THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

NOVEMBER.		R. SUN.	S.	MOON	H.	W.
24	Saturday,	7	7	4 26	11	44
25	Sunday,	7	8	4 25	morn.	5
26	Monday,	7	10	4 25	1	1
27	Tuesday,	7	11	4 24	2	18
28	Wednesday,	7	12	4 24	3	38
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First quarter, 24th, 1h. 48m.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: James Kirk, Esq.

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

From the London Times, August 2.

NISI PRIUS COURT.—(Before Lord Chief Justice TINDAL, and a Special Jury.

The Queen, on the Prosecution of Campion and others, vs. the Marquis of Waterford and others.

Mr. Balguy, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Waddington were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Hildyard, and Mr. Burnaby for the defendants.

The indictment charged the defendants, the Marquis of Waterford, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart., the Hon. Charles Hyde Villiers, and Edward Horner Reynard, Esq., with having committed a riot at Melton Mowbray, in the county of Leicester, on the morning of the 6th of April, 1837; and in a second count it charged them with an assault upon certain constables and watchmen when in the execution of their duty; and in a third count, it charged them with the commission of a common assault.

Mr. Balguy, in opening the case to the jury on the part of the Crown, stated that the circumstance out of which the prosecution had arisen, took place in the month of April, 1837. At the following Midsummer sessions the present indictment was preferred, and found by the grand jury. Both parties being anxious to have it removed into the Court of King's Bench, a *certiorari* was sued out, but the delay occasioned by this proceeding rendered it impossible to have the case tried at the ensuing summer assizes. It was expected however, that it would come on at the following spring assizes, but the parties who instituted the prosecution, having in the mean time received something in the way of compensation, took no steps in the matter, and consequently a representation on the subject was made to the Government, who felt it to be their duty to carry on the prosecution in order to prevent its being said that the defendants had got off because they were persons of wealth and station; whereas, if they were men in an humble rank of life, they would have been prosecuted and punished for transgressing the law in the manner in which defendants had transgressed it. The learned council then proceeded to state an outline of the evidence which he proposed to adduce.

Two watchmen, three constables, and two tradesmen of the town of Melton, were then severally called and examined. Their evidence was to the following effect:—At about half-past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of April, (the 5th being the first day of Croxton-park races,) six gentlemen, one of whom was the Marquis of Waterford, proceeded through the streets of Melton making a noise, and came up to the watchmen on duty in the market-place. The Marquis challenged each of the watchmen to fight, which, however, they declined, alleging that it was their business not to fight but to prevent fighting. They tried to force the staff from one of the watchmen, but failed, and they then passed on. Seeing a caravan with a man in it standing in the street they endeavoured to capsize it, and lifted up one of the wheels half a yard from the ground; but the watchmen held it on the other side, and prevented it from being upset. The Marquis and his companions then passed on, and seeing a woman drawing water for brewing, they upset the pails as fast as she filled them. After that they passed on to Lord Rokeby's house and went in. After a little time they came out again, and Lord Waterford was seen standing on the back of one of his companions and throwing down the flower pots that stood outside the window of a tradesman's house. The owner of the house, whose name was Bishop, called out to a watchman, named Barnes, to do his duty, upon which the watchman went up to the gentlemen and told them that such goings on could not be allowed. The gentlemen thereupon rushed upon him, threw them down, and either kicked or trampled on his side. They then painted his face and throat with red paint. A little gentleman held the paint pot, while the Marquis used the brush, and laid it on thick. They then went on to several doors, one of them belonging to Mr. Harman, a magistrate, which they painted, and they screwed up the lock of the toll-bar keeper's door, so as to prevent its being opened on the inside. In the mean time another watchman, seeing Barnes's face and throat all over red, supposed he was covered with blood, and he therefore went and alarmed the constables, who got out of bed, and proceeded to apprehend the parties guilty of the assault upon the watchman. Captain Reynard being the person stated to have assaulted Barnes, they took him into custody, and locked him up in the bridewell. A great number of the captain's friends then assembled, as many as 12 or 15, and demanded that he should be forthwith liberated. The constables said, that could not be done without an order from a magistrate, upon which one of the gentlemen said, "I am a magistrate," and several others said, "so am I." The constable said, there must be an order from a magistrate of that county. The gentlemen then knocked the constable down, took the keys of the bridewell from him, and carried off their friend, Captain Reynard, in triumph on their shoulders. They afterwards offered to treat the constables to punch in the market-place, which offer however, was declined. Break of day at length put an end to the disturbance. The four defendants were clearly indentified as taking an active part in the proceedings. The officers all admitted having received satisfaction for the outrage offered to them.

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, in addressing the jury for the defendants, complained of this state prosecution having been taken up by the Government, merely for the purpose of lowering the aristocracy in the opinion of the public. Here was the Marquis of Waterford, a young nobleman just left Eton, and other young men of high blood, who were sowing their wild oats, committed this frolic, and afterwards compensated the officers for having painted their faces. This was a year and a half ago. The proceedings were dropped; but upon the instigation of some low and malignant person the Government, forsooth, must take up the matter, and convert it into a state prosecution. Accordingly down came Mr. Maule, the solicitor to the Treasury, to superintend this mighty case: and there was his learned friend, Mr. Balguy Queen's counsel, to conduct it, assisted by Mr. Hill and Mr. Waddington. Indeed a great part of Mr. Balguy's address consisted of a laboured apology for the conduct of the Government which he was obliged, as counsel, to repeat, because it was written down in his brief, but which was far from being in accordance with his own feeling on the subject. He was really surprised that this magnanimous Government had overlooked the opportunity of prosecuting the noble Marquis on a former occasion, when, his Lordship having gone down to Eton in his cab, succeeded in carrying away the flogging block from Dr. Hawtrey. (Laughter.) The Marquis, no doubt, had an old grudge against the flogging-block; he had painful recollections connected with it; it was a subject on which he felt sore. (Great laughter.) Only think what a magnificent occasion this would have afforded for this impartial Government to institute a state prosecution. (Laughter.) His friend Mr. Balguy had come out in a new character, for he had indulged in a little preaching on the subject; but surely his friend was not properly dressed for the occasion; he should have mounted that smart scarlet coat which they had all seen exhibited so often (laughter); indeed he (Sergeant Goulburn) was afraid to ask the witness as to who were any of the other rioters not mentioned in the indictment, for fear his friend Mr. Balguy's name might pop out. (Great laughter.) Then their was his friend Mr. Hill. He (Sergeant Goulburn) was really afraid they might rouge his face with the paint-brush and put him up to ask the witness if they could indentify him. The learned serjeant proceeded to ridicule the idea of magnifying this foolish frolic into a riot, and contended that there was no ground for even charging the defendants with assaulting the officers in the execution of their duty, because the constables, not having seen any assault upon the watchman, but mistaking the red paint on his face for the appearance of blood, were not justified in law in taking Captain Reynard into custody; and, consequently, what the other defendants did to release him from custody could not be held to be an assault upon those constables in the execution of their duty. He admitted that, so far as regarded Lord Waterford and Sir Frederic Johnstone, a common assault was proved against them; but he confidently submitted that the verdict of the jury would be limited to that extent.

The Lord Chief Justice having explained the law of riot as laid down in the books, and summed up the evidence very minutely.

The Jury retired for about 20 minutes, and then returned a verdict of *Guilty* against all the defendants, but only on the count for a common assault.

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn then applied to the learned Judge to pronounce sentence at once, as the defendants were only convicted of a common assault.

His Lordship immediately adjudged that the defendants (none of whom were present) should pay a fine of £100 each to the Queen, and be imprisoned until such fine be paid.

The Court was crowded to suffocation during the trial, which seemed to excite the most lively interest.

BONAPARTE'S COSTLY COSTUME.—Much has been the discussion of late, as to the cost of the dresses so recently displayed on the Coronations of our Lady Queen Victoria, of England, and of the Emperor of Germany, this month, at Milan; but these were surpassed by the ordinary appearances of the Emperor Napoleon, on state occasions, when attired in the full dress uniform of a French general, as the following estimate, drawn from official sources, will testify:

Velvet embroidered suit, full dress uniform	126	0	0
Half-boots, gold embroidery	6	0	0
Military hat, finest beaver	1	10	0
Diamond button, weight 277 carats, for hat	232,000	0	0
Sabre, the blade of best Damascus manufacture	10	0	0
Sabre hilt, a crocodile, solid gold, weight 27 ounces	108	0	0
Diamond, called the Regent, in mouth of the crocodile	120,000	0	0
Diamonds, set as eyes in the crocodile	1,500	0	0
Epaulets, formed of the finest brilliants	30,000	0	0
Total cost	£397,741	10	0

Thus, on analysing the above, it will appear the clothing, hat, and boots, including the gold embroidery, was only £133 10s., leaving, on the score of ornament, the enormous plus of £397,608.

"In commemoration of Napoleon's campaign in Egypt, his most darling project, in which he was foiled by the daring of the English, and the success which attended the military prowess of Sir Ralph Abercromby, at Alexandria, and Sir Sydney Smith, at St. Jean d'Acre, aided by the glorious achievement of the destruction of the French fleet, at the battle of the Nile, by that Napoleon of the seas—Lord Nelson. Napoleon was instigated to this project, because Alexander of Macedon, and Julius Cæsar, the two greatest warriors on record, had been there before him—he wanted his fame to equal theirs; he followed in their track, as he did that of Hannibal over the Alps.—*Mirror.*

ENGLAND.

BY ELIZA SCOTT.

My heart is pledged in wedded faith
To England's "merry isle,"
I love each low and straggling cot,
Each famed ancestral pile;
I'm happy when my steps are free
Upon the sunny glade,
I'm glad and proud amid the crowd
That throng its mart of trade,
I gaze upon our open port,
Where commerce mounts her throne,
Where every flag that comes, ere now
Has lowered to our own,
Look round the globe, and tell me,
Can ye find more blazoned names
Among its cities and its streams
Than London and the Thames?

My soul is linked right tenderly
To every shady copse,
I prize the creeping violets,
The tall and fragrant hops:
The citron tree or spicy grove
For me would never yield
A perfume half so grateful
As the lilies of the field.
I thread the wood, I rob the hedge,
And glad content is mine,
Although they lack the orange branch
Pomegranate, date and vine.
I court not the rarest fruit
Exotic region shows,
While England hath its hazel-nuts,
Its black-berries and sloes.

I'll ask if there's a British boy,
Whate'er may be his rank,
Who does not dearly love to climb
His native bramble bank;
Who would not trudge for many a mile
To gain a nutting track,
Proud of the crook'd stick in hand,
And basket at his back?
Our songsters, too, oh! who shall dare
To breathe one slighting word,
Their plumage dazzles not—yet say,
Can sweeter strains be heard?
Let other creatures vaunt the dyes
Of deepest rainbow flush,
Give me old England's nightingale,
Its robin and its thrush.

I'd freely rove through Tempe's vale,
Or scale the giant Alp,
Where roses list the bulbul's tale,
Or snow wreaths crown the scalp;
I'd pause to hear soft Venice streams
Plash back to boatman's oar,
Or harken to the western flood
In wild and falling roar;
I'd tread the vast of mountain range
Or spot serene and flowered,
I ne'er could see too many
Of the wonders God has showered;
Yet though I stood on fairest earth
Beneath the brightest sky,
Could I forget *our* summer sky,
Our Windermere and Devon?

I'd own a brother in the good
And brave of any land,
Nor would I ask his clime or creed
Before I gave my hand;
Let but the deeds be ever such
That all the world may know,
And little recks the "place of birth,"
Or colour of the brow;
Yet, though I'd hail a foreign name
Among the first and best,
Our own transcendant stars of fame
Would rise within my breast:
I'd point to hundreds who have done
The most e'er done by man,
And cry, "There's England's glory scroll—
Shew brighter if ye can!"

GRAND CELEBRATION!

OF THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

To the Cuiar People ob every occupation, description, profession, and denomination.

PLESE NOTIS.

De Annuel Birth-day ob de *Africum Bosson Bobalation ob slave importation*, will be celebrate to-morrow—de gemmen committee hab made chery possable derangement de shortness ob time wood alow, suitable to kommemorate de great nocturnal jubelee, as follow.—At juss half pass sunrise precisely, or three quarter an hour fore, de gemmen brack men will juss plese semble in dare spective uniform, yellow turn up wid white, pon de common, under, de great bigest oak tree in de center, where de Rite Honerable gemmen Officers of de presnen veer will fuss partake of sutable cold colation, of hot tripe and lobser claw supe, while in pressen of de honor de Lieut. Brigade-Major-Captain Pomp, and be honor de High-Depety-Grand Marshal Scip, de Tiancient and Honorable African *Fruzzleer Company* will juss for amusement go tru de Manweil *Spear Exercise*, greeable to de modern rule of Mr. Major Boron Stewben, as follow—

Detention! de Hole!
Shoulder Arm!
Handel Kackridge!
Load!
Draw your Ramrod!
Ram down Kackridge!
Fire!!
Oldur filock!
Lay down filock!
Fix your bagganut!
Charge your bagganut!
Detention! de Hole!

Take care step off both foot fuss (your head trait up and your arm trait down)—by sechsen quarter wheel right and left about face—forward march!

At just 30 minit fore leven, or if a cloudy morning, half an hour pass ten, de *Grand Possession* will be form, preseded by de gemmen Marshel wid dare Role and asscorted by de Trancient and Honerable *Fruzzleer Gompany* in de reer, wil pass down Bacon Treet, up Trate Treet cross Plessen Treet, down Back Treet, up Sumar Treet, tru Charles Treet, down Brode Treet cross Nassaum Treet, down Anne Treet, up Corn Hill, where de Calvekade will halt little bit for *bref refreshment*, den proceed down Washen Treet, tru Lynn Treet, cross Congre Treet, up Orenge Treet, tru Market Treet, down Warrin Treet, up Belnap Treet to de bric chapelee—dare de Fruzzleers will flank off to de right and lef, form a haller square to a trait triangler line from de door, when de Honerable Inspector-Capt. Commandent, wid de Orator, aids, &c. &c. two and two will pass tru de gantlet into de house where suitable performence will be go tru wid, when de possession will again be form, and move in de same order for Affricum hall, where a sumpchus a dinner will be serve up in a hansom stile, and will look juss so much like de late Grand Dinner giben to de Prezedent in de Tate House, as a brack mink look like a clam shel.—N. B. As it is expected dat de compgy will be honor wid de presence ob de most fashionable ob de Fair Sec in toun, to preven bad smell that may rise from de various dishes of staff lamb head; flounder pie, clam-custird, tripe supe, &c. caution will be taken to have de room perfume wid artifishal roses and the floor sprinkle wid asefetity and skunk broth—and it is to be hope dat de gemmen will consider de delicacy ob de ladies, and not turn dare tumuchs by trowing up dare vitel under the table, or by use dare fingers for pocket hanchee. P. S. De fishating Prezeden may be known on de resplendent occashion by de halter of artifishel flowers about de neck—he will set on de wess side of the north part ob de table, in de east corner of de south room—if likur can be purloined at a reasonable credit, it is propose to drink the following.

TOASTS.

1st. Dis day ob our Bobalation we celebrate; may it never be forgot or dispected while we hab a single pisareen in our pocket, and when we git so poor as dis, tis better to be a well fed Slave den a dam poor half starve free Negur.—*6 cheer 6 gun.*

When old negur hed money he merry
And will moisten his clay with good flip;
But when he none, he look sulkee and sorry
You may judge by de fall of de lip.

2d. De vile enemy ob our Bobalation, may dey by force wear cobweb breeches, ride upon hedgehog saddle, with a hard trot horse, and gallup to de debel.—*3 cheer 3 gun.* Music.

Go to debble and shake yourself,
Where you in bondage too may groan,
Nor let your sulpherborious bref
Polute de land we call our own.

3d. De Tate of Virginee.—the Mexican *Peregatory* where de poor African emegrant muss endure Purgation and Laceration to make um fit citizen for Boston Tate.—*No cheer, no gun.* Music.

O dear, O dear, tell us what besen he,
Dat poor negur is usen dus worse den a dog,
O dear, O dear, can all the ressen be,
Dat he scull and e hair look just like e hog!

4th. De memory of poor Peter Lamson, who was tentionally-accidently shot last Presidenshial day on the hill, peace to he shade!—*No cheer.* Music.

"Poor old negur!—let him die!"
But had white face been shot by a black,
They soon "tuck de black debil up high"
"Wid a rope about the d———d neck!"

5th. De African Fair Sec.—dare natural *cular* need *no paint*, nor dare natural sweetness perfumery.—*13 cheer 11 gun.* Music.

Dares nothing on earth dat can vie,
Wid de lilly and sweet blushing rose—
And nothing so pleses the eye,
Or fords such a rich treat to de nose.

6th. Misser Hanson, in Tate Prison—Fool! may he teach um to know better next time dan carry three pistols and kill nobody, when de Bossen lawyer say Gemmen muss carry but one pistol and kill one man.—*A scopl. 1 cheer 1 gun.* Music.

Hard, hard is the fate, O how galling he chain,
For raising he arm, in defence of he fame,
When he read dat for dat each arm should be risen
But sum peeple Free, and sume Tate prison!

7th. Massa Henry Clay motion in congres—to send all de Virginee people of color back to Affreka foolish man to stand in he own light, he forget den dat he was wish to be candidate for de nex Prezedency!—*Sour look and no cheer.*—Music—Rogues March.

8th. De tirteen Merican stripe, may da cber be display pon top gallant massa head, and not upon our backs!—*5 cheer 4 gun.*—Music—Hail Columbum.

9th. Mistur Prinny Saunders, F. D. Q. C. Z., and more den all dat,—what a pity dat man cannot change he spot like the lepard.—*3 cheer 3 gun.*

Music—Eggekashon makes de man, &c.

10th. Our broders in slaovry—may dare shackle soon be convert into priming hook and ploi sheers, and dare chains be no oder but such like similar as were suspend from de ebery pocket ob our parted friend and brother Major Peter Cuss.—*20 cheer.*

VOLUNTEURS.

By Col. Cato (when the Prezedent withdraws) de Prezedent ob de day—may he die fore another anniversary, lass he may want fill de same office again, which will be consistent wid our Publican principles.—*11 cheer 11 gun.*

By Major Prince—De Trancient and honerable Fruzzleer Compeny—dey hab don themself much hono dis day, may dey always make such martial perence, and dare shin bone never form an angle of more dan 150 degree—*12 cheer or dareabout.*

Unparalleled Fraud.—The ship Superior, from New York, Captain Barrows, now discharging opposite a part of the levee in the third municipality, had on board seven hogsheads which had been shipped in N. York, and set down in the manifesto as containing crockery ware. On removing these hogsheads, yesterday, the head of one of them burst open, and instead of crockery, it was perceived to be filled with kegs of gunpowder. Captain Barrows made the fact known immediately to the Mayor, who repaired to the vessel, had the remaining hogsheads examined, and discovered that they were all packed with the same dangerous article. The quantity of powder contained in these hogsheads amounted to not less than 9000 weight.—They were removed to the powder magazine. In order to render the fraud more complete, the hogsheads were all marked on the outside, *crockery.*

This is one of the most atrocious deceptions we have ever heard of. There can be no doubt that the object of the shippers was to avoid paying the heavy freights which would certainly have been exacted for the transport of so dangerous and destructive a material as gunpowder. With this view the fraud was practiced by individuals, who from grasping parsimony, were reckless of the peril in which the vessel, crew and passengers were, through their agency, placed. The powder was of course, stowed away amid the rest of the cargo, no particular attention being paid to it. Carelessness or accident might have blown the vessel to atoms, and thrown a fearful responsibility on those who were guilty of this fraudulent collusion.—*N. Orleands Bee, Oct. 25.*

A MAN BEHEADED.—Two men at Hickory Creek were lately at work in a field when a dispute arose between them. One of them, Mr. Bowes, in his anger struck the other, Mr. McDonald, with a stake, which so enraged him that he struck the assailant with a cradle scythe, and, hitting him upon the neck, instantly severed his head from his body, which fell at considerable distance from it. Mr. McDonald immediately escaped and has not since been heard from. An indictment was found against him at the late term of the Will Circuit Court for manslaughter.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Gaudaloupe—Dates from Gaudaloupe to the 30th July report that the yellow fever which had appeared in the hospitals of that Colony, has extended itself beyond their walls, and caused great havoc. The European soldiers were dying by dozens every day, and military duty in consequence was much neglected. M. de Sambossi, the King's Attorney at Marie Galante, has died of the disease, and many Magistrates have been attacked by it.—*Portland Adv.*

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—An orator holding forth in favor of "woman, dear, divine woman," concluded thus:—"Oh, my hearers, depend upon it, nothing beats a good wife." "I beg your pardon," replied one of his auditors, "a bad husband does."

From the Nautical Magazine.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

The select committee appointed last session of parliament to inquire into the causes of the increased number of shipwrecks appear, from their published report, to have entirely overlooked the numerous and fatal accidents that so frequently occur to steam vessels.

In August, 1831, when the Rothsay Castle steamer was wrecked, on her voyage from Liverpool to Beaumaris, and upwards of one hundred of the passengers drowned, several similar occurrences having previously happened, the outcry was loud and general for parliamentary inquiry, with a view to the prevention of such melancholy events in future. The subject was brought under the notice of the house by Colonel Sibthorp, who urged the necessity of immediate inquiry. He was sure that it was only necessary to point the attention of his Majesty's government to this subject in order to insure a proper degree of attention to the investigation which *must* take place regarding it.

Mr. G. Lamb said, "He certainly thought the subject was one which was deserving of the notice of that house, and begged to assure the honourable member, that his Majesty's government would give the subject the fullest possible consideration." We shall see presently how this promise has been fulfilled. In the September following a select committee was appointed, of which Colonel Sibthorp was chairman, and in October they made a report to the house. From the evidence, it appeared that many steam vessels, employed to convey passengers, were not built of adequate strength of scantling, and were otherwise improperly constructed; that they were not subject to any certain regulations; in fact, that the safety and security of the public was very little if at all, attended to.

The committee, to remedy these evils, thought proper to submit to the house several suggestions, the most important of which were, that all steam vessels employed in the conveyance of passengers for hire, should be built with timbers placed and secured according to the plan of Sir Robert Seppings; that they should be licensed, and that, previous to granting such licence, they should be surveyed and examined by responsible officers appointed for that purpose, who should be required to certify the vessel as being perfectly sea-worthy, of sufficiently strong scantling, and properly fitted in all respects to undertake the service or voyage intended, and that this licence should be renewed periodically.

Many minor regulations, of great importance in navigating steam vessels, were also recommended by the committee. In regard to the great requisite of strength, and of course increased safety, let us attend to the evidence given before the committee.

Sir Robert Seppings says,—"I know of no improvement that can be made as to safety upon the steam vessels that are now in use by his Majesty, and what we are now making. They are filled in solid all the way up, and their internal fastenings do not lie to a right angle; they lie to an angle of forty-five degrees, and a system of trussing is introduced, and partial strength is avoided, and one uniform strength is introduced, if I may be allowed the expression, from stem to stern. No partial spot is unprotected.

"I should think nothing would induce me to give up the filling up of the ships, because we have had important instances where ships would have gone down if they had not been filled in: a cutter, off the Isle of Man, lost all her stern-post, and a considerable way up, what is termed, the dead wood and the bottom. We had one of our steam vessels, the African, going round to Portsmouth, got upon the Kentish knock, carried away her keel from end to end, and a great deal of the plank at the bottom; but, nevertheless, she got round to Portsmouth without making little or any water whatever, which was prevented by the plan I have recommended."

"There are several instances of the same kind; the Gloucester had a very considerable shock in coming from the Mediterranean, in striking upon the famous rock off Gibraltar; she was very much shaken; she must have gone down if it had not been for the pitch made fillings in the water, the keel was gone."

Mr. O. Lang, in his examination, states,—"I have seen steam boats that were formerly built; they were built on a very light plan. The first instance of steam boat, the London Engineer, was very slightly built; the timbers were so slight you could see the day-light through them; they were in a very improper manner."

"And in a way you would not certify to be in a proper condition?"—"Certainly not."

"Are you aware whether many steam boats are built now in that manner?"—"Not quite in that manner; but too slight, I consider."

"Therefore if they came a-ground they would give way?"—"They would."

"When strong vessels would not?"—"Our vessels would not; they have been on shore repeatedly."

Mr. James Ballingall gives it as his opinion, that it should be enacted, that all steamers should be filled in solid in their bottoms and sides, to above the line of load-water flotation; that were the commissioners of the navy to announce publicly, in any manner they might think proper, that having had twenty-one years' experience of the beneficial effects of solid bottoms in the ships of his Majesty's navy, in point of strength and safety, they would give a preference to vessels with solid bottoms, when steamers, transports, or hired vessels of any description were required, it would have a beneficial effect.

After such conclusive and uncontradicted testimony, the reflects being so clearly pointed out and so readily available, it affords matter for much serious thought, that the report was, at that time, productive of no other profitable result than that the honorable house ordered it to be printed. No more was heard of the enquiry; time glided on and the drownings continued as usual. Subsequently to the loss of the Rothsay Castle, the Erin steamer, from London to Dublin, foundered, and every soul on board perished. The Superb, from London to the Netherlands, and the Lord Flaxney from Dublin to Liverpool, were also totally lost, and all on board drowned. Others might be added, but humanity sickens at the contemplation of so many wholesale murders, and all their attendant consequences. The public naturally became excited on this subject, and the periodical, as well as the daily, press brought it into occasional notice. Various publications made their appearance, giving the world much valuable information as to the construction, equipment, and navigation of our mercantile navy generally—sailing vessels, as well as those propelled by steam. Statements of the most alarming kind were openly made, and remained uncontradicted, that ships were so slenderly put together that they could be built for no other purpose than to send to sea over-insured to get them wrecked; thus making traffic of human life a thousand times worse, in every point of view, than slave dealing. The period when inquiry could no longer be withheld or resisted.

In June, 1836, Lord John Russell agreed to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the causes of the increased number of shipwrecks, and to suggest means of remedy; but how has this terminated? Conditional terms were made with the chairman, the honourable member for Sheffield, that certain interested persons named, were to be received on the committee, and a pledge was required from Mr. Buckingham that "only the inquiry should be gone into during the session."

As might have been anticipated from a committee formed of members thus selected, the public generally, as well as several of the intelligent gentlemen who were examined, were grievously disappointed when the printed report made its appearance. Much valuable information, given by some of the witnesses, was altogether withheld. The evidence of others, when too strong for certain members of the committee, was stated only in part, and in some cases entirely expunged. Enough remains, however, to awaken the most callous or indifferent to the momentous subject of inquiry into the state and condition of our mercantile navy, where, without any legislative attempt at prevention, destruction of life and property goes on with a rapidity and to an extent that disgraces the name of civilized society.

It appears from the report:—

"That the number of ships and vessels belonging to the united kingdom, which were wrecked or lost in the periods specified below, appears, by a return made to the committe from the books of Lloyds, to be as follows:—

"Number of vessels stranded or wrecked.

1816.	343	1833.	595
1817.	362	1834.	454
1818.	409	1835.	524
	1,114		1,573

"Number of vessels missing or lost.

1816.	19	1833.	56
1817.	40	1834.	43
1818.	30	1835.	30
	89		129

"Making a total of 1,202 ships or vessels wrecked and missing in the first period of three years, and a total of 1,702 wrecked and missing in the second period of three years.

"That taking the number of vessels wrecked and lost, in the two periods named above, at the assumed value of £5,000 for each ship and cargo, on the average of the whole, the loss of property occasioned by these wrecks would amount, in the first three years, to £6,015,000, being an average of £2,005,000 per annum: and in the last three years to £8,510,000, being an average of £2,836,666, per annum.

"That the number of ships, in each of the years above specified, of which the entire crews were drowned, though the exact number of each crew is not stated, appears, by the same return made to your committee, from the books of Lloyds, to have been as follows:—

"Number of vessels in each year of which the entire crews were drowned.

1816.	15	1833	38
1817.	19	1834.	24
1818.	15	1835.	19
	49		81

"Making a total of forty-nine in the first period of three years, and a total of eighty-one in the second period of three years.

"That the number of persons drowned in each of the years specified in addition to the above, and of which the number drowned belonging to each vessel is distinctly known, appears, by the same return from Lloyd's books, to be as follows:—

"Number of persons drowned in each year by ships missing.

1816.	945	1833.	572
1817.	499	1834.	578
1818.	256	1835.	564
	1,700		1,714

"That assuming the average number of persons, in each of the vessels of which the entire crews were lost, to consist of ten individuals, including officers, seamen, and passengers, it would appear that, in the *first* three years, the number of persons drowned were 588 in the forty-nine vessels whose crews were entirely lost, and 1,700 in the vessels of which the exact number in each was known; making a total of 2,288 lives, or 763 per annum; and that in the *last* three years the number of persons drowned was 972, in the eighty-one vessels whose crews were entirely lost, and 1,710 in the vessels of which the exact number in each was known; making a total of 2,682 lives, or 894 per annum."

These results do not embrace the whole extent of loss in lives or property, occasioned by shipwrecks, among those vessels which belong to the united kingdom. They include only the losses entered in Lloyd's books; no reference being made to the losses accounted for by the numerous individual underwriters in all our great mercantile towns, as well as the various extensive marine insurance clubs throughout the empire, unconnected with Lloyd's. The committee, therefore, most likely very much undervalue the loss of property in British shipping wrecked or foundered at sea, when they estimate it at three millions sterling per annum; and the loss of life from the same causes is not less than 1,000 persons in each year. This last must be greatly underrated when we contemplate the annual waste of life in those sea-coffins,—the timber ships,—the frequent wreck of transports, with troops on board, the worse than gross neglect in the construction and outfit of our convict-ships, apparent in the growings consequent on the wreck of the Amphitrite, George the Third, and Neva, two of them with female convicts, in which vessels upwards of six hundred human beings were lost. When we look, also, at the fate of many of our emigrant-ships, the same negligence, to use no harsher term, is unfortunately but too glaring. In the year 1834 alone, seventeen vessels, conveying emigrants to Canada, were lost, and about seven hundred of those unfortunate exiles found a burial-place in the sea. It is painful to swell the list. Can this state of things remain without a heavy responsibility attaching to those who have the power of remedy? If, amidst the numerous legislative enactments that flow on us during every session, some of them of the most frivolous description, government choose to remain inactive on the subject of vital importance, will not some noble-hearted, independent member of either house of parliament stand forth the champion of humanity in alleviating private sorrows, by exerting himself to prevent those wholesale murders perpetrated every day, under the name of shipwrecks, and prove himself the true economist, by preventing the destruction of national property to so vast an amount arising from the same cause? What man of right feeling—what man not actuated by the basest self-interested motives—what honest man would not unite in any practicable plan to obtain so desirable an object? Why should it be left to an irresponsible and self-constituted body, under the name of "Lloyd's," to dictate regulations to the whole mercantile navy of Britain; under the name of "classification," to fetter shipbuilders by certain forms and scantlings; destroying every incentive to improvement, encouraging the production of the very worst constructed and weakest vessels, setting at

POOR COPY

nought every approach to that most certain of all principles—strength, and, of course, increased safety? Why, for the most sordid self-interest, should "Lloyd's" exercise an exclusive privilege in direct opposition to public benefit? Must life, the most valuable possession of man; and national property to the amount of millions, continue to be sacrificed annually that they may put money in their purse?

Among the various causes of shipwreck pointed out by the committee, as susceptible of removal or diminution, are,—

Defective construction of ships.
Incompetency of masters and officers.
Operation of marine insurances.

A few remarks on each of these, as corroborated by the evidence given before the committee.

As to the construction of ships, the first witness examined, Mr. James Ballingall manager of a shipping company, and surveyor of shipping, on experienced seaman, both in the royal navy and in the merchant service, gives his opinion as follows:—

"I think a law ought to be passed, that all vessels ought to be built of a certain scantling or thickness of timbers, the dimensions to be got from the master builders in the royal dock-yards, whom I suppose to be the most competent persons; for this reason, that they are most in practice; who should specify what should be the thickness of the timbers, the outside plank and the inside plank; (if they thought proper to have inside planks;) the size of the different bolts, and the fastenings, and mode of construction on which the vessel was to be put together; and that an act should be passed to make this imperative, on the condition of getting a register to a merchant vessel; that surveyors, under the authority of government, should be appointed to see this complied with during the progress of the building, and afterwards to have it in their power to survey vessels, and at all times to see whether they were in a proper and sea-worthy state, and that a certificate should be had from them before the vessel is allowed to clear at the custom house."

"Is it not the case that the government of this country, by an act of parliament, appoints surveyors to see that houses are built of particular strength and thickness, for the safety of those who inhabit them?"—"I apprehend it to be so as to partition walls in London."

"Do you not think much stronger reasons can be urged in favour of government enacting certain rules for the safety of ships than of houses?"—Undoubtedly, where the risk is so much greater."

"If the outside planks were joined in one connected piece," (holding up a model,) "the timbers are all open and unconnected here in the present mode of building; so that when once the water is passed the outside plank there is nothing to keep it out of the vessel. I propose putting them close together, whether they are sloaping or diagonal. It would be better to put them in in the usual way, only close together; there would be then an additional substance to resist the water, even though the whole of the outside planks were perforated: and even if they were knocked off, it is an additional barrier against the water. The ceiling I would propose to put close together, so as to make it water-tight also. I would put it so as to run, not merely fore and aft, nor yet perpendicularly, the same as timbers do, but diagonally across the timbers; it would strengthen them very much. This would be another additional security against the water. So long as they are separate there are two additional ones; but they would come to be consolidated into one, so that there would be only one substance; and being close together and consolidated, it would be so much increased in strength and safety would become as the breadths of the timbers and planks multiplied by the squares of their depths, which would give ten times additional safety as compared with the present mode.

"So that for one-sixth more of extra expense you could produce ten times the safety?"—"Yes, though the stem might be taken off, and the keel taken off; even though she might lose her stem and keel altogether, she would not be lost; this ought to be adopted in steam vessels. The vessels frequently get damaged under the bows; though, if the vessel I lately referred to had been solid, she would not have received the damage, and the anchor would not have perforated her. If, from any accident, it should have perforated her, the water would have been kept back by a *strong* retaining bulkhead; the water would only get in to fill that portion before it. If it got damaged about the middle, and there was a water-tight bulkhead forward, and another aft, in the worst of circumstances it could only fill that space so far as the bulkheads extend. If it got damaged in the after part of the vessel, and the other parts were undamaged, the water would only get into that part abaft the bulkhead."

(To be continued.)

From a late London paper.

Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.—The new act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt on mesne process came into operation on Monday, the 1st inst. We take the following brief analysis of the act from the Spectator:—

1. It abolishes arrest on mesne process, unless the plaintiff, in debts "of £20 or upwards," can satisfy a judge of one of the superior courts that there is "probable cause for believing" that the defendant is about to quit England; in which case he will be held to bail at the discretion of the judge. Arrest in execution after judgment still remains in full force; in order, therefore, to prevent the intention of the act being defeated through ignorance, no cognovit or warrant of attorney to confess judgment "shall be of any force unless there shall be present some attorney of one of the superior courts on behalf of such person, expressly named by him and attending at his request, to inform him of the nature and effect of such warrant or cognovit before the same is executed," and to witness the execution.

2. Judgment creditors may get possession of the whole profits of a debtor's real estate instead of a moiety as heretofore: and copyhold lands are now made liable. The sheriff may also take "money or bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties, or other securities for money." A judge may attach "stock, funds, or annuities, or any stock or shares of or in any public company in England," for the payment of the judgment creditor.

3. Upwards of ninety sections relate to the practice of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The only points calling for notice on this head are, that a detaining creditor may bring an insolvent debtor before the court after twenty-one days; that the court may discharge from prison debtors who have filed their petition, on their giving security to attend the hearing; and that the court may order an allowance to the prisoner (out of his estate) for his support, and the expenses of his schedule.

4. If a creditor to the amount of £100 or upwards, or two creditors to the amount of £150 or upwards, or "three or more creditors" to the amount of £200 or upwards, shall file an affidavit of the debts in the Court of Bankruptcy, and serve the debtor with a copy of the affidavit and a notice to pay, non-payment within twenty-one days, or security, to be approved by the court, to pay such sum and costs as may be recovered in any action, shall be an act of bankruptcy.

This last clause is said to have been foisted into the bill. It is, however, a great improvement. In other respects, the act gives the creditor eventually full power over all that the debtor possesses, but deprives him of the power of arrest before he has proved his claim, either by trial or the debtor's admission. After either of these processes, imprisonment will take place as heretofore, whether the creditor be an honest unfortunate or a swindler. The benefit of the alteration, therefore, is greatly on the side of the creditor. He gains power over all the debtor's property, wherever he can find it: he loses the privilege of vindictive arrest on his mere *ipse dixit*. The act is doubtless a step in advance; but the true principle of the law of debtor and creditor is to seize the whole property of the debtor, but not to touch his person unless as a punishment for fraud, dishonesty, or gross negligence.

Canadian Exiles.—The schooner Perseverance, from Bermuda, having on board a number of those who were exiled by Lord Durham from the Canadas, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday evening last.—Among the exiles are Dr. Nelson, the most prominent of the insurgents, and Dr. Bouchet, editor of the Quotidienne, published in Montreal, and eight others of lesser note. They have gone on to the North.—*Journal of Commerce.*

LATEST FROM CANADA.

Extract from the Sentinel, published at Prescott.

UPPER CANADA, Nov. 8.

We regret to learn that an American soldier was shot near Cornwall, on Wednesday last, by some of the volunteers stationed in that vicinity. A gentleman just arrived in the Dolphin, states that ten barges, apparently filled with men, were seen passing down; that they were hailed and did not stop or make any satisfactory reply; and the volunteers taking them for rebels fired. It proved however, that the men were American soldiers bound for some part of the country below. An American officer came to Cornwall the following day, making bitter complaints respecting the circumstance. We have no doubt every satisfaction that can reasonably be required will be given. If the boats were hailed and did not heave to, in times like the present, no blame whatever can be attached to the volunteers. They did no more than their duty.

From the Montreal Herald of Tuesday.

Rumor was busy yesterday with her hundred tongues, and about as many lies were told as would fill a bushel measure. It has been ascertained that no injury has been done to Mr. Ellice, Mr. Brown, Mr. Norval or Mr. Ross, since they have been in the hands of the enemy, altho' it is rumored that Mr. E. has been removed to Napierville, the very heart of the rebel strength, and Mr. B. to St. Timothe. The passengers on board the Brougham, when she called at Beauharnois, have been detained in the cabin as prisoners, and a portion of the machinery has been so destroyed as to prevent her being of any use until repaired. The rebels at Beauharnois, having every thing their own way, broke into the stores of the loyalists, and got so gloriously drunk that they were rolling about in the fields.

All the outposts of soldiers looking after deserters, are reported to be murdered, but we cannot state whether the report is true or not. Col. Cathcart hearing that a numerous force was advancing on Sorel, took with him a large detachment of dragoon guards, to enclose them, so as to cut off their retreat, and, after having scoured the country, returned without having met the rebels. Mr. John M'Donald, whom we reported in our extra, as having been murdered, is not dead, but he is pronounced mortally wounded. We expect to hear to-day of the movements of the military in the disaffected districts, and of the rebellion being suppressed, if not totally subdued.

Yesterday forenoon, a detachment of the 24th Regiment met with some opposition from the rebels at Cote St. *Pierre*, but they succeeded in dispersing their opponents, and burned six houses. On Thursday last, Mr. Craig, of the Royal Regiment, who was the bearer of despatches to Henryville, narrowly escaped with his life, as a party was formed to take him prisoner, and, of course, despatch him as Lieutenant Weir was murdered. A warrant was yesterday issued for the apprehension of an individual at Point aux Trembles, a few miles from this city, but the constables were unable to execute it, as the Canadians were all armed.—On Sunday morning the Canadians at Longueil destroyed all the canoes on the beach, and cut off the rudders of the horse boat, to prevent any communication between Montreal and the south of the St. Lawrence. Mr. J. F. M'Donald has received authority to form a volunteer corps in that village, where the loyalists muster about thirty.

The printing press and types of the Montreal Express, a seditious little paper published in this city for two or three weeks past, have been seized by the government.

From the Herald of the 8th, Thursday.

Yesterday morning intelligence reached town that Mr. John McDonnell, advocate of this city, had been captured at St. Gregoire, nearly opposite to Three Rivers, endeavouring to raise the habitans in that part of the country. He described himself as an American General, and stated that the Americans had risen en masse to assist the suffering Canadians. Some loyalists took him prisoner, and delivered him up to the regiment of Guards stationed at Three Rivers. On his person were found some papers addressed to him as major general of the patriot army, and a tri-coloured flag was found in his possession. He was brought up to town yesterday in the steamer Canada, which had also Sir James M'Donnell and the regiment of Guards from Three Rivers. As soon as it was known that the rebel of the same name was on board, there was a great sensation in the city, and immense numbers thronged the wharves.

When he landed, handcuffed to another traitor, and under a guard of soldiers, the crowd groaned, shouted and yelled, and while on his way to the old jail, along the beach so far as the new market, he was pelted with stones and mud, was spat upon on the face, and insulted in every possible way. It was with extraordinary difficulty that the more highly excited portion of the crowd was restrained from laying violent hands on him, and securing his punishment on the spot, and the feeling that he would certainly be tried summarily by martial law, and immediately thereafter hanged, alone saved him from the infuriated populace. The disclosures made by some of the prisoners are very precise and very important.

It appears that a schedule of the property of each loyalist in the city was drawn up, and on the rebels taking the city it was intended that these parties should deliver up their property as a ransom, while another class was not to receive any mercy, in which we have the honor of figuring. All the Jews also, were to be massacred. On reaching the barracks, his guards perceived that he was likely to be sacrificed to the fury of the populace, and he was very properly taken no further. We do not remember to have seen such an excitement since the 6th of November last year; M'Donnell is of Scotch and Canadian extraction, but always associated with Canadians, and managed to steer clear of any overt act of treason last year. He is of a prepossessing appearance and of very gentlemanly manners. As an advocate he had a very good practice at the Montreal bar, and as a politician he has been working for the gallows the last eleven years. It was at his house in the St. Antoine suburb that the secret meetings were lately held and the oaths administered.

The following arrests were made yesterday:—Jacques Barbeau, gunsmith, La Tortu; Louis Martin, yeoman, St. Philippe; Etienne L'Ecuyer, do., do.; Louis A. Robitaille, notary, Varennes; Edouard Beaudry, do., do.; Isaac Nigus, contractor, Chicago; John M'Donnell, advocate, Montreal, and ——— Provost, of St. Catherines.

Nigus has since been discharged.

The rebels on the river Richelieu have risen in arms, but we do not hear that they have committed any outrages on the loyalists, who, however, are in constant dread. Many have made their escape to this city, leaving every thing exposed to their enemies. A gentleman who left at midnight on Monday, states that the number armed is about six or seven thousand, but this is evidently a mistake. A correspondent at St. Ours states the number at that place to be from seven to eight hundred, and that they are in possession of about a hundred and fifty American muskets, independent of the arms owned by the habitants, and those who had no muskets were armed with long spears or pikes. They left St. Ours on Saturday afternoon, with the intention of taking Sorel by surprise, and hoping to enlist every man on their way down. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, they proceeded no farther than St. Denis, from which they returned on Sunday afternoon, in bands of ten and twenty, many of whom were swearing that they would go home and never fight again, while others said that they were ordered to await reinforcements.

The Chambly mail carrier who arrived yesterday afternoon, reports that the Volunteers had been fired upon by the rebels, and that Mr. Dixon, the Postmaster, had been obliged to fly to the fort for protection.

By a private letter received yesterday, we regret to learn that Mr. George Hay, a respectable farmer residing on the Banks of the Richelieu, about six miles above St. Valentine, has been robbed by the rebels of all his moveable property, including his valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.; and that all the loyal inhabitants on that side of the river have experienced similar treatment. Mr. Hay's house had been used as a barrack for several days by about 200 of the rebels. The letter also states that about 100 of them have advanced about a quarter of a mile over the Lines on the opposite side of the river, and taken their stand at a place called Beech Ridge, near Alburgh. Besides being well armed they have three pieces of cannon. The loyal inhabitants in that quarter are worn out with fatigue and harrassed with constant alarms.

Nine prisoners who have been arrested in the neighbourhood of St. John's, were brought to town yesterday afternoon in the *Princess Victoria*. Among these are two noted rebels, one named Mongeon, the other Buchard.

We learn from the prisoners that a Notary of Chateauguay, of the name of Dumarez, held the rank of Chief Commissary, but had decamped over the line 45 with 250 dollars, which he had, in his official capacity, taken from a tavern-keeper of the name of Mallet.

From the Montreal Courier Nov. 13.—It will be seen by the following despatch which was received from Major Carmichael yesterday, that Beauharnois has been retaken from the rebels, and that the prisoners taken with the *Brougham* steamer have been released; but few particulars are given.

BEAUHARNOIS, 10th November, 10, P. M.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that, in conjunction with Colonel Philpotts, a detachment of one officer of Engineers, twenty-two Sappers and Miners, one captain, three subalterns, four serjeants, two buglers, and one hundred and twenty-one rank and file, 71st Regiment, with upwards of one thousand Glengary men, were landed at Hungry Bay this morning, marched, and took Beauharnois, rescued all the prisoners, with the exception of Messrs. Ellice, Brown, Norman, Ross, Norval, Bryson, Houndslow, and Surveyor, supposed to be at Chateauguay—with the loss of one man killed, and three wounded, of the 71st Regiment.

The men are much fatigued, and we wait here for orders.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

L. CARMICHAEL, Colonel P. S.
Major Hall, Assistant Quarter Master General.

The *Brougham* steamer which was captured by the rebels is a good deal crippled in her machinery, and was towed down to Lachine yesterday. The mail-bag from Upper Canada that was on board of her remained undiscovered and unopened, although its contents were valuable; it was brought into town yesterday.

Considerable sensation was created in town yesterday, by the arrival of Messrs. Ellice, L. G. Brown, R. H. Norval, John Macdonald, John L. Grant, John Bryson, John Ross,——Houndslow, David Normand, Dr. Surveyor, and another whose name we did not learn, about whose safety some apprehensions had been entertained. It appears that after their capture at Beauharnois, they were, as was supposed here, conveyed to Chateauguay, where they were confined in a room, from which daylight was carefully excluded, but they were allowed to have candles burning. During this time they were well treated by the Cure and the Nuns, who were permitted to send them a profusion of luxuries from their larders and cellars. They were also allowed to send money for any thing they wanted from the village. They were being conveyed in carts on Saturday, as they believed, to Napierville, and had reached La Pigeonniere, in the Seigniory of St. George, when their escort hearing of the evacuation of Napierville, left them and fled. They were allowed to proceed in the same carts to Lapraire, and were even advised, it is said, by some of the older rebels, which road to take as the safest. They reached Laprairie about two o'clock yesterday morning, and this city about 10.

EVACUATION OF NAPIERVILLE BY THE REBELS.

Volunteer victory over Dr. Nelson's force.

We have just been favoured with copies of the following important despatches, for publication:—

Napierville, 10th Nov. 1838.
Saturday, 9. A. M.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commander of the Forces, to inform you that the force under his command, has just arrived here. The rebels, in the number of 2000 evacuated the town about two hours ago, and about the same number had previously gone off; many of them having thrown away their arms. The Cavalry are now in pursuit of the former, on the Chateauguay road. Colonel Love's column reached the town, from St. Valentine, at the same time with the Head Quarter division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN EDEN, D. A. G.

Colonel Wetherall, C. B. Commanding Montreal.

Odelltown, Nov. 9, 1838.

SIR,—I have the honour and the satisfaction to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the successful result of an affair with the rebels, which took place this morning. The insurgents mustered one thousand strong, under the personal command of Dr. Nelson. They attacked my advanced guard at Captain Weldon's, at about a quarter to eleven, A. M.; upon which, I immediately directed the concentration upon Odelltown Church, of the small force of 200 men, under my command.

The enemy extended around us, and kept up a sharp fire, which was as sharply answered. After an action of about two hours and a half, during which several brilliant sallies were made by the Volunteers, the insurgents retreated, leaving fifty dead and carrying off several wounded.

I regret to say that Captain McAllister and four men have fallen, and that Lieutenant Odell and nine men have been wounded—none of the latter, however, are seriously injured.

When I arrived at Caldwell's Manor, at daybreak, I learnt the great disparity of force which existed; I heard, also, that the loyalists were much worn out by constant watching and harrassing duty. I accordingly, wrote Captain Grattan, at the Isle aux Noix, asking him if he could, consistently with the safety of the Fort, give me any aid. That officer promptly replied, by coming in person with a detachment, but unfortunately he reached Odelltown too late to participate in the engagement.

A reinforcement from Hemmingford, under Major Schriver, arrived also after the retreat of the rebels.

It is my intention to advance and take up a new position at Lacolle to-morrow morning.

After the above plain recital of events, it were needless for me to say, that I have reason to speak in the highest terms of approbation of the gallantry and conduct of the Volunteers under my orders. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CHAS. CYRIL TAYLOR,
Lieut. Colonel.

Lieut. Griffin, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 8th.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 1st, 1838.

SIR,—I request that you will explain to the officers of the Militia in the district in which you are stationed, that Canada being threatened with an attack from the American frontier by a horde of rapacious brigands, every man that can bear arms, I am persuaded, will not hesitate to join his Regiment, and prepare to repel the wicked and unprovoked invasion with which these Provinces are menaced and which, no doubt, will be immediately attempted. The loyal inhabitants may be assured that the Mother Country will no longer suffer these Provinces to be kept in a state of suspense and alarm to which they have been lately exposed; but that the strength of the Empire will be exerted fully to put an end to the disgraceful proceedings on the frontiers. I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed,) J. COLBORNE,
Commander of the Forces.

Lieut. Col. Turner,
Commanding at Cornwall, U. C.

"Some troops moved up the Lake from St. John's yesterday. People are come in from St. John's, Burlington and Plattsburg this morning, who say that some houses were burnt by the loyalists, at St. Athanase, last evening.

"The Special Council has passed three temporary ordinances:—

"1.—For seizing all arms and ammunition.

"2.—For suppressing the rebellion, authorizing the Administrator of the Government to constitute courts martial, &c., nearly the same as the Irish Act of 1798; to continue to the 1st of June next.

"These acts refer only to the District of Montreal, but may be extended by proclamation to the other districts.

"Jacob Dewitt's brother and five others have just been brought in, prisoners, from the Chateauguay."

"MONTREAL, Nov. 9th, ½ past 3 P. M.

"All is quiet at present on the North Shore and on the River Chambly. The only part where any rebels hold out is in Beauharnois, and the River Chateauguay and in L'Acadie. The volunteers of Odelltown, have attacked a party of rebels at Lacole killed nine and taken seven with one piece of Cannon. There are no accounts from Sir John Colborne who would march from St. John's to-day. The whole of the Glengary men were crossing the River on Wednesday for Beauharnois, and Chateauguay. Three or four of their people were captured in the *Henry Brougham* steamer, and it is said their Highland blood is quite up.

"No American mails have come in yesterday or to-day. All other mails are regular. The lake Champlain steamers, it is said, have stopped running.

We understand the following individuals have been arrested for seditious practices since yesterday:—Dr. Ed. Rousseau, Messrs. Lachance, Chasseur, Teed and Connolly.

It has been rumoured since Saturday, that Theller and Dodge, who escaped from the citadel, were in town as late as Monday last, and that they have been concealed in the house of Mr. Grace, ironmonger, who has suddenly disappeared. It is also stated that Mr. Hough has gone in pursuit of them.

A battle took place on Tuesday night at Odletown between the loyal militia of that place, and a party of the insurgents. It being rumored at Odletown that an attack was to be made on the town that night the militia were ordered under arms. They marched out of the town a short distance, and met the enemy approaching. A short conflict ensued, in which the insurgents had eight men killed, and lost a piece of artillery and 200 stand of arms. The narrative adds, that "it was not the intention of the militia to be troubled with prisoners at this juncture." This appears to be an intimation that a more bloody character will be given to the contest than at the former outbreak.

It is stated to be the prevailing opinion at Montreal that tranquility would be soon restored. The insurgents were making efforts to make prisoners of women and children of respectable families, to hold as hostages. No intelligence had been received of Mr. Ellice and family, who were captured by them in the first outbreak. Mrs. Odle and her family had been taken and carried away from Napierville.

The 71st Regiment, under Colonel Grey, arrived at St. John from Montreal, at 11 o'clock on Monday by the rail road, for Chambly and St. Charles, and proceeded to their places of destination. A military force was stationed for the protection of the rail road.

A sloop laden with muskets and munitions of war had been seized on Lake Champlain, by one of the officers of the customs.

On the arrival of the steamboat Burlington at Champlain on Wednesday, Dr. Cote notified the engineer, that he had come to the determination to stop the intercourse between the United States and Canada, and that the boat could proceed no further. Captain Sherman went on shore and had an interview with Cote, who permitted the boat to pass, but declared that it should be the last boat that should pass either way, and that he would bring down a field piece and fire into any boat that should attempt to pass.

Two companies of the Grenadier Guards arrived in the Charlevoix yesterday and the remainder of the regiment arrived in the steamer Canada about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Six nine pounders, with a suitable supply of ammunition and artillery men, went to Laprairie in the steamer Charlevoix. It is reported that Sir John Colborne and Sir James M'Donnell, with their respective suites, will proceed to the scene of action to-morrow, and put an end to this second rebellion.

Two squadrons of the 7th Hussars are under orders to leave their barracks this morning at seven o'clock for Laprairie.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WHEREAS the solemn covenant made with the people of Lower Canada, and recorded in the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the 31st Chapter of the act passed in the 31st year of the Reign of King George III. hath been continually violated by the British Government, and our rights usurped: and whereas our humble petitions, addresses, protests and remonstrances against this injurious and unconstitutional interference have been made in vain, and the British Government hath disposed of our revenue without the constitutional consent of the Local Legislature, pillaged our Treasury, arrested great numbers of our citizens, and committed them to prison, distributed through the country a mercenary army, whose presence is accompanied by consternation and alarm, whose track is red with the blood of our people, who have laid our villages in ashes, profaned our Temples, and spread terror and waste through the land. And whereas we can no longer suffer the repeated violations of our dearest rights, and patiently support the multiplied outrages and cruelties of the Government of Lower Canada,—WE, in the name of the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA, acknowledging the decrees of a divine providence which permits us to put down a Government which hath abused the object and intention for which it was created, and to make choice of that form of Government which shall re-establish the empire of Justice, assure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, general good, and secure to us and our posterity the advantage of civil and religious liberty.

SOLEMNLY DECLARE:

1. That from this day forward, the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA are absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain, and that the political connexion between that power and Lower Canada is now dissolved,

2. That a REPUBLICAN form of Government is best suited to Lower Canada, which is this day declared to be A REPUBLIC.

3. That under the Free Government of Lower Canada, all persons shall enjoy the same rights; the Indians shall no longer be under any civil disqualification, but shall enjoy the same rights as all other citizens of Lower Canada.

4. That all union between Church and State is hereby declared to be DISSOLVED, and every person shall be at liberty freely to exercise such religion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his conscience.

5. That the Feudal or Seigniorial tenure of land is hereby abolished as completely as if such tenure had never existed in Canada.

6. That each and every person who shall bear arms, or otherwise furnish assistance to the people of Canada in this contest for emancipation, shall be and is, discharged from all debts due, or obligations real or supposed, for arrearages in virtue of Seigniorial rights heretofore existing.

7. That the *Bourire Coutumier* is for the future abolished and prohibited.

8. That Imprisonment for debt shall no longer exist, excepting in such cases of fraud as shall be specified in an act to be passed hereafter by the Legislature of Lower Canada for this purpose.

9. That sentence of Death shall no longer be passed or executed, except in case of murder.

10. That mortgages on landed estate shall be special, and to be valid, shall be enregistered in offices to be created for this purpose by an act of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

11. That the liberty and freedom of the Press shall exist in all public matters and affairs.

12. That TRIAL BY JURY is guaranteed to the people of Lower Canada in its most extended and liberal sense, in all criminal suits, and in civil suits above a sum to be fixed by the Legislature of the State of LOWER CANADA.

13. That as General and public Education is necessary, and due by the Government to the people, an act to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.

14. That to secure the elective franchise, all elections shall be had BY BALLOT.

15. That with the least possible delay the people shall choose Delegates according to the present division of the country, into Counties, Towns, and Boroughs who shall constitute a Convention or Legislative Body, to establish a Constitution according to the wants of the country, and in conformity with the disposition of this Declaration, subject to be modified according to the will of the people.

16. That every male person of the age of 21 years and upwards, shall have the right of voting as herein provided, and for the election of the aforesaid delegates.

17. That all *Crown Lands*, also such as are called *Clergy Reserves* and such, as are nominally in possession of a certain Company of Land holders in England called the 'British North American Land Company,' are of right the property of the state of Lower Canada except such portions of the aforesaid Lands as may be in possession of persons who hold the same in good faith, and to whom titles shall be secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of, and a title for, such untitled lots of land in the townships as are under cultivation or improvement.

18. That the French and English languages shall be used in all public affairs.

And for the fulfilment of this Declaration and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are now engaged, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice of our conduct, WE by these presents solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

By order of the Provisional Government.

ROBERT NELSON, President.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Having lately observed a communication in the Fredericton Sentinel, signed "Peter Skinner," which appears very much like the production of Mr. Ward himself, and who has on too many occasions obtruded his remarks gratuitously and uncalled for, since his short sojourn in this Province;—I would beg to remind him to be a little more cautious in future; he is not so far from home that he can long continue in a wrong course unknown to those who have witnessed his jumping career for many years past. Assuming Peter Skinner to be none other than Ward himself, and that jealousy of the fame and circulation of your Journal, is the true cause of his unwarranted attack, I would advise him to weigh well the remarks respecting himself and his character which are published in the Halifax Recorder of the 10th instant.—With the character of the person Duncan. I have nothing to say in support; but I shrewdly guess, though my friend Ward, through policy, may commence an action against the conductors of the Acadian Recorder, he will hesitate a long time before he will appear in person before a Halifax Jury.—I come now to his unwarrantable assailing, respecting the apology to Mr. Gilbert, which he calls groveling; now so far from that being the case, respectable people in this community were satisfied that Mr. Gilbert was entitled to an apology, or to proceed for damages; but were rather surprised that such a flimsy attempt at an apology, without any signatures, was ever accepted by that gentleman. The only reason that I have heard assigned was, that Mr. Gilbert had no vindictive motives to gratify, and that he had been repeatedly assured by persons unconnected in any way with the press, that the offensive article was published inadvertently, but that the author would never be given up by the Editors, though they should sustain the whole weight of the prosecution. Now let me ask whether Mr. Ward, with all his *assured effrontery*, would have had the courage and the manliness of conduct to have screened an offending author in his columns, when a serious prosecution was pending over him, and a loud call upon his pecuniary circumstances threatened with an overwhelming force. His past history says not—his future conduct in New-Brunswick must speak for itself.

St. John, Nov. 22. A-NOVASCOTIAN.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 23, 1838.

The steamer *Great Western* arrived at New York on Thursday the 15th inst., bringing Liverpool papers to the 27th of October.—The new steam ship *Liverpool* took her departure on the 20th October, but had not arrived at New York on Friday last.

It was rumoured in London, that Lord Glenelg would resign his office as Colonial Secretary, and that the Duke of Richmond or Sir Wilmot Horton was to succeed Lord Durham.

SPAIN.—The Carlist forces under General Cabrera, had obtained a great victory over the Queen's troops, commanded by General Pardinas, in consequence of which, several Officers of the Queen's army had thrown up their commands.

A treaty of Commerce has been concluded between Great Britain and Austria.

The great difficulties heretofore existing between the Turkish and Egyptian governments, have been settled through the intervention of England.

The probability of a war between England and Russia, is still seriously talked of, the English and Turkish fleets appear to have united under the command of Admiral Stopford, and had arrived in the Dardanelles.—The Russians had opened negotiations with the government of Sweden for the purpose of soliciting the co-operation of the Swedish fleet with that of Russia.

CANADA.—Our latest dates from Montreal are to the 13th inst., extracts will be found in preceding columns. The rebels in Lower Canada have been defeated and scattered by the regular troops and loyal volunteers.—From Upper Canada we have no late dates, but feel confident, that when the *sympathisers* and Rebels shall dare make a landing, they will meet with a similar warm reception, that was greeted to their *fellow Patriots*, in the district of Montreal.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The head quarters of the 11th regiment have again moved to Fredericton.—The 65th embarked at Shediac and proceeded for Quebec on Sunday morning last. The ship *Eagle*, Captain Stevenson, arrived here on Wednesday from Halifax, with detachments of the 11th, and 65th Regiments.

At the Annual Meeting of Saint Andrew's Society, held on the 1st instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

John Robertson, Esquire, President.
Hugh Mackay, Esquire, Vice President,
John Wishart, Esquire, Treasurer,
Mr. Alexander Robertson, Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK, *Fredericton.*—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, held on the 9th instant, John Simpson, Esquire, was chosen President, in the place of the late H. G. Clopper, Esq. and Charles P. Wetmore, Esq. was appointed a Director, in place of Mr Simpson.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—A poll for the election of a Member to represent this County in General Assembly, was opened at Dalhousie, on Monday the 5th inst. when ANDREW BARBARIE, Esq. was duly elected without opposition.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15.

The 'Great Western' had a very boisterous passage, and at one time the storm was so violent that she was compelled to "lay to" for six hours. Her outward passage was made in twelve days and ten hours.

The steam packet Liverpool sailed from Liverpool for this port on the 20th October, agreeably to announcement. Her non-arrival of course creates some uneasiness here, but the presumption is that her supply of coal proved deficient, and that, finding this to be the case, she either steered for some nearer port, or is making the best of her way to New-York with no other propelling power than her sails. A scientific friend, who is perfectly acquainted with steam boats, remarked to us a week ago, that if the account given in the Liverpool papers, of the dimensions of this ship, the space allotted for freight, &c. was correct, it was impossible that her fuel should hold out till she reached New York.

Departure of the Liverpool for New York.

On Saturday, Oct. 20th, according to announcement, the steam ship Liverpool started on her first voyage across the Atlantic. From the time of her arrival from her successful trial trip to Dublin, the greatest curiosity was excited to view the splendid cabins, engines, &c.

The intended hour of departure was mid-day, but the quantity of goods, luggage, and stores that came on board at "the eleventh hour" was so great that about an hour's delay was occasioned. The curiosity excited to witness her starting was greater than that of any former occasion of the sailing of a ship from the waters of the Mersey. The whole line of quays from the Queen's to the Clarence Docks, a distance of about two miles, was filled up by a continuous crowd of human beings of all classes.—Many steamboats on the river were also crowded with parties anxious to obtain a nearer view; and such was the hurrying down to the quays, from every street, that the town was, for some time, in a complete bustle.

The Liverpool, shortly before noon, steamed down from the Sloyne, where she had been anchored, to nearly opposite Wallasey Pool, on the Cheshire shore, where she received, from successive steam-boats, those of her passengers who had not before gone on board, and a quantity of stores, spare spars, provisions, &c. She was made fast to the Shamrock, one of the City of Dublin Company's river boats, and the tide had began to ebb before, in the unavoidable hurry, all was in readiness.

The letters sent out by her loaded a cart, and were contained in immense canvass bags, some of them so heavy that one man could with difficulty carry them. The packages of newspapers and parcels were also numerous.

There were fifty-one passengers (exclusive of servants and children).

The ship had on board about 150 tons of dry goods, for which the sum of £5 5s. pr ton was paid, 469 tons of coal, and 94 tons of Mr. William's turf stone, or compressed fuel. Her consumption of coal is estimated at 26 cwt. for every ten miles; and calculating upon a fair average passage, she will have a surplus of 147 tons of coals on reaching New-York.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—On the arrival of despatches from Canada by the Great Western on the 18th Lord Melbourne, came from Windsor, was in Downing-street a few hours, and hurried off to Windsor again. The Liverpool steamer was detained two hours on the 20th, to convey to Canada despatches, in answer to those brought on the 18th. On the 22d Earl Spencer had an interview with Lord Melbourne and immediately proceeded from Downing-street to Windsor. On the 23d there are rumours in London of the resignation of Lord Glenelg, and of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond or Sir William Horton to succeed Lord Durham. On the same day the journals announce that Lord Brougham and Vaux is at Dover; and a general impression prevails that Parliament will be speedily called together.—*Brighton Gazette.*

SPAIN.

Defeat of General Pardinas.—The division of the Queen's troops under command of Gen. Pardinas, experienced a disastrous defeat at Mealla, on the 1st of October. The Carlist Gen. Cabrera, it appears, had united his forces with those of Llangostera and Forcadell, and made a force march of 26 hours to surprise General Pardinas at Mealla. The latter, whether through temerity or ignorance of the actual force of Cabrera, accepted the battle, and bravely led his troops to the attack. The Carlist cavalry having impetuously charged one of his battalions, and thrown it into disorder, Pardinas succeeded in stopping the fugitives, and, placing himself at the head of 2 companies of Chasseurs, drove back the enemy as far as its positions, but, the rest of his division not supporting his movement, the column was assailed by a terrible fire, and General Pardinas received two bullet wounds in the breast and another in the head. The Christino cavalry again charged to rescue the General, who had fallen into the hands of the Carlists, but, being opposed by the whole of Cabrera's infantry and cavalry, it was obliged to give way, and the rout shortly afterwards became complete. The division of General Pardinas was the only force which protected that part of Lower Arragon, now entirely at the mercy of the Carlists.

From the official accounts transmitted to the War-office by the authorities of Caspe, it appears that the loss of the Queen's army in this engagement, had exceeded 3,000 men; and that 1500 only had saved their arms and baggage. The remains of General Pardinas were interred at Caspe on the 5th, with all the military honors due to his rank.—The body of the General had not, as reported, been mutilated by the Carlists. The cold-blooded massacre of the prisoners and wounded, by the orders of Cabrera, had elicited a commencement of reprisals from General San Miguel. The latter wrote, on the 9th to the Arragonese chief, that he had in consequence ordered all the influential Carlists residing at Saragosa and the other towns occupied by the Queen's forces to be arrested, and that their lives would be sacrificed in the event of his renewing similar atrocities.

The news of this reached Madrid on the 5th, and excited great consternation, as well as indignation against the Ministry, to whom the misfortune was generally attributed. There was but one cry among the people, that of "vengeance against the traitors in office, and a change of the Cabinet."—An insurrectionary movement appeared so imminent, that on the night after the receipt of the news, the members of the late and present Administration deemed it prudent not to sleep that night in their hotels. Their apprehensions, however, were not justified by the event, and the next day the agitation greatly subsided, in consequence of a proclamation published by the first Constitutional Alcalde of the city, announcing that the fate of arms had been adverse to the division of General Pardinas on the 1st inst., but that the evil was not so irreparable as represented by the Carlists, a considerable portion of the corps commanded by that officer having arrived at Caspe on the evening of that day.

The *Eco del Comercio* of the 7th contains a letter from Saragossa of the 4th, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier Urbina, announcing that he had already collected at Caspe 2,000 fugitives of the division of General Pardinas, and that 1,200 others had made their way to Alcanziz. The material loss in that case would be less considerable than at first stated, but the demoralization of the troops was such, that in order to render them available they must be incorporated in other divisions. Nothing could persuade the soldiers that they were not betrayed and sold, and many of the officers, partaking of this impression, had thrown up their commands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The general topic for several days has been the reported determination of the English Government to put an end to all the difficulties in which the Egyptian question is involved, by obliging Mehemet Ali

gotiations with that object. "We are ignorant of the details of this treaty," says the Courrier Francais, "but a commercial alliance between England and Austria would be without object, if it did not contemplate, before all things, the free navigation of the Danube and the Black Sea. The English wish, without doubt, to throw obstacles in the way of the establishment which the Russians are forming at the mouth of the Danube, on the island of Sulina. This could be done efficaciously, however, only by the alliance and occurrence of Austria. This treaty is the first step of the Austrian Cabinet towards emancipating itself from the species of vitelage in which Russia holds her allies of Vienna & Berlin."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* publishes a letter dated Frontiers of Italy, 8th instant, which asserts that the question of the occupation of Ancona had been agitated in Venice, and that the Austrian Government had offered to withdraw its troops from the Roman States, on condition that the French evacuate Ancona. The Augsburgh Gazette makes no doubt of King Louis Philippe's acceding to the proposition.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Oct. 7.

The probability of a war between Russia and England appears to increase daily. A courier from Teflis has just arrived with the following intelligence:—

Lieut. General Golowine, commander of the army of the Caucasus, has received from Gen. Perowski, Governor of the Khanat of Erivan, official notice of the departure of the British troops from Akouchysa, and of their entrance into Schiraz, reinforced by a number of individuals, who had revolted against the reigning Schah. There prevails at present in Persia a panic much greater than that which seized the country in 1835, on the accession to the throne of Mohamed Schah. General Perowskihas marched troops to the Araxes, in the direction of Bakou, in order to reassure the Schah, by showing him that Russia was ready to assist him in case the English should invade his dominions. General Golowine has sent a reinforcement of 5,000 men to the corps of army of Armenia, and has called for precise instructions to direct his future conduct. The Government waits the arrival of the Emperor to forward orders to that general.

"On the other hand, we are informed that Count Potocki, the Russian Ambassador in Sweden, has opened negotiations with the Government of that country, having for their object to insure the co-operation of the Swedish fleet with that of Russia, in the event of a war of a hostile demonstration against England.

"Our Government intends sending into Armenia several regiments, composed of men natives of northern Russia. It was at first contemplated to employ in that country corps of Cossaks and regiments consisting of Poles and Russians, but there is a disinclination to trust the latter, among whom much discontent has of late prevailed. If England wished to avail herself of the delay that will intervene before the arrival of those Russian regiments in Armenia, which cannot take place for three or four months, on account of the distance between the latter and Central Russia, she might create considerable embarrassment for the Cabinet of St. Petersburg by marching troops towards the Araxes, and raising the cry of 'Liberty' among the natives of the Caucasus and Georgia, and among the Russian forces themselves. The Czar is more in dread of such an event than of all Lord Palmerston's diplomatical notes. The Cabinet of the Tuileries inspires no fear to M. Nesselrode, who loudly boasts of being able to lead it as he pleases."—*Commerce.*

THE HAGUE Oct. 22.—The Utrecht Courant has the following paragraph, dated Oct. 21:—"Louis Bonaparte and his suite arrived here yesterday in two carriages, and only stopping to change horses, continued his journey to Rotterdam (where he arrived on the same evening at the Hotel des Pays Bas to embark for England.

Odessa Sept. 30.—"Orders from the emperor arrive at least once a week, and keep our Governor in constant activity. The army amounts to 45,000 effective men, independent of the garrisons and other local forces. The three corps of Cossacks have been increased by 6,000 men, and the battalions from the Danube added to the army of Bessarabia amount to between 7,000 and 8,000. The embarcation corps and marine troops are about 18,000 strong, without reckoning 3,000 sailors organized as crews ready to join those who are afloat. The fleet comprising the ships at Kherson, Nicolaiew on the coast of Tauris and in the Sea of Azoff, but without including those which form the blockade of Abasia, consists of seven ships of the line, one three-decker cut down, five frigates, six corvettes, three brigs, two schooner brigs, four cutters, and 20 pinnaces, gunboats, flat-bottomed boats, and other small craft, all armed and stored. The war against the Circassians makes no progress whatever. The contraband supplies from the coast, in spite of the blockade, and the reinforcements which the mountaineers receive particularly in officers have so increased their confidence that no termination to the contest can be foreseen. There have been two battles in the course of this month, in which the Cossacks of the Black Sea were defeated, and the Dragoons were driven back at the point of the sword. There have been many desertions from the Russian infantry, and even from the artillery.

Sierra Leone.—By accounts just arrived from Sierra Leone, it appears that the mortality amongst the shipping was dreadful in the month of June; three vessels were then lying, waiting for crews to carry them to England, only one European being left to convey the sad accounts to their mourning friends.

Alexandria Sept. 27th.—In spite of the contradictory statements of some journals which we have just received, the brig Euphrates arrived at Suez from India, confirms the news of the taking of Bushire by an English expedition. They also announce the death of the Governor of the Anglo-Indian possession.

Extensive and Destructive Fire.—On Friday night a fire, which has destroyed an immense amount of property, broke out in one of a range of six large warehouses in Roberts-street North. The building in which the fire originated was the second of two warehouses from Great Howard-street, belonging to Messrs. James Davies and Co., of Hunter-street, in the occupation of Messrs. Henry Davies and Co., of King-street. The next two warehouses towards the Prince's Dock, were the property of Messrs. Charles Lawrence and Son, and formed part of the same range as those of Messrs. Davies, none of these four warehouses having greater separation than a single wall. The two adjoining warehouses of the pile, the property of Messrs. Highfield and Birch, were separated by a party division. Next to these, a smithy, the property of Mr. Charles Birch, completed the range. Opposite to the warehouse, between Roberts-street and Hill-street, stood a long low shed, which was full of cotton, belonging to Messrs. Wm. and Jas. Brown and Co. The warehouses first alluded to ran a considerable depth, backwards, towards Denison-street, overlooking a number of courts and alleys of small tenements. Adjoining these, towards Great Howard-street, was the dwelling-house of Mrs. Davies, a small warehouse belonging to Mr. Rigby, and the premises of Mr. Croston, painter. Lower down, towards the Prince's Dock, two warehouses, belonging to Sir John Tobin, terminate the street on one side, while opposite, with their backs close up to a street running along the end of the shed above mentioned, stands a pile of large warehouses, overlooking the Prince's Basin, the property of Messrs. Highfield and Birch and others.

It is impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the value of the property damaged and destroyed by this dreadful fire. Probably the loss will reach £100,000. Several thousand bales of cotton were more or less burnt.—*Liverpool Chron.*

DEATH OF THE YANKEE LEAPER.—A Cheltenham paper states, that Scott, the American sailor whose extraordinary feats of leaping have frequently been before the public, made his last leap, at Strand, on Wednesday, having been drowned in the canal there in one of his foolhardy attempts.

L'ACADIE, Nov. 12, 1838.

Sir, I am directed by His Excellency, Sir John Colborne, to acquaint you that the rebels, who had assembled in arms in the district of Montreal, have been entirely dispersed by Her Majesty's troops and the volunteers.

I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient serv't.

WM. ROWAN, M. S.

JAS. BUCHANAN, Esq.
H. M. Consul, New York.

Correspondence of the Albany Ev. Jour.

ODESSBURGH, Nov. 12, 1838.
9 o'clock, P. M.

Friend Weed.—I snatch a few moments time, to give you notice of the proceedings in this place to-day. This morning our citizens were aroused by the news that two Schooners, loaded with Canadian Patriots were lying in the River opposite this place, with the intention of attacking Prescott, and also that another Band of about 200 had taken possession of the Steamer United States. About 9 o'clock the Steamer left the wharf for the purpose of towing off the two Schooners which had both run aground. One however got off without assistance, and run on to the Canada side, and landed about 200 men about a mile below the Fort. The British Steam-boat Experiment put out after the States, and fired several shots at her, only one of which struck the Boat and killed a very worthy young man of this place. The British Steamer ranged along side of the other Schooner which was aground, and fired a broadside into her, without doing any damage except to her rigging. The Schooner returned the fire, and killed six men.

The last Schooner has just been got off and is now preparing to go over. The people on board express themselves determined to take the fort before morning. Doubtful however. Though there is a rumour in town that the Canadian people are flocking to the standard raised there in great numbers.

Our place is in great excitement, and no business has been done to-day. The mail closes soon and I must close; if any thing important is done I will write to you further by to-morrow's mail.

Yours in haste, A. B. JAMES.

☞ LOST on Saturday last, several bundles of Newspapers addressed to Mr. Gale, Fredericton; Mr. Bonnell, Gage Town; Mr. Hobin, Canning; Mr. DeVeber, Sheffield, &c. &c. Any person returning the same to the Chronicle office will be suitably rewarded.

The above papers were forwarded from this office through the usual channel, but have not reached the several persons to whom they were addressed.

The Honorable William Crane and Lady, of Westmoreland; and Mr. B. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, of this city, came passengers in the Great Western.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, to Miss CHARLOTTE A. LAWSON, all of this city.

On 25th ult., at St. John's Church, Fulham, near London, the Hon. WILLIAM CRANE, of Sackville, County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Thomas Jones Wood, Esq.

DIED.

Yesterday, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine Will, Rachel, wife of Mr. George Spencer, in the 40th year of her age. Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Union-street.

On the 20th inst., after a few hours illness, Richard, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Graham, Merchant, late of Glasgow.

On Monday morning, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Alfred Gilpin, of Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia, in the 44th year of her age. In perfect consciousness of her approaching dissolution, she was enabled, through Grace, to bear her sufferings with exemplary patience and resignation, and to commit herself into the hands of her Creator with a cheerful, though humble hope of acceptance, through the merits of the LORD JESUS.

At Carleton, on the 27th ult., Ebenezer, infant son of Mr. Ebenezer Anderson, aged 2 months and 3 days.

At Philadelphia, on the 1st instant, Anna Julia, daughter of William H Woodforde, Esq. of Fredericton.

At Leamington, on the 13th October last, the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Nov. 16, schr. Star, Nickerson, Halifax—Ratchford & Brothers, molasses.

Active, Kendrick, Halifax, to order, sugar and molasses.

18th, brig James, Seymore, Nassau, 15—J. Wishart, assorted cargo.

Schr. Sarah, Davis, Portland—assorted cargo.

George, Hilton, Halifax, 6—Eaton, Burham & Co. fish.

21st, ship Eagle, Stephenson, Cork via Halifax, with recruits for the 11th and 65th regiments.

CLEARED.

Ship British Queen, Dudne, Liverpool, timber.
Thetis, Brown, Liverpool, timber.
Woodman, Good, Liverpool, timber.
Royal William, Cudlip, on a whaling voyage.
Brig Lerwick, Payson, Savannah-la-mar, fish.
Comet, Taber, Berbice, boards.
Richmond Lass, Abrams, Limerick, deals.
Schr Thomas Lowdon, Best, Boston, coals.
Pretty Maggy, O'Hara, Younghall, deals.

The Mary & Susan arrived at Boston on the 7th instant, from Calcutta, spoke on the 23d ult. lat. 33, long. 62, ship Mary Caroline, of St. John, 30 days from Liverpool for Bermuda, and received a supply of water.

Ship Magnificent, Whitty, hence, at Liverpool, 5th October.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 8th inst., schr. Splendid, Williams, St. John; Leopard, from Shelburne, and Agenoria, from Windsor.—At Baltimore, 8th, Laurel, Crossup, St. John.—At New York, 9th, Exertion, Brown, Jamaica.

London Annuals for 1839.

D. M'MILLAN has just received for sale at the Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse:

THE Book of Royalty, or Characteristics of British Palaces; Forget-me-Not; Friendship's Offering; Drawing Room Scrap Book, and Oriental Annuals for 1839; PORTRAITS of Her Majesty the QUEEN, by Swandale, Finden, Paris, &c.; PORTRAITS of the Female Aristocracy of the Court of Queen VICTORIA: Ryall's Portraits of eminent Conservative Statesmen; a few very fine PRINTS, including the Coronation and Coronation Procession, &c.; Colours and Colour Boxes in great variety; Drawing and Banker's Pencils; Perforated Cards; Fire Screens; 6 feet Baloons.

Violins, Flutes, Bugles, Clarionets, Flageletts, Mathematical Instruments, Scales, Parallel Rules, Charts, Penknives, Wax Wafers; Perryan, Oblique, Magnum Bonum and other Steel Pens; Ne Plus Ultra Writing Desks; Ivory and Ass skin Tablets; Pocket Books; Writing Fluid; Red, black and blue Writing INKS; Printing Ink; Marking Ink; dissected Maps; Games and Toys for Children, &c. &c. &c.

16th November.

Annuals for 1839.

JUST received from London, a supply of ANNUALS for 1839, among which are the following:—*Drawing Room Scrap Book; Oriental Annual; Friendship's Offering; Forget-me-not, &c.*

Also—An assortment of Concert and Third FLUTES; Norie's Epitome and Charts.

W. L. AVERY,
Nov. 16. *No. 3, Prince Wm. street.*

Woollens, per Coronation.

70 PAIR Rose Blankets, 65 pieces red and white Flannels, 10 do. Pilot Cloth.
Nov. 16. J. & J. ALEXANDER.

Cordage, Sheathing Paper, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers:

120 COILS CORDAGE, from 6 thread Ratline to 4 inch; 1 ton Sheathing Paper; 100 bags Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch; 50 kegs Nails, 6dy to 24dy.

Also—In Store:—1 cask double refined Loaf Sugar; 3 ditto single ditto ditto; 2 pnns. Malt Whisky; 10 rolls Sheet Lead, from 2 1-2 lbs. to 8lbs. per foot; 1 bale No. 5 brown Canvas; 1 ditto Osnaburghs; 1 ditto Russia Duck.
Nov. 16. JAMES OTTY & CO.

New Brunswick Philosophical Society.

THE Monthly meeting of the above Society will be held on MONDAY Evening next, at 7 o'clock, at their Rooms, Germain Street.

By order of the President.
Nov. 23. WILLIAM MILLS, *Secretary.*

For Sale,

THE good Brig LA PLATA, 134 Tons, old measure; thoroughly copper fastened—newly wood sheath'd—has a very full Inventory, which can be seen and further particulars known by applying to

Nov. 23. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL from 200 to 300 Tons, to take a cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland, for which a liberal Freight will be given. Apply to

Nov. 23. H. S. GAULT.

Wheat Flour.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers:

100 BARRELS Canada SUPERFINE FLOUR.
FAULKE & MATTHEW,
Nov. 23. South Market Wharf.

REMOVAL.

D. SCOTT begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal share of patronage he has received from them since he commenced business in this City. He wishes to let them know that he has moved his Tailoring Establishment to the New Shop nearly opposite Doctor Cook's, in *Germain Street*; where, by a punctual attendance to his business, and a desire to give every satisfaction, he hopes still to merit a share of their patronage.

He has now opened a fine assortment of Superfine WINTER CLOTHS, Kerseys, Cassimeres, BUCKSKINS, (a new article,) which he will sell or make up on most reasonable terms for short credit.

☞ He has now a number of the best Journeymen Tailors in his employ. Nov. 23.

Almanacks.

Just Published and for sale at the Courier Office—

THE New-Brunswick ALMANACK for 1839, containing the usual variety of useful and interesting matter, List of Militia Officers, &c. &c.
November 23.

Molasses.

LANDING ex schooners *Active* and *Starr*, from Halifax, 50 Puncheons very excellent MOLASSES, for sale by

Nov. 23. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

No. 1, HERRINGS.

ONE HUNDRED Barrels, ex "Active" from Halifax,—for sale by

Nov. 23. THOMAS HANFORD.

Storage to Let.

THE Subscriber has sufficient room for 300 Barrels of Apples, Cider, or Potatoes, in a frost-proof Cellar, in the rear of the shop occupied by him in Germain-street, where they can be delivered at any time.

Nov. 23.—3w. JOSEPH WETMORE.

SAINT JOHN SACRED MUSIC ACADEMY.

MR. BRADBURY will commence his First Class this Evening (Friday) the 23d inst. in Messrs. FOSTER'S HALL, *Germain Street.*

☞ Members of the several Singing Choirs of this city, and all others interested in the advancement of the Science of Vocal Music, are invited to attend. November 23.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, in the Wesleyan Long Room, Horsfield-street, at 6 o'clock. Subscribers and others friendly to Bible circulation are respectfully requested to attend.

A collection will be taken up at the close of the proceedings. JAMES PATERSON,
St. John, Nov. 23. *Sec'y.*

St. John, N. B. Nov. 9, 1838.

Just Published, and for sale by the Gross, Dozen or otherwise:

THE MERCHANTS' & FARMERS' ALMANACK for 1839, containing a variety of useful information and amusing extracts.

WILLIAM L. AVERY,
Nov. 9.—(3 ins. Sentinel) *No. 3. Prince Wm. st.*

Fresh Fruit, &c.

Just received at No. 2, Water Street:

100 BOXES Fresh Bunch MUSCATEL RAISINS; 100 half boxes ditto;
50 Kegs MALAGA GRAPES;
1 Carroteel ZANTE CURRANTS;
50 Barrels WINTER APPLES,
All of the growth of 1838.

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

For sale low by
Nov. 9. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

COALS.

JUST LANDING, from the *Hector*, 150 Tons best ORREL COAL, and will be sold low from ship's side.

Also, per "Coronation": 7 Hhds. Birmingham HOLLOWWARE, each cask assorted.—Apply to

H. DOHERTY.
November 16. *Nelson street.*

Spanish Cigars.

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

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

The subscriber pledges himself that every attention will be paid to those who may honour him with a call. JAMES NETHERY.
Hibernian Hotel, Nov. 16, 1838.

New Goods.

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

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

Port, Sherry, Madeira and Teneriffe WINES, of superior quality:

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

16th Nov. J. V. THURGAR.

More New Fruit.

JUST received from Halifax:—100 Whole, 100 Half, and 100 Quarter boxes RAISINS;

Ex *Lord John Russell*, from London—Pickles & Sauces.

Ex *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—20 Bags Java Coffee; 2 boxes Cocoa Paste. For sale by

Nov. 16. JAMES MALCOLM.

Just Received,

Per British Queen, from London:

1 CASE superior French MATCHES: Also on hand, A few Stilton and Pine Apple CHEESE.
Oct. 26. E. C. WADDINGTON.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
BY AUCTION.

On the 4th day of April, 1839, the Subscriber will sell:

THE Landed Property of the late General Coffin, situated on the West and East side of the Nerepis below the Eagle Rock.

☞ *Terms made known at the time of Sale.*
Nov. 16. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Wanted Immediately.

EIGHT Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, who will receive employment during the winter and will be paid in CASH every Saturday night, on application to

Nov. 16. DAVID PATERSON.

Rum and Sugar.

50 HHDS. SUGAR; 43 puns. RUM; per schr. *Tantesy*, from Jamaica, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
16th November.

Madeira and Teneriffe Wine.

2 HHDS. } *Old London Particular*
6 Qr. Casks, } *Madeira WINE;*
5 Pipes }
2 Hhds. } Teneriffe WINE.
10 Qr. Casks }

Per barque Lord John Russell, on consignment—The MADEIRA being sent as a sample from Messrs. Gordon, Duff & Co., as one particularly recommended.

Nov. 16. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

House to Rent, & possession given 1st April, for a term of not less than five years.

THAT splendid new two story House fronting on *Sewal-street*, the same being finished in a superior manner, with *folding doors, &c. &c.*, has every convenience for a genteel family. A lot of ground independent of the one on which the House stands, and adjoining, can be had with the same if required. Apply to

Nov. 16. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

School of Arts.

R. FOULIS will commence his second Course of Lectures, at the School of Arts, on Wednesday Evening, the 28th November. The Course will comprise 12 Lectures on the Elements of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Transferable Tickets for the Course, 20s. each: Boys Tickets, 7s. 6d: Ladies admitted without Tickets who accompany their friends.

The room is now undergoing the necessary alterations so as to render it comfortable for the winter.

Nov 16.

Birch Timber for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a quantity of BIRCH TIMBER, of superior quality, averaging 14 inches.—Terms liberal and payments easy. JOHN W. SCOTT.
November 2.

CARPETING.

JUST opened, several Pieces of very handsome Scotch Carpeting, yard wide; Druggets, Green Baize, and Pilot Cloths.

Nov. 9. JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

Cordage, Loaf Sugar & Candles.

PER MOZAMBIQUE.

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

The whole of the above will be sold low, if taken from the vessel. JOHN ROBERTSON.
9th November.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Ship "*British Queen*" from London; "*Ward*" and "*Jane Walker*" from Liverpool:

PIPES O. L. P. Madeira WINE; ditto Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Teneriffe WINES;
20 Quarter Casks Sicily Madeira WINE;
20 Hhds. first quality Cognac BRANDY;
20 Hhds. prime pale Hollands GIN;
50 Boxes London Mould, wax wicks, short 6's
100 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
100 Boxes hard Yellow SOAP;
2 Tons first quality London White LEAD;
20 Bags black PEPPER;
20 Bags best Pot BARLEY;

—ALSO—

2 Bales best bleached CANVAS.
Small Ratline, Cordage and Hawsers.
Salmon, Shad, Herring and other Twines.

November 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SHOE STORE.

Just Received per ship Frances, *from Liverpool, a further Supply of Boots and Shoes,*

—COMPRISING—

LADIES' Fine Black Cloth and Snow Boots of all kinds; do. Prunella Boots and Shoes of every quality; do. White and Black satin Slippers; do. French Kid and Black Prunella Dancing Slippers; do. Walking Shoes in great variety.

Gentlemens' Fine Black Cloth Chamois lin'd Dress Boots; do. Cloth Over Boots and Shoes, leather lin'd; do. stout and Dress Wellington and Clarence Boots; do. Dancing and Dress Pumps of all qualities. Girls' Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Twenty-five hundred pairs of Childrens' Cloth, Prunella, Leather, and Morocco Boots and shoes of every description, for sale Wholesale and Retail.

The above Goods are direct from the Manufactories, and come to us as *Warranted Articles.*—Further supplies are expected at intervals during the season, which will enable us to have a full assortment for Wholesale and Retail.

L. & S. K. FOSTER.

N. B.—*No Goods allowed to go from the Store without an order.*
St. John, Nov. 1, 1838.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

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

September 14. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

FRESH OYSTERS,

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

October 12, 1838. WM. NETHERY.

BLANKETS.—400 Pair 9-4 and 10-4 Rose Blankets, ex ship *Ward*, from Liverpool.
26th October. J. KERR & CO.

St. Andrews Grammar School.

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

St. Andrews, July 26, 1838.

Grapes, Quinces, Biscuit, &c.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale:

10 JARS MALAGA GRAPES; 4 Barrels Quinces; 4 ditto Chestnuts;
20 Bbls. Silver skinned Onions;
30 ditto Winter Apples; 4 do Cranberries,
10 boxes fresh Raisins.

Nov. 2. JAS. BUSTIN, *King street.*

FALL GOODS,

PER MOZAMBIQUE:

300 PIECES PRINTS; 50 do. White Shirtings; 265 do. Grey ditto;
65 Pieces Checks and Stripes;
14 do. Carpeting, (ass.) 15 Rugs, plain and fig'd.
10 Pieces Union and Scotch PLAIDING,
12 Doz. 4-4 assorted Shawls;
6 Pieces CLOAKING, (a new article.)
7 Bales Woollens; 7 hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
5 hhds. Sherry WINE, 1 pipe Port ditto,
2 Puns. AQUA, (Islay.) 5 do. TREACLE,
25 Kegs PAINTS, assorted colours,
33 hhds. Bastard Sugar; 30 boxes Soap, *Glasgow.*
60 Boxes Candles.

The whole of which are offered at the subscribers' usual prices. JOHN & JAS. ALEXANDER,
Nov. 9. *No. 12, King street.*

Irish Pork, Irish Pork.

The Subscriber is now landing from Londonderry—

40 BBLS. Prime Mess PORK, } *Graham's*
25 Half barrels do. } *Brand.*

A superior article (put up expressly) for family use. Which will be sold on reasonable terms for good payments, at the store of T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq. Water street. H. S. GAULT.
November 2.

STOVE SALT.—250 Bags Fine SALT.—Apply to J. & J. ALEXANDER.
November 2.

Fashionable Millinery.

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

Also,

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

NOTICE.

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

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

Per Brig Condor, from Londonderry:
9 Tons Fresh OTMEAL, in casks of 4 cwt. each.

The whole of which will be sold low for Cash or approved paper.

St. John, July 12. JAMES KERR.

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

Mushroom Catsup.

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

To Blacksmiths.

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

Just Received—per Adelaide,

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

New Fall Goods.

Per *Robert Bruce*, from Liverpool, consisting of—PLAIN and Figured MERINOS: Printed cottons and Furnitures; Regatta shirtings;
Cotton checks, stripes and homespuns;
White and Grey shirting cottons; Green Baize;
Tartan shawls in great variety; Twill'd serges;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Paddings;
White, red, and Salisbury Flannels;
Plain and check'd Druggets; cotton Ticks;
Black and col'd cotton Velvets; Shalloons & Bombazetts; Beaverteens and Moleskins;
Plain and check'd American Homespun;
Lining Cambrics and roll'd Jaconets;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Damask Table Linens;
Lawns, Diapers, Duck, Hollands, Union Dowlas, Canvas & Osnaburghs, Black & White Wadding.
With an assortment of BUTTONS and Tailors' TRIMMINGS of every kind.

ALSO—per *British Queen*, from London;

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

—ALSO—

Two Thousand pairs Boots and SHOES.

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

W. G. LAWTON.
Market square, Oct. 26, 1838.

STEAMER NOVASCOTIA,

(100 Horse Power.)

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

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

India Rubber Shoes.

JUST received a large lot of Men's, Women's and Children's India Rubber SHOES of a very superior quality, for sale cheap by the dozen or retail. L. & S. K. FOSTER.
November 2. *King street.*

Wine & Herrings.

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

Oct. 5. THOMAS HANFORD.

SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON competent to take charge of a sett of Books; who has been employed during the last five years in a general business concern in this City, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Enquire at the office of this paper. 26th October, 1838.

Prime Fall Mackerel.

110 BBLS. No. 2 and 3 Fall MACKEREL, for sale at a moderate price while landing.
Nov. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, Stephen Miller, Esq: Woodstock, John Bedell, jun. Esq: Andover, (Co. Carleton,) Mr. Jon. P. Taylor: Gagetown, W. F. Bonnell, Esq: St. Andrews, Wm. Kerr, Esq: Chatham, (Miramichi,) Geo. Kerr, Esq; Bathurst, William Napier, Esq: Dalhousie, A. Barberie, Esq; Norton, Mr. John Elliott: Sussex Vale, Major Evanson: Richibucto, James D. Weldon, Esq: Londonderry, N. S. Mr. James K. Fulton: Amherst, Mr. J. A. Chipman: Canning (Queen's County,) Mr. Reuben Hobin, Sheffield, Mr. N. H. DeVeber: Wilmot, N. S. Mr. Lawrence Phinney: Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, Esq: Digby, Post Master:

FALL GOODS.

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

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

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

JAMES BOWES.
Market Square, Nov. 2.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of this City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 28, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, wishes to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of Entertainment to that neat and commodious two story house, immediately opposite his old stand in Dorchester. He has made several additions thereto, and fitted up the same in a neat style: has also erected on the premises, a large and superior Barn, with stabling for forty horses: has engaged a first rate Groom and stable Boy, who are constantly in attendance, having their rooms over the stable; and he trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public patronage.

ANDREW WELDON.
Dorchester, Co. Westmorland, 1st July, 1838.

☞ Horses and Carriages, with competent Drivers, may be had at all times.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or to Let.

THE subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property in Queen street, consisting of a large House, containing Fourteen Rooms, all newly papered and painted; the Lot is 100 feet by 40, with good yard and Out Buildings. The two lower flats are at present unoccupied. If the subscriber cannot sell, he is desirous of renting them; they contain seven rooms.

Also, the Store in Water street, formerly occupied by the subscriber, till the first of May next: Rent moderate. Please apply to

Oct. 26. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Valuable Property For Sale, at Little River.

THAT valuable Property at Little River, in the parish of Sheffield, lately in the occupation of Jas. Tapley, John Tapley, and —— Lowell, being Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, containing 1500 acres, more or less, in the grant to S. Ryers and others. The Property embraces both sides of the stream, and besides having a considerable portion of Upland and Intervale under cultivation, has the advantage of one of the best Mill Sites in the Province. The resources for a supply of Spruce Timber are perhaps unequalled. Persons desirous of purchasing will meet with liberal conditions by an early application to the Subscriber.

☞ *Notice is hereby given*, that all persons cutting or hauling Timber, or otherwise trespassing upon the above property, will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

St. John, Nov. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

NEW GOODS.

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

IRON japanned Coal Scoops and Hods; Patent Weighing Machines; 6 to 10 inch rim Locks; setts Iron Weights, 4lb. down; 7, 14

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
TO THE
VICTORIA HOUSE.

WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jun. begs most respectfully to announce to his Customers and the Public, the arrival per *British Queen*, *Glasgow*, and *Evergreen*, of part of his

FALL SUPPLY.

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTES PART OF THE STOCK;

BRIGHT, Black and coloured GRO DE NAPS;
Plain and figured Silks, Satinetts, and Irish Poplins;
Checked, striped, and shaded Washing SILKS;
Mousseline de Laines; plain and figured CHALLI DRESSES;
Coronation, Victoria, and Orleans Dresses;
Muslin, Cambric, and Swiss Prints;
Something quite new and rich in fancy and shaded Grecian SATINS; and
Lutestrings for Bonnets, and an immense variety of Ribbons to match;
Velvets in every shade, for Bonnets, with Trimmings to match;
French Blond Laces and Edgings;
Thread, Lile, and Gimp Edgings and Laces;
Sewed Capes, Collars, and Cuffs;
Nets, in all the different colours, breadths, and qualities;
French Brocaded Satins and Velvets, for Vests;
Hosiery and Gloves in great variety;
Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Shammy Vests and Drawers;
Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Collars, Shirts, and Braces;
Mc'Intosh's Waterproof CAPES and COATS;
French and English Stays and Umbrellas;
30 Printed DRESSES;
00 Pieces Printed CALICOES;
00 ditto FURNITURES—with Linings to suit;
300 ditto Grey Cottons and Sheetings;
150 ditto striped and checked Shirting;
250 ditto Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS;
A very extensive and varied assortment of FURS.

And daily expects per ships Jane Walker, Forth, *and* Mozambique, *the remainder of his Fall GOODS—among which are the following:*

200 ditto CLOTHS—in every shade and quality;
100 ditto fancy Kerseys, Doeskins, and Buckskins;
100 ditto Pilot CLOTHS, PETERSHAMS, and BEAVER CLOTHS;
500 Pairs of BLANKETS;
500 ditto white and coloured FLANNELS;
400 Pieces 3-4 and 6-4 MERINOS;

Which, together with his present assortment, will embrace the best Stock for extent and variety ever before offered in this Province;—and as they have been all selected in the best markets for cash, he is enabled to sell them at such prices as will defy competition.

☞ *No Goods allowed to leave the Establishment without being paid for.* ☜

Saint John, 26th October, 1838.

Co-Partnership Notice.

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

JAMES OTTY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, October 12, 1838

☞NOTICE.

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

JAMES OTTY.

St. John, October 12, 1838.

Notice.

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

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

NOTICE.

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

☞Storage to let.

WILLIAM BARR.

17th August, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May 1838.

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Businss,

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

16th *March*. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

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.

SOFA BEDS,
On a new and improved Principle.

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

July 27, 1838. R. PENGILLY.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,
HORSFIELD STREET.

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

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

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

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 3d, 1838.

Lumber.

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

95,000 feet seasoned clear Pine BOARDS;
74,000 do. do. do. two inch PLANK;
114,000 do. do. Merchantable Pine Boards;
60,000 do. do. do. two inch Plank;
76,000 do. do. Spruce Boards;
15,000 do. 1½ inch Spruce FLOORING;
35,000 eighteen inch SHINGLES;
65,000 twenty-two inch shipping ditto;
11,000 feet superior seven inch SIDEING;
84,000 feet Pine and Spruce Scantling, ass'd.

ALSO,
Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

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

July 27, 1838. Wm. NETHERY.

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.

Dr. Benjamin Brandeth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

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

Sept. 7, 1838.—6t A. R. TRURO.

Jamaica Sugar, Rum, &c.

16 HHDS. and 4 tierces Bright Jamaica SUGAR; 60 boxes *Cuba Yellow and White*, ditto; 40 puns. Strong RUM; 14 tons Logwood.—Now landing ex Brigantine Coral, from Montego Bay, and for sale by

Nov. 2. Ratchford & Brothers.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, Manager.

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

IRON, &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex ship "Chester," from Newry:

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch Pig IRON;
10 do. English Iron, assorted,
5 do. Refined do. do.
4 do. Swedish do. do.
100 boxes Tin Plates, IC. IX. DC. DX & DXX.;
12 Anvils, assorted; 80 bundles blister Steel,
19 pairs Forge Bellows; 1 cask Rivets,
1000 Pots, assorted, 1-2 to 20 gallons,
754 Pans, do. 10 to 17 inches,
130 Bakepans and Covers, 10 to 16,
300 KETTLES, assorted, 0 to 4,
1 cask Smoothing Irons,
2 bundles sheathing COPPER,
200 bars Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch,
50 sheets Brass, 57 ingots block TIN,
18 bundles sheet Iron, 18 to 22,
134 Sock Plates, for Ploughs,
20 dozen Ballast Spades; 60 do. Common do.
4 casks steeled Shovels; 5 cases Irish LINEN,
40 bundles 5-16 Round Iron, 80 do. 3-8 do. do.;
20 do. 1-2 do. do.; 200 brls. prime Oatmeal;
10 puns. Irish Whisky; 1 cask 7-16 Coil Chain,
100 chaldrons Liverpool Coals.

WM. CARVILL.

St. John, May 11, 1838.

India Rubber Manufactory.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, North side Market square:

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;
20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.

India Rubber waterproof CLOTHING, of every description, engine hose, carriage tops and curtains, nurses' aprons, traveling bags, gun cases, horse blankets, boot lining, cushions, caps, capes, &c. made to order.

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

☞The above articles are manufactured of the pure Gum Elastic, in such a manner that they do not crack or chafe by wear, and are very light and durable.

Also for sale: 200 pairs India rubber shoes; Oil skin Jackets and Trowsers, Trunks, side and back combs, raisins, saleratus, pepper, sugar, candles, tea, soap, tobacco, earthenware, and leather.

All which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved paper.

☞The highest price given for old india rubber shoes, &c.

JOHN HAWKESWORTH.

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

WE the Undersigned, certify, that we have used the India Rubber Belts, manufactured by John S. Hawksworth of the city of St. John, and find the same to wear and work well, and in every respect to answer the purposes for which they are intended. We have much satisfaction in recommending them for general use.

M. H. Perley,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
Harris & Allen.
I. & J. G. Woodward.
Henry Scovil.
J. D. Emery,
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.

10th January, 1838.

British Goods.

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

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

Sept 28. J. KERR & CO.

Wanted to Purchase,

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

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Manchester Goods.

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

17th August. J. KERR & CO.

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

August 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Tobacco.

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

Aug. 31. THOMAS HANFORD.

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

Aug. 31. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Flour, Glass, &c.

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

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

August 31. CRANE & M'GRATH.

IRON! IRON!!

The Subscriber is now landing ex barque "Beverley":

5514 BARS British IRON, assorted from 5-16 in. to 3 inches, round;
From 1-2 inch to 4 inches Square;
From 1 1-4 inch to 3 by 3-8 inch Flat;
From 1 1-4 inch to 4 by 1-2 inch do.;
From 2 1-2 inch to 3 1-2 by 5-8 inch do.;
One Chain CABLE 1 1-4 inch,

—Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for good payments.

June 15. WM. CARVILL.

Chain Cables, Anchors, Cordage, &c.

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

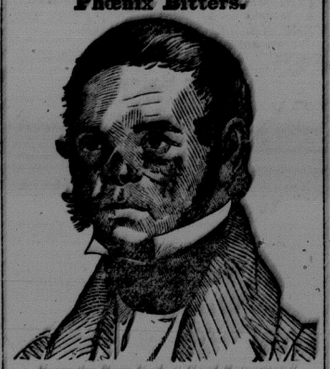
Anchors from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. for wood stocks,
Ditto " iron stocked,
2 tons Cordage, assorted;
2 tons assorted spunyarn, 2, 3 & 6 yarn;
200 bolts Canvass, assorted;
20 crates of Crockery, assorted;
20 matts Wine Bottles;
30 quarter Casks Teneriffe Wine;
500 Pieces Grey Cottons, striped Shirtings, Apron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

Aug. 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

14th August. CRANE & M'GRATH.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & Phœnix Bitters.



From the New York "Good Samaritan."

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

We would call the attention of the readers of the Good Samaritan particularly to the above portrait of William B. Ide. It is a faithful representation of the present appearance of an individual who has been saved almost by a miracle from the grave. He is a living attestation of the unrivalled efficacy of Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. Here is an instance which the most skeptical person on earth cannot gainsay, and which proves beyond the remotest shadow of doubt, all that has been said in favour of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. It is utterly impossible to bring up any accusations of quackery or imposture, as Mr. Ide is a resident of this city, and may be seen by any one who will call at 281½ Greenwich Street. Any person who will so call, may see the deep scars, cicatrices, and openings in his face, which will ever remain indelible witnesses of the destroying scourge from which he has been rescued. Again do we repeat our former assertion that the Life Pills and Bitters are *infallable remedies* for the *Cancer*, *Scrofula*, and all those horrible diseases which have hitherto triumphed over the efforts of all other physicians and medicines, and at length become ranked among a class of diseases which are pronounced incurable. But the day is now passed, when the poor, wretched, and miserable beings, who are thus afflicted, are doomed to be plunged in the gulf of despair, and go down to the narrow tomb, eaten up by degrees, and wasted to skeletons. We cannot better encourage those who are thus situated, than by placing Mr. Ide's own plain and unvarnished account of his deplorable situation and happy cure before the public. He thus addresses Mr. Moffat in a letter:

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM B. IDE.

Dear Sir: 'Tis said that the physician always appears to his patients as an angel of mercy, *during their illness*—but your image will be associated in my mind with all that is excellent, philanthropic, and deserving of gratitude, *during my life*.

I was fast hastening to the grave, in pain and agony, when your wonderful medicines turned aside the shafts of the universal destroyer, and rescued me from sufferings unutterable. In June, 1832, I was attacked with a *cancerous or scrofulous affection* in the throat, occasioned, I believe, by a severe cold. My physicians gave me so much mercury, that the glands began to swell, and a lump appeared upon my head as large as a hen's egg. The disease then spread itself over the whole of my throat, and attacked the palate and nose. A surgical operation became necessary, and *my face was so eaten away* by the virulence of the disease, that I could put my finger through my cheek. It also broke out upon my wrist, and my knees swelled to three times their natural size. I was in the Hospital about eight months, where the physicians (eminent as they are in their profession) gave up my case in despair, acknowledging that they could do nothing more for me. In a blessed hour for me, a friend recommended your medicine, and though I had little or no faith in their efficacy, to gratify my friend I consented to try them—and when I had taken two dollar bottles of the Bitters, and one fifty cent box of the Pills, I was so much recovered as to be able to leave my bed, and I rode up to your office to procure more. I continued to take it, and can now attend to business, which I have not done before for nearly five years, and I am daily rejoicing in the hope and confident belief that I shall once more be a sound and healthy man. Yours, gratefully,

WM. B. IDE, 281-2 Greenwich Street.

He continued to take it, and was immediately able to attend to his daily business, which for the five previous years he had been prevented from doing. The lump on his head, the running sores on his wrist, elbow, and shoulder, were at once healed up, and nothing more remains of them than the deep and irreparable scars, which will be forever a memento of his former sufferings. Once more is he again restored to his family, to society, and to himself. It is with pride and pleasure that we record such evidences as this, of the benefit which mankind will receive from the unequalled Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. No other medicine can point to effects so wonderful as this, and no other medicine be productive of such incalculable good. But extraordinary as the above case may appear, it is only one out of hundreds which proclaim the virtues of the medicine of which we speak.

For sale at the Circulating Library, and at Messrs. Peters & Tilley's Drug store, King street.

☞Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters: At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Gagetown, Mr. J. H. Bonnell; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esqr. Shediac; Oliver Vail, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg (Grand Lake,) Mr. James Crowley, Digby (N. S.); Hopewell, Peter Mc'Clelan, Esq; Amherst, Allan Chipman. Thos. Prince, Esq. Petitcodiac. *October*, 27, 1838.

Chains, Cordage, Oakum, &c.
Received per "Liverpool."

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

JAMES OTTY.

August 17.

FLOUR &C.

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

St. John, October 5th. JAMES T. HANFORD.

BUTTER.—30 Firkins, warranted, fresh for family use—received this day, and for sale low

Oct. 19. by THOMAS HANFORD.

Jamaica & St. Croix Rum.

70 PUNS. strong Jamaica RUM; 30 ditto fine flavored and high proof St. Croix ditto, just received and for sale low for cash.

Oct. 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

FLOUR & BUTTER.

290 BBLS. fresh ground Canada fine FLOUR;
120 Bbls. Fine Middlings; 40 Kegs BUTTER;

Received this day by the sch'r *Marie Catherine*, from Quebec. For sale by

October 12. J. T. HANFORD.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

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

J. BROWNE.

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

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

PETER PINKING, Coun. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

To be Let,

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

Sept. 7, 1838.