and Guards; Butchers' Knives, from 7 to 10 inches; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives: cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; dozen single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives: cards scissors; a few pair Silver Pickle Knives and Forks; also, a few cases (for children) with Knife, Fork, and spoon, plated on steel; Plate Powder; Polishing Paste, &c.

Also, per ship Barlow, from Liverpool:—
300 Barrels FLOUR.

On Hand—1 ton Spikes, assorted, from 4½ to 9 inches. A few boxes Soap and Candles.

Together with his former valuable stock, he offers for cash or approved payment.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

26th sept. 1837.

Confectionary, &c.

Landing, ex brig Sea Gull, from Clyde:

15 BOXES Pale Yellow and White SOAP,
One Ton BARLEY,
10 Boxes refined CANDY SUGAR,
20 Ditto assorted Confections,
1 Box Lustre and Servant's Friend Black Lead,
2 casks SODA, for washing,
14 casks superfine Mustard, 20 do. double sup. do.

IN STORE,

114 Very fine smoked Hams, 40 do. Westphalia do.

Oct 20. JAMES MALCOLM.

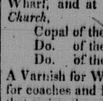
SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

Now Landing, ex *Superb*, from Liverpool:

2 HHDS. and 2 cases *Wilson's* Saddles and Bridles, comprising a good assortment, and in quality superior to any previous importation, for sale very low by the package

Oct. 20. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers and the Public for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand 250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of the following descriptions:

Gentlemen's Fine Boots; Do. strong Ditto;
Do. Bootees; Do. double sole;
Do. Walking, Dress, and Galo shoes;
Do. Pumps of every description.

The above have all been manufactured under the subscriber's immediate inspection, of the best material & workmanship. He is aware the above phrase is a hackney'd one, not always founded in truth, but he feels confident, that those favouring him with a trial of his work will admit that in this case there is no exaggeration. DAVID PATERSON,

Dock-street, Sign of the Golden Boot, near the Market Square. *March 31.*

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

40 CASKS London Brown Stout, 4 dozen each, just received by the *William and Alfred*, from London:

4 Quarter casks, } Choice Madeira WINE;
20 Dozen, }
80 Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;
10 Firkins Irish Butter:
20 Boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins;
20 Do. Bloom Do.

June 30. G. W. POTTER.

On Hand,

And will be sold at reduced Prices, *Wholesale and Retail;—*

BLACK and colored Broad CLOTHS; Buck and Doe skins; moleskins, cantoons, and cassinetts; 1000 pieces Prints; Homespuns, checks, and Ticks; Grey and White cottons: regatta shirts and shirtings; Green Baize; red and White Flannel; Blankets; merinos, figured and plain; plain and figured French and Irish Poplins; plain, plaid, and figured Gro de Naples, Bombazines; sarsnetts, embossed and plain; plain white and figured satins, embossed ditto; Printed canton crape shawls and Handkerchiefs; muslin and challie Dresses; twill'd cambric do.; sewed muslin capes, collars, and Pelirines; tambour'd ditto; Plain centre and rich fill'd SHAWLS; children's Dresses; silk and cotton Velvets; Bandana and Barcelona Handkerchiefs; White and colored stays; silk and cotton Laces; corded robes; Jaconet, cambric, book, mull, chek'd and striped Muslins; Gauze and satin scarfs; Fancy silk and challie Handkerchiefs; Furniture cotton, roll'd and folded lining cotton; satin, gauze and sarsnet Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs; toilet covers; 4-4 and 8-4 Drapery; silk cords and tassels; Gauze, Blond Gauze, and Lace Veils; Gentlemen's stocks, Embroidered merino handkerchiefs and shawls, Marseilles Vesting, Plain and Fancy Vest Buttons; Genoa cravats; thread, silk, Berlin and Kid Gloves; Linen at all prices; challie, imitation challie and cotton Aprons; children's plain and figured patent leather Belts; Blond Quillings; threads and hosiery; Purse twist; colored Worsted and silk Braids; Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, &c. Nets, Quillings and Laces; suspenders, elastic garters; Pramella boots and shoes; Black and White Piping cord; Fancy Gymp, Fring and trimming; Wadding, thread and Worked muslin, Edging and Insertion Lace Gauze, Lace caps, Bonnets of every description; children's Lace and linen cambric caps, Edging and Footing, Coxas in great variety.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their very liberal patronage since he first commenced business, and now begs to inform them that the above Articles will be disposed of *for Cash* only, as low as can be found in any other establishment in New Brunswick. ☞*No second price asked.*

1st sept. JAMES BOWES.

Wines, Brandy, &c.

PER *"Aid-de-Camp,"* from London, the Subscriber has received his usual Spring Importation, consist of—

Pipes of Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
Hogsheads and quarter casks Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira ditto,
20 Casks prime Old Cognac BRANDY,
20 Ditto, Pale HOLLANDS,—*very fine*,
London Mould Candles, Soap, Starch, Pepper and Mustard,
No. 1 London WHITE LEAD.

Also—now Storing:

35 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, very superior,
25 Hhds. Choice Retailing Molasses.

June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

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

June 30.

TIMBER.—2000 Tons White Pine Timber, 350 tons Spruce, 150 tons Birch; now lying near Indian Town, and will be sold at moderate rates. Apply to

August 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Anchors and Chain Cables,

FOR COASTERS.

30 ANCHORS, for wood stocks, from 1 to 7 cwt.;
20 do. with Iron stocks, from 1 to 5 do.
10 chain Cables, *short links*, from 1-2 to 7-8 inch.

Just received per William & Alfred, from London.

Also on hand: Anchors from 8 to 20 cwt; chains from 7-8 to 1 1-4 inch, both new and second hand, for sale low by

June 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Prime Retailing Molasses.

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

75 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale very low while landing at Merritt's Wharf.

July 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by THOMAS HANFORD,

August 18. *Ward street.*

MOLASSES.—12 Puncheons first quality retailing Molasses, just received and for sale.

August 18. THOS. HANFORD.

Havana Segars.

A FEW thousand of the above, received ex *Margaret*, from Nassau, on sale by

August 18. THOMAS HANFORD.

Calcined Plaister of Paris.

A FEW Barrels of the above of very superior quality. —Also:—

A LONG BOAT, 18 feet; which will be sold low to close consignments.

August 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bright Quality Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber:

12 HHDS. superior and bright quality Sugar; 30 puncheons prime Molasses.

August 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pale Seal Oil and Hoop Iron.

25 BBLS. very superior Pale Seal Oil, and 20 bundles Hoop Iron, now landing and for sale very low by

Aug. 25. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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

July 28, 1837.

On Consignment,

Ex John Cock, *London:*

25 CHESTS Bohea TEA.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

21st July, 1837.

£10 REWARD.

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

July 25, 1837. JAMES MALCOLM.

Wheat & Rye Flour.

100 BBLS. best Philadelphia Rye Flour, 30 do. Alexandria superfine ditto, just received and for sale low by

1st sept. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Rum and Molasses.

30 PUNS. RUM; 100 hhds. Molasses, just landed from the brig *Elgen*, from Berbice, and for sale by

July 28. JAMES T. HANFORD.

WINDOW GLASS.

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

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

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

LONDON GOODS,

Just arrived per ship Peruvian, and for sale by the Subscriber, consisting as follows:

1700 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES; 14 Pieces black and coloured SILK VELVETS;
300 Pieces Ribbons, assorted;
40 Pieces Plain and Figured Gro de Nap;
600 dozen Cotton Reels;
Figured and Plain sarsnets; black Bombazines;
Barcelona, Brussels, India, Thibet, and Filled Handkerchiefs; 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes;
Black, White, and French White Satins;
Lambs' wool and Worsted Hosiery of every description;
Breamer, Berlin, Woollen, Kid, Plain, silk, and Lace Gloves; Lin'd Gloves of all kinds;
Ladies' Kid and Lace Mitts;
Infants' Mittens, in white, coloured, lambs' wool and silk;
White and coloured Stays in great variety;
Quillings, Bobbinetts, Tattings, Edgings, Footings and Laces; Black Lace Veils;
Black and White Blond Quillings;
Coronation Braids; Sheet Cane; Threads;
Boys' Leather Belts; Cotton Cords;
Blue Lasting; Gents. Stocks; sewing silks;
Twist, Worsteds and Yarns;
Black and coloured Gimp Trimmings;
50 pieces BROAD CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Petersham, and Ladies' Cloth, assorted colours.

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

Plain and Figured Merinos (good and cheap,)
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Cotton Checks, Stripes and Homespuns;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Huckabac;
Black and Brown Hollands, Russia Duck;
Dowlas, Canvas, and Osnaburg,
Dark Cantoons, Grey Satinett;
Cotton Ticks, coloured Counterpanes;
Waddings and Buckrams;
Salisbury Red, White, and Blue Flannels;
Green Baize, Druggetts and Paddings;
Grey and White Shirtings; Regatta stripes;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book, mull, Nainsook, check'd and strip'd Muslins;
Check'd Woollen Shawls;
Thibet Handkerchiefs; Cotton Velvets;
Lining Cambrics and Rolled Jaconetts;
Gentlemens' Beaver HATS;
An assortment of Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings of every kind.

☞The whole of the above having been purchased with cash during the late panic, will be disposed of at prices far below any thing of the kind in this market.

15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

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

June 23. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Sugar, Coffee, Mahogany, SHELLS, &c.

The cargo of the schooner *Margaret*, Capt. Seymour, from Nassau, Bahamas, consisting of the following articles, will be sold low for prompt payment:

34 BOXES and 40 seroons Havana Sugar; 56 bags Coffee; 35 bales cotton Wool, 32 logs Mahogany, containing 6161 feet, superficial, 7 1-2 tons Lignumvitæ; 7 1-2 do. Fustic; 4 1-2 tons Brazilletto; 6 bales Sponges; 16m. Havana Segars: 15m Bahama do. 50 doz. straw Hats; a case Leather Caps; 2 Boxes Arrow root; 2 large Anchors; A quantity of old Iron and Lead, 90 boxes assorted Shells, A quantity of Conch Shells, sea Feathers, and sea Fans; A few pounds Tortoise shell; A box of Preserves, and 12 Turtles.

August 11. JAS. T. HANFORD.

The Cargo of the Brig Rose, from Hamburg.

300 BBLS. 80 half ditto } Superfine FLOUR,
100 Barrels Rye do.; 100 do. OATMEAL;
600 Bags Bread; 1350 bags WHEAT;
700 Bags BARLEY; 50 barrels Pork;
60 Barrels PEAS;
6 Hogsheads, } GIN;
200 Demijohns, }
14,000 BRICKS;

A few cases Pipes, Westphalia Hams, Sausages, &c. &c. for sale by JAMES KIRK, and

July 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Spring Goods.

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

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, striped Buckskins, Russell Cord, Satlinets, Cassinets, moleskins, Irish LINENS, white and brown Cottons, printed Calicos, printed muslins, printed muslin and cambric Dresses—plain and figured, Irish Poplins, plain, figured and check Gro-de-Naples, white and color'd blonde Gauze Veils and Scarfs, satin Scarfs, shawls and Handkerchiefs, filled centre, Chincel and Thibet wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, sewed muslin and lace Collars, tamboured ditto, sewed Edgings and Insertions, mull, swiss mull, jaconet, check, book and bishops' lawn muslins, Bobbinetts, Lace and Quillings, thread Edgings and Insertions, black and white Lace Veils, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, back and side shell Combs, ornamented Combs, Jewellery, and a great many other fancy articles.—Which will be sold low for prompt payment. JAMES BOWES.

St. John, June 16. *Market square.*

PORK, &c.

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

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

June 15, 1837. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY—*Brogg's Buildings.*

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

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

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

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

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

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

William Major,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has removed to his new store in Prince William street, where all orders for Hair Dressing, &c. will be punctually attended to.

Just received from Hamburg—a few cases Toys, which will be sold wholesale or retail.

August 11, 1837.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Canada Fine and Dantzic superfine Flour, just received by the sch'r *Sable*, from Halifax, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Also—100 barrels Philadelphia and Dantzic Rye Flour; 50 bbls. Corn meal; 50 do. Peas; 50 bags Navy Bread.

FLOUR.

300 BARRELS fresh ground Canada FINE FLOUR.

24 Barrels fresh ground Chatncook superfine do.
100 Ditto Philadelphia Rye ditto,

Just received and for sale low by

October 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Cigars & Ground Rice.

Just received, ex Congress, from Boston:

10 M. BEST Havana Cigars; Barrels Ground RICE, &c &c. for sale by

29th sept. JAMES MALCOLM.

Grand Manan Herring.

150 BBLS. of the above for sale low in the course of landing.

15th Sept. 1837. THOMAS HANFORD.

Now Landing,

For the subscriber, ex the ship Samuel, from Liverpool:

100 BBLS. superfine Wheat FLOUR; 75 Boxes mould and dipt Candles;
100 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP;
20 Bags Pot Barley; 1 ton Patent Lead Shot;

ALSO,

10 Hogsheads Cognac BRANDY,
5 Hogsheads Hollands GENEVA,
20 Quarter casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugar & Coffee.

Landing ex schr. Britannia, from Halifax:

15 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR,—a superior article for family use.

—IN STORE—

5 Hogsheads Refined SUGAR,
20 Bags finest Java COFFEE,
15 Bags Havana ditto.
10 Kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,
Chests and Boxes Black and Green TEA,

For sale cheap by

8th Sept. *JAMES MALCOLM*

Boarding House.

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND

Fire and Life Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

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

House to Let,

And possession given immediately:

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

June 16. P. BESNARD.

ALBION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has fitted up the whole of his house in Church street, except the cellar story, as an INN, where Lunches and other refreshments can be had at all seasonable hours. Private rooms for private parties, and a long room for entertaining public Societies.

☞A few respectable Boarders will be taken.

May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber intends having ready for occupation between the 20th May and 1st day of June next, Two STORES of thirty feet front, three stories in heighth, next adjacent to the large store and warehouse now building on his Wharf, by Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, which he offers to let for one, three or five years.

The plan can be seen at the Office of James Peters, Junior, Esquire.

CHARLES J. PETERS.

Saint John, April 2, 1837.

Split Peas, Oatmeal, &c.

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

July 28. JAMES MALCOLM.

Sugar! Sugar!!

Landing, ex schooner Ion, from Halifax:

5 HHDS. very white Porto Rico SUGAR: will be sold cheap while landing.

Landing ex Schooner Thistle from Boston,

Tierces New RICE, Bales Mocha COFFEE,
Bags Java COFFEE, for sale by

Aug. 25. JAMES MALCOLM.

TO LET.

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

TWO very elegible Building LOTS, fronting Forty feet each on Garden Street, in *Kings Ward*, in the city of Saint John.

May 9, 1837. W. H. STREET.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, suitable for a small family; possession given on first May. Apply to

28th April. JAMES MALCOLM.

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

An Heir Wanted.

IF ROBERT WALLACE, mason, formerly residing in Coldstream, Scotland, who emigrated to America about eight years ago, will apply to William Cunningham, Writer, in Coldstream, he will communicate information to the said Robert Wallace regarding certain property which has fallen to him by the decease of his Father David Wallace, formerly Serjeant in the Staff of the Berwickshire Militia, and lately residing in Coldstream. In the event of the said Robert Wallace, or some person duly authorised by him, not making any claim for said property within *Ten Months* from the date hereof, steps will be thereafter taken to get it secured for the benefit of his family who are still in this country.

Coldstream, Scotland, 3d August, 1837.

Iron, Bricks, Barley, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing, ex ship Jane Walker, from Newry, the following GOODS, which will be sold low if taken from the vessel:

25 TONS IRON, assorted, (round, square, and flat,)
100 Tons best No. 1, Scotch Pig Iron,
40 cwt. Chains, 1-2 and 1-16th inch,
30 do. Spikes, from 6 to 8 inch,
45 Boxes TIN PLATES, IX and IXX;
35,000 BRICKS; 400 bushels Barley,
10 Pairs Forge BELLOWS.

August 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber has just received, and is now opening for sale at the Store corner of Peters' Wharf, Water street:

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;
Cassinetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.
Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown Holland; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;
Hats; London Pins;
Cases and Bales London Slops;
Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
Hhds. single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;
Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;
Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown Glass;
Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William street:

25 PIPES, Hogsheads and Quarter casks PORT WINE;
40 ditto ditto ditto Madeira;
10 ditto ditto ditto Sherry;
150 ditto ditto ditto Teneriffe;
200 ditto ditto ditto Bronte, Marsalla, and Sicily Madeira;
75 puns. and hhds. Brandy and Geneva;
1 hogshead old Batavia Arrack;
1 puncheon very old RUM.

And in Rottle—Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Champagne, Bucellas, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsalla WINES.

200 dozen London BROWN STOUT;
4 tons best London ground White Lead;
10 pipes raw and boiled OIL;
50 boxes London Soap; 50 do. do. Candles;
25 ditto ditto Sperm CANDLES;
60 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins;
30 ditto Malaga RAISINS;
50 drums FIGS; Chests and Boxes of geo Congo TEA

ON CONSIGNMENT:

3 pipes East India MADEIRA;
1 pipe Bucellas; 1 ditto Teneriffe;
100 pipes Bronte MADEIRA;
10 ditto Spanish RED WINE;
3 cases Iron mongery; Casks 4dy. 6dy. and 8dy. Nails, and 4 inch Spikes, Flooring Brads, &c.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 9th June, 1837.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Princess Street.

THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool, the following BOOKS &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

James's Naval History of Great Britain, in monthly parts, with portraits, &c. Edited by Captain Chamier, R. N. author of "Ben Brace," "The Life of a Sailor," &c.
Family History of England with Pictorial Illustrations, in 3 vols. by Rev. G. R. Gleig, M. A.
Mackenzie's Hayti 2 vols.
Juvenile Cleaner, plates, by Everlin.
Tales in Prose, by Mary Howitt.
Picture Bible.
Picture Testament,
Lives of Sacred Poets,
Zoological Library, 100 beautiful cuts,
Domestic Animals,
Wild Animals,
Moore's Melodies and Miscellaneous Poems,
Bacon's Essay's,
Beattie's Minstrel,
Village Stories,
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol.
Bible Garden,
Progressive Tales for Children.
Beauties of History.
Foolscap, Letter, & Note Papers.

The Naval History of Great Britain, in weekly numbers, with numerous portraits and other Illustrations, bro't down to the present time by Edward Pelham Brenton, Captain R. N.
Brittania, by Reverend J. Harris, with
Spring, by Mudie,
Stanley on Birds, with Plates, 2 vols.
Tales about the Sun, with Plates,
Tales about Greece, ditto,
Whale Fishery, with do.
Library of Anecdote,
Wilk's Rosebuds,
Readings in Prose,
Readings in Poetry,
Practical Hints for the use of Young Carvers.
Young Lady's Book of Piety,
Affection's Keepsake,
Youths Natural Theology,
Frugal Housewife or Domestic Economy,
Death of Abel.
The Tutor's Assistant,
Langford's Key to ditto,
Annuals for 1