THE Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

SEPTEMBER.	R. SUN. S.	SUN. S.	MOON	H. W.
16 Saturday,	5 40	6 9	7 17	0 38
17 Sunday,	5 41	6 8	7 41	1 5
18 Monday,	5 42	6 6	8 8	1 44
19 Tuesday,	5 44	6 4	8 41	2 24
20 Wednesday,	5 45	6 2	9 21	3 7
21 Thursday,	5 46	6 0	10 8	4 2
22 Friday,	5 47	5 58	11 6	5 12

Last Quarter, 21st, 11h. 10m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

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Poetry.

THE FLAG OF THE FREE!

Hoist high thy proud pendant, my bark, to the breeze,
As thou ploughest thy foam-furrow swift through the seas;
All so stout in thy fabric, so stately thy form
Thou wilt breast like a steed the big waves of the storm!
And unfurl'd be that flag on the wings of the wind
Whose folds have the hues of the rainbow combined;
The fear of our foeman on shore or on sea—
The Banner of Britain—the Flag of the Free!

Before thee have quail'd the proud Eagle of France,
And the Crescent hath waned in thy meteor glance,
Batavia's Broom thou hast shatter'd and cast
Like reeds on the waters—like chaff in the blast!
The foes of the Dey, and the fleets of the Dane—
And of late, as of old, the Armadas of Spain—
Have perish'd like flax in the flame against thee,
O Banner of Britain!—thou Flag of the Free!

Proud Ensign of England!—the battle or blast
May rend thee to rags from a man-o'-war's mast,
But ne'er shall thou strike in dishonour and shame
While breathes there a britain still worthy the name!
'Till men, or men's masters in bondage can keep
The winds of the desert—the waves of the deep—
For right against might sweep and sway the wide sea,
Thou Banner of Britain!—thou Flag of the Free!

MATH. MICAIAH.

Miscellany.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, IN THE EARLY CAMPAIGNS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

"The English people are warlike without being military, and, under the pretence of maintaining liberty, oppose all useful martial establishments."
Napier's Peninsular War.

[CONTINUED.]

At the period of embarkation of the Russians I had some business to do at the Helder, and on my ride down I observed a party of them in a bivouac near the sandhills: it had been washing day with them, and in order to procure a current of air to dry their linen, they had pulled down the two side walls of a small house that had been used as a temporary shed for cattle, where their chemises were flapping in the wind. Near this laundry of new invention cookery was in progress, and I had the curiosity to peep into the cauldron hanging over a wood fire: it contained in the boiling water the head of a bullock or cow, with hair peeling off by the force of the hot water; its mouth was stuffed full of grass and it had all the look of imploring the pity of the bystanders; one of the assistant cooks had just made a successful attack on the wheels of a tumbril from which he returned with a good handful of cart grease, to serve a relish after the delicate soup in the camp kettle.

Previous to the armistice, some of the dykes had been cut to cover our front by a defensive inundation and several of the cantonments became, by that means, insulated, the houses being surrounded with water, which added to the moisture from the clouds, we were well saturated. The water for drinking was so brackish that we could not taste it, and the only beverage was milk, which however pleasant for one's drink, agrees ill with the stomach, particularly in a crude state: to this we had to add some bad bread, and tough swan steaks. From these causes, sickness soon began to show itself, dysentery and ague prevailed, and that disease which we call in the army "the Englishman's," when he complains that "he has pains in all his bones and can't eat,"—which latter he thinks the most serious of all symptoms.

During these leisure days we had scarcely any other resource than studying the character and manners of our Dutch hosts; which was not a matter of much difficulty, as they appeared to be good-tempered, quiet people, with a plentifuly scarcity of ideas;—nothing can be more methodical than their mode of living, one day being the exact copy of the preceedings. North Holland is altogether a country of pasturage, which entails very little labour on the husbandman. Hay-making (which they do not make) seems to be the only thing the farmer himself enters into; the grass, when cut, is tossed about in the field until quite dry, and then carried into immense barns. What would an English farmer think of building, and keeping in repair, barns as large as churches, to contain nothing but hay? When this harvest is gathered in, the farmer has nothing to do; his man, or men-servants look after his cows when in the field, take care of his garden, and do all that is required, while the master of the house takes full possession of the fire-place for the whole day. A Neapolitan lazzarone might envy a Dutch *boss* in the enjoyment of the *dolce far niente*. He rises before day light, for what reason it would be dificult to tell, takes his cup of coffee and glass of gin (schnaps), he then lights his pipe, which is hardly ever out of his mouth for the rest of the day. At twelve o'clock he is called to preside at the dinner-table, which put me in mind of something of the same kind in the west of Scotland: the family is all assembled, the servants at the foot, while the boss presides at the head with his hat on, and having said a prayer by way of grace, long enough to please the most fastidious *Cameronter*, he leads the way to the attack on the provisions.

The first dish is invariably a large, and rather flat, brown pan filled with a kind of hotch-potch, into which everyone dips his or her spoon in succession, with a regularity of stroke and solemnity very edifying. When the upper party was satisfied, the dish was removed to the lower, and the same ceremony gone through with the younger; and those who had shorter arms, it seemed a little exertion to reach the mess, and it gave me the best explanation I had ever had of the proverb, "he that sups with the d—l ought to have a long spoon." The soup was followed by some plain boiled meat and cabbage, and generally finished with a dish of pancakes; the whole washed down with some bad beer.

The boss then adjourns to the fire and never leaves it again until bed-time, unless, just to look at the source of his riches, the cows in the next apartment; I call it so, for it is kept in quite as good order as any other room in the house. Whether it is the usual time for housing these pets, or that this season was particularly wet, the cattle were all under cover in October; but this might have happened from the farmers, knowing our stock of provisions to be short, did not like to trust their cows out in the field.

At a certain hour a coffee-pot was placed at the fire-side, and a tray before our host, containing out of those little blue japan tea-cups and saucers sometimes seen on the upper shelves of old ladies *curious* in crockery, and this my hostess filled and emptied so often, that I got quite tired of an attempt to count the repletions.

While the owner of the house seemed to monopolize the fire, his "womankind" were seated at the window at work, having each under their feet a small pan of charcoal, covered with a perforated wooden box, on which they placed their feet.

We were roused from the contemplation of "sleepy Hollow" (or Holland) by an order to proceed to the Texel for embarkation; having been myself in bad health, I was allowed to embark in a sloop of war, that landed me at Yarmouth. Just before we sailed, two or three officers that had been prisoners of war and exchanged came on board: on one of them I discovered the tattered remains of the uniform of my own regiment. I did not know the man by sight, but on hearing the name of Mr. P—e, I recollected there was such a person: at present he looked very forlorn and unhappy, but a good dinner in the gun-room seemed to have performed wonders in his behalf, and after he had added a a couple of glasses of wine, he favoured us with the following curious confession, and unique specimen of autobiography.

One of the officers having asked him how he came to be a prisoner, he gave us this relation:—

"It was on the 19th September, and I was walking in the rear of the regiment a good bit; the sand was very tiresome to walk through, so I thought I would rest awhile in a barn that was near. As I got to the door who should I see but the Prince (the late Duke of Glougester) come up; he shouted to me, "what are you doing there, Sir?—your regiment is just going into action;" so I says, "I am taking care of the Colonel's horses;" at which the Prince said "Bah!" and rode on. I then went in and lay down amongst some straw in the barn, and I suppose I fell asleep, as I was awoke by hearing people talk that I could not understand, and one of them pulled me out from the straw where I was lying; they all gathered round me and began jabbering away, one of them tore off my epaulette, another broke my sword in two, and the first began flapping me in the face with my own cocked hat.—I soon guessed I was a prisoner, and they marched me off to the rear."

After we had taken a hearty laugh at this unusual confession of a coward, one of the party asked him what had indnced him to make the Army his profession? "I will tell you all about that," said he: my father is an organ-builder in London, and he put me apprentice to his business; somehow I did not like it much, and I could not get on. Then I when to blow the organ in one of the churches—that did not do. Then I tried the Militia—that did——

"Then," said my friend, "you tried the Army, that did not do.—Now, Mr. P——e," continued he, "you have much amused us with your adventure with the French and the history of your early days; now let me give you a small piece of advice, which is, when you land, to proceed anywhere else than to your regiment, as they have got there an awkward trick of bringing people to a court-martial who may happen 'to be in the straw' at improper seasons." He was thanked for his advice, and it was followed. Whether Tommy P——e returned to organ blowing organ building, or the Royal Surrey, we never heard, but we saw him no more. This was not the only instance of weak nerves: on the same day that the Prince said "Bah!" the Adjutant of the second battalion —— regiment, as soon as they came within the reach of fire, not liking it at all, put his horse to the rightabout, and rode straight down to the Helder: he there said that he was going home with dispatches, and got a passage in a King's cutter, then on the point of sailing, and never called a halt until he arrived in Edinburg. "None but the brave deserve the fair;"—the adage was exemplified in this case, as the wife of the runaway was no sooner acquainted with the cause of his sudden appearance, than she fairly told him she would rather have seen his corpse.

Had the Allies acted in perfect concert during the campaign of 1799, it might have been as fatal to France as that of 1814; but difference of opinion early existed between the Austrians and Russians; and in the middle of their successful career in Italy, Suwarrow separated himself from his allies and plunged into Switzerland, to meet a succession of difficulties and disasters, while the movement of the Archduke Charles on the Rhine was paralyzed by the indicision and delay of the Aulic Council. In love and war there is always the *beau moment*, which once lost can hardly ever be retrieved. Very soon after the Russian armies were recalled by their capricious mafte, the Emperor Paul, Buonaparte returned from Egypt to France, and his appearance gave a fresh complexion to the military affairs of that country. Still, at the opening of 1800, the advantages were all in favour of the Austrians, who were in possession of the whole of Italy, with the exception of Genoa, where Massena was completely blockaded, and finally forced to surrender, while Melas had driven back Suchet through the Maritime Alps, and had actually got a footing in the French territory; but the whole of these successes were rendered nugatory by the passage of the Alps by Buonaparte, and the battles of Montebello and Marengo.

The British ministry, in the early part of 1800, thought it proper to send a force into the Mediterranean, not only with the view of the occupation of Egypt by the enemy, but for the purpose of creating diversions in favour of the Austrians, who were then closely blockading Genoa, assisted by our ships of war. Accordingly about 6000 men were ordered to embark at Deal early in April; and to give greater celerity to the movement, we were placed on board ships of war, with the lower deck guns out. Most of these were captured at the Texel, and too small to be taken into our service as line-of-battle ships, they were therefore fitted up for the more ignoble purpose of being "lobster smacks," as the sailors called them. They were indifferntly manned; and to command them several officers were removed from "the shelf," where they had lain so long that they did not use their "brief authority" with all the discretion they ought—particularly in one or two instances, where persons long out of employ, and quite unconscious of that gentlemanlike feeling and mutual consideration which has sprung up between the two Services, thought they but displayed their consequence by doing bashaw; and, taking for granted that soldiers ought to know by instinct all the rules on board a man-of-war, they punished the least infringement, although effected under entire ignorance. Before leaving the Downs an order came to send all the officers' wives on shore, which was so imperative, that there appeared no way to evade it: in fact, they were all obliged to land, but previous to sailing a few were smuggled back, who highly congratulated themselves when we got under weigh, little calculating on the disappointment in store for them: being obliged to put into Torbay by a strong westerly wind, we had not been there two days when this anti-feminine order was acted on with the greatest rigour, giving these poor ladies the additional annoyance of nearly two hundred miles to travel. Here we found the Channel fleet at anchor from the same cause.

When the wind came round to the east and allowed us to pursue our voyage, nothing could be finer as a warlike sepectacle than a fleet of nearly fifty sail, all of them ships of war, getting under weigh together. We parted with the Channel fleet off Ushant, and had a most delightful passage through the gut of Gibralter: all the men who had suffered from previous illness during the last campaign seemed to inhale fresh life when they first breathed the mild air of the Mediterranean; and all was joyous anticipation as we entered the harbour of Port Mahon. This magnificent basin is capable of holding all the fleets of Europe, is completely landlocked, and the only inconvenience that it is subject to is sudden squalls from the surrounding hills, which make it unsafe for boats to carry sail. Minorca is one of the finest military positions in Europe or the world, and proved of vast advantage to the Spaniards during their struggle with the French in the south of Spain, serving as a refuge after disaster, and a point where attacks might be directed from. One of the Balearic group, the isle of Cabrera, was for a long period a depot of French prisoners.

Three battalions of our small army were sent up to Genoa in ships of war, in case their services might have been required; but were too late, as Messena's army, after being in a dreadful state by famine, that reduced them to half their original number, had surrendered a few days previously.

As there was no house room at Minorca for so many additional troops, it became necessary to encamp us; but that was a matter of no easy accomplishment. The hills about Port Mahon are little more than barren rocks, affording but a scanty nourishment to a few stunted shrubs, and the small portions of earth that supplied them with life was, in the heat of summer, almost as hard as the rock on which it rested. After much research the only spot that could be fixed on was one which had formerly served as a burrying ground to the neighbouring lazaretto (not a very pleasant reminiscence). We accordingly set to work in establishing our canvas domiciles, in doing which it was not unusual, when driving in a tent-peg, to find we had started from its repose the leg or arm bone of some unfortunate fellow, who had died of "suspicion of being suspected" of having the plague. We had scarcely got possession of our new abodes when we found thousands of fellow-lodgers in the shape of earwigs, while the heat during the day reflected from the rock was scarcely supportable, and was no doubt the reason why we were so soon visited by the cholera (facetiously called in the army Corporal Forbes). It, or his presence, occasioned us to be as seldom under canvass as possible, passing the time either in boating or visiting Port Mahon and Ciudadella, and admiring the Spanish girls with their long hair—a curious freak of fashion, in a hot climate, to have the hair as thick as a horse's tale, and tied in the same fashion, reaching down to the heels. The Minorquese belles seemed, however, very proud of this unwieldy appendage.

Notwithstanding the variety of our contemplations, it was with no reluctance we received the order to embark for Malta, and leave the corporal in charge of the earwigs. We had not made above 150 miles from Minorca, when we were becalmed, and remained in that happy state, in small transports and under a July sun, for a whole fortnight, with no other amusement of an active nature than endeavouring to kill the sharks with which we were surrounded. At length a breeze sprung up, and carried us into Marsa Sciocca, on the sout east side Malta, from whence we marched to our cantonments in the village of Bimkikarra. The blockade of Malta, which had now lasted eighteen months, commenced very unexpectedly, and had nearly proved fatal to those who under the impulse of the moment first instituted it. After the departure of the French army for Egypt, the Maltese people began to recover from the stupor into which they had been thrown by the unlooked-for occupation of their island by strangers, and their indignation against the treacherous Knights, who had yielded up the fortresses was at its height, when some unprovoked aggression on the part of some of the French soldiery brought their feelings of enmity into full action, and a general insurrection took place at once over all the island. The French general, Vaubois, not being able to cope with such an armed population, after throwing a garrison of 60 men into Civita Vecchia, retired himself with about 4000 into La Valetta and its dependent forts. He immediately sent all the armed vessels he had to sea, to intercept the supplies which the island derives almost entirely from Sicily. The Maltese had not foreseen this retaliation, and were driven almost to despair when they found its operation: it was calculated that 4000 persons had perished from famine and disease, when the appearance of a Portuguese squadron, that drove the French under their guns, inspired fresh hope; the blockade of the island was now changed into that of Valetta, and the arrival of the late Sir Alexander Ball soon put affairs on a better footing. Two regiments (the 30th and 89th) were landed, and General Graham (Lord Lynedoch), who had arrived from Mantua, took the command: he was laterly superseded by General Pigot. The confidence restored in the first instance, to the Maltese peasantry added fuel to their previous animosity, and they committed acts against the French worthy of their successors, the Spanish guerillas. Having established an intercourse with the inhabitants of Civita Vecchia, a party of these peasants scaled the walls in the night, penetrated without alarm to the barrack, and there murdered in cold blood the whole party, consisting of two officers, two sergeants, and 60 men; and after this, to them, glorious exploit, they practised atrocities on the dead bodies that cannot be with decency related. Proud of this affair, they lost no opportunity of cutting off solitary individuals who strayed beyond the walls in search of food. One wretched Frenchman they caught beyond the walls of La Cottoneira, gathering figs: they cut off both his hands, crammed them into his pockets, and sent him back half dead with pain and loss of blood. Whenever one of these peasants could get by any means a charge of powder and ball, he would come down to the outposts, and creep like a snake under the stone walls until he could get within musket range of the enemy's sentries—then, passing the firelock through the interstices of the wall, he let fly;—if he chanced to hit his *bird*, he would return delighted, and have something to boast of for months.

(To be Continued.)

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at St. John N. B. September 15, 1837.

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Armstrong, Robt. — Algua, Ann (2)
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Bradley, David — Brown, Esq., James
Brown, James — Bogue, Jamina
Brannan, miss Elizabeth 2 — Brown, Francis
Broom, Mrs. Esther — Bissatt, Andrew
Brunsfield, mrs. Mary — Brawley, John
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Byrnes, John — Brindage, John
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E

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Hambleton, Margaret — Hays, John
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Maskie, John — M'Loud, Hugh
Moor, John — M'Gingar, James
Mulligan, James — M'Girr, Patt
M'Al, John — M'Glaughlin, Peter
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Pryer, Davise — Plumer, Edwin
Polly, Mr. Rob. — Parker, sr. D.
Back, Mr. E. — Parker, Ephraim
Phoul, Elisa — Parker, William

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Quish, Thos.

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Roe, James Donovan — Roper, miss Winpred
Robinson, James — Rathburn, mark (2)
Roach, James — Richads, Tommy
Robinson, Mrs. E. — Roed, mrs. Fanny

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Stinson, Joseph — Spencer, Brader (3)
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Seely, Edward — Small, James
Smith, Wm. — Snow, Joseph
Smith, John — Scott, Joseph
Sprowls, Thos. — Snow, Jonathan D.
Simmins, James — Smith, Wm.
Suckney Charles — Smith, Caleb
Sharp, Samuel — Sutton, John
Sivan, M. — Sorensen, Mr. H. J.
Scott, Wm. — Smith, Esq. Ebenezer
Scott, Joseph — Smith, Miss S.
Spikane, Geremiah — Stewart, John
Smith, George — Southerland, James
Shad, mrs. Helen I. — Strutch, Wm.
Sirls, miss margart — Shannon, James
Sterritt, George — Sharp, Obediah
Shesman, Reng — Sutherland, John
Shaw, Elias (2) — Suris, Tarah
Smith, John

T

Taylor, James — Tournay, Sill
Truman, Wm. (2) — Tracy, Wm.
Twormy, Margaret — Thompson, Argus
Trenaman, George — Thompson, Capt Wm W.
Taylor, David — Taylor, Mrs. W.
Taylor, Thos. (2) — Tomlinson, Joseph
Taylor, Capt. John (2) — Toal, Mary
Thoorten, Samuel — Toolè, mrs. Margaet
Tupper, Samuel R. — Turner, Thomas

W

Vanhonenlt, Wm. — Wilson, Samuel
William, James — Williams, W. Henry (2)
West, David P. — Whitney, H. P.
William, John — Whiteside, Mary
William, Thos. P. — Witham, W.
Wilson, Adam — Welch, Thos.
Walker, Mrs. E. — Williams, Arnaba
Woolaver, John — Wallace, Peter
Warne, Thos. S. — Williams, Samuel
Walker, Capt. Samuel

Y

York, James — Young, Wm. (2)

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Shoolbred, surgeon of the Native Hospital, has had the good fortune to be the first to introduce to Bengal a successful method of treating Hydropobia.

On Tuseday, the 5th curt, a Bheestee, who had been bitten three weeks before in the leg by a mad dog was carried to the Native Hospital, about three o'clock in the afternoon with the symptoms of hydrophobia strongly upon him. He was immediately bled to the extent of 40 ounces. The symptoms of the decease yielded in succession as the blood flowed: and before the vein was closed, he stretched out his hand for a cup of water, and calmly drank it off, though the mere approach of the water but a few minutes before had thrown him into convulsions. After the bleeding, he lay down on a cot and fell asleep, and continued so for nearly two hours. When he awoke the symptoms of the decease were threatening to return; another vein was then opened, and eight ounces of blood were taken away, which so completely subdued the disease, that he has not had a symptom of it since.

We are anxious to lose no time in making this important fact known to the public, as at this season particularly its immediate publication may be the means of saving the lives of some individuals. The Bheestee, who is the subject of the foregoing case, being still in the hospital, we need say no more at this time; but in our next number we hope to present our readers with a detail of this most satisfactory and, we may add, unprecedented case in the annals of medicine.

We may, however, further add, that the earlier the practice is adopted after the appearance of unequivocal symptoms of hydrophobia the greater is the chance of success; and that therefore, persons whose servants may be attacked with this formidable disease, should not allow them to waste time in incantations and other useless practices commonly resorted to by the natives on such occasions, but cause them to be placed as quickly as possible under the charge of a regular practitioner.

COUNTRY CHURCHES.—Unworthy countrymen should we be of the Hookers and Herberts, if we had not a reverence for the pulpits to be found in the good old country churches still flourishing in innumerable parts of England, and a love for the churches themselves resembling that which we entertain for our father's graves, and the flowers which grow over them. Never may they perish! Never may a stone of them, if possible, be altered! The sleeps of our fathers and mothers are round about them, in those green beds—their human dust, as tranquil as the heavens. Heaven itself seems to love the places, so peaceable are they and so still; so visited by gentle winds, whose whisper in the trees resemble those of unseen and serious but happy spirits. Neighbourhood is at hand, without noise; the fields stretch away into quiet remoteness; birds sing as cheerfully as in the homestead; and, in truth, the churchyard itself seems but another homestead, into which fathers and mothers and brotherhoods and children have gone to rest, just as they might do into another and most quiet room. If the clergyman lives close to it, and is a kind man, loving and beloved, we always think that he must be happy in having his kindred thus ever near him. The same sunshine that comes into his room shines upon their graves; the same evening closes upon them, bedwards. It must seem, when the bitterness of death is past, as if they had never gone away. And yet, we think thus, only because we have never known what it is to laugh for the first time in such places, as if no such loss had happened. Perhaps we are mistaken;—but sure we are of the tranquillity and lovsability of such places, however we might be unable to habituate to them our careless moments. Visit them, dear reader, as often as you can; read the names on the tombstones, the obscurest of them now made of importance by the dignity of death; and come away, loving still better the friends that must have theirs written in the same manner.—*Leigh Hunt.*

Character of the late Major General Geo. Stracey Smyth, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick;—from a Funeral Sermon by the Rev. James Somerville, L. L. D.

Reflections upon death, and the awful consequences which must follow the seperation of the soul from the body, are seasonable at all times, and do ever regulate the thoughts, and guide the conduct, of the real and sincere christian. But there are occasions and events, when such meditations are in a manner pressed upon the thoughts, and imprinted upon the hearts of even the most careless and indifferent—and such, my Friends, is the present.

We, yesterday, deposited the mortal Remains of the late LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, under this Sacred House; and last Sunday, we committed to the dust of the earth, the Body of the late RECTOR of this Parish; who departed this life within ten short hours of one another, after nearly the same period of illness; forcibly reminding us all, "that in the midst of life, we are in death." I shall now proceed to point out some of the virtues which adorned the character of the late GOVERNOR, and which may be worthy of our imitation. This is neither the time, nor the place, for idle and pompous panegyrick, nor for bestowing encomiastick praises upon those who have gone to answer at the Bar of an unerring Judge; at the same time, it is but proper, that the genuine virtues of those who have departed this life, particularly those who have filled eminent stations, should receive their due meed of praise, and be held forth to the imitation of others. The publick character of the Deceased, who, for the long period of ten years, has governed this Colony, must be much better known to the majority of my hearers this day, than it possibly can be to me. Politics have nothing to do with this Sacred House, and men of our order are the very last who ought to intermeddle with them: "Fear God, and honour the King, and meddle not with those that are given to change," are the only politics of the Christian Clergyman. His attachment to the Church of England, into the bosom of which he had been received by Baptism, when an Infant, and in the principles of which he had been early initiated, and of which he was, in this Country, the Head, was affectionate, ardent and sincere. Whilst he was an enlightened friend to the principles of toleration, and to that liberty of conscience, which all who dissent from the Establishment, ought to enjoy, whilst they do nothing to violate the Laws, and teach no Doctrines inconsistent with the peace of Civil Society, his affection for his own Church, in her constitution, her doctrine, her service, and ordinances, was warm and fervent. His anxiety to procure Missionaries for the different and distant parts of the Province, and to make for them suitable provision; the readiness and zeal with which he entered into every plan for the erection of new Churches, and the efforts he made, as far as depended upon him, amply to endow them, will be long and affectionately remembered, by those who had the best opportunities of knowing them. To the Ministers of that Church, whilst they acted in a manner suitable to their profession, he was ever ready to extend his countenance, patronage, and support. The unwearied exertions which he made for the education of the Youth of the country, particularly those of the lower orders, are universally known through the whole extent of this Province. Through his means, aided by the bounty of the Legislature, it is now in the power of the poorest and meanest in the Country, to give their offspring a religious and a moral education, and to train up those in the true fear of the Lord, who would otherwise have been left, through ignorance of their duty, to profligacy and to vice; thereby enabling them at some future day, to become sincere Christians, and useful members of society. Thus far with respect to his public conduct: In the domestic, and private relations, of a Husband, a Father, and a master, his conduct was most humane and exemplary, and can be best witnessed by those who had the most frequent opportunities of witnessing his conduct and deportment, when retired from the eye of public observation. To the necessitous, his bounty and charity, were, there is every reason to believe, liberal, delicate, and well-timed; though, from the true spirit of a Christian, they were often carefully concealed from the notice and applause of the world. And that his virtues were real, and founded upon the true fear of God, and love to his law, were clearly evinced, when he was laid upon the bed of sickness and of death, to which melancholy, though edifying sight, I myself, was an eye witness.

In the course of our professional duties, we are

often called upon, to visit the sick and the dying. Sometimes we behold them, from the consciousness of an ill spent life, in the agonies of horror and despondency. Sometimes they are in a state of insensibility, and callous to every pious reflection, and serious admonition. Sometimes we find them clinging fondly to life, and eagerly laying hold of even the slightest shadow of hope; and that often at a time, when the faultering voice, the closing eye, and the sinking pulse, afford the surest marks, to all but themselves, of rapidly approaching dissolution. And sometimes it is our happy lot to witness the departure of those, who, while they feel the terrors natural to men, are nevertheless, supported by that hope of the Christian, which never maketh ashamed.—And this was eminently the case, in the instance alluded to: Here was exemplified, true faith, sincere repentance, unfeigned humility, fervent charity, and triumphant, but unassuming hope. His own Words, when I first saw him, were, that "this was no time for compliments: and to speak "to him no false peace; but to prove, to examine, "and to try the state and condition of his soul to the "uttermost." Our blessed Lord hath said, that it is the characteristic mark of the wicked, that they shun the light, lest their deeds should be reproved; and conversely, that the righteous come to the light, that their deeds may be shown that they are wrought in God. Sincerely, impartially, and without reserve, condemning himself for the errors of his past life—reposing, at the same time, full trust in the covenanted mercies of God, through Christ Jesus—he exhibited such calm resignation, and christian peace, such unfeigned love to God, and such charity and good will to all men, as I earnestly wish could have been witnessed by every one who this day hears me, for the lesson would have been powerful, and impressive indeed. He felt no regret in leaving this world, but only, that he would not have it in his power to admonish his child to walk in the paths of holiness, virtue, and truth: and all this, let it be well marked, was at a time, when dissimulation was out of the question, when power could no longer protect, when pomp could no longer dazzle, and when human pride was soon to be laid in its kindred dust, a prey to corruption and to worms. And now to come to the closing scene: the word of God having been read to him, which he listened to with great attention, and frequently desired pauses to be made, that he might meditate on what he thought most important and suitable to his case; and the commendatory prayer for the departing, having been offered up for him, he fell into a state of insensibility, and after a few hours, calmly breathed his last without a struggle, and without a groan. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." This is but a feeble sketch, and faint outline, of the character of the deceased; and I am deeply conscious, that I have done justice, neither to the subject, nor to my own conceptions and feelings. It is in obedience to the request of the Ecclesiastical Commissary, that this task has devolved upon me, as circumstances would not permit him to pay this last melancholy tribute to the memory of his Friend. It is our bounden duty, to give its due meed of praise to departed worth, and to impress the imitation of it upon others; and I hope, that what has been already said, will not be deemed exaggerated, nor imputed to any other motive than a love of truth, and a sense of duty; as proceeding from one, who is no man's flatterer, no man's idle eulogist, no man's calumniator, but who would gladly do justice to the virtues and good qualities of all men. I would now beg leave to point out to your notice, some of the virtues which adorned the character of the deceased: I would recommend to every christian, to imitate his piety in private. He made it his universal practice (as himself told) that no evening closed upon him, without sincere and fervent prayer to God, in secret; and no morning arose, which found him not at the same holy and christian exercise: he never approached the sacred Table of his Lord, without sincere and serious self-examination, and extraordinary acts of piety and devotion. Begin and end every day with God; without his protection, you are not safe one moment; and without his blessing, none of your designs can prosper. In the morning, pray, therefore, for the guidance of Him, who epieth out all your ways, and whose countenance doth ever behold the upright; and in the evening, commend yourselves to the paternal care of Him, who never slumbers nor sleeps. I would particularly recommend to the householder, to imitate him in the excellent practice of Family Prayer. The head of a Family, after reading a portion of the word of God, and then kneeling down, and offering the joint requests of all those under the roof, to the Throne of Grace, is a spectacle sublime, and affecting in the sight of Angels and Men, and highly pleasing to our Heavenly Father. Was this practice universally adopted, we should soon see the state of families greatly changed, we should not hear so much of the stubbornness, and disobedience of children, the dishonesty of servants, and the increasing profligacy of the rising generation. This, we may venture to say, would do more to preserve the peace and good order of society, than all penal laws ever enacted by the wisest Legislature, and carried into execution by the most active, upright, and conscientious of men."

To the above eloquent and instructive extract, little can be added. It may, however, be briefly observed, that by long residence in the Province, General Smyth became well acquainted with its true interests; to promote which was his constant study and delight; and which, a sound understanding, together with a thorough knowledge of human nature, and a quick discernment of character, enabled him successfully to accomplish. In his public capacity, he was invariably guided by a strict sense of integrity, justice and truth. Though perfectly free from all vain and ostentatious display, and careless about the trappings of rank, he never forgot the dignity of his high station. Kind and unassuming himself, arrogance and pride were taught to bend before him. He was firm and independent; he had no partialities; and he made every man in office do his duty, as he conscientiously performed his own; affording to all his successors an example worthy of imitation. As might be expected, such a character often met with opposition to his public measures, and found enemies among the avaricious and corrupt; but they have vanished as a shadow and are utterly forgotten; while his worth is daily better known, and his memory cherished by posterity.

CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.

Let us for a moment consider the nature and value of the great principles which compose the creed of the conservative party. These may be said to be—1st. The maintenance of the monarchy and of the privileges of both houses of parliament. 2nd, The security of the protestant religion, as established in the three kingdoms.

We need not ask if these institutions are of a slender or trivial nature. We need not ask if they are blessings which we ought calmly and indifferently to hazard or throw away. We need not say that the advantages which they yield are not confined to one class, or rank, or section of the community; but are, when rightly viewed, of equal benefit to every peaceable, industrious, and honest citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor. The principles of conservative policy should never have found favour in our eyes if they were in any way exclusive in their tendency or operation. We are no worshippers of nobility; we are no parasites of wealth; we have no sympathy with any one interest in the commonwealth more than with another. We revere and rally round the institutions of our country, because we believe every man to be alike interested in their stability who desires either to live and rise by his own exertions, to enjoy the fruits of his past labours, or to inherit the acquisitions of those who have laboured before him for his sake. We call upon all sober, and religious, and orderly of every station and denomination to reflect earnestly upon the blessings which they now possess, and to take heed that they do nothing at this time which shall expose them to the slightest hurt or jeopardy.

Why is it that we love the monarchy? Why is it that we prize the institutions of an hereditary peerage and a representative House of Commons? Because we believe, and know that this constitution contains the most admirable mixture of the elements of society, the most perfect reconcilement of opposite excellencies, that wisdom has ever planned or accident brought together. It has offered scope for the greatest and most diffusive liberty that has been found compatiable with mutual restraint and general protection: it has allowed the amplest freedom of discussion consistent with order and tranquility; it presents the most liberal encouragement to enterprise and exertion that co-exist with the security of acquired rights; it exhibits the utmost latitude for popular influence that can be combined with an effective defence against foreign aggression, or a vigorous administration of executive government. Under this constitution we have realized all the opposing virtues which schoolboys have dreamed or that sages have devised We have nursed among us all the patriotism, the eloquence, the courage, the independence, that have adorned the freest republics of the world, while we have been exempt from the anarchy and dissentions, the fierce struggles and bloody triumphs, by which those forms of government have been defaced. We possess all the refinement, the literary cultivation, the scientific attainments that have ever been fostered by the most splendid monarchies without the vile effeminacy or the gross vices which courtly ease and luxury have too often produced. The monarchy gives firmness and unity to the national strength, and annihilates the wild excesses of ambition. The aristocracy gives stability to existing rights and institutions, and diffuses refinement and generous feeling among all classes. The democratic principles, working in its proper place, and under its proper trammels, gives life and activity to the whole, and excites in all ranks a spirit of mutual sympathy and competition productive of the best results.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Most distressing accidents are of frequent occurrence in mining districts. We were never before called upon to record so unfortunate and melancholy an occurrence, either with respect to loss of property or human life, as the one which took place in the coal mines of Mr. Curwen, at Workington, on Friday night last. The principal workings in Mr. Curwen's collieries extend a long way under the sea. In Lady Pit, the Camperdown band runs rapidly towards the surface in the direction of the shore, and it was here the miners had a long time been employed. As they proceeded onwards with their labour, the thickness of the covering between the sea and the workings was daily reduced by their operations, until at the time the accident occurred, it is supposed not to have exceeded fifteen fathoms, only four fathoms of which were freestone, the rest loose gravel and sand. The coal having been thus cut away to within so short a distance, and the excavated seam being so great—11 or 12 feet, added to the removal of some pillars, the superincumbent strata gave way, the water rushed in from the sea, and three valuable mines—Lady Pit, Isabella Pit, and Union Pit, were almost instantaneously filled and rendered for ever useless. At the time the sea broke in there were fifty seven men and boys in the mine, thirty of whom escaped by the bear-mouth, but twenty-five men and two boys were overtaken by the water and perished.

In addition to this, twenty-eight valuable horses also perished. It was fortunate the accident took place at the hour of changing the shift, when comparatively few men were in the pits, otherwise the loss of life might have been much more extensive. Several of the survivors were within three hundred yards of the place where the water broke in, which had the effect of not only instantly changing the current of air in the mine, but of rendering it comparatively cold. This at once convinced them that all was not right, and they made the best of their way to what is called the bear-mouth, and escaped. The current of air, as the men ascended the inclined plane, was so great from the pressure of the water, that the men experienced the greatest difficulty in keeping their footing, and had the trap doors not been uncommonly good, it is thought very few would have escaped with life. A man named Bland, who had gone down to render assistance, was returning, the outer door was closed by the violence of the current, and opening inwards he tried in vain to move it. At length, however, he succeeded in breaking one of the boards of which the door was formed, and such was the crush of air through the aperture, that he was carried with tremendous force through the opening, and thus escaped.

The place where the water broke into the pit is nearly a mile and a half from the mouth of the shaft, between Salterbeck and Harrington, and about 40 or 50 yards below low water mark. The three pits were filled with water by half past ten, an hour and a half from the time the roof gave way. A vessel sailed over the opening on Saturday the captain of which supposes the aperture to be little short of an acre in extent; but as his conjecture was formed from the extent of the discoloured water, the probability is that his surmise much exceeds the actual extent.

Owing to a considerable body of water having for nearly twelve months past, made its way into the pit at the place where the accident happened, the experienced workmen frequently cautioned the viewer of the danger; but their council was disregarded. The men were daily working at the place, removed the coal to the full extent of the band, and occasionally took away part of the pillars, and had therefore ample opportunity of judging for themselves. The pits were amply furnished with every necessary articles; the outlays for improvement were liberal, and upon an extensive scale, and the number of men employed was greater than for several years past. The loss to Workington will be almost irreparable, as the pits are rendered for ever useless. Upwards of 300 men and boys are for the present thrown out of employ, but Mr. Curwen has expressed a wish to give as many of them employment as possible in his collieries at Harrington.

This melancholy affair has cast a gloom over the town which will not speedily be removed, and must necessarily check that onward course of improvement which the inhabitants seemed to have in view. The Rev. P. Von. Essen, read the burial service at the mouth of the Union Pit yesterday, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, amongst whom were many sorrowing relations and friends of the unfortunate sufferers.

DARING ATTACK ON A BRITISH SHIP.

Extract of a letter received from the Captain of the Thomas Crisp, dated June 30, at anchor off Point Barbia, in the Dardanelles:—

"Was boarded on the coast of Troy, about three miles below the entrance of the Dardanelles, by a boat full of armed Greeks, who instantly cut the men down and rushed aft, and jumped down the skylights and the companion, filling the cabin with men armed with cutlasses and pistols. They seized the captain and mate, at the same time holding pistols and cutlasses at their heads. They then commenced breaking open every place, and taking every thing out of the cabin and state rooms, and every thing off the decks, ropes, &c.; while the other men drove the crew down the forecastle, and buttoned it up. A vessel heaving in sight, they hastened down the skylight and companion, saying that if the least noise were made, they would murder them all.

"The people in the forecastle, hearing no noise on deck, supposed they had murdered them all aft, and through the hatches got on deck, and released them aft, After the captain had dressed their wounds, a breeze sprung up, and they got their anchor up, and worked the vessel into the Dardanelles.

"As soon as the report reached Mr. Landin, (the Consul's) ears, he sent a doctor to dress the men's wounds, and all are likely to do well."

Death of the Bishop of Hereford.—On Monday last died, at his palace at Hereford, the hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Edward Grey, lord bishop of that diocese. His lordship's demise was very unexpected he had only just returned from attending his parliamentary duties: and, although indisposed, his illness was not considered of any importance, and he had appointed the times and places for holding his visitations and confirmations for the present year. On Sunday morning, however, he was seized with inflammation, and notwithstanding the best medical advice, died at seven o'clock the following morning. His lordship, who was in his 56th year, has left a family of 14 children, the youngest of whom is only about a year and a half old. He was, we believe, married three times. The Bishop was elevated to the episcopal bench on the death of Dr. Isaac Huntingford, in 1832, under the administration of his brother, Earl Grey; and the appointment was made in the most flattering manner by the late King. In politics his lordship usually supported the whigs, though of late he was much and strenuously opposed to those measures of theirs which have for their object the destruction of the established church, and the revered institutions of the country. He was considered to be a very sound divine, and an ezcellent Greek scholar, perhaps the best in the country. In private life his lordship was highly esteemed for his charity, urbanity, and kindness, and was generally looked up to as a pattern of deep and fervent piety. His lordship, we believe, held a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey, which, with the limited income of the bishopric of Hereford, was considered to be only a fair equivalent for giving up the valuable rectory of Bishopsgate on his elevation to the episcopal bench.

Sicily.—The Piedmontese Gazette of the 31st contains the following extract from the Milan Gazette, respecting the late disturbances in Sicily.—"According to information received from an authentic source, bearing date Naples 21st, public tranquillity has been seriously disturbed in Palermo, Partial disorders, occasioned by the ravages of the cholera, were immediately repressed, and order soon restored; but the inhabitants of the adjoining villages having taken arms prevented the introduction of provisions into the city, and were even preparing to enter it for the sake of plunder. The garrison of Palermo marched out against them, defeated them, and took a number of prisoners, who were handed over to justice. 600 men, sent from Naples, landed near the village of La Bagaria, in spite of the resistance offered by the inhabitants. A second expedition of troops left Naples on the 17th, for the same destination in order to re-establish good order in the villages that had revolted."

The Augsburg Gazette, in a letter dated July 20, announces that 20,000 persons had died in Palermo since the first appearance of the colera. The country people, no less terrified than those of the city, had ceased to bring provisions into Palermo, the inhabitants of which were suffering from a frightful famine. The epidemic, according to the last accounts, had spread over the whole island, with the exception, however, of Messina.

Sicily.—A letter from Palermo of the 4th states, that the deaths from cholera reach 1500 persons daily. The commission named to govern the city, instead of the Viceroy Campofranco, have proposed to apply the sum of 150,000 ounces, which they found in the treasury, to alleviate the distresses of the people. A body of 2000 men were about to be sent from Naples, where the consternation had a little subsided.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape-town *Commercial Advertiser* of May 6th has been received. It states that all Caffre-land was quiet; and that, according to appearances, the disposition prevailed among the Caffres to keep so. It was the time of harvest, the crops were abundant, and the inhabitants in the several villages were actively engaged in harvesting. The most decided testimony is borne to the success attending the frontier authorities, both civil and military, in the exertions to detect every offender reported to them, and to recover property stolen, strayed, or lost, as soon as they are put in requisition. It contains the report of the committee of the Commercial Exchange, read at the annual meeting, April 29, 1837. Its contents are very cheering, showing not only considerable improvement in trade, but increased efforts to accelerate and enlarge the facilities of trade. Considerable funds had been subscribed for the purpose of providing for the introduction of steam-vessels upon their coast. The total value of exports for the year 1836 is given at £385,384; and of imports for the like period, £879,760. Among the exports it is mentioned that "colonial wool" is the most remarkable as regarded the rate of increase in 1829, the total value of the wool exported from the Cape was £1220; in 1836 the amount exceeded £26,000.

INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

The distressing intelligence of a formidable insurrection in the province of Canara reached government by express on Sunday evening, 9th April. The particulars, so far as we have been able to collect them, are these:—It seems that the government had for some days been informed that the district was in a disturbed state, that the dawk runners had been murdered, the communication cut off, and that the collector had gone into the interior of the province for the purpose of quelling the disturbances which, it was known, were led by a discontented chief from the Coorg country. On the 13th March, the town of Mangalore, to which it appears the collector had returned, driven back, we believe, by the insurgents, was invested by an irregular force of 5,000 armed men, principally Moplas of the country of Canara, there being at the time no larger force in the town than 250 Sepoys, the head-quarters of the 2nd regiment N. I. The approach of this large force was hardly known (for they seem to have planned their attack with secrecy) before the troops were driven out of their lines, which were set fire to by the insurgents. A vessel (the barque Eamont, from Bombay) happened providentially to be passing the port, and signals of distress being hoisted on the flag-staff, she stood into the roads—Mr. Bird, the judge, and Mr. Dumergue, we believe the only two European gentlemen having families in the place, immediately proceeded on board, left their wives and children, and afterwards returned with the captain of the ship to the shore. On their return they found the troops drawn up on the beach, and Mr. Lewin, the collector, and Mr. Readle, Mr. Maltby, and Mr. Chatfield with them, awaiting the final attack of the rebels, who had already invested the town in every direction in such a manner as apparently to render escape utterly hopeless. With this conviction Messrs. Bird and Dumergue returned with the commander of the Eamont to the vessel; the latter having promised a re-inforcement of two six pounders and a few muskets to the small but gallant band thus left to withstand alone the attack of their formidable enemy. The boat which took the commander off, in going out of the mouth of the river, had to pass under the fire of a body of matchlock men, but, happily, their shots did not take effect. Almost immediately after the party reached the vessel, it seems that one simultaneous attack was made on all quarters of the town, which was on fire from one end to the other in an instant. To complete the horror of the scene, the powder magazines blew up at the same moment. The Eamont with her party on board immediately made sail for Cannanore, with the object of obtaining that succour which it was impossible for the commander or his passengers personally to render, and thus the fate of the unfortunate party who were left on shore remained unknown. &c. We are happy to learn that by express received from Colonel Cubbon and Captain Le Hardy, it is stated that not a sign of disturbance or disaffection has shown itself in Mysore or Coorg, and that these authorities have every confidence in the devotion of all the people above the Ghauts. We believe we have thus stated fully the facts of this most distressing occurrence, and we must reserve to another time the reflections which suggest themselves in regard to the contracted policy which has given force to, if it has not created, this sad catastrophe. Much will suggest itself to the government naturally, and the warning it affords will no doubt be lastingly useful to them.—*Madras Consservative, 11th April.*

[Further particulars.]—We are most happy to state, on brief but authentic information, that according to the latest accounts received from Mangalore, Major Dowker, 2nd B.N.I., had succeeded in repelling the attack made upon him with trifling loss. Our informant states that on the 5th April, at ten o'clock, a. m., Mangalore was attacked by two large bodies of Coorgs from the north, east, and south. The small number of men at his disposal prevented Major Dowker from doing otherwise than acting on the defensive, and he was unable to prevent the prisoners in the town being liberated, and many of the houses from being burnt. A party was in the first instance sent to repel the Coorgs lining the North Parade-road, and succeeded in driving them back. The attack made shortly afterwards from the southward was likewise repulsed, and the Coorgs pursued them to their boats, where a considerable number were killed, wounded, drowned, and taken prisoners; amongst whom was one of their leaders, who, we believe, is since dead. By the loss thus inflicted by the enemy they were completely driven back for the time; but the Moplas and other disaffected persons in the town took every occasion to plunder and maltreat the Sepoys. The reinforcement from Cannanore was anxiously expected. The loss in killed and missing was thirty-three, and nine wounded. The treasure had been saved. No mention is made of the civilians, but of course they were safe.—*Ibid, April 12.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

"Again to create a National Bank as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is their stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

"Events similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in state institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it.

"Nor can I find any tenable ground for the restablishment of a national bank, in the derangement alledged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon, to furnish. This accommodation is now, indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties: and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

"The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little: and as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory, with a season of general health, and of uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are sovlent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guarantied by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit hitherto high, by promptly applying the means for its preservation.

"I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unmalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in labouring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

"It is under such circumstances, a high gratification to know by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly labouring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned, as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments as the most desirable means of relief.

"I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened: To them, therefore, I have confined my communication; and, believing it will be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that general information on the state of the Union which the Constitution requires me to give.

"M. VAN BUREN.

"Washington, Sept. 4, 1837."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—

In common with a large portion of my fellow citizens I have long waited for some explanation,—some satisfactory information, as to the why or wherefore Mr. Greely was released from his late confinement in the York County Gaol: that he had committed a high offence against the laws of this country in tampering with the allegiance of the then His Majesty's subjects was known to all, but that he should have been released without his previously having undergone his trial before a *competent* tribunal for so serious an offence, was a matter of astonishment and regret to every body.—What I ask was the nature of the application for his release, which afforded Sir John Harvey so '*much pleasure*' in complying with it? was it from this insolent and guilty Mr. Greely himself, or was it from the United States government? I have heard that it was from the former, but if from either, I maintain, that as the people of this province were materially concerned in the matter, that they *had a right to know the grounds* upon which he was released.—It was believed by every one at the time to be mistaken lenity, and how has it turned out?—he has revisited the state of Maine, and after inflaming the passions of his Republican friends, he has as might have been expected returned and resumed his treasonable employment and has again been arrested and lodged in gaol, but mark the consequence,—feelings which had nearly died away before he was released are now again aroused, the State of Maine is in a positive ferment,—troops are marching to the frontier,—the Militia (it is to be hoped without their umbrella's as I saw a company in King's square this morning) are called out, and indeed every thing threatens commencing hostilities.—Now I do think for the peace of this province,—for the welfare of its inhabitants, that Sir John Harvey was bound to have paused before he took upon himself the responsibility of releasing a man accused of so high an offence without his previously having undergone his trial and sentence, according to the laws of the country, after which such clemency would have been in place, and properly appreciated: it may have been in consonance with the opinion of his *constitutional* advisers, but I do not believe it, for we all know what that was when Baker was arrested,—and I do think that as we are likely to be called upon to repel any aggression from the State of Maine that we have a right to some explanation in this matter. Were the Executive Council consulted? if they were and gave such advice they would be *truly unworthy of the "confidence of the country,"* but we cannot believe they were;—let the responsibility however rest where it may, I envy not *him* nor them, upon whom it rests.—That it was most impolitic is clearly proved and was generally prophesied, and the effect has been to induce the people of Maine to think that we are afraid of their threats and dread their power, and to convince them to the contrary we shall perhaps spend much money and sacrifice many lives. It is asserted that that most factious demagogue Mr. Papineau is at the bottom of this disturbance and that by so doing he hopes to draw the troops out of Canada to accomplish his diabolical purposes there:—this however may be bare assertion,—it is notwithstanding worthy of that popular member of the Assembly and the Assembly's choice, and is another strong proof that *Speaker's* are not always the most loyal subjects.

Your's &c. A LOYALIST.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 15, 1837.

London dates to the 9th of August have been received by way of New York, the elections for the United Kingdom were fast drawing to a close, and from the returns already made it appears that the Conservatives have gained a much larger number than was anticipated by the warmest friends. The London *Courier, Ministerial paper*, of the 9th of August, states that 575 members have been returned, and that the result of those elections were a gain to the Conservatives, giving 294 Radicals, and 281 Conservatives allowing a majority of 13 only in favour of ministers. Other Ministerial papers admit that on the final close of the elections, though all shall be returned that they fondly reckon upon, their majority cannot exceed thirty-five.—If such be the case, in what position do the Ministers stand? Can they expect, or will they attempt to carry on the affairs of Government upon such a slender prop. They can no longer dare boast of the confidence of the British nation, and their influence abroad with foreign Empires has long since cease to exist.

Messrs. Hume and Ewart the defeated Radical members for Middlesex and Liverpool, have started for Ireland, and are both up for Kilkenny.

London, Aug. 4, 12 o'clock,—Consols incline upward, and for the account the price is 92. Little is yet doing in the foreign market.

The Manchester trade is improving by the last accounts. The Rochdale Flannel market is decidedly better. Wool had not fallen any, and the demand has been steady.

The Irish tithe bill, and the Irish poor law bill were to be postponed for the present.

Lord Durham is spoken of as about to become a member of the Ministry—that is, to take the place of Foreign Secretary.

The "Liverpool Journal" of the 1st July, contains the following account of the coming crops.—It is highly satisfactory.

"We have had another week of glorious weather, with a corresponding advance in vegetation. We have met with many persons from different parts of the kingdom, and all agree that the appearance of the country is, without exception, the most luxuriant ever remembered. No one crop is expected to be a failure. Those two great staples of human food, wheat and potatoes, promise a most abundant increase—and even the grass, which from the prevalence of cold winds quite into May, was at the best expected to be thin, turns out very heavy in the swathe, the undergrowth being very dense. The hay harvest has partially commenced in this neighbourhood, and should the weather continue fair will be general in a few days."

Plague in India.—London, July 14.—By the following extract of a private letter received from Allahabad of the 7th April, we regret to learn that the plague is making fearful ravages among the native population of India;—"We hear that the plague is invading the company's territories on the western frontier, and at one place has been carrying off 5,000 a day. A fatal sickness is also prevailing at Benares; Mrs. —— says that 500 are there dying daily. This mortality is chiefly confined to the native population; but there have also been many sudden deaths among Europeans. At a native fair held here in January, 300 died in one day from cholera."

Frightful Mortality at Sierra Leone.—The ship Sir Francis Burton, Captain Bamber, arrived on Friday, at this port, from the Coast of Africa, bringing particulars of a horrid and devastating calamity which has overtaken the unfortunate residents of Sierra Leone. Captain Bamber sailed from Fernando Po on the 27th of May, and on the 14th of July, he boarded the William Herdman, which sailed from Sierra Leone on the 30th of June. The latter vessel was bound for Sunderland, and had on board the Governor of Sierra Leone, Major General Dunbas Campbell, and suite. At the sailing of the Wm. Herdman, nothing could exceed the misery which prevailed in consequence of the yellow fever raging with unabated fury. The mortality among the Europeans was dreadful. It was calculated that 40,000 persons had been attacked by it, and its ravages were more frightful than on any previous occasion. Several gentlemen attached to the medical staff had been seized by the fever and carried off. The duties of attending upon the sick and dying had principally devolved upon Lieut. Aikin, the colonial surgeon, who was unremitting in his attentions, and to whom too much praise cannot be given for the firm and exemplary manner in which he discharged his distressing duties. Lieutenant Roberts, of H. M. brigantine Dolphin, and Mr. Wm. Davies, assistant surgeons, together with nine men, had fallen victims to the fever. In the Scout, twelve men were carried off, and the second lieutenant was not expected to reach Ascension alive, whether she was bound. The assistant surgeon of the Buzzard had also died of fever, and ten of the crew. The body of Lieut. Roberts was consigned to the earth near Clarence Cove, Fernando Po. Among the British residents at Sierra Leone, who had died of the fever, may be mentioned the following, among others:—

Mr. B. Crosby, Wesleyan Missionary; Mr. A. Graham, Apothecary; Mr. Patterson, Wesleyan Missionary; Mr. Jas. Evans; Mr. E. Bodlie, Merchant; Mr. E. Harper, Manager of York African Town; Mr. Allenby, Merchant; Mr. M. Glashaw, Trader; Mr. B. Hardisty, sen., Writer, of the Court of Mixed Commissions; Mr. E. Draper, Merchant; Mr. Jas. White, Schoolmaster; Mr. W. Wooden, European Clerk to Messrs. Cole; Mr. Wm. Walker, Clerk to Mr. J. Hamilton; Mr. J. Brondley, Clerk to Messrs. Wheeldon and Co. and various others.

All the above cases were attended with black vomit, which was proved to be contagious. The following gentlemen, attached to the medical department at Sierra Leone, were seized with the fever:—Mr. Cole, the Colonial Secretary, (now acting Governor:) Mr. Fergusson, Surgeon, Royal African Corps; and Mr. Clerk, Assistant Surgeon at Kissy.

The defeat of Don Carlos before Valencia seems to be confirmed: but it does not at all appear that the consequences will be at all decisive. Other detachments of his army have crossed the Ebro, and are between that river and Madrid.

The plague continues to rage with fearful intensity in Naples and its vicinity, and had reached Malta.

The commercial intelligence is favourable. Cotton it will be seen, advanced a farthing per pound during the week.

It is stated that a British minister will be accredited at the Court of Hanover, that being now to all intents and purposes a foreign kingdom.

A terrible disaster occurred in the collieries at Workington, near Whitehaven on the night of July 28th, where the pits extended a long way under the sea. The roof of the mines gave way, and the water rushed in filling the pits so as to render them forever useless, and destroying the lives of 27 persons, two of whom were boys, and 25 men, who were overtaken by the flood before they had time to escape. There were 57 persons in the mines at the time, but 30 of them succeeded in flying. Twenty eight valuable horses also perished. More than 300 persons are thrown out of work by the destruction of these pits.

Reinsertion of Human Teeth.—Dentists have been warned, of late, by the pernicious effect produced by the use of teeth taken from the dead, to abandon a practice now pretty extensively followed in the large cities. A dreadful and fatal case of disease, in one instance, was in this way communicated to a lady, whose jaws and face presented a horrible spectacle before she found relief in death.—*Medical Journal.*

His Britannic Majesty's brig Racer has arrived at Jamaica with two slavers, captured by her off Cuba, having on board 462 Africans. The inhabitants of one of the districts had petitioned the government to have these people landed and apprenticed to them.

Enormous Heaps of Grain.—A Sheffield gentleman, on whose veracity we have the strictest reliance informs us that on passing up the Vistula, a fortnight ago, he saw at Danzic heaps of wheat on each side of the river, five or six feet high, of considerable breadth and extending nearly seven miles. It is preserved from the effect of the weather by a peculiar kind of matting and sail-cloth. Several thousand persons are constantly employed in turning this immense quantity of grain, and exist upon it, the simple preparation of their meals being, to boil the corn in the water of the Vistula; they reside in straw huts, erected adjoining the scene of their employment. This astonishing superabundance of produce, consisting of nearly 600,000 quarters, has been brought from Galicia and Poland to its present situation, for the purpose of being exported to foreign countries as it is well known the corn laws prevent its introduction her.—*Iris.*

The morning Herald contains in a postscript dated at 9 o'clock in the morning, the proceedings of the election at west Cumberland, a distance of 300 miles, received by express since 3 o'clock, P. M. of the proceeding day.

The Herald states the gain and loss of the Conservatives, as compared with the last Parliament, forty seven gain and thirty two loss, making a net gain of 15.—Of the members gained to the Conservatives were two for Somerset West, one each for Hants, Stafford, and Surrey, two from Norfolk West, two from Worcester East, one from Oxford, and one from East Lothian.

According to the Morning Herald (Tory paper) of the 7th, the Conservative gain in the elections as compared with the last parliament, was 70; nett gain 14. Members elected 252 ministerial, 234 Tory.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.—The result of the General Election, so far as we have been able to ascertain it, up to the present time is as follows:—

In the English boroughs the reformers have returned one hundred and ninety-three members, and the Tories one hundred and forty-eight.

In the English counties the reformers have returned only thirty-six members, whilst the Tories have returned eighty-eight.

In Scotland the Reformers have returned thirty-two members, and the Tories fourteen; and

In Ireland the reformers have returned twenty-one members, and the Tories eight.

The total numbers returned by the Reformers in the three kingdoms is, therefore, two hundred and eighty-two, and by the Tories two hundred and fifty-nine; giving Ministers a majority of only twenty-three. There still, however, remain to be accounted for thirty-four English county members, six Scotch members, and seventy-five Irish members, to make up the number of six hundred and fifty-eight; and supposing the results to be in the same proportion as in the contests already decided, it is probable that the majority of Ministers will be increased from twenty-three to between thirty-five and forty. It will be somewhat between thirty and forty at all events, unless the Irish elections should take a less favourable turn than there is any reason to expect.

City of Dublin Election.—The nomination took place on Monday, Mr. West and Mr. Hamilton, the old Tory members, were proposed on the Tory interest, and Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hutton on the Liberal interest. The polling commenced on Tuesday and closed on Saturday. The Tories took the lead for the two first days, but on the 3d Liberals passed them, kept the lead, and, after a hard fought battle, beat them by a majority of about 100. The triumph of O'Connell and Hutton diffused the liveliest joy throughout Dublin. At the final close of the poll, the numbers were as follows:—O'Connell 3506; Hutton 3542; Hamilton 3467; West 3461.

Desertion from the United States Frigate Independence.—The Cows (England) Gazette of July 8th, states that seven of the men of a launch belonging to this ship, deserted at Spithead. The circumstance was soon made known along the coast, and £2 per man was offered for their detection. The following morning six of them were captured in a boat, by three preventive officers. They assert that the usage on board being very bad, was their reason for deserting. Another man also deserted from the ship with $600.

Twenty-six Lives Lost! *The Dreadful Explosion of the Dubuque Steamer.*—We have further particulars in the Cincinnati Whig of the 24th. The accident occurred near Bloomington, about 300 miles above St. Louis. Twenty-six human beings were victims to the criminal negligence of the conductors of the boat. Of these 19 were buried near the spot where the explosion occurred, for a short distance below, one at Alton, and two at St. Louis. The unfortunate boat discharging ever and anon the corpse of some unhappy sufferer, must have seemed like some funeral hearse booming over the dark waters of the Upper Mississippi. A lady, who witnessed the horrid spectacle, informs the editor of the Whig that the conduct of the captain of the Dubuque, in leaving them exposed on the deck when wounded, was any thing but gentlemanly.

The above dreadful occurrence took place on the 11th of Aug. on the passage of the boat from St. Louis (Mo.) to Galena The captain's name is Smoker. The boat was immediately landed, and many of the wretches f

ELECTIONS.—The Elections for the City and County of St. John commenced on Wednesday, when the following persons presented themselves for the honor of representing:—

Messrs. Charles Simonds, John R. Partelow, John M. Wilmot, John Jordan, and George A. Lockhart, for the County.

Messrs. Isaac Woodward, Lewis Burns, Thomas Barlow, John Hooper, for the City.

The following is the state of the Poll this day at its close:—

Charles Simonds,	161
John R. Partelow,	181
John M. Wilmot,	157
John Jordan,	138
George A. Lockhart,	62
Isaac Woodward,	162
Lewis Burns,	181
Thomas Barlow,	173
John Hooper,	142

We are informed Mr. GREELY is again a prisoner and closely confined in jail at Fredericton, his trial for the offence will take place shortly at Woodstock.

AFRICA.—A dreadful mortality is now raging at Sierra Leone, the climate of which, may truely be denominated the grave for Europeans. Upwards of 40,000 persons are laid down with the yellow fever, and the crews of Her Majesty's vessels on the station have suffered severely. Further particulars will be found in another part of this paper.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 11th Sept. 1837.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

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

Major Alexander Fraser, of the first Battalion Northumberland Militia, to the Lieutenant Colonel, dated 5th September, 1837.

Captain James Maclauchlan, to be Major Commandant of the second Battalion Carleton Militia, dated 11th September, 1837.

Captain E. N. Kendall, to be second Major of the third Battalion York (Light Infantry) 11th September, 1837.

Third Battalion Charlotte.

Captain Joel Ingersol, to be second Major, 11th September, 1837.

Captain J. Haney, to retire with his rank.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant J. Appleby, vice Haney, dated 11th September.

Lieutenant W. Ferris, dated 12th do.

TO BE LIEUTENANT.

Ensign E. Wilson, dated 11th September.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

William Chaffey, Gent. 11th September; George Fountain, 12th; William Dunham, 13th; William Price, 14th; Bartholomew Fitzgerald, 15th; Thomas Batson, 16th; John Calder, 17th; Augustus Bencroft, 18th.

First Battalion Carleton.

Ensign Paul M. Bedell, to be Lieutenant, 11th September.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

James Crawford, Gen. 11th September; Richard Randolph Ketchum, 12th; William D. Smith, 13th; John Venning Busten, 14th.

First Battalion Queen's County.

Ensign William Carpenter, to be Lieutenant, vice Caleb Merritt, who has left the Province.

Alexander Case, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Carpenter, promoted.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

BY AUTHORITY.—In reference to the order for a General Mourning, these are to give notice, that it is not desired or expected that the public should appear in mourning after Thursday, the twenty first instant.—*Royal Gazette.* *September* 6, 1837.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—The election of two Members for this County commenced on Friday last. State of the Poll on Saturday—Connell, 182; Beardsley, 178; Coombes, 117; Raymond, 70.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a melancholy nature took place yesterday morning in Northsch. A scow, in which was Mr. James White, (of the firm of Cuppage & White,) while proceeding down the river towards his residence, was overtaken by a sudden squall and rendered unmanageable, in consequence of her being loaded with hay. Mr White, who had charge of the scull oar, by some unaccountable accident was precipitated into the river. He was seen struggling in the water immediately after by several persons who were in the scow at the time, but the nature of their situation rendered it impossible for them to afford assistance immediately. His body was shortly afterwards recovered, but life had fled. This unfortunate event, we understand, has cast a gloom over the inhabitants of the settlement.—Mr White being for many years a resident among them; and as a Merchant and respectable member of society, he will long be remembered by the Inhabitants of this County generally.—*Miramichi Gleaner, September* 5.

A poor woman, ascending the ladder of the ship Nestor on Saturday, for New-Orleans, gave her child to a laborer on the wharf, who in handing it to the mother, let it fall into the dock! The mother was standing on the rail, about 15 feet from the water whence she leaped and saved her child, amid the cheers of several hundred persons, and for this bold act of affection and humanity, the agent of the ship give her a free passage and a dollar—*Jour. of Com.*

A ship lately sailed from the United States for the Sandwich Islands, with eight missionaries and 100 hogsheads of ardent spirits—for the benefit of the heathen!

The loss by the late hurricane at Barbadoes is estimated at £75,000 sterling.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter McLean, Lieut Sturgis from New Bedford, Mass. was upset in a thunder squall off Nashua Island, near Boston Harbour.—The New Bedford Mercury says, the vessel sunk immediately after she capsized. She was beating into Hadley Harbor (Island of Nashua.) Lt. Sturgis's loss is seven to eight hundred dollars. It has long been predicted by those who knew the build of this cutter, especially by Captain Howard, her former commander, that this would be her fate. The pilot lost was Captain Phillip Mosher, of New Bedford.

A gentleman in Baltimore who had his collar bone broken a short time since by the overturning of a hackman who was anxious to pass a vehicle before him, has recovered of the owners of the hack $300 damages.

A person in public company, accusing the Irish nation with being the most unpolished nation in the world, was answered mildly by an Irish gentleman, "that it might be otherwise, for the Irish met with hard rubs enough to polish any nation on earth.

The New York Commercial announces the arrival at that port of the French Brig of War L'Esperance, having on board the assassin Meunier.

The mad cap, the Marquis of Waterford, is gone in his yacht to cool himself in the snowy regions of Norway and Lapland.

One thousand persons it is supposed can be conveniently seated on the cabin deck of the "Great Western" steam-ship, just launched at Bristol to run to New York.

The Duke of Wellington is now 68 years of age, Lord Eldon 86.

The harvest and vintage in France were never more promising.

The New-York packets of the 1st, 8th, 10th, and 16th, have, it is said, carried out two million one hundred thousand dollars in specie. It is estimated that upwards of six millions have been exported since suspension.

At Louisville, Ky. wheat is selling at 80 cents, corn 50 cents, and new oats 25 cents.

A committee is forming at Paris, with Marshal Soult at the head, to raise a monument for the French who fell at Waterloo.

The Emperor of Austria is very active with his rail roads—The north line will terminate at Brunn; the south on the Adriatic.

MARRIED.

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Alexander M'Avity, to Isabella, second daughter of Mr. William Dunham, all of this City.

At Fredericton, on the 11th instant, by the Rev J. Birkmyre, A. M. Mr. James Dunlap, of the Parish of Saint John, to Miss Martha Nealey, of the Parish of Burton.

In Lubec, on Thursday last, by Jabez Mowry, Esq. Capt. Freeman Jeffrey, of this town, to Miss Rebecca Gardner, of Yarmouth, N. S.

DIED.

On the 24th ult. Edward, in the 3d year of his age, and on the 29th, William, in the 7th year of his age, both sons of Mr. Wm. M'Donagh, of this city, and formerly of Donegal, Ireland.

On Sunday se'nnight, David William, aged 13 months, son of Mr. Robert Riley.

On Friday, Mr. James M'Glashan, (Cooper,) a native of Perthshire, in the 40th year of his age.

On Friday, Edward T. Knowles, infant son of Mr. Edward T. Knowles.

On Saturday morning, John Barclay, infant son of James Wm. Boyd, Esq., aged 11 months and 17 days.

On Sunday morning, Ann Wheeler, infant daughter of Mr. Joshua Brooks, aged five weeks.

At Eastport, after a long and very distressing illness, Mrs. Sarah Shackford, wife of Capt. Wm. Shackford, aged 49 years.

Suddenly, off New-Orleans, on the 6th August last, of Yellow Fever, Captain James Simpson, of the schooner *Samuel Gould*, of this port.—Two of the Crew died on the passage from Montego Bay, and two others were sick.—Capt. Simpson was a native of Orangemouth, Scotland; a better seaman, or a more active and faithful shipmaster, never trode the deck. His unsophisticated manners and sterling goodness of heart, won the affections of all who knew him, and he has left many in this, the land of his adoption, who mourn his loss as if he had been a brother.

Drowned at Northesk, near Miramichi, on Monday morning, 4th inst. Mr. James White, Merchant, in the 42nd year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, arrived, 8th, brig Echo, Stephens, Philadelphia, 8—B. Tilton, flour.

9th, schr. Coral, Howard, Boston, 2; Master, assorted cargo.

13th, Ann Barry, M'Donald, Quebec,—C. M'Lauchlan, flour.

Acadian, Slocomb, Philadelphia,—C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

Union, Larking, Turk's Island, 18; E. DeW. Ratchford, salt.

14th, ship Samuel, Jamieson, Liverpool, 33; S. Wiggins & Son, coals.

William, Cannon, Ulverston, 26; R. Rankin & Co.

General Coffin, Andrews, St. Domingo, 25; E. Barlow & Sons, mahogany & logwood.

CLEARED.

Ship Branches, Huggins, Dublin, timber.
Posthumos, Rimmington, London, deals.
Eagle, Stephenson, Cork, timber.
Jane Walker, Whyte, Liverpool, timber.
Cambrian, Dring, Hull, timber.
Brig Kent, M'Nichol, Dublin, deals, &c.
Sir Walter Scott, Bruce, Hull, do.
Echo, Stevens, Philadelphia, plaster.
Eliza Ann, Bogart, Cork, timber.
James, Bartlett, Nassau, (N. P.) fish, &c,
Sch'r Eclipse, Munro, Boston, fire wood.
Woodlands, Johnson, Philadelphia, plaster.
Mary Jane, Spurr, Boston, grindstones.
Britannia, Covil, Halifax, brandy.
Eleanor Jane, Craft, Boston, fire wood.
Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, New-York.
James Clark, Beck, Boston, plaster.
Margaret, Beck, Boston, fire wood.
Coral, Howard, Boston, plaster and iron.
Caroline, Tefry, Eastport, plaster.

Spoken (no date,) lat. 42, lon. 66, whale ship Pacific, 3 days from St. John.

Among the vessels reported as remaining at Cove of Cork, 17th July, was the ship Albion, Brown from Liverpool for St. John—getting new foremast.

Arrived at Boston, 28th August, ship Pearl, Fletcher, Sunderland.

Sailed from Liverpool, 21st July, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson, for Quebec.

Arrived at Hull, 17th July, Meteor, Park, Saint John. Deal, 30th, came down the river and remains, Margaret, Gray, from London, for St. John.

Sailed from Greenock, 19th July, ship Scotia, Risk, for Quebec. Loading at do. 29th, Glasgow, Douglas, for Quebec.

Passed Pentland Frith, 22d July, ship Forth, M'Kinnell, from Hull for Quebec.

Lerwick, July 13.—Arrived, the Jane, Paterson, 11 days from Christiansand. Capt. Bruce of the New-Brunswick, of St. John, was on board the Jane the day she sailed, and stated that he expected to get his ship (which had been on shore at Scaw Point, as before reported,) to Christiansand that day or the next, to effect the necessary repairs.—*Shipping Gazette.*

Brig General Sumpter, at Baltimore, from Charleston, states that she fell in with on the coast, in lat. 34 18, lon. 76, 18. british brig Rosebud, from Havana, for London, capsized and dismasted. She had a cargo of coffee, segars, &c. Two of the crew were lost overboard, all the rest were taken off by the General Sumpter.

The Captain of a sloop at Norfolk, reports that he saw 11 sail of vessels, principally schooners, ashore between Cape Henry and Hatteras, and also states that lights were seen at intervals along the beach on the night of the 23d, as he thinks, to decoy vessels on shore.

Ship Citizen, from New Orleans for Bremen, which put into Philadelphia 30th, dismasted, had on board Capt. Tilley and crew (27 in number) of British ship Ida, from Jamaica for London, abandoned with 12 feet water in her hold and pumps choked.

British ship Duke of Manchester, from Montego Bay, (Jam.) for London, put into New York 30th, with decks swept, bulwarks and larboard quarter-gallery stove, and masts cut away, having been on her beam ends, the sea breaking over her for 48 hours.

Barque Norval, of London, from Honduras for Cork, was abandoned at sea, water logged, in lat. 30, lon. 79: Capt M'Clure, and crew were on board the schr. Levant, spoken about 24th ult. going into St. John's, N. F.

ORREL COAL—FOR SALE.

To arrive per "Samuel" from Liverpool:

200 CHALDRONS pure Orrel COAL, for sale by
Sept. 8. S. WIGGINS & SON.

Sugar & Coffee.

Landing ex schr. Britannia, from Halifax:

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

—IN STORE—

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

For sale cheap by
8th Sept. JAMES MALCOLM.

Clap Board, Shingle, & Lath MACHINES.

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

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

A LIST of LETTERS remaining at the Post-office in this city, will be found on our first page.

WANTED—A Young Girl as servant in a small family. Apply at this Office.
15th sept. 1837.

RIFLES, Attention!

A Meeting of the *VOLUNTEER RIFLE-COMPANY* will take place at the Hibernian Hotel on Monday evening next, the 18th instant, at eight o'clock, when a punctual attendance is requested.
JOHN V. THURGAR, CAPTAIN.
15th September, 1837.

Candles, Soap, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale—

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

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, &c.

Just received, and on sale low by the subscriber—

14 PUNS. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS;
10 hogsheads Bright superior Sugars;
8 half-pipes Old cognac BRANDY;
6 ditto " Hollands Geneva.

ALSO, IN STORE:

25 puncheons choice retailing MOLASSES.
15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

LONDON GOODS,

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

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

—ALSO—

Per ship Samuel from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of—

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

☞ The whole of the above having been purchased with cash during the late panic, will be disposed of at prices far below any thing of the kind in this market.
15th sept. W. G. LAWTON.

Grand Manan Herring.

150 BBLS. of the above for sale low in the course of landing.
15th Sept. 1837. THOMAS HANFORD.

Now Landing,

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

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

ALSO,

10 Hogsheads Cognac BRANDY,
5 Hogsheads Hollands GENEVA,
20 Quarter casks Sicily Madeira WINE.
15th sept. JOHN V. THURGAR.

To the FREEHOLDERS of King's County.

GENTLEMEN,

BY your independent suffrages, I had the honor of being one of your late Representatives in the late House of Assembly, and that during a very eventful period, remarkable for the happy settlement of long pending questions of paramount importance to the interests and prosperity of this Province.

My duties, however, in that character are terminated, in consequence of the death of our well-beloved King; and a new Elector of Members to serve in General Assembly being about to take place, I am induced to offer myself again as a Candidate for the honor of representing our County.

My conduct in the Legislature for the last three years is known to you; and, trusting that the attachment I have shown in favor of Civil and Religious liberty, agreeably to the spirit of our glorious constitution, with my earnest endeavours to promote the true interests of the Province, and particularly those of this thriving Agricultural County, have met with your approbation, I am encouraged to hope that by favouring me with your votes at the approaching Election, you will again enable me to support your interests in the House of Assembly.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful servant,
WILLIAM M'LEOD.
Greenwich, King's County, 11th Sept. 1837.

King's College, Fredericton.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the situation of Senior Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, at Fredricton, is now vacant, and will be open for applications, addressed to the Subscriber, as Registrar of the College, at Fredericton, until the fourth day of October next. All Applicants are expected to send with their applications any testimonials that they wish to offer.

The Person who fills the situation must be competent to conduct the Classical and Mathematical course of Education in the School, undertake and be prepared to keep Boarders upon terms to be approved of by the College Council—for which purpose arrangements will be made in the School House

And it is to be understood, that any engagement to be entered into may be terminated upon Two Quarters notice being given, either by the College Council or by the Master.

The salary of the Master is Two Hundred Pounds currency per annum, with the occupation of the House, and one Acre of Land. He will also be entitled to a proportion of the Tuition money, not exceeding four pounds per annum for each Scholar attending the Classical School.

GEO. FRED. STREET,
Registrar of the College.
Fredericton, 29th August, 1837.

RYE FLOUR.—150 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour, just received and for sale by
August 4. THOMAS HANFORD.

Government Contracts.

Commissariat Office,
St. John, September 7, 1837.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 19th instant, at noon, from persons disposed to furnish the Royal Engineer Department at St. John and Fredericton, with the undermentioned Articles, at such times and places, and in such quantities as may be required by the Commanding Royal Engineer, from this date until the 30th June, 1838.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTICLES.	Probable Quantities. St. John.	Fredericton.
Feet of in. Pine Boards (merchantable)	1125	3250
Feet of ditto (clear and seasoned)	"	7362
Feet of 1½ in. Pine Plank (merchantable)	"	160
Feet of 2 inch ditto. ditto.	3540	1675
Feet of 3 inch ditto. ditto.	192	"
Cedar Posts, 10 feet long, 5 in diam. small end	257	"
Cubic feet of Red Pine ton Timber in lengths from 8 to 11 ft., to square from 9 to 11 inches	204	342
Shingles (18 inch) Pine	"	2750
Laths, sawn 4 feet	"	500
Bricks, (merchantable)	"	1880
Bushels of Lime	"	22½
Bushels of sand	"	62
Tons of building stone	"	6
Gallons of boiled Oil (Linseed)	"	3
Gallons of raw ditto	"	8½
Gallons of spirits of Turpentine	"	4
Panes of Glass 9 x 7	"	10
ditto ditto 10 x 8	20	12
ditto ditto 12 x 10	"	10
ditto ditto 15 x 12	10	"
ditto ditto 17 x 12	5	"
Brass label for Key	"	1
Iron boiler, to contain 20 gallons	"	1
Feet of sawn Scantling (superficial)	1000	3500

The rate sterling must be stated in words at length, opposite to each article.

Security will be required for the performance of such contract as may be entered into.

Payments will be made quarterly, by draft on the military chest, (payable in British Silver, or Dollars at the Army rate) from the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, for the Articles supplied.

☞ Separate Tenders to be made for each post.

Army Contracts---1838.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, September 1st 1837.

SEALED Tenders (the rates to be expressed in Sterling) will be received by the Assistant Commissary General, at his Office, St. John, until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY the 26th September, instant, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supplies, viz—

FLOUR.

750 Barrels of WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered into the Commissariat Magazines, at this place, at the following periods—
400 Barrels on or before 20th October, 1837.
350 Ditto on or before 30th November, 1837.

To be of the quality termed "United States Scratched Superfine," or Canada Fine, Quebec Brand; the Tender to specify which description of Flour it is proposed to furnish, each Barrel to weigh 196lbs. net, to be free from grit or any bad taste, fresh and sweet and warranted to keep good for eight months from the day of delivery.

FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer BEEF, of the best marketable quality, as may be required for Her Majesty's Land Forces at Saint John, Fredericton, and Saint Andrews, during twelve months, commencing the first of January 1838. The delivery to be made in detail by the Contractor. The Meat to consist of hind and fore quarters, and no other, subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissariat.

BAKING BREAD.

For one year from the 1st January, 1838, for the Troops and Departments at Saint John, in such quantities as may be required. The Tenders to state the number of pounds of well baked BREAD, that will be delivered for One Hundred Pounds of Flour, provided by the Commissariat. The Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Magazines, and the Bread to be delivered at the respective Quarters of the Troops in Garrison, at the Contractor's expense, for which he will be allowed the empty barrels.

FORAGE.

For one Year from the 1st January, 1838, for the Horses of Officers belonging to the Garrisons of St. John and Fredericton. The Tenders to state the rate at which the Ration, consisting of—

10 lbs. of OATS,
14 " HAY, } Of the best quality,
6 " STRAW,

will be delivered in detail by the Contractor from his own stores.

PORPOISE OIL AND COTTON WICK.

For one Year from the 1st January, 1838, for the Garrisons of Saint John and Fredericton. The Tenders to express the rate per Gallon for Oil, and per pound for Cotton Wick.

All further particulars, touching the reserve of the cattle to be kept on hand, the description and quality of the Forage; the quantity to be reserved in depot, and the penalties annexed to each Contract, &c. will be furnished on application at the Office.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on Her Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100 sterling, for every £101 10s. due on the Contracts, or in Silver Coins at the Army Rates.

Two approved Securities will be required for the due performance of each contract.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a lease for fifty years of the Mines and Minerals, comprised within the County of Gloucester, will be offered at Public Auction at the Crown Land Office, on Tuesday the third day of October next, subject to the following conditions and restrictions. Upset price five pounds.

CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

That the purchaser shall have five years to explore and select his mining ground, and open any shaft or shafts; that after the expiration of the said five years, the purchaser will be confined to such mines only, as he may have opened and worked, and shall then have in operation; and should it happen that during the said term of fifty years, any mine should not be worked for the space of twelve consecutive months, the said mine so remaining unworked shall revert to the Crown, and that a per centage equal to one twentieth of the produce of the mine or mines to be opened and worked, under the authority of the said lease, be exacted from and paid by the lessee or lessees, after the expiration of ten years from the date of the sale or lease.

THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner Crown Lands.
Crown Land Office, July 24, 1837.

Applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands by grant or lease, and for Licences to cut Timber, are hereby notified that all cash payments which have heretofore been made into the Crown Land Office, are from this day to be made directly to the Receiver General, to whom they will be referred with a proper Ticket by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the receipt of the Receiver General will be the discharge to the applicant.

Secretary's Office, 31st July, 1837.

Wheat Flour.

200 BBLS. Canada Fine and Dantzic superfine Flour, just received by the sch'r *Sable*, from Halifax, for sale by
Aug. 25. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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

Corn Meal,

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

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

The above have all been manufactured under the subscriber's immediate inspection, of the best material & workmanship. He is aware the above phrase is a hackney'd one, not always founded in truth, but he feels confident, that those favouring him with a trial of his work will admit that in this case there is no exaggeration. DAVID PATERSON,
Dock-street, Sign of the Golden Boot, near the Market Square. *March* 31.

Sugar! Sugar!!

Landing, ex schooner Ion, from Halifax:

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

Landing ex Schooner Thistle from Boston.

Tierces New RICE, Bales Mocha COFFEE,
Bags Java COFFEE, for sale by
Aug. 25. JAMES MALCOLM.

NEW STORE.

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

BALES Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green superfine Broad CLOTHS;
Fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres; Paddings;
Cassinetts; Shirting stripes; Apron checks, and Scotch Homespuns.
Cases Fine Irish Linen, Lawns, and Brown Holland; Book and Jaconet Muslins, Cambrics,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Sewing and shoemakers' Threads;
Hats; London Pins;
Cases and Bales London Slops;
Boxes 56 and 28 lbs. each Liverpool SOAP;
Hhds. single and double refined LOAF SUGAR;
Hogsheads and Pipes BRANDY;
Kegs 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails;
Boxes 14x10 and 16x12 Crown GLASS;
Boxes 9x7, 10x8 and 12x9 sheet ditto;
Best London WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
1st. sept. S. J. SAMUEL.

CHEAP VARNISHES.

MANUFACTURED in the city, and sold at the store of Mr. JOHN ANSLEY, south Market Wharf, and at Mr. CUMINS' near *Saint Stephen's Church*,

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

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

Turpentine Varnish, 17s 6d. per gallon;
Ditto second quality, 15s.

Indian Rubber Varnish may be had in any quantity; also, Mastic and Sandarac Varnish.
1st sept. 1837.

Iron, Bricks, Barley, &c.

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

25 TONS IRON, assorted, (round, square, and flat.)
100 Tons best No. 1. Scotch Pig Iron,
40 cwt. Chains, 1-2 and 1-16th inch,
30 do. Spikes, from 6 to 8 inch,
45 Boxes TIN PLATES, IX and IXX;
35,000 BRICKS; 400 bushels Barley,
10 Pairs Forge BELLOWS.
August 18. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Molasses, Wine, & Lumber.

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

COALS.

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

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 17th July, 1837.

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

SEAL OIL.

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

To Teachers.

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

NEW VESSEL FOR SALE.

A BARQUE of about 300 Tons, now on the stocks at Truro, N. S. of the following dimensions, viz: 97 feet keel, 27 ft. beam, 17 ft. hold; thoroughly copper fastened; top timbers and stern frame of hackmatack; bottom plank birch, and all above spruce. The model and workmanship equal to any in the Provinces: she can be finished in six weeks, and will be sold low if applied for early.—A part of the payment will be taken in merchandize if required. For terms or further information, apply to CHARLES TUCKER, Esq. at Truro, or to
Aug. 25. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

A CARD.

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

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

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

Havana Segars.

A FEW thousand of the above, received ex *Margaret*, from Nassau, on sale by
August 18. THOMAS HANFORD.

Calcined Plaister of Paris.

A FEW Barrels of the above of very superior quality.

—ALSO:—

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

Bright Quality Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber:

12 HHDS. superior and bright quality SUGAR; 30 puncheons prime Molasses.
August 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pale Seal Oil and Hoop Iron.

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

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

BARRACK CANTEEN.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
St. John, N. B., 21st August, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CANTEEN in the Barracks at Fredericton, is to be Let upon the following conditions, for *Three Years*, from the 1st October next, to the 30th September, 1840.

No person but of unexceptionable character, or who will not undertake, bona fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved: and two Sureties will be required for the regular payment of the Rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted, and his Sureties, must execute the Indenture of Lease and Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying at this Office, or to the Barrack Master at Fredericton.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions and places of abode, who will join the Tenant in executing the Indenture, as his sureties, must be inserted in the proposals; and the Ordnance Department does not undertake to procure the Tenant a License.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Respective Officers of Ordnance, with the words "*Tender for Canteen*" written on the outside cover, will be received at the above Office, on or before twelve o'clock, at noon, of Friday the 15th September next, after which hour any proposals received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have Troops billeted on them.

All persons making Tenders are to take notice, that they will be held to the strict performance of the covenants of their Leases and full payment of their Rents, without any remission or reduction further than the covenants of the Lease itself set forth.

The form of the Tender to be as follows:

I hereby offer for the Canteen in the Barracks at Fredericton, for Three Years from the first October next, the Rent of Ten Pounds sterling per annum, for the house as a dwelling, and the further Rent of —— sterling per Month, for every Ten Private Soldiers who may occupy the Barracks during that period, and propose Mr. —— of ——, and Mr. —— of ——, as my Sureties for the same.

The Rent of the Canteen as a dwelling is fixed at the sum stated above, therefore the biddings will be upon what is offered for every ten men occupying the Barracks. This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's Monthly Returns which are made up on the first day of every month; and no changes in the occupation of the Barracks which may take place in the progress of the month, either for or against the Tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten will be charged against the Tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated: thus, if the Barracks should be occupied by 148 men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month. The bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional part of a penny in their offers, as they will not be noticed, nor will any Tenders be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above Form.

The Rent to be paid in British Money, or Spanish or Mexican Dollars at the rate of 4s. 4d. each.

On Hand,

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

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

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their

WINDOW GLASS.

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

9000 feet 8x10
6000 feet 10x12
2500 feet 10x14
2500 feet 11x14
2500 feet 11x15
2500 feet 12x16
} WINDOW GLASS.

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

Per Aid de Camp, from London.

Just Received,

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

FRESH CANADA FLOUR.

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

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

RECEIVED

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

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

Ex Aid de Camp, from London,

The subscribers have received:

9 BBLS. Malaga Raisins; 20 boxes Chesne (Turkey) Raisins;
30 Boxes Bloom do.; 30 do. Muscatel do.
60 Drums pulled Turkey FIGS;
10 Pipes boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
40 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, Port, Madeira, sherry, Teneriffe, Bucellas and Lanterne WINES; 10 hhds. cognac Brandy,
Puncheons Old Rum and Batavia Arrack;
3 cases Hermitage and Burgundy;

And on consignment:

26 casks Malaga Wine; 1 pipe very old Bucellas, equal to Hock; 1 Pipe E. I. Teneriffe; 3 Pipes very choice E. I. Madeira; 70 barrels Dantzie S.F. Flour; 300 Bushels do. WHEAT.
W. H. Street & Ranney.
May 19, 1837.

W. G. LAWTON.

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

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

Also by Ship Ward, from Liverpool:

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

NEW GOODS.

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

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

Map—A few barrels superfine FLOUR, Boxes GLASS, 7 x 9 to 14 x 16, do. SOAP, CANDLES, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
20th May, 1837.

Window Glass,

Received per ship WARD, *from Liverpool:—*

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

HUGH DOHERTY.
May 12, 1837.

Per Louisa Ann, from Montego Bay:

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

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William street:

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

ON CONSIGNMENT:

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

Feathers, Slates, Brandy.

Just received per ship "Mersey"

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

CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Princess Street.

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

James's Naval History of Great Britain, in monthly parts, with portraits, &c. Edited by Captain Chamier, R. N. author of "Ben Brace," "The Life of a Sailor," &c.
Family History of England with Pictorial Illustrations, in 3 vols. by Rev. G. R. Gleig, M. A.
Mackenzie's Hayti 2 vols.
Juvenile Gleaner, plates, by Everlin.
Tales in Prose, by Mary Howitt.
Picture Bible.
Picture Testament,
Lives of Sacred Poets,
Zoological Library, 100 beautiful cuts,
Domestic Animals,
Wild Animals,
Moore's Melodies and Miscellaneous Poems,
Bacon's Essay's,
Beattie's Minstrel,
Village Stories,
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol.
Bible Garden,
Progressive Tales for Children.
Beauties of History.
Foolscap, Letter, & Note Papers.
The Naval History of Great Britain, in weekly numbers, with numerous portraits and other Illustrations, bro't down to the present time by Edward Pelham Brenton, Captain R. N.
Brittania, by Reverend J. Harris, with
Spring, by Mudie,
Stanley on Birds, with Plates, 2 vols.
Tales about the Sun, with Plates,
Tales about Greece, ditto,
Whale Fishery, with do.
Library of Anecdote,
Wilk's Rosebuds,
Readings in Prose,
Readings in Poetry,
Practical Hints for the use of Young Carvers.
Young Lady's Book of Piety,
Affection's Keepsake,
Youths Natural Theology,
Frugal Housewife or Domestic Economy,
Death of Abel.
The Tutor's Assistant,
Langford's Key to ditto,
Annuals for 1837,

Caricatures; Lithographic, Mezzotintos and other prints. A great variety of Children's books, Perfumery, Toys, &c.
Stephens' Writing Fluid, Japan Ink, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c.
June 9, 1837. A. R. TRURO.

☞NOTICE.

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

No. 12, King Street.

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

The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:

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

Spices—of all kinds;

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

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

Ex Ship William and Alfred,
from London.

500 BARRELS extra superfine FLOUR; 100 casks, 4 dozen each, London Brown Stout; 40 packages assorted Cordage; 320 Kegs White, Black, and Green PAINT;
1 London built STANHOPE.
Which will be sold for delivery from the ship at the lowest market prices.
June 23. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.—50 Brls. Rye FLOUR; 150 ditto Corn MEAL—received per schr. *Emperor*, from Philadelphia, and for sale from the vessely by
July 10. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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 the 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.

Boarding House.

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

NOTICE

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,
St. John, N. B. 28th Jan. 1837.

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

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

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

Conditions made known, and every information given on application at this Office.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st July 1837.
P. S.—The above is the first Agency established by this company in St. John.

House to Let,

And possession given immediately:

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

ALBION HOUSE.

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

NOTICE,

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

TO LET.

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

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

TO LET,

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

To Let.

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

FARM & SHIP YARD

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

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

New Arrangement.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

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

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

Rum, Sugar & Molasses.

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

Pickled Oysters, &c.

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

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
AT THE
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Nelson Street.
HUGH DOHERTY,

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

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

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

Received,

Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:

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

Also—per Sovereign, from Hull:

12 casks raw and boiled Paint OIL.
26th May. JAMES OTTY.

MOLASSES.

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

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS.

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

PORK.

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

POTATOES, PORK, OATMEAL, BRICKS, &c.

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

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

Received per Forth,

Reid, Master, from Liverpool:

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

CRACKERS.

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

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

James Malcolm,

Respectfully intimates that he has opened his new shop (under Mr. Hay's Chair Manufactory) Prince William Street, with an extensive Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, which he offers for sale at his usual cheap rates, viz;

SUPERIOR Black and Green TEAS,
Mocha, Java and Jamaica COFFEE,
Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa, Jamaica SUGAR,
Double and single Refined Sugar,
Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger,
Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Confectionary,
Lemon and Citron Peel, Pickles, Sauces, Capers,
Cheshire, Closter and Stilton Cheese,
Wax, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Soap, starch, blue; sago, Arrow Root, Macaroni,
Isinglass, Vermicelli, Vinegar, Rice, Mustard,
Cigars, Tobacco, Corn Brooms, &c. &c.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

J. M. begs to announce, that during the interval since the late fire he has constructed a *New and Improved* Coffee Toaster, and he flatters himself, will now be able to furnish his customers with an article far superior in strength and flavor, to that usually sold for ground Coffee in this City. The greatest care will be taken in selecting the raw material, (an what is of more importance to the consumer) in the Toasting.

J. M. having devoted considerable time, in acquiring a knowledge of this very necessary branch of his business, can, with every confidence recommend his improved Mocha, Java, and Jamaica Coffee. Feb. 24, 1837.

Pimento.

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

To Lease,

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

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

Bread! Bread!!

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

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

Seed Wheat, Oats & Barley,
OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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

20 SACKS red Kent Wheat; 20 sacks white ditto; 25 sacks seed OATS; 13 sacks Chevalier BARLEY.
☞ The above of very first quality, imported expressly for seed.

Per the Louisa, from Liverpool:

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

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS,
AND STATIONERY,
Per late arrivals.

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

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

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

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

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

Spring Goods.

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

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, striped Buckskins, Russell Cord, Sattinets, Cassinets, moleskins, Irish LINENS, white and brown Cottons, printed Calicos, printed muslins, printed muslin and cambric Dresses—plain and figured, Irish Poplins, plain, figured and check Gro-de-Naples, white and color'd blonde Gauze Veils and Scarfs, satin Scarfs, shawls and Handkerchiefs, filled centre, Chineal and Thibet wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, sewed muslin and lace Collars, tamboured ditto, sewed Edgings and Insertions, mull, swiss mull, jaconet, check, book and bishops' lawn muslins, Bobbinetts, Lace and Quillings, thread Edgings and Insertions, black and white Lace Veils, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, back and side shell Combs, ornamented Combs, Jewellery, and a great many other fancy articles.—Which will be sold low for prompt payment.
JAMES BOWES.
St. John, June 16. Market square.

PORK, &c.

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

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

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

MR. WATSON'S classes are arranged as under:

1. From 9 A. M. to half past 3 P. M. with an intermission of one hour, miscellaneous classes of Young Gentlemen are instructed in Greek, Latin, French and Mathematics, at a charge of 30s. per Quarter.
2. From 4 to 6 P. M. Young Ladies are instructed in French, English Grammar and Arithmetic.
3. From 7 to 10 P. M. young Artisans, Seamen and others are instructed in Mathematics, with their application to Surveying, Navigation, Guaging, &c.

The Fees for attendance on each of the 2d and 3d classes are 20s. per quarter, and are payable in advance.
MRS. BUTTERS', Germain street, July 26, 1837.

William Major,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has removed to his new store in Prince William street, where all orders for Hair Dressing, &c. will be punctually attended to.
Just received from Hamburg—a few cases Toys, which will be sold wholesale or retail.
August 11, 1837.

To Let,

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

Received,

Per barque Louisa, Ball, master, from Liverpool:

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

WAX CANDLES.—A few Boxes, just received, for sale low by
June 16. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton,	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT.
Gagetown,	W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews,	WM. KERR, Esq.
Dalhousie,	A. BARBERIE,

Rum, Wine, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the lowest rates of the day: 20 puncheons Windward Island RUM; 25 do. Jamaica Spirits: 50 qr. casks excellent Malaga WINE: 200 boxes, 400 half boxes, 500 Kegs choice RAISINS.
June 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

18th April, 1837.

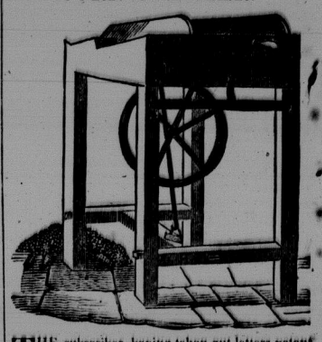
Ex 'BARLOW,' from London.

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

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Princess Street.

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

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding
CORN-SHELLER.



THE subscriber having taken out letters patent from the government of the United States, for the purpose of securing his rights as inventor of this valuable machine for the agriculturist, is now ready to dispose of state county and town rights, on liberal terms, and of single machines, adapted to horse or other power, or to the hand, as may best suit the interest or convenience of persons needing the article.

Two sizes are manufactured: a large one, calculated for power; and a smaller, designed for the hand. They are entirely different from any Corn Sheller heretofore known, and being contracted with great simplicity and durability, are not liable to get out of repair—an important consideration.

The large machine, driven with power, is capable of shelling, in a superior manner, 500 bushels in a day, acting on twelve ears at once. It is only necessary to keep the hopper supplied, but of no consequence how promiscuously the ears are thrown in, as it feeds itself with regularity and precision. Thus one man may easily attend several machines; and in case the corn is deposited in an upper loft, and the sheller on a lower floor, with a feeding trough of proper dimensions, it might run for hours without any attention. The machine is compact, occupies but small space, and requires but little power.

The small machine, intended to be worked with the hand, shells three ears at once, feeding itself, &c. in the same manner as the large one. A more minute description of both is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers are invited to, and no doubt will, examine for themselves.

The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.

Letters desiring information may be addressed, (post paid,) to J. MAXWELL, Machinist and Draftsman, 259 Bowery, New York.

☞ J. M. refers to the separate handbill of each, for description of the following: *Improved Thrashing Machine, Maxwell's Patent Washing machine, improved Straw and Leghorn Press*, and several other machines. New-York, May 1, 1837.

Maxwell's Patent Job Printing
PRESS.

Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.

THE subscriber has invented a new Printing Press, which is considered a valuable economical addition to a Job Office, combining simplicity of construction and durability with speed and excellence in its performance.

He manufactures 3 sizes of the Job Press No. 1, intended for cards, at $30; No. 2, to print a surface of 14 inches by 9, at $50; No. 3, to print a foolscap sheet, at $75. Printers are invited to examine the invention for themselves.

J. M. continues to make, on the most approved principles and construction, all kinds of Machinery connected with Agriculture the Arts, &c. He invites the attention of the public to the following Machines, which may be seen at his establishment, 259 Bowery, the limits of an advertisment forbidding a detailed description:

Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding Corn Sheller, of several sizes, calculated for power or the hand—probably the most superior article of the kind known, excellent as many of its competitors are.

Improved Thrashing Machine, which delivers at least one sixth more grain from the straw than the best machines now in general use.

Improved straw and Leghorn Presses, of various descriptions and prices. Milliners will find a variety of improvements in these Presses, that render them much more advantageous than the old ones.

Sugar Breakers, for the use of Grocers. This article is of an improved construction, with two cast iron cylinders, a fly wheel, &c. The price is now reduced to thirty-five dollars.

Maxwell's Patent Washing Machines, combining a number of advantages not heretofore attempted in similar machines.

Lithographic Presses, &c. &c. made to order.

The undersigned will dispose of Rights, in his various Patents, for towns or Counties, on liberal terms. For further information, inquire of—if by letter, post paid—
J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.
New York May, 1837.

POOR COPY