THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. III. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1838. No. 4.

The Chronicle,

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

SEPTEMBER.	H. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.
29 Saturday,	5 56	5 45	0 21	7 45
30 Sunday,	5 57	5 43	1 42	9 15
1 Monday,	5 58	5 41	3 3	10 30
2 Tuesday,	5 59	5 39	4 29	11 15
3 Wednesday,	5 0	5 38	rises.	11 57
4 Thursday,	5 1	5 36	6 2	morn.
5 Friday,	5 2	5 35	6 30	0 30

Last quarter, 10th. 5h. 56m.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellany.

THE PIRATE.

(Continued.)

On the western coast of Africa there is a small bay, which has received more than one name from its occasional visitors. The name allotted to it by the woolly-headed natives of the coast, had never, perhaps, been ascertained: it is, however, marked down in some of the old English charts as Sleepers' Bay. At the entrance of this bay, in about three fathoms water, heedless of the spring-cable, which hung down as a rope which had fallen overboard, there floated, motionless as death, a vessel whose proportions would have challenged unanimous admiration. She had been a slaver—she was now the far-famed, still more dreaded, pirate schooner the "Avenger." We must now go on board, and our first cause of surprise will be the deception relative to the tonnage of the schooner, when viewed from a distance. Instead of a small vessel of about ninety tons, we discovered that she is upwards of two hundred; that her breadth of beam is enormous; and that those spars which appeared so light and elegant, are of unexpected dimensions. In the centre of the vessel, between the fore and main masts, there is a long brass thirty-two-pounder, fixed upon a carriage, revolving in a circle, and so arranged that in bad weather it can be lowered down and *housed*. Her build proves the skill of the architect; every thing has been directed by taste; and her neatness and arrangement, prove that in the person of her commander, to the strictest discipline, there is united the practical knowledge of a thorough seaman. Unfortunately, he was superior to all in villany, in cruelty, and contempt of all injunctions, moral and divine. The name by which he was known to the crew of the pirate vessel was "Cain," and well had he chosen this appellation; for, had not his hand, for more than three years, been against every man's, and every man's hand against his? In person, he was above six feet high, with a breadth of shoulders and of chest, denoting the utmost of physical force which, perhaps, has ever been allotted to man. His features would have been handsome, had they not been scarred with wounds; and strange to say, his eye was mild, and of a soft blue.

The crew consisted in all of a hundred and sixty-five men, of almost every nation; but it was to be remarked, that all those in authority were either Englishmen, or from the northern countries; the others were chiefly Spaniards and Maltese.

The captain of the schooner is abaft, with his glass in his hand occasionally sweeping the offing in expectation of a vessel heaving in sight; the officers and crew are lying down, or lounging listlessly about the decks, panting with the extreme heat, and impatiently waiting for the sea breeze to fan their parched foreheads. With their rough beards and exposed chests, and their weather beaten, fierce countenances, they form a group which is terrible, even in repose.

We must now descend into the cabin of the schooner; in this cabin there are two individuals to whom we shall direct the reader's attention. The one is a pleasant-countenanced, good-humoured Krouman, who had been christened "Pompey the Great." The other is a youth of eighteen, or thereabouts, with an intelligent, handsome countenance, evidently of European blood. He is seated on a sofa, fixed in the fore part of the cabin, with a book in his hand, which he occasionally refers to, and then lifts his eyes from it, to watch the motions of the Krouman, who is busy in the office of steward, arranging and cleaning the costly articles in the buffet.

"Massa Francisco, dis really fine thing," said Pompey, holding up a splendidly embossed tankard, which he had been rubbing.

"Yes," replied Francisco gravely; "it is indeed, Pompey."

"Why Captain Cain come by this?"

Francisco shook his head, and Pompey put his finger to his mouth, his eyes, full of meaning, [illegible] Francisco referred to was heard [illegible] the companion-ladder. Pompey recommenced [illegible] and Francisco dropped [illegible] upon his books. What was the tie which appeared to bind the captain to the lad was not known; but as the latter had always accompanied, and lived altogether with him, it was generally supposed that he was the captain's son.

"I beg I may not interrupt your conversation," said Cain, on entering the cabin; "the information you may obtain from a Krouman must be very important."

Francisco made no reply, but appeared to be reading his book: Cain's eyes were passed from one to the other, as if to read their thoughts. "Pray, what were you saying, Mr. Pompey?"

"Me say, massa Captain? me only tole young massa dis very fine ting; ask where you gettin him—massa Francisco no tole."

"And what might it be to you, you black scoundrel?" cried the captain, seizing the goblet and striking the man with it a blow on the head, which flattened the vessel, and at the same time felled the Krouman, powerful as he was to the deck. The blood streamed as the man slowly rose, stupified and trembling with the violent concussion. Without saying a word, he staggered out of the cabin, and Cain threw himself on one of the lockers in front of the standing bedplace, saying, with a bitter smile, "So much for your intimates, Francisco!"

"Rather, so much for your cruelty and injustice towards an unoffending man," replied Francisco, laying his book upon the table. "The question was an innocent one—for he knew not the circumstances connected with the obtaining of that flagon."

"I warn you again—as I have warned you oftel—nothing but the resemblance of your mother has prevented me, long before this, from throwing your body to the sharks."

"Can I do otherwise than show my abhorrence," replied Francisco, "when I witness such scenes of horror, of cruelty—cold-blooded cruelty, as I have lately seen perpetrated! Why did you bring me here? and why do you now detain me? All I ask is, that you will allow me to leave the vessel. You are not my father; you have told me so."

"No, I am not your father; but—you are your mother's son."

"That gives you no right to have power over me; even if you had been married to my mother, which—"

'I was not.'

'I thank God! for marriage with you would have been even greater disgrace.'

'What!' cried Cain, starting up, seizing the young man by the neck, and lifting him off his seat as if he had been a puppet; "but no—I cannot forget your mother." Cain released Francisco, and resumed his seat on the locker.

'As you please,' said Francisco, as soon as he had recovered himself; 'it matters little whether I am brained by your own hand, or launched overboard as a meal for the sharks, it will be but one more murder.'

'Mad fool! why do you tempt me, then?' replied Cain, again starting up, and hastily quitting the cabin.

There are some dispositions so naturally kind and ingenuous, that even example and evil contact cannot debase them; such was the disposition of Francisco. Francisco had witnessed scenes of horror till his young blood curdled; he had expostulated, but in vain. Disgusted with the captain and the crew, and their deeds of cruelty, he had latterly expressed his opinions fearlessly, and defied the captain: for in the heat of an altercation Cain had acknowledged that Francisco was not his son.

After having paced up and down for some time, the youth took his seat upon the locker which the captain had just quitted, as his eye caught the head of Pompey, who looked into the cabin and beckoned with his finger. Francisco rose, and taking up a flagon from the buffet which contained some spirits, walked to the door, and without saying a word, handed it to the Krouman.

'Massa Francisco,' whispered he, 'Pompey say all Krouman say—suppose, they run away, you go, too, Pompey say—suppose they try kill you! Neber kill you while one Krouman alive.'

The negro then pushed Francisco back with his hand, as if not wishing to hear his answer, and hastened forward on the berth deck.

In the mean time the sea breeze had risen in the offing, and was sweeping along the surface to where the schooner was at anchor. The captain ordered a man to the cross-trees, while he walken the deck in company with his first-mate.

"She may not have sailed until a day or two later,' said the captain, continuing the conversation; "I have made allowance for that, and depend upon it, as she makes the eastern passage, we must soon fall in with her."

It was now late in the afternoon, and dinner had been sent into the cabin; the captain decended, and took his seat at the table with Francisco, and tried but in vain, to rally him into conversation. When the "Sail, ho!" was shouted from the mast-head, "There she is, by G—d!" exclaimed the captain.

"A large ship, sir; we can see down to the second reef of her topsails," said Hawkhurst, looking thro' the sky-light.

'Be smart, lads,' said the captain, after a few seconds survey of the vessel through his glass, 'that's her; there's more silver in that vessel, my lads, than your chests will hold."

In two minutes more the Avenger was standing out on the starboard tack, shaping her course, however, so as to cut off the ill-fated vessel. In about an hour, the schooner was within a mile of the ship, and now altered her course so as to range up within a cable's length of her to leeward. Cain stood upon the gunwale and hailed. The answer was in Portuguese.

"Heave to, or I'll sink you!" replied he, in the same language.

A general discharge from a broadside of carronades, a heavy volly of muskets, from the Portuguese, was the decided answer.

The broadside was too much elevated to hit the low hull of the schooner; the volley of musketry was more fatal: thirteen of the pirates were wounded, some of them severely.

'Blood for blood, if I drink it!' observed the second mate, as he looked at the crimson rivulet tricking down the fingers of his left hand from a wound in the arm.

'That will do, my lads, starboard, ease off the boom-sheet; let her go right round, Hawkhurst—we cannot afford to lose our men."

In a few minutes the scooner had run a mile astern of the ship.

'Now then, Hawkhurst, let her come to, and about. Man the long gun, and see that every shot is pitched into her, while the rest of them get up a new fore-topmast, and knot and splice the rigging.'

The schooner's head was again turned towards the ship, which was at the mercy of the pirate, and, as may be expected, no mercy was shown. For three hours did this murderous attack continue, when the gun which, as before observed, was of brass, became so heated, that the pirate captain desired his men to discontinue.

We must now repair on board of the ship: She was an Indiaman, bound to Goa, and had on board a small detachment of troops, a new governor and his two sons, a bishop and his niece, with her attendant. The fire of the schooner had been most destructive; many of the Indiaman's crew, as well as of the troops, had been mowed down one after another; until, at last, finding that all their efforts to defend themselves were useless, most of them who were still unhurt, had consulted their safety, and hastened down to the lower recesses of the hold, to avoid the raking and destructive shot.—There was no one on deck but the Portuguese captain and one old weather-beaten seaman, who stood at the helm. Below, in the orlop deck, the remainder of the crew and the passengers were huddled together in a small space; the bishop, a tall, dignified person, apparently nearly sixty years of age, was kneeling in the centre of the group, at one time in fervent prayer, at another, interrupted, that he might give absolution to the wounded men whose spirits were departing. On one side of him knelt his orphan niece, a young girl of about seventeen years of age, watching his countenance as he prayed, or bending down, with a look of pity and tearful eyes on her expiring countrymen. On the other side of the bishop stood the governor, Don Philip de Ribina, and his two sons, youths in their prime. There was melancholy on the brow of Don Ribina; he was prepared for, and he anticipated the worst. The oldest son had his eyes fixed on the sweet countenance of Teresa de Siva—that very evening, as they walked together on the deck, had they exchanged their vows. But we must leave them, and return on deck.

The captain of the Portuguese ship had walked aft, and now went up to Antonio, the old seaman, who was standing at the wheel.

'What can she be, Antonio?'

'The pirate which we have heard so much of.'

'Jesu protect us! we must then sell our lives as dearly as we can.'

The day broke and showed the schooner continuing the pursuit at the same distance astern. It was not until the sun was some degrees above the horizon, that the smoke was again seen to envelope her bows, and the shot dashed through the timbers of the Portuguese ship. The Portuguese captain went aft and hoisted his ensign, but no flag was shown by the schooner.

The captain descended to the orlop deck, 'My lords,' said he, addressing the governor and bishop, 'the schooner has not shown any colors, although our own are hoisted. I am come down to know your pleasure. Defence, we can make none, and I fear that we are at the mercy of a pirate.'

Don Ribina and his sons, with the captain, and Antonio, now held a consultation.

'We have but one chance,' observed the old man after a time, 'let us haul down our colors, as if in submission; they will then range up alongside, and either board us from the schooner, or from their boats.'

As Antonio had predicted, as soon as the colors were hauled down, the schooner ceased firing, and made sail. She ranged up on the quarter of the ship, and up to her main peak soared the terrific black flag: her broadside was poured into the Indiaman, and before the smoke had cleared away, there was a concussion from the meeting sides, and the bearded pirates poured upon her decks.

'Knives! men—knives!' roared Antonio, rushing on to the attack, followed by the most brave.

'Blood for blood!' cried the second mate, aiming a blow at the old man.

'You have it!' replied Antonio, as his knife entered the pirate's heart, while at the same moment he fell and was himself a corpse.

The struggle was deadly, but the numbers and ferocity of the pirates prevailed. In less than five minutes there was not a living Portuguese on the bloody decks of the ill-fated ship.

'Pass the word for not a man to go below, Hawkhurst,' said the pirate captain.

'I have sir.'

'Have we lost many men?'

'Only seven, that I can reckon; but we have lost the second mate.'

'A little promotion will do no harm,' replied Cain, 'take a dozen of our best men and search the ship: there are others alive yet. By the by, send a watch on board of the schooner; she is left to the mercy of the Krouman, and"—

'One who is better out of her,' replied Hawkhurst.

He was arguing in his own mind upon the course he should pursue with respect to Francisco, when Hawkhurst made his appearance on deck, followed by his men, who dragged up six individuals who had escaped the general massacre. These were the bishop, his niece, a Portuguese girl, her attendant, the supercargo of the vessel, a sacristan, and a servant of the ecclesiastic.

'Who are you?'

'The supercargo of this vessel.'

'Put him aside, Hawkhurst.'

'Do you want the others?' inquired Hawkhurst, significantly.

'No!'

Hawkhurst gave a signal to some of the pirates, who led away the sacristan and the servant. A stifled shriek and a heavy plunge in the water was heard a few seconds after. During this time, the pirate had been questioning the supercargo as to the contents of the vessel and her storage, when he was suddenly interrupted by one of the pirates, who, in a hurried voice, stated that the ship had received several shot between wind and water, and was sinking fast.

'Where,' cried Cain to the supercargo, 'is the plate?—the money for the troops?'

'The money for the troops is in the spirit room, but of the plate I know nothing; it is in some of the cases belonging to my lord, the bishop.'

'Hawkhurst! down at once into the spirit room, and see to the money.'

'And the supercargo—do you want him any more?'

'No, he may go.'

It is scarcely necessary to add, that in a minute his body was torn to pieces by the sharks, who, scenting their prey from a distance, were now playing in shoals around the two vessels. The party on the deck were now (unperceived by the captain) joined by Francisco, who had come over to plead the cause of mercy.

'Most reverend father,' observed Cain, 'you have good store of gold and silver ornaments for your churches—where are they?'

'They are among the packages entrusted to my care.'

'How many may you have in all?'

'A hundred, if not more.'

'Will you deign to inform me where I may find what I require?'

'I will not tell, thou blood-stained man; at least in this instance there shall be disappointment.'

'Seize that girl, my lads!' cried Cain; 'she is yours!'

'Save me! oh, save me!' shrieked Teresa, clinging to the bishop's robe.

The pirates advanced and laid hold of Teresa.—Francisco bounded from where he stood behind the captain, and dashed away the foremost.

'Are you men?' cried he, as the pirates retreated, 'Holy sir, I honor you. Alas! I cannot save you,' continued Francisco, mournfully; 'yet I will try. Save them! spare them! by the spirit of my mother I charge you!' repeated Francisco, appealing to the captain.

'May God bless thee, thou good young man!' said the bishop, advancing, and placing his hand upon Francisco's head.

Cain answered not; but his broad, expanded chest heaved with emotion. Hawkhurst burst into the group.

'We are too late for the money, captain; the water is already six feet above it. We must now try for the treasure.'

This intelligence seemed to check the current of the captain's feelings.

'Now, in one word, sir,' said he, to the bishop, 'where is the treasure? Trifle not or by heaven'—

'Name not heaven,' replied the bishop; 'you have had my answer.'

'You have your choice; first torture, and then your body to those sharks, for your own portion; and as for the girl, this moment I hand her over to my crew.'

'Never!' shrieked Teresa, springing from the deck and plunging into the wave.

There was the splash of contention, the lashing of tails, until the water was in a foam, and then the dark color gradually cleared away, and naught was to be seen but the pure blue wave, and the still unsatiated monsters of the deep.

'The screws—the screws—quick! We'll have the secret from him!' cried the pirate captain, turning to his crew.

'Touch him not,' cried Francisco 'if you are men!'

Boiling with rage, Cain let go the arm of the bishop, drew his pistol, and levelled it at Francisco. The bishop threw up the arm of Cain as he fired—saw that he had missed his aim, and clasped his hands, raising his eyes to heaven, in thankfulness at Francisco's escape. In this position, he was collared by Hawkhurst, whose anger overcome his discretion, and who hurled him through the entering port into the sea.

'Officious fool!' muttered Cain, when he perceived what the mate had done. Then recollecting himself, he cried—'Seize that boy and bring him here!'

One or two of the crew advanced to obey his orders, but Pompey and the Kroumen, who had been attentive to what was going on, had collected round Francisco, and a scuffle ensued. The pirates not being very determined, nor very anxious to take Francisco, allowed him to be hurried away in the centre of the Kroumen, who bore him safely to the schooner. The ship was settling fast, and it became necessary to quit her, and haul off the schooner, that she might not be endangered by the vortex of the sinking vessel. Cain and Hawkhurt, with their disappointed crew, returned on board the schooner, and before they had succeeded in detaching the two vessels a cable's length, the ship went down, with all the treasure so much coveted.

For many months Hawkhurst, who detested Francisco, had been most earnest that he should be sent out of the schooner, now pressed the captain for his removal in any way, as necessary for their mutual safety; pointing to Cain the conduct of the Kroumen, and his fears that a large portion of the ship's company were equally disaffected. Cain felt the truth of Hawkhurst's representation, and he went down to his cabin to consider upon what should be done.

It was past midnight when Cain, worn out with the conflicting passions of the day, fell into an uneasy slumber. His dreams were of Francisco's mother—she appeared to him pleading for her son, and Cain "babbled in his sleep." At this time Francisco, with Pompey, had softly crawled aft, that they might obtain, if they found the captain asleep, the pistols of Francisco, with some ammunition. Pompey slipped in first, and started back when he heard the captain's voice. They remained at the cabin door listening.

'No—no!' muttered Cain, 'he must die—useless! Plead not, woman!—I know I murdered thee!—plead not—he dies!'

A pause ensued, as if the sleeping man was listening for a reply.

'Yes, as I have murdered thee, so will I murder him!'

'Wretch!' said Francisco, in a low solemn voice, 'didst thou kill my mother?'

'I did—I did!' responded Cain, sleeping.

'And why?' continued Francisco.

'In my mood—she vexed me!' answered Cain.

'Fiend! thou hast then confessed it!' cried Francisco, in a loud voice, which awoke the captain, who started up, but before his senses were well recovered or his eyes opened so as to distinguish their forms, Pompey struck out the light, and led Francisco out of the cabin.

'Who's there?—who's there?' cried Cain.

The officer in charge of the deck hastened down.

'Did you call, sir?'

'Call!' repeated the captain; 'I thought there was some one in the cabin. I want a light—that's all,' continued he, recovering himself, as he wiped the cold perspiration from his forehead.

In the meantime, Francisco, with Pompey, had gained the former place of refuge with the Kroumen. The following morning, the Kroumen refused to work, or go on deck, and the state of affairs was reported by Hawkhurst to his chief. The mate now assumed another tone; for he had sounded not the majority, but the most steady and influential men on board, who, like himself, were veterans in crime.

'It must be, sir, or you will no longer command this vessel. I am desired to say so.'

'Turn the hands up!' said the captain.

The pirate crew assembled aft.

'My lads, I am sorry that our laws oblige me to make an example; but mutiny and disaffection must be punished. Francisco has been with me since he was a child; he has lived with me, and it is painful to part with him; but I am here to see that our laws are put in force. He has been guilty of repeated mutiny and contempt, and—he must die!'

'Death! death!' cried several voices in advance; 'death and justice!'

'No more murder!' said several voices from below.

'Who's that, that speaks?'

'No more murder!' said several voices at once.

'Let the men come forward who speak,' cried Cain.

No one obeyed this order.

'Down, then, my men, and bring up Francisco.'

The whole of the pirate crew hastened below, but with different intentions; some were determined to seize Francisco, and hand him over to death—others to protect him. A confused noise was heard—the shouts of 'Down and seize him!' opposed to those of 'No murder! no murder!' Both parties had snatched up their arms; those who sided with Francisco joined the Kroumen, whilst the others who hastened to bring him on deck. A slight scuffle ensued before they separated, and revealed by the separation, the strength of the contending parties. Francisco, perceiving he was joined by a large body, desired his men to follow him, went up the fore-ladder, and took possession of the forecastle. Cain advanced, and addressing those who had rallied round Francisco—'I little thought that a firebrand would have been cast in this vessel to set us all at variance. I have however one proposal to make to you—which is this—let the sentence go by vote, if you please, and whatever the sentence may be, I shall be guided by it.'

'My lads,' replied Francisco, 'I think it better that you should accept this proposal, rather than blood should be shed. My life is of little consequence; say, then, will you agree to the vote, and submit to those laws laid down to regulate the discipline of this vessel?'

The pirates on Francisco's side looked round among their party, and perceiving they were the most numerous, consented to the proposal; but Hawkhurst stepped forward, and observed—'Of course, the Kroumen can have no votes, as they do not belong to the vessel.'

The pirates with Francisco objected, and again assumed the attitude of defence.

'One moment,' said Francisco, stepping forward; 'before this point is settled, I wish to take the sense of all of you as to another of your laws. I ask you, Hawkhurst, and all you who are now opposed to me, whether you have not one law which is 'Blood for blood?'

'Yes, yes,' shouted all the pirates.

'Then let your captain stand forward, and answer to my charge, if he dares.'

Cain curled his lip in derision, and walked within two yards of Francisco. 'Rash boy, I'm here; and what is your charge?'

'First—I ask you, Captain Cain, whether you acknowledge that 'blood for blood' is a just law?'

'Most just: and when shed, the party who avenges is not amenable.'

'Tis well: then, villain, didst thou not murder my mother?'

Cain, at this accusation, started. 'Answer the truth, or be like a recreant,' repeated Francisco, 'did you not murder my mother?'

The Captain's lips and the muscles of his face quivered, but he did not reply.

'Blood for blood!' cried Francisco, as he fired his pistol at Cain, who staggered and fell on the deck. Hawkhurst and several of the pirates hastened to the captain and raised him.

'She must have told him last night,' said Cain, speaking with difficulty, as the blood flowed from the wound.

'He told me so, himself,' said Francisco, turning round to those who stood by him. Cain was taken down into the cabin. On examination, his wound was not mortal although the loss of blood had been rapid and very great. In a few minutes, Hawkhurst joined the party on the quarter deck. He found that the tide had turned more in Francisco's favor than he had expected. Finding, therefore, that this feeling predominated even among those who were opposed to Francisco on the other question, Hawkhurst thought it advisable to parley.

'Hawkhurst,' said Francisco, 'I have but one request to make; if you and your party engage to do this, I will desire those who support me to return to their obedience.'

'I grant it,' replied Hawkhurst, 'and so will the others. Will you not, my men?'

'Agreed—agreed upon all sides,' cried the pirates, throwing away their weapons, and mingling with each other as if they had never been opposed.

(To be continued.)

THE FRIENDSHIP FLOWER.

(FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.)

When first the friendship-flower is planted
Within the garden of your soul,
Little of care or thought are wanted
To guard its beauty fresh and whole;
But when the one compassioned age
Has full revealed the magic bloom,
A wise and holy tutelage
Alone can shun the open tomb.

It is not absence you should dread,—
For absence is the very air
In which, if sound at root, the head
Shall wave most wonderful and fair;
With sympathies of joy and sorrow
Fed, as with morn and even dews,
Ideal colouring it may borrow
Richer than ever earthly hues.

But oft the plants, whose leaves unsere
Refresh the desert, hardly brooks
The common peopled atmosphere
Of daily thoughts, and words, and looks;
It trembles at the brushing wings
Of many a careless fashion-fly,
And strange suspicions aim their stings
To taint it as they wanton by.

Rare is the heart to bear a flower,
That must not wholly fall and fade,
Where alien feelings, hour by hour,
Springup, beset, and overshade:
Better, a child of care and toil,
To glorify some needy spot,
Then in a glad redundant soil
To pine neglected and forgot.

Yet when, at last, by human slight,
Or close of their permitted day
From the sweet world of life and light
Such fine creations lapse away,—
Bury the relics that retain
Sick odours of departed pride,—
Hoard as ye will your memory's gain,
But let them perish where they died.

ETIQUETTE OF THE COURT OF LOUIS XIV.—At the King's dinner and supper, the captain of the guard was always behind his Majesty's arm-chair. He allowed no one at these times to converse with him on business. At rising, when the first maid in waiting had put on the Queen's shoes and stockings, her Majesty herself put on her garters, which, as well as her petticoat, the bedchamber woman gave to her having received them from the first maid in waiting, who had presented them to her. The Queen, as it appears, had the liberty to put on her garters herself. Upon occasions it was allowed to the King to do the same, but the first valet-de-chamber was obliged at bed time to untie the garter of the *left* leg; it is not said that he undid the other. His Majesty had a *cravatier*, who was to arrange his neckcloth; the office of putting on the cravat belonged to the master of the wardrobe. If, however, when the cravat was put on, the cravatier discovered that any part of it did not sit well, the cravatier could touch it, and himself put on the King's cravat in the absence of the superior officer. Well may M. Barrier exclaim, how irksome a thing Royalty must have seemed to one who could not put on as he pleased, his garters, his cravat, or his stockings! But to continue—in the higher departments, in the first employments of the state, particular privileges overwhelmed with good-luck and glory those who possessed those employments. If the King desired to have a little broth in the course of the morning, the first maitre d'hotel had the right of accompanying it. If a '*lit de justice*' was held, it was the grand chamberlain's privilege to lie on the ground at his master's feet, unless, however, he preferred a place under the canopy which covered the monarch. The grand ecuyer had the misfortune to be more conveniently or comfortably seated, but, as a consolation, he wore round his neck the King's dress-sword. At the time of mass, the chief almoner gave the holy water to the King. At the chase, at the moment his Majesty mounted on horseback to go to the *laisser courre*, the *grand veneur* presented to him a stick to move the branches out of the way. Every employment had thus its prerogative, which satisfied the self-love of the holder of it. Nothing was disdained at his court which might serve as a guide to fortune. Placed nearer to the Prince, the first gentlemen of the Chamber had, according to ancient etiquette, more agreeable duties to perform; they were commissioned to order the apparel *par extraordinaire*, when there were balls, ballets, masquerades, and similar diversions at court. It was their office to regulate the characters which were to be taken, and the comedies which were to be performed. It is easy from these circumstances to conceive the number and importance of their occupations. As for the gentlemen in ordinary, it was their privilege to go and receive the ambassadors of the Schah of Persia, and the messengers of the Grand Turk. A constable and certain marshals of France once held a place amongst them, an honour of which they had reason to be proud, and they are not the less glorious in the eyes of the nation that they have had as brethereu at various periods, Malherbe, Racine, and Voltaire.—*Thom's Book of the Court.*

The following is related of Sir Colin Campbell by an English paper:

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—About six weeks before the battle of Assaye, General Wellesley thought it necessary to obtain possession of an important fort, named Ahmednugger. It was taken by a most gallant escalade; in the thick of the assault General Wellesly saw a young officer, who had reached the top of the "very lofty wall," thrust off by the enemy, and falling through the air from a great height. General Wellesly had little doubt that he must have been severely wounded, if not killed by the fall; but hastened to enquire the name and fate of the gallant young fellow, and had the satisfaction of seeing him in a moment after comparatively little injured, again mounting to the assault. Next morning the General sent for him, offered to attach him to his staff as a Brigade major, and from that hour, through all his fields and fortunes, even to the conquest of Paris, continued him in his personal family and friendship and used sometimes to say that the first time he had ever seen him was in the air; that young officer is now Sir Colin Campbell, Knight Commander of the Bath, a Major General in the army, and Governor of Nova Scotia.

THE FRENCH NAVAL FORCE.—France has 11 ships of the line, first class, 126 guns each; 23 of second class, 86 guns each; 23 of third class, 82 guns each. This forms a total of 57 ships, nearly every one of them built since 1818. Besides this France has 40 frigates, first-class each of 60 thirty-six-pounders; 10 frigates, each of 46 thirty-six pounders; 15 frigates, third-class, each of 32 guns; 10 frigates, fourth-class, of 26 guns; 24 corvettes, each from 20 to 32 guns; 16 gun brigs; 27 steamers, the majority of 160-horse power; and each of them well armed. In her arsenals, there are nearly 3,000 guns and carronades for the naval service, enough to fit out 51 ships of the line, 20 frigates, and 20 corvettes. Every ship of the line is provided with four howitzer cannon, 80-pounders, called *a la paixhans*. Every frigate of the first class is to have two of 80; steam-boats of 160-horse power, three of 80; frigates of the second and third classes, sloops and brigs, four of 30. All the vessels above enumerated are fit for immediate service, and may be set afloat fully manned and equipped in six weeks.

Coming it over the Fifteen Gallon Law.—We understand that previous to the Division Muster at Dedham, yesterday, a shrewd one hit upon the following novel expedient to evade the license law: He made application to the Selectmen for license to exhibit a *striped pig* during the parade day, which was granted. He accordingly procured a pig, and with a brush painted some stripes on his back, and yesterday morning he had a tent erected on the field, with due notice on the exterior, that a *striped pig* was to be seen within: price of admission, *six and a quarter cents*. The rate being so low, numerous visitors were induced to call upon his swinish Majesty, and every one in coming out appeared highly gratified with the kind and courteous reception he met with from the keeper of the remarkable pig, for each comer was treated to a glass of brandy and water, or gin, or whatever liquor he might prefer, without any extra charge. Some were so pleased that they were induced to take a second look at the animal, and were as kindly and liberally treated as at their first visit. At the last accounts the exhibiter was driving a brisk business, and was likely to make a profitable day's job in *exhibiting his 'striped pig.'* *American paper.*

A TOSS FOR A LIEUTENANCY.—One day that the Admiral took me with him in his carriage to see a variety of beautiful models of contrivances which he had invented, of great ingenuity, but extreme simplicity, lift saving the lives of persons and property from shipwreck—and which I shall again have occasion to advert to—he was speaking on the subject of Admiralty patronage and promotion, when, after a few serious observations, he said cheerfully, 'It was very different in my young days, and this reminds me of a little circumstance that will enable you to judge of the way in which these important matters were sometimes conducted.—While I was in Rodney's ship, off Gibraltar, there was a vacancy for a Lieutenant: and, as I and another messmate had an equal right to it, he made us toss up for it on the quarter-deck. 'First time, or best two out of three?' said I, holding a half penny on the tip of my forefinger and thumb. 'Once for all,' was the answer. 'Here goes, then; heads or tails?' cried I, whisking it up in the air. I forget which my brother-aspirant, for promotion, called for but the coin rolled underneath one of the carronade slides, and I picked it up and brought it to him just as I found it. Rodney peeped good-naturedly over my shoulder to see whether it was 'heads or tails.' 'I don't remember which it was now, but I know that I lost my Lieutenancy. However, the kind old fellow consoled me by promising that I should have the next without tossing for it; and accompanied his declaration with such a hearty slap on the back, that but for the combings of the hatchway, I must have pitched head foremost down the companion-ladder. —*Anecdotes of Sir Sidney Smith, in the United Service Journal.*

'John,' said a traveller to a farmer's boy, who was hoeing in the field, 'your corn is small.' 'Yes, we planted the small kind.' 'But it looks dwarfish and yellow.' 'Yes—we planted the yellow sort.' 'I mean you will not get half a crop—do you understand me?' 'O yes, sir—I understand—we don't expect to, for we planted on shares.'

A Singular Fact.—An English butcher asserts as a singular fact, that he has invariably found the shoulder of a sheep to be exactly one tenth of the weight of its whole body, and he will buy or sell by that criterion.

Never go to bed till you are wiser than you arose; for observation experience and reflection, the elements of wisdom, are the property of all those who like to enjoy them.

One of the Siamese twins, Mr. Chang has been arrested for assault and battery in Boston. His associate brother, Mr. Eng, refuses to be arrested with him, and threatens a suit for false imprisonment. This is a puzzling case for the lawyers.

Why are the Siamese Twins always crazy?—Because they are always beside themselves.

Why should locomotives make the best banks?—Because they are never allowed to go without a legal tender.

'Did you ever catch me in a lie, Tom?' 'no Jim—you are out of one into another so quick it would puzzle the d—l to catch you.'

The Mayor of Waterford has convicted a cock-fighter in the penalty of £5 and costs, under 5th and 6th Wm. 4th, ch. 59, for pursuing that barbarous amusement.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

House of Lords, Aug. 7.

Lord Brougham said that although he had already pronounced these papers (holding up the ordinances of Lord Durham) to be illegal, yet a perusal of them had convinced him that the history of legislation furnished nothing like them. He had already declared his opinion that these ordinances were illegal; he was now convinced that a bill of indemnity should be passed to protect the authors of them. It was quite clear, by the obvious construction of the Coercion Bill, that no power was given by it to the governor and council of passing sentence according to a bill of pains and penalties, or by ordinance. The words of the act were perfectly plain. They authorised Lord Durham and council to make "such rules and regulations as were necessary for the good government of the province:" meaning, of course, general laws, and nothing else. But there was an express exception, in the teeth of which these ordinances went from beginning to end. The governor and council were tied up from repealing or altering any act of Parliament. Now, there was the 7th William III., which related to the trial of all treasonable offences. Now, surely the Canadian Act did not give the power of repealing this law in an individual instance, by passing sentence on those who were charged with high treason, without a challenge of jurors—without a copy of the indictment—without five days' notice to witnesses—without, in short, all those safeguards so carefully given to the subject by that important statute. Let it be observed that Mr. Papineau and 14 others were sentenced in like manner, though they never could be tried, their only ostensible offence being that they were out of the country. How different was the course pursued after the rebellion on the accession of King William. When those implicated in the rebellion were absent from this country, they were not attainted in their absence, but witnesses were examined to convict them; the only difference being, that the trial took place before Parliament instead of being before the ordinary courts. He thought he might assume this much at least, that if they gave the powers of making laws to the governor and council, they should be required to draw up those laws in as consistent, rational, precise, and intelligible a manner as the legislature could do, whose authority had been vested in them. When these high powers were delegated to a small body, it was the more necessary that they should be cautiously exercised, and that what was meant should be specifically defined. Now, mark the marvellously incredible absurdity which he was about to point out. They (the governor and council) did not begin by declaring what they meant, viz., to pass a bill of attainder, and say that A, B, C, being guilty of high treason should suffer penalties; but without declaring that they were guilty, these men were sentenced to be banished to the Island of Bermuda; and if they came away from that place and return to Canada, then, in that case alone, were they to be treated as being guilty of high treason. So that here was a kind of high treason in suspense—a sort of springing treasonable use—by which these men were to be punished, not for any act they committed in Canada, but for having left Bermuda. [Hear, hear.] Now, that ordinance was clearly opposed to the 25th Edw. III., which most salutarily limited treasonable offences to a very small number indeed. Well, this monstrous absurdity in legislation was followed up by a declaration that twelve or fourteen persons were guilty of the murder of Lieutenant Weir, and "that nothing in any proclamation of her Majesty should extend, or be held or construed to extend to the cases of these men." So that if the Queen should think fit—as she had a perfect right to do, unless the viceroy over Canada were viceroy over the Queen also—to pardon all these men, this proclamation shut her out from pursuing that course which, for aught we know, might be the most wise and salutary that could be adopted. It was clear that what was meant by the words, "that nothing in any proclamation should extend to the case of those who murdered Lieutenant Weir," was this—that nothing in the proclamation then issued should be interpreted. But his complaint was that it was worded in a loose and equivocal manner. All these things were done under the color of the Coercion Act, though he had shown that the governor and council were expressly forbidden to infringe upon the statutes of England. But under what authority did the Coercion Act extend to the West India Islands? Now, what said the ordinance? "And whereas in the exercise, and in pursuance of the extraordinary powers aforesaid, it hath been ordained and enacted by an ordinance of this day, made and passed according to law, entitled 'An Ordinance to provide for the Security of the Province of Lower Canada,' that it shall be lawful for us to transport certain persons named in the same ordinances to our Island of Bermuda during our pleasure." Now, suppose the governor and council to have a right to pass a bill of pains and penalties in Canada, and to increase the number of treasonable offences in opposition to the propositions of the acts of Wm. III. and Edw. III., still they did not possess the slightest power over the island of Bermuda. Yet such was the jurisdiction exerted, not on consultation with a lawyer certainly, but with Sir Charles Paget, a most worthy officer, for the purpose of banishing these men to Bermuda, where it was said they could be placed under strict surveillance. Now, in God's name, let not Sir C. Paget attempt to institute any such system of surveillance, for if he did he would be liable to an action for false imprisonment. The gallant admiral had no power whatever to touch a hair of these men's heads as long as they were in Bermuda, by an act agreed to in Canada. The ordinance passed in Canada declared that if these men were found at large, they should be punished by death; so that it mattered not whether they left Bermuda or were found in London, this governor and council of Canada had, it seemed an unequal power to visit them with punishment. There were also in these ordinances acts which could not be defended on the ground of state necessity, but which proved the desire to make a mere useless display of power. Contrary to the laws of James I, and Wm. III power was given to any justice to issue a search warrant for the apprehension of persons tippling, not only in a tavern but in a boarding-house, and for imprisoning and keeping him to hard labour for a period not exceeding two calendar months. Now, there was another part of these regulations which were exceedingly absurd. Punishment was decreed against any person "for over-loading, over-driving, or otherwise ill-treating any horse, dog, or other animal." This meant, he presumed, animals of the domestic kind; but, according to the words, it referred to animals of all kinds. It might include hunting a hare, or it might be constructed into ill-treating a sheep or a hog, to take away their lives [a laugh.] All this looked unquestionably very absurd; but it was no light matter that the monstrous unconstitutional laws entrusted to this council should be used in so reckless a manner [opposition cheers.] If these powers were to be exercised at all, it was impossible that they could be exercised too cautiously, too sparingly, and with too great an attention to the consistency of each act with the law of the land, and with too great a regard to common sense and justice. The sooner something was done to curb by instruction or bill, the powers which he had shown were exercised without the slightest consideration, the better. He passed over the objection taken on a former night by the noble lord (Lord Ellenborough) to four persons only being present at the council, and to 24 cases being disposed of in one morning, only just reminding their Lordships that 14 persons and Mr. Papineau were condemned to suffer death as traitors, not one of them being asked to say a word in their defence, and every one of whom he had a right, according to the genius of the English law, to suppose not guilty until their offences were proved [hear, hear, from the opposition.]

The defence set up by Lord Glenelg and Melbourne was a sort of appeal to the indulgence of the House. It is, however, a matter of paramount duty in a case of such importance that there should be at once a clear and precise understanding as to the powers delegated to Lord Durham. If there be any doubt on the subject, let a short declaratory act be passed. We can only say, that if the enormous powers claimed by Lord Durham be really assigned to him in the act under which he governs Canada, it is an act that ought to be rescinded.

On Wednesday Aug. 8, Lord Brougham brought in the bill. It was read a first time without much debate, and ordered for a second reading on the 9th instant.

Thursday, Aug. 9.—Lord Brougham moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Canada Government Act Declaratory Bill. His Lordship's motion was supported directly by the powerful reasoning of Lord Lyndhurst and the Duke of Wellington, and indirectly by Lords Glenelg and Melbourne, who, while they opposed the bill by vote, sanctioned its principle in their speeches, by their admission of the doubts now hanging over the construction of the extent of the powers granted by the existing statute. In point of fact, the bill, as to the part at least which proposes to "indemnify those who have issued or acted under a certain ordinance made under colour of that act," was, as the Duke of Wellington said, absolutely necessary. The second reading was carried by a majority of 18.

CANADA GOVERNMENT ACT DECLARATORY BILL.

House of Lords, Aug. 10.

On the order of the day being moved by Lord Brougham for the House to go into Committee on the above-named bill.

Viscount Melbourne said he was desirous of stating the course which her Majesty's Ministers intended to pursue with regard to this bill. Their Lordships had undoubtedly come to a different conclusion to him last night, in their agreeing to the second reading of the bill, and it was impossible for him to deny that he felt much anxiety upon the subject, considering the great interests which were necessarily at stake. The objection which had been taken to those ordinances of the Noble Earl rested, it was true, upon very broad principles of law were not such as the community would view, he was inclined to believe, in the way that their Lordships had viewed them, and he very much apprehended that that decision would tend to create, not more, difficulties in the colony itself. He could not but say that, looking at the ordinance as it was promulgated, and the difficulty in executing the part which was not defective, and considering also what his Noble and Learned Friend had said upon that point, he (Lord M) must admit that he could not but feel strongly pressed with that argument; and also considering that the council had not the power of enforcing their decision, he and his colleagues had come to this conclusion, that her Majesty ought to disallow the ordinance. (Hear, hear.) After alluding to the ordinance of the 28th of June, which he said could not be enforced, and after again expressing regret that Ministers had not been left to act as they saw fit in the matter, the Noble Viscount went on to observe that, as their Lordships had agreed to the second reading of the bill, and as the ordinance was defective in one point, it followed also that that part of it being illegal which had been done under it the parties would have to be indemnified from the consequences of civil or criminal proceedings which might be taken: seeing, therefore, that some indemnification was necessary, and seeing that the law had been violated, he thought it was right that the indemnity clause of the bill should be retained. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the first clause, however, or as to the declaratory part of the bill relative to the powers given under the previous Act, he could not concur; and he thought a great deal had been said in argument last night with respect to the intention of the proviso, limiting the powers of the Governor-General of Canada in Council, and preventing him from doing anything in contravention of any Act of Parliament of Great Britain, or of any Act of Parliament of the colony. It could not, be the intention to tie up the Governor-General of Canada and his Council from adopting such measures as should be necessary for the safety of the country, which might possibly interfere with the statute or common law of the land. He (Lord Melbourne) could not help thinking, therefore, that the Noble and Learned Lord's arguments were pushed to something like absurdity. He thought, therefore, their Lordships would have no objection to introduce into this bill a provision, giving an extension of power to the Governor-General, stating that he was not to put it in force where it was not absolutely necessary, but giving him the power to attaint persons in any case or cases of treason or rebellion that might occur in Canada. When their Lordships were in Committee, and came to that part of the bill, he should move a proviso to that effect.

Lord Brougham said, that but for the contending part of the Noble Viscount's speech, he should have heard that speech with unqualified satisfaction. Ministers had determined to adopt what was a most wise course, and one worthy of those who had always upheld civil liberty, in disallowing this most outrageous ordinance. He differed, however, from the Noble Viscount in one or two particulars. The Noble Viscount lamented their Lordships' decision, and he said he laboured under apprehensions as to the consequences, and flung upon their Lordships, and upon him (Lord Brougham), the consequences of the decision. He (Lord Brougham) maintained that the ordinance was an outrage upon all justice in the eyes of every one. He maintained that their lordships had acted wisely. The people would not make it a pretext for further outrages, it would be the most shallow and hollow pretext ever adopted. Let not their Lordships be discouraged, but let them pursue the course they had so honourably adopted. Let them be reckless whether they were called a jealous oligarchy or a truculent democracy, so that they showed a jealousy, not of their own privileges, but of the people's rights—[Cheers]—and so that they displayed truculency only in preventing innocent blood being shed by unlawful ordinances, and parties being condemned untried, unheard, and unsummoned. [Cheers.] He heartily rejoiced that the Government should have taken this virtuous step. He saw conciliation established which, if wisely worked out, might regain to us the hearts of the Canadian people. The Noble and Learned Lord proceeded to say, that after what the Government had determined to do, he had no objection to strike out the declaratory part of the bill. But he must say, that the Noble Viscount's proposition to introduce a clause which would arm the Governor-General with powers which he did not now possess, was one to be deprecated. The conduct of the Governor-General had not been such as to induce him to enlarge those powers. He did not go with the Noble Viscount in saying that the bill relating to Canada gave power to the Governor and Council to pass bills of attainder and bills of pains and penalties. But the Noble Viscount said the Governor of Canada ought to have that power. He could hardly consent to give them the larger power, because when they had the doubtful power they passed bills of attainder illegally, without hearing the accused party. He asked them to have the law as it stood on the bill. Let it stand, but give indemnity for errors. At the same time he would not deprive certain individuals who had been illegally used of their right of action.

The Duke of Wellington expressed great dissatisfaction with respect to the conclusion of the remarks made by the Noble Viscount. He would add his sincere desire that the Noble Viscount might be disappointed in his apprehension that the course taken by the House the preceding evening would lead to evils in the provinces of Canada, such as the Noble Viscount had described. He was impressed with a conviction that the people of Canada, as well as this country, were looking for justice on this subject, and that they would not be led to believe that Lords intended, by the course they pursued on Thursday night, to effect any other object than justice. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the amendment to be proposed by the Noble Viscount, he must say, with all the respect he entertained for the Noble Lord, that he could not be induced to give any public opinion on that subject until he saw what the amendment was which he intended to introduce. [Hear.] But there were some considerations which had occurred to his mind even on the first hearing of the Noble Viscount's proposition, and the objection taken to it by the Noble and Learned Lord, which induced him to think it would be highly inexpedient to adopt such a proposition. Their Lordships were now at the close of the session of Parliament which commenced by the adoption of the Canada Bill, after a full consideration by both Houses of Parliament. He contended that it was perfectly understood, in the other House of Parliament at least, if not in that, a clause in the act to provide for the cases which many of their Lordships contended were provided for last night. [Hear.] Under these circumstances he should say that it would be highly inexpedient in Committee on another bill so far to alter an act brought in at the commencement of the session, which passed that House unanimously, or at least with the exception of the dissentient voice of the Noble and Learned Lord, and which was passed by a large majority in the other House. He also begged to submit to the Noble Viscount that the alteration he proposed was by no means necessary; it was not necessary to adopt this amendment in order to enable the Governor to punish rebellion and treason in this province. And for this reason; because he believed that the late Governor-General (Sir John Colborne) had acted under the provisions of this very Act of Parliament, and he must have had the power of preventing rebellion and treason under the act as it existed without such an alteration as was now proposed by the Noble Viscount. [Hear.] Under these circumstances he, for one, should wish that this proposition should not be brought under the consideration of their Lordships, inasmuch as he he had a sincere desire that this matter should terminate without any further discussion upon it. He felt convinced that the question had now been brought to that stage by which real service had been done to the State, and he hoped also to the Governor of Canada.

The bill then passed through Committee.

On the report,

Lord Brougham moved some amendments, to the effect that whereas certain acts had been done which could not be justified by law, but which were intended for the security of the province; that, therefore, all persons ordaining, or acting under or in obedience to so much of the ordinance of the Governor-General as related to the sending to Bermuda certain persons therein named, should be indemnified; and that a proclamation should be made of this act immediately on its reception in the colonies.

These amendments were agreed to.

The report was brought up, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

LORD BROUGHAM'S BILL.

Entitled "An Act for declaring the true intent and Meaning of an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, entitled 'An Act to make temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada;' and for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under a certain Ordinance made under colour of the said Act."

Whereas an act was made this present Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to make Temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada;" and whereas doubts have arisen touching the meaning of certain parts of the said Act. Now for removing such doubts, it is hereby declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same that nothing in the said act contained shall be taken to empower the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, or the Governor with the advice and consent of the Special Council therein authorized to be appointed, to make any law or ordinance for altering or suspending the course of the criminal law within the said province in any particular case or cases, or for attainting or for subjecting to any pains and penalties, or otherwise punishing any persons not convicted by due course of law, or for declaring any person or persons not so convicted to be guilty of any offence for refusing to leave the said province, or for coming within the same, or for not returning within the same.

II. And whereas a certain law or ordinance hath been made and published by the Governor of the said province, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council, bearing date the 28th day of June last, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Security of the Province of Lower Canada," which ordinance cannot be justified by law, but was so much for the service of the public that it ought to be justified by act of Parliament, and all persons advising, or acting under, or in obedience to the same indemnified; be it hereby enacted, that all personal actions and suits, indictments, informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings whatsoever which have been or shall be prosecuted or commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of any act, matter, or thing advised, commanded, appointed, or done in relation to the premises are and shall be discharged and made void by virtue of this act; and that if any action or suit shall be prosecuted or commenced against any person or persons for any such act, matter, or thing so advised, commanded, appointed or done, he, she, or they may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any action or suit so to be prosecuted or commenced, except in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, after the 1st day of October next, shall become nonsuit, or forbear further prosecution or suffer discontinuance; or if a verdict pass against such plaintiff or plaintiffs the defendant or defendants shall recover his, her, or their double costs, for which he, she, or they shall have the like remedy as in cases where costs by law are given to defendants; and if any such action or suit as aforesaid shall be commenced or prosecuted after the 1st day of October next in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the Court before whom such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, shall allow to the defender the benefit of the discharge and indemnity hereby provided, and shall further allow to him his double costs of suit in all such cases as aforesaid.

DOINGS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

From the Public Ledger.

The *Newfoundland Patriot*, the well known organ of the "Priests' Party," has put forth the following jubilation upon the occasion of the removal of the Hon. Chief Justice from his official situation in this Colony.

Huzza, Huzza, Huzza ! ! !

"Fisherman rejoice! there is some hope for you that the wages for which you have toiled and perilled your lives, will not again be snatched from you by the edicts of an unjust and despotic Judge!

"Current Sufferers, let joy animate your bosoms—the law broken to injure you, and set aside for the vilest party purposes, will again become your security!

"Victims of Judicial Tyranny—persecuted Priests and People—ALL NEWFOUNDLAND lift up your hearts in thankfulness to God.

"BOULTON is convicted! condemned!! sentenced!!!

"He has been found Guilty upon the principal charges—guilty of abrogating the laws and customs of the country, and being a political partizan—and has been REMOVED FROM THE JUSTICE SEAT OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR EVER!!!

We know that it has been the darling object of the Priests' Party, for some years past, to procure the removal of Mr. Boulton "from the justice seat of Newfoundland for ever;" and so far as that goes the end has been accomplished. But in order to correct the erroneous views which they are so earnestly desirous of having propagated, we will just subjoin the terms on which the judicial committee of the House of Lords have pronounced their decision, and we will then put it to every honest man, no matter to what party he belongs, if the enemies of Judge Boulton have not ample reason to be abashed at their own barefaced proceedings, and at the well merited rebuke which they receive, instead of thus *glorying* in their very shame!

"In reporting to your Majesty the memorial which your Majesty has been pleased to refer to us from your Majesty's Commons of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, we think it right in the first place to state, that we have not found anything to justify the terms adopted in the prayer of the memorial, 'That your Majesty would be pleased to purify the Bench of Justice in Newfoundland, by the removal of the Chief Justice,' inasmuch as we have not found any ground for imputing to the Chief Justice any corrupt motive or intentional deviation from his duty as a Judge; and we feel it incumbent upon us to express disapprobation at the language and conduct adopted towards him personally, and which is inconsistent with the respect due to the high office he was filling.

"We regret however to be under the necessity of reporting that we have found in some of the transactions brought under our consideration, so much of indiscretion in the conduct of the Chief Justice, and that he has permitted himself so much to participate in the strong feelings which appear unfortunately to have influenced the different parties in the colony, (although we do not find that his judicial proceedings have been affected thereby,) that we feel it our duty to state that we think it will be unexpedient that he should be continued in the office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland."

Now, instead of our highly-respected Chief Justice being "convicted, condemned, sentenced," in the sense in which his vile, heartless enemies would have it, here is an unqualified approbation of the whole of his judicial proceedings!—nay more—upon the authority of private letters from an unquestionable source, we are assured that, apart from this decision, Mr. Boulton was greatly complimented by the highest judicial authorities from the acumen and great legal knowledge which he had exhibited in the various decisions which have been so much complained of by his prejudiced and ignorant opponents.

It is true that the committee of the Privy Council have adjudged Mr. Boulton to have been indiscreet in some transactions, and to have permitted himself to participate in party feelings—although the Council "do not find that his judicial proceedings have been affected thereby;"—and it is upon this ground alone that they think it inexpedient that he should be continued in the office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland!

The Council do not condescend to inform us what are the particular transactions in which they find Mr. Boulton to have been indiscreet, or in what instances he had mixed himself up with party feelings, but we think we can supply some clue to it.

It is a well known fact that Dr. Fleming, the Roman Catholic Bishop, immediately upon the arrival of Judge Boulton in this colony, conceived strong feelings of hostility against him, arising out of circumstances as honourable to the Judge as they were mortifying to the wary prelate; and it is equally well known that the Bishop with his subordinate clergy very soon pitted themselves, not merely against Judge Boulton, but against all the respectable inhabitants of the district, whether Protestant or Catholic. From that time down to the present, a system of insulting annoyance has been kept up by the Catholic clergy, and those who have been ignorant or timid enough to stand in awe of the threatened anathemas of the Catholic Church, against Judge Boulton, in particular; and his lady, who is a Roman Catholic, has been frequently insulted in the chapel by the application of most violent epithets towards the respected Judge. Amongst other modes of proceeding, Petitions have been got up against him by the Priests' Party, and under compulsion signed at the chapel door—then forwarded to the home Government, as expressive of the voice of the whole inhabitants of this district! We have however, one curious document before us, which, as illustrative of the infernal machinations which have been secretly going on, we cannot withhold. Twelve out of the fourteen whose signatures are appended to it, are Roman Catholics, the other two are—anything you please. The individual before whom it was sworn is a Roman Catholic, and is not a stipendiary magistrate, but an honorary one, and who, by administering an oath in a matter wholly extra judicial, has violated the Act which renders it illegal.

"NEWFOUNDLAND.

"St John's, } to wit. } "We, the undersigned inhabitants of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, severally make oath and say that since the departure from this country of Henry John Boulton, Esquire, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, on the 6th day of January instant, we have heard that an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, purporting to be from the Merchants, Traders, and other inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, respecting the state of the Colony, and intended to promote the political purposes of the said Henry John Boulton, has been got up and forwarded *by him* to her Majesty's Government.

"That no public meeting whatever has been held, at which the opinions of her Majesty's subjects on the said Petition might be taken, nor has any public notification or intimation whatsoever of the said Petition, nor of the subject matter or objects been made up to this period, in any of the public newspapers in this Island, (of which there are eight in number,) nor in any other manner whatsoever:

"That the inhabitants at large have been in entire ignorance of any such petition being prepared, and that the same has been kept a secret among the party who prepared and got it up:

"And the said deponents lastly depose that they have reason *to believe* and *do verily believe that the said* Henry John Boulton *is the instigator and promoter, if not the actual writer* of the said Petition, and that the same is intended to promote and subserve the political and individual objects of the said Henry John Boulton!!

"John Kent, Member of the House of Assembly.
"Patrick Mullowney, Grocer, Water street.
"Patrick Power, Grocer, Water street.
"Walter Dillon, Grocer, Water street.
"Patrick Kelley, Master Cooper, Water street.
"Thomas Connor, Clerk, Water street.
"John O'Mara, Shopkeeper, Water street.
"Edward Morris, Merchant, Water street.
"R. Holden, Accountant.
"Pierce Grace, Grocer, Water street.
"James Douglas, Merchant, Water street.
"Simon Morris, Shopkeeper.
"Lawrence O'Brien, Merchant.
"Patrick Jourdon, Trader and Shipowner.

Sworn before me, Patrick Doyle, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, St. John's, Newfoundland, this 12th day of January, 1838.

(Signed) "PATRICK DOYLE, J. P."

It is impossible that the 14 individuals above named, and some of whom have misrepresented themselves, can have committed the crime of perjury, for the obvious reason that their affidavit has not been taken before a competent tribunal; but what moral weight ought the Privy Council to have attached to such an *exparte* statement, had the circumstance been known that the persons subscribing the above were all violent partizans, and that the document was signed at a period of strong excitement, when passion and prejudice had so obscured the judgment, as to render them unable to perceive the truth.—Mr. Boulton *never* mixed himself up with party measures in this colony;—he stood as aloof from them as it was possible for *any* man to stand; and had his adversaries not been of the bitterest and most malignant, they would not have attempted to make so foul a charge.

The Chief Justice is now and has been for some months past in England, for the purpose of answering the infamous charges which the House of Assembly of Newfoundland has dared to prefer against him; but what has been the conduct of the Priests Sunday after Sunday with respect to that individual, who stands so high in the estimation of all the respectable inhabitants? In the presence of his amiable wife, who has regularly performed her devotions in the chapel, they have poured out the grossest abuse, and upon last Sunday, when information had been received that the Chief Justice would not again return to this colony, Father Troy observed at first Mass:—

"I have ordered a *Te Deum* after each of the Masses, to return God thanks for the removal of Boulton. I hope you will join in the prayer, for he was tried and condemned, and most *shamefully* condemned. Every other country has had its scourge from heaven—the cholera morbus, or some other pestilence—but we had worse than all: we had Boulton, the greatest of all pestilence. That is the reason we shall have the hymn of thanksgiving for the removal of the greatest of scourges. Now (observed Troy) let him go to the Canadas that he helped to set in a blaze!"

Father Walsh, at first Mass, gave a lengthy discourse on the same subject, in language the most coarse and vulgar; and, as it would appear, delighted in doing so, as Mrs. Boulton was present. He concluded his "Sermon" with the following pious and holy prayer:

"May the curse of God and the congregation pursue and attend him (Judge Boulton) to his last moments!! May the vengeance of Heaven fall on the devoted head of that wretch, who sent some before their Maker before their time, and who robbed you of your wages, and who would rob you of your lives if he could!!

Mrs. Boulton, well accustomed to similar language from the same altar, left the chapel and stepped into her carriage, when, feeling indignant at the conduct against her absent, her injured, and persecuted husband, she addressed the multitude around her, observing that Mr. Boulton had been a much injured man, and that he had honestly administered the laws of his country as he was bound to do. Mrs. B. was evidently making some impression upon her hearers, when Father Walsh coming from the chapel and finding that the people were attentively listening to that lady, he peremptorily ordered her carriage away, and told her to be gone, asking the people, "are ye listening to that——ye are?" An *intended* Divine, one Cummings, then came running from the Palace (as it is styled) calling out, "get the horsewhip and drive her away." Mrs. Boulton said "No! when I have finished, I will go. Edward (addressing her coachman.) "do not stir until I order you."

"You are addressed by a Minister of the Living God," said Walsh. "No," said Mrs. Boulton,—"any thing but that. A minister of the Living God would not do as you have done this morning—desecrated the altar dedicated to that God, in invoking maledictions on the head of my innocent husband. May the curses you call down upon him not fall upon your own guilty self! I am about to take my departure from you all, to go to my friends, where I can find clergymen worthy of the name, who will be glad to receive me with open arms, and will not insult either me or my husband, like the Catholic Clergy of Saint John's Newfoundland!"

Mrs. Boulton having thus nobly spoken, drove off. Many of her auditors had melted into tears.

Father Walsh, after Mrs. B's. departure, again issued from the "Palace" with a stick in his hand, observing—"It's well she went!"

At third Mass, Father Morris, who but a few days ago arrived from Halifax, and who was a perfect stranger to this community, said—

"After Mass the *Te Deum* will be sung in thanksgiving for the removal of Judge Boulton, from this. "I presume," said this stranger, "that many of you will not be sorry for it."

There, reader! take that as a sample of Catholicism in Newfoundland—tell us what affinity you can discover between it and the holy doctrines of the Christian religion; take that as a sample of the grinding, persecuting tyranny exercised under it—and take it moreover as a tithe only of that which has been directed against the Chief Justice, than whom we never have, nor never shall see a better, but whom nevertheless it has been thought *expedient* to remove, for no better reason than that rougues and vagabonds stood in very awe of him!

This is a loss, however, not to be felt by Mr. Boulton;—he must, long since, have been tired and disgusted with the scenes which he has witnessed in this community; but to all the orderly, well-conducted and respectable inhabitants it is a loss indeed, most deeply to be deplored.

There were two writs issued yesterday at the suit of Dr. Kielly—one for £3000, against the Speaker and certain other members of the House; and the other for £500 against the Sergeant-at-arms. Dr. Kielly, although a Roman Catholic, has long been the object of the most malevolent persecution, on the part of the Priests' and the Priests' party, simply because he has refused to join them in their insane and unhallowed crusade against the rights and liberties of his Catholic and Protestant fellow citizens. For ourselves, we are, upon public grounds, indebted to him for his noble resistance against as vile a piece of tyranny as it was possible to exercise, and in this view, we dare say that we carry with us a very large portion of the respectable inhabitants.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 28, 1838.

Liverpool dates to the 16th of August have been furnished by way of New-York; and from which, we are glad to observe, that the gloomy prospect respecting the Harvest in Great Britain, (as stated in former papers,) is partially dissipated, by a return of fine harvest weather, which had set in for several days prior to the sailing of the last vessel.

Sacred Music Society.—This Society will hold their Annual Concert, in the Methodist Sunday School room, on Wednesday evening the 3rd of October next, and in consequence of the limited size of the room, *visitors* will be admitted by tickets only. This Institution has been in operation but little more than twelve months, and has upwards of Forty members, who are generally regular in their weekly attendance for practice;—the variety of pieces selected for the Concert, and the additional number of performers added recently to their list, give promise of a delightful treat to the lovers of music, and will no doubt surpass any thing of the kind they have before given. It is hoped that their future Concerts will be given in a larger room, so as to gratify the public generally; very many persons will be desirous of attending, but cannot possibly be admitted at this time for want of space.

On Wednesday a Coroner's Inquest was held at the short Ferry on view of the body of *Ann Urquhart*, a girl of ill fame, which was found at the shore near the same place early in the morning. Verdict "accidental death by drowning."

This morning an Inquest was held on *Michael Geery*, late 2d Mate of the brig Pelwick Keating, who yesterday afternoon accidentally fell between the ship Brothers, and Peters' wharf, and his head striking against the fender, caused such an injury as to deprive him of the power of exertion, when he immediately sunk—Verdict accordingly.

The Honorable Chief Justice Chipman and Lady, arrived in town on Tuesday, in the steamer *Nova Scotia* from Annapolis, from a tour in the Eastern part of this Province, and Nova Scotia.

The Honorable Chief Justice Jarvis, Lady and Family, and Miss Jane Boyd, left town on Thursday last for Prince Edward Island.

A fine large Moose, weighing about 8 cwt. was exhibited for sale in our market yesterday. We understand it was shot by some farmers, while crossing the river from Brandy Point, at the foot of the Long Reach, about eight miles from the city. Part of it brought nine pence per pound.—*Courier.*

Launched, on Tuesday last, from the ship yard of Messrs. J. & A. Appleby, Lower Cove, a fine copper fastened barque rigged vessel of 276 tons, old measurement, called the *George*. She was built for Mr. George Ball, of this city.—*Ib.*

Boundary Line.—The commissioners appointed by Gov. Kent to run the line, will leave Bangor on Monday for the disputed territory. A small party of only six men we understand are to accompany them.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Flour sold at Cincinnati 3d inst. at $5 pr. barrel.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia, and Suite, arrived at the Saint John Hotel on Saturday morning from Halifax, via Windsor, in the steamer *Nova Scotia*. His Excellency left town on Monday morning for Fredericton, and returned to this city last evening. His Excellency left again this morning in the steamer *Nova Scotia*, for Windsor, on his return to Halifax.

☞ A Prodigy.—Appeared before the Editor of this paper, a person who stated the following fact viz: That he came into the harbour of St. John on the 16th May, 1783, when, where the city now is, was a perfect wilderness, he assisted clearing logs and brush off the land; has been in the Province with the exception of five years, viz: 1790, '91, '92 '93 and '94, on travels to Europe, the West Indies, and United States. In the year '97 he visited the city: in '98 he married: in 1817 he went to the city again, and now in 1838; thus in forty-one years has he seen the city of St. John twice, although only living 46 miles distant from it; he has taken up no land from Government—has raised a family of 11 children—was a Justice of the Peace 20 years, and the most surprising circumstance of all is, that he has perused all the different Newspapers published in the City of St. John since its foundation, and never paid a fraction of subscription toward any: this is equal to the proceedings of the Old Harry.—[More shame for him.]—*Communicated.*

LETTER FROM THE HON. —— TO *********, Esq.

Quebec, September, 1838.

My dear sir,—In conformity with the promise I made you when I left St. John, I send you by the earliest possible conveyance a copy of the paper which Lord Durham submitted to us, *Commissioners of the people*, containing the heads of the Constitution for the proposed "United Provinces."—Situated as I am, in so many respects, (and none is more alive than yourself to my peculiarly critical position,) I have not dared to give my own opinion upon the project as unequivocally as I could wish. You know, as well as any one, what my opinion must be. But I may, without apprehension, congratulate *you* upon the approaching realization of your fondest wishes, and the certain prospect which is now held out to us, that, in this part of the world, talents and integrity will for the future make their way in society, and be appreciated as they deserve. I have ventured to write a few notes on the margin of the paper, which you will please expunge before you show it. Your's, truly,

S.

Constitution of the proposed United Provinces, or Lesser United States of America, July 4, 1838.

We the People of the United Provinces, or Lesser United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, under the dictation of the Right Hon. John George Earl of Durham, &c. &c. Governor General and Lord High Commissioner, &c. &c. do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United Provinces or Lesser United states of America.

ARTICLE 1.

Section 1. All Legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United Provinces, or Lesser United states, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Note—[*Lord D. observed that he was so disgusted with Legislative Councils, and so satisfied that, composed as they have been hitherto of independent members, with a Chief Justice at their head, they have been a serious impediment to beneficial change and wholesome reform, he had thought it better to dispense with an Upper House altogether.*]

2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several Provinces or lesser states: the suffrage to be *universal*. The number of Representatives shall be either ten for each Province, or shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand. The House shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.—Note. [*We are, you see, to have the power of Impeachment! How delightful!*

3. As this section relates wholly to the senate, which is to be dispensed with, I shall not transcribe it. The power to try by impeachment is to be vested in the Executive Council! More delightful still!!

4. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December.

5. Each house, or if only one, the house, shall be the judge of the elections, &c. of its own members; and may determine the rules of its proceedings: punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and imprison printers, doctors, judges, sheriffs, &c. and shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, *excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secresy.*

6. The members shall receive a compensation for their services at their own discretion; and shall be protected in their persons, and not be questioned in any other place, for any speech or debate.

7. Every bill which shall have passed the house, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United Provinces, or Lesser United states: if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, and the House shall proceed to re-consider it. If on re-consideration it shall still be approved by two thirds of the house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days, the same shall be a law. Note—[*Is not this well managed?*

8. The congress shall have power to make all laws, and to do all things which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested in the Government, or in any department thereof.

9. A tax or duty may be imposed on Emigrants, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the Writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be enforced. Capital punishment shall be done away with; and the only punishment for treason shall be transportation to Bermuda, where the traitors shall be maintained at the public expense. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of resolutions of appropriations; and altho' money may be granted for certain services by permanent laws, it shall nevertheless not be drawn without a special appropriation. Paid commissioners shall from time to time be appointed to examine the accounts of the public officers, after they have been audited and passed; but the congress may when they see fit, pass a law for settling the estates of defaulters.

10. No Province or state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, except with the United states of America.

ARTICLE 2.

Section 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United Provinces, or Lesser United states of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and may be either nominated by the Crown or elected in some approved manner: No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United Provinces at the time of the adoption of this constitution, who has resided within the provinces for fourteen years, or a citizen of the United states, shall be eligible to the office of President. Note—[*Lord Glenelg promised the Nova Scotia petitioners and our Delegates, that none but Colonists and Yankees should be appointed to offices in the Colonies. This is only carrying out his Lordship's views.*]

In case of the removal or death, &c. of the President, the congress shall provide for the discharge of the duties of the office. The President shall receive compensation for his services, and take the following Oath or Affirmation:

2. The President shall command the Army, Navy, and Militia, and have power to grant reprieves and pardons for all offences against the United Provinces or Lesser United states, except in cases of Impeachment; and may by Ordinance transport to Bermuda, and may put to death the traitors so transported, if they return, and shall make treaties and nominate all officers.

3. He shall have power to convene Congress on extraordinary occasions, and shall receive Ambassadors and call for Commissioners and Governors to wait upon him whenever he chooses.

ARTICLE 3.

Relates to the judicial departments, which are to be considered hereafter.

ARTICLE 4.

There is only one section in this article worth transcribing, viz: section 2. The citizens of each Province shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several Provinces; and there shall be a mutual interchange of privileges and immunities with the citizens of the United states of America.

ARTICLE 5.

Section 1. Congress in certain cases may propose amendments in this constitution.

ARTICLE 6.

Section 1. The ratification of the commissioners sent for by the Governor General

Honorable Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade & Foreign Plantations, and the said committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty that the said Acts should be left to their operation. Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve the said report; whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

John Gillies and Hugh Ramsay to be Commissioners to expend the sum of one hundred pounds on the Falls of the Upsalquitch, in the room of Donald Stewart and William Mein.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia, and suite arrived here on Monday evening last in the steamer *John Ward* from Saint John. His Excellency was received at the landing by a guard of honor from the 65th Regt. and a salute from the Royal Artillery stationed in this Garrison. His Excellency Sir John Harvey welcomed Sir Colin on his first visit to the seat of Government, and immediately after their Excellencies stept into Sir John's carriage and proceeded to Government House.

Major Head who has been appointed under the commission from the Earl of Durham to enquire into the system of granting Crown Lands in the Provinces, arrived here on Saturday last, and is now actively engaged with the business of his mission.

The amount of revenue that accrued at the port of Boston the last month, (August,) was $356,735. During the corresponding time last year, $328,869. Increase, $27,866.

The quantity of Flour brought to tide water, on the New-York Canals, in the fourth week in August was 31 5-0 bbls. and during the corresponding week last year, 6,340 bbls.

A bridge, said to be one of the most remarkable structures in the world, is being erected in France. It is a suspension bridge of five arches or spans, each of which is 300 feet in width. The floor will be 70 feet above the surface of the water. The suspension chains will be supported by columns of cast iron 90 feet in height, resting on pedestals of masonry.

A SHE DEVIL.—At the Cork Criminal Court a woman was convicted on the capital charge of selling a living child to a surgeon for dissection. The proposed subject was a fine boy, about nine years old, and was believed to be her nephew.—She offered the surgeon another at the same price. We need scarcely add that the surgeon only dealt with her to convict her of the crime.

Mr. Fairfield has been elected Governor of the State of Maine, in room of Mr. Kent. The votes were, for Kent 42,952: Fairfield 45,913.

The St. John Chronicle of September 7, contains a curious letter from the hon. W. Crane, to L. A. Wilmot, Esq. It describes an interview and conversation with Lord Glenelg, on the affairs of the Colony. The Colonial Secretary, it appears, has been of late very difficult of access, and when Mr. Crane affected an audience, by a little finesse, his Lordship was found 'cold, stiff and sleepy,' and provided with a friend who was to witness the interview, to prevent misrepresentation. During the detailed conversation he sneered at some political arrangements of the Province; wished to know whether it was the practice to reward the families of public defaulters with large grants of land, in reference to the late Receiver General, and expressed himself so disgusted with late changes that he would not make any more. If the letter is not highly coloured, it proves that the noble Secretary does not take late badgering in good part, and that he has resolved, for the future, to show his teeth to those who attempt to 'stir him up' without authority.—*Novascotian.*

QUEBEC, September 12.—Her Majesty's steamship *Medea* arrived here this forenoon from Halifax, has brought the Hon. J. W. Johnson, the Hon. J. B. Uniacke, and W. Young, and M. B. Almon, Esquires, a deputation named by the Lieut. Governor of Nova-Scotia, it is said, to consult with the Governor General, on the subject of a Federal Union of the five Provinces of British North America.

LONDON, August 11.—The weather has taken a decided turn for the better, and during the last three days we have had as fine harvest weather as could be desired.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The long rains have not done so much injury to the crops as was anticipated.—Barley and oats will be plentiful, and an excellent crop of potatoes is expected, the failure having been but partial. Wheat has suffered slightly, but on the whole will be an average crop. Flax has been least successful, it is thin and short.

From the Echo de la Frontier.

The fears that were felt for the results of the harvest in the north of France have happily proved premature. Though there have been abundant rains none of the crops have yet been impaired by them. The barley harvest is but just begun, and if the weather continues as it has appeared to promise for the last two days, the harvest will be as good as can be desired.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—The following letter was received in Liverpool yesterday:

Admiralty, 14th Aug. 1838

Sir—With reference to your letter of the 31st of last month and 3d instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that the French government having forwarded orders to the commander of the blockading squadron to allow the shipment of specie from Mexico on account of foreign merchants, as well as on account of their respective governments, her Majesty's Packets have received orders to ship treasure for private individuals at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

C. WOOD.

To William Watson, Esq.,
Chairman of the Mexican and South American Association, Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A long unprofitable debate took place last night in the House of Commons on the unfortunate ordinance of Lord Durham. It has been disallowed by the Crown, as being clearly illegal; but Ministers, having doubtless the fear of Lord Durham before their eyes, were fain to assert in Parliament the legality of the greater part of it; and thus, after the whole document was defunct and gone, an obstinate battle was fought over the dead body. Lord J. Russell began the debate by avowing the intention of Government to acquiesce in the bill sent down from the Lords, recting, as it does, the illegality of the ordinance, but indemnifying those who have advised or acted under it, on the score of their presumed good intentions. The noble Lord contended that the only illegal portion of the ordinance was that which related to the deportation of eight prisoners to the Bermudas. The more startling passage, which denounced the penalties of high treason against each of 15 fugitive Canadians in the event of their returning to their country, was not, in his opinion, unlawful; and he argued, from expressions used, and from expressions forborne, at the Canada Coercion Bill, passed in the beginning of the session, that Parliament, in investing the Governor-General with extraordinary powers, had intended to enable him, and had enabled him in fact, to do all which by this ordinance he had assumed to do.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, August 13.—The amendments of the House of Lords to the Irish tithe bill were agreed to.

Mr. Leader moved for a return of the names of the persons who had been convicted in Upper Canada of treason, misprision of treason, or felony, since October, 1837. Agreed to.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—*The Crops.*—The state of the weather and the corn market absorbs almost wholly the attention of all parties in the city, and it is with satisfaction, therefore, we are able to report that there is altogether a better feeling displayed to-day. This has undoubtedly been much produced by the propitious aspect of the weather, but more especially from the circumstance of a large quantity of new wheat having been sold in Market lane this morning for delivery next week. The sample is stated to have been remarkably fine and full. It was readily disposed of at 30s per quarter.

MARRIED.

At the Bend of Petticodiac, on Wednesday the 11th inst., by the Rev. George S. Jarvis, B. D., Captain Thomas Ferguson, of the schooner Scotia, of Saint John, to Eliza, daughter of the late William Chapman, Esq.

At Richibucto, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Henry J. Jarvis, A. M., Mr. Duncan M'Gregor, to Miss Jane Dalgell, both of that parish.

At St. Edward's Church, Clements, on Sunday the 16th instant., by the Rev. E. Gilpin, Mr. William Van Buskirk, of Annapolis, to Miss Rachel C. Tallman, of Clements.

DIED.

On Monday 17th inst., Mary, wife of Craven Calverley, Esquire, aged 83 years.

On Monday, Mr. Joseph Sweet, aged 52 years, late Sergeant in the Royal Artillery.

At Carleton, on Thursday the 16th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Francis Coddford, aged 24 years, formerly of Plymouth, England, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his loss.

At Fredericton, on Saturday 15th inst. Frances Helen, infant daughter of James Taylor, Esq., aged 3 months.

At the Village of Shediac, in the 80th year of his age, William Hannington, senior, Esq. Mr. H. was for many years extensively engaged in business as a timber merchant, and held the various offices of Justice of the Quorum, Collector of H. M. Customs at the port of Shediac, and Churchwarden of his Parish. He came to America from England, about fifty-four years since, and has left a widow and fifty descendants to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and generous parent. He was zealously attached to the Established Church of England; and, as a Communicant of that Church, endeavoured as far as in him lay, to lead a life in accordance with its pure and scriptural doctrines. The poor regarded him as their common benefactor, and the Church of his affections received every assistance, which an ample competency and an unsparing hand prompted him to bestow.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Sept. 21, schr. Reform, M'Gilpin, Robinstown—Master, furniture.

22d, ship Robert Bruce, Harkness, Liverpool, 35—A. Yeats, merchandize.—Ship Abeona, Grant, of and for this port, sailed in company.

Schr. Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 3—Fields & Harrison, assorted cargo.

23d schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New-York, 11—J. Gunnison, assorted cargo.

24th, ship Wolfes Cove, Hamilton, Port Glasgow, 34—R. Rankin & Co., goods.

Saint Martins, Vaughan, Dublin, 35—R. Rankin & Co., iron and tar.

Earl Percy, Gordon, Leith, 44—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

25th, brig Fenwick Keating, Allanby, Bristol, 44—J. Whitney & Co., coals.

CLEARED.

Ship Mechanic, Allan, on a Whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean.
Eleanor, Bainbridge, Liverpool, timber.
Clarence, Brown, Hull, timber.
Brig Leslie Gault, Mitchell, Londonderry, deals.
Clara, Cook, Savanna la Mar, fish &c.
Schr James Clarke, Beck, Halifax, assorted cargo.
Prudence, Billingslay, Quebec, bread.

The schr. Congress went ashore on Point Lepreaux on Sunday morning last, about 10 o'clock in a thick fog, bound from Eastport to Nova Scotia. Vessel a total loss; crew saved.

The packet ship United States, which arrived at New York on Friday from Liverpool, spoke the steam ship Royal William on the 17th, in lon. 15 25, and on the 25th, saw the Great Western in lon. 32 20. The former sailed August 4, and the latter on the 10th.

Extract from the log book of the Barque Queen, Capt. Thomson, arrived at St. Andrews Sept. 20th, from Liverpool:—August 22d, lat. 48, N. long. 40, W., fell in with the Maria, of Maryport, dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned by the crew—supposed to be timber laden, from Quebec—decks swept of every thing but the stancheons and part of the rails standing on the starboard side.—Aug. 25, lat. 40 N. long. 43, 30, spoke the Alexander Edmond, from St John, bound to Liverpool—all well.

Brig Swift, at Miramichi, spoke on the 20th Aug. lat. 46 13, long. 41, brig Sirius of and from St. John, for the Clyde.

Arrived at Quebec, 6th Sept. ship New-Brunswick, Bruce, and Clyde, Reid, from Liverpool; 8th, Columbus, Pentreath, do.; 9th, Aide-de-Camp, Innes, do.; and brig Matilda, Hughson, Cuba.—Cleared, 7th, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson, and America, Mackie, for Liverpool.

Arrived at Quebec, 13th inst., schr. Lazy, Ross, St. John.—Cleared, schr. Marie Catherine, Herbert, do.

Arrived at Liverpool, Aug. 8, Calcutta, M'Kay; Stirling, Barton; and Glasgow, Douglas from Quebec.—10th, Forth, Lamb; and Europe, Ellis, from do. 11th, Woodman Good; and Henry Bliss, M'Kay, Saint John.—13th, John Bentley, Robertson, Quebec.—14th, Beverley, Brewer, Saint John; Thomas Hunter, Routledge, Bathurst.—15th, Shakspeare, Henderson, Restigouche.

Ship Shannon, Andrews, from this port, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th August, in 26 days.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, previous to the 16th August, ship Quebec, Pye; and Ross, Hunter, for St. John.—Cleared, 8th, St. Andrews, Leitch, Quebec; 11th, Ruby, Westcott, do.; 14th, Ganges, Crawford, Dalhousie; Halifax, Cleary, Halifax; Carleton, Miramichi; Indefatigable, Orton, Richibucto.—Sailed, 10th, Acteon, Fielden, Miramichi.

Advertised at Liverpool, 16th August, ship Evergreen, Moran, and Edward Thorne, Tizard, for St. John, in a few days; Princess Victoria, Paul, for St. Andrews, do.; Brenda, Simpson, and Forth, Lamb, for Halifax, do.

Deal, Aug. 5.—Arrived, Wilson, Skinner, Miramichi; Regent, Stephenson, from London, for Miramichi; Amy, Crowell, from do. for St. John.

Bristol, Aug. 5.—The Azores Packet, Peters, arrived in the river from Teneriffe, was boarded on the 16th ult., in lat. 33, long. 20, by a pirate, which took 75 fathoms of 7-8 inch chain cable, one kedge anchor, 35 fathoms 9½ inch hawser, nearly all the men's clothes and bedding, and sundry other articles. She was American built, brig rigged, about 250 tons burthen, billet head, painted ports, was pierced for 14 guns, and had on board a crew of about 100 men.—On the boat's stern was "Clara."

We regret to inform our readers that the ship Macedonia, Capt. Minot, 48 days from Liverpool bound to Portland, went ashore about 2 o'clock this morning, near the Portland Light House. The Macedonia with a cargo of salt and copper valued at six or seven thousand dollars and with $1,500 in specie is a total loss. The vessel is insured $12,000—$7000 in Portland and $5,000 in Boston. No insurance upon the specie or the cargo. The Macedonia came to anchor about 12 o'clock last night, abreast the light, at low water, the wind blowing almost a gale, and so heavy that an entrance to the harbor was impossible. At flood tide the vessel swung round.—the stern striking the rocks.—the cable parted,—and the vessel went ashore, and in a few minutes was a complete wreck.—with her fragments scattered along the shore.

The Macedonia was one of our finest ships.—but five years old.—327 tons.—built in Falmouth and owned by Philip and Elphalet Greeley of this city.

The captain and crew saved themselves with the greatest difficulty,—losing every thing they had, but the clothes they stood in, when the vessel struck the rocks.—[*Portland Advertiser of Thursday.*

Canada Beef and Pork.

74 BBLS. Prime Mess PORK; 45 barrels prime and cargo Ditto; 5 bbls. prime BEEF—Just received per brig *Clara* from Quebec, for sale cheap while landing.

Sept. 21. *Ratchford & Brothers.*

PORK.—100 Barrels Irish Prime Mess Pork, for sale by JAS. T. HANFORD.

FOR SALE,

Received by late arrivals from Halifax:—

400 BAGS good ship BREAD,
30 Barrels Nova Scotia PORK,
20 Chests Congo and Bohea TEAS.

6th July. CRANE & M'GRATH.

THEATRE.

MR. W. S. DEVERNA, Proprietor of the Theatre, begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received during his stay in St. John. He takes this opportunity of informing the Patrons of the Drama, that it is his intention to return to this City in the Spring of next year, with a Company of first rate talent, when he trusts he will meet with the same encouragement he has already experienced.

St. John, September 28, 1838.

Mushroom Catsup.

A Few dozens superior quality Mushroom CATSUP, the produce of the present season.

Sept. 28. IRA MOSHER.

LOOK HERE—Read this!

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

September 28. JAS. HOWARD.

INDIGO & SHOE HEMP.

Per ship Robert Bruce, from Liverpool.

2 CASES best Madras INDIGO,
1 Bale assorted SHOE HEMP.

Sept. 28. J. KERR & CO.

POST OFFICE,
SAINT JOHN, 25th September, 1838.

THE Mails for Halifax, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, Yarmouth and Shelburne, will be closed on Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock: For Halifax, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Cumberland, &c. on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at 5 o'clock.

British Goods.

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

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

Sept 28. J. KERR & CO.

New Fall Goods.

Per *Robert Bruce*, from Liverpool, consisting of—

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

Market square, Sept. 25, 1838.

In Store,

20 CRATES well assorted Earthenware;
30 hhds. good Molasses; 20 bags best Black Pepper; 20 Kegs very superior Durham Mustard; 50 Kegs, 100 half kegs No. 1 Tobacco; 5 casks single and double refined Loaf sugar; 1 ton best Poland starch; 60 packages congo, souchong, and hyson Teas; 20 casks 6 to 9 inch spikes; casks rose and cut Nails; 200 bolts *Coker's* bleached Canvas; 40 assorted patterns Cooking Stoves; with a variety of other Goods for sale at lowest market rates. J. KERR & CO.

Sept. 28.

IN STORE—350 Barrels Canada Fine FLOUR of recent importation and in good condition.

sept. 28. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Wanted Immediately,

THREE Journeymen SHOEMAKERS.—Apply to DAVID PATERSON,

Sept. 28. *Dock Street.*

SALT.—A small quantity of Liverpool SALT, afloat. Apply to

sept. 28. JAS. T. HANFORD.

FLOUR.—120 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR; 95 ditto Canada Fine ditto; 75 barrels Philadelphia superfine ditto; 80 ditto HERRINGS—lately received, and for sale low by

September 28. THOMAS HANFORD.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Executive Committee of the Church Society are requested to meet at Christ Church, Fredericton, on Tuesday the 9th day of October next ensuing, at one o'clock, P. M., to transact business committed to it by the General Meeting.

GEORGE COSTER,
Archdeacon and V. P.

Fredericton, September 18, 1838.

BOHEA TEA.—20 Chests (84lbs. each) fine Bohea TEA, for sale cheap by

25th Sept. J. MALCOLM.

IRON.

25 TONS English IRON, per *Allegro* from Bristol, comprising all the sizes and qualities usually required in this market; now in store and for sale low by

Sept. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

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

Just received per ship Jane Walker, from Liverpool:

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

Per Brig Condor, from Londonderry:

9 Tons Fresh OATMEAL, in casks of 1 cwt. each.

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

St. John, July 12. JAMES KERR.

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

To be Let,

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

Sept. 7. 1838.

PORK.—52 Barrels Prime and Cargo PORK landing ex schr. *Lazy* from Quebec, will be sold *low* from the wharf, by

Aug. 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

BLANKS

Of all kinds for sale at this Office, among which are:—

BILLS Exchange, Bills Lading, Drafts, Checks, Seamans' Articles; Custom House, Ware house, and Treasury Blanks of all kinds, Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Lawyer's *Victoria* Blanks; GRINDSTONE TABLES, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Fine Enamelled Visiting & Business Cards neatly executed.

AUCTION SALES.

Public Sale of British GOODS.

The subscribers will sell at their Sales' Room, on Wednesday and Thursday the 3d and 4th October next, commencing at 11 o'clock each day;

A VERY Extensive assortment of BRITISH GOODS. Buyers will find this an excellent opportunity for purchasing their assortment of substantial Winter Goods.

☞ TERMS—Amounts under £20, Cash; exceeding £20, 3 months; do £75, 4 months; ditto £150, 3, 4 & 6 months—by approved endorsed Notes.

Sept. 28. J. KERR & CO.

Extensive Sale of Property in the Township of Digby.

To be Sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Town of Digby:—

FIVE TOWN LOTS, in Block letter L;
Eleven do. in Block letter Z;
Two do. in Block letter I;

With the Buildings thereon, late the property of Messrs. Smith. ALSO,

FARM LOT, No. 8, letter C, in the rear of the Common, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Farm Lot, No. 10, near Small's, on the north side of Gulliver's Hole road, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Farm Lot, No. 6, on the Shelburne road, containing 100 acres, more or less,

Farm Lot, No. 19, in the middle range of the Hatfield Grant, containing 200 acres, more or less.

TOGETHER WITH,

Nineteen other TOWN LOTS, well and pleasantly situated in different parts of the Town Plot of Digby, under good fence and improvement; the whole being the Real Estate of the late John Warwick, Esq. deceased.

Terms made known on the day of Sale, and any information required may be obtained at the Store of Messrs. *Thomas & Sandall*, St. John, N. B. or of Capt. *Thomas Smalle*, Digby.

THOMAS RITCHIE, } *Executors.*
THOMAS SMALLE. }

Digby Sept. 20, 1838.

For LIVERPOOL—Direct,

THE A 1 SHIP
MARY,
WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Master;

Will sail on the 5th October, and has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. Apply to the Master on board, or at the store of

JAMES BOWES, *Market-square.*

21st Sept.

New Vessel for Sale.

A HANDSOME and well built Vessel of about 125 Tons, (with spars complete for a Brigantine,) now lying at Pettingell's slip, may be had low if applied for forthwith.

Sept. 21. *RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.*

Encourage Domestic Manufactures!!!

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the Public in general, that he has lately arrived in Saint John with men and materials to carry on the SOAP and CANDLE manufactory upon a scale that will bid defiance to competition for either quality or price. As it is his intention to make a superior article, he is certain that a trial is only required to ensure that patronage from the trade the Establishment will deserve.

A constant stock will always be kept at the Warehouse of T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq. Water street; and at the Manufactory, Nelson street; where a fair price will be given and *Cash* paid for TALLOW.

Sept. 21. HENRY S. GAULT.

☞ The Candle manufactory is now in operation, but the Soap boiling is unavoidably postponed until next Spring. 6*

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MR. ZAIONCZEK respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that he will open on the first Monday in October next, a Class for the purpose of giving instruction in the above Language. Mr. Z. will also form Conversation Classes for the improvement of those who have already received sufficient instruction.

Families wishing to form Private classes will be attended to at their own dwellings.

As to Mr. Z's capabilities, he would most humbly refer families to the Rev. B. G. Gray, D. D.; Alexander Boyle, Esq. M. D., and also to Capt. C. Hare, R. N. For terms and other particulars, apply to Mr. Z. at Mann's Hotel.

September 21. 2*

STEAM NOTICE.

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

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

September 21.

Cross Street, St. John, N. B.

LOZENGES.

THOMAS GARD, in addition to various kinds of CONFECTIONARY manufactured at his Establishment, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced making LOZENGES of different descriptions, superior to those generally imported, being free from adulteration and pernicious ingredients; and as a liberal discount will be allowed to wholesale Dealers and Traders, he solicits a share of patronage.

LOZENGES—Peppermint, Ginger, Tonlon, Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Chalk, Cream of Tartar, Acidulated Lemon, Cayenne, Lavender, Fancy, Winter Green, &c. &c.

MIXTURES—Sugar Plums, Almonds, Balls, Peppermint Drops, Cassia Buds, Carroway Comfits, Steel do.

CANDIES—Barley Sugar, Winter Green, Gum Candy, Ginger do., Sperm do., striped Lemon, White Cream, Peppermint, Cinnamon.

WEDDING CAKES richly ornamented, Pies, Pastry, Macaroons, Ratifies, Naple Biscuit, Bath Cakes, Jellies, Blancmange, &c.

☞ Country Orders duly attended to.

September 11, 1838.

Printing Paper.

FOR SALE, a few Reams PRINTING PAPER, of a superior quality and large size; cheap at the store of J. KERR & CO.

September 7.

WANTED TO CHARTER: A Vessel of 200 to 250 tons, to load a Cargo for a Port in the English Channel. J. T. HANFORD.

August 31.

SALT.—A quantity of SALT in store, proper for re-packing Pickled Fish,—for sale by

7th Sept. J. T. HANFORD.

CANVAS.

THE subscribers have in store,—300 Bolts "Coker's" superior Bleached CANVAS; which they offer for sale at a low price for good 6 months' paper. [17th Aug.] J. KERR & CO.

Flour and Lard.

ON CONSIGNMENT, 335 Bbls. fresh ground superfine FLOUR, *for family use, warranted of the best American Wheat*; 50 barrels fine do; 50 barrels Fine Middlings do; 50 Kegs Lard—Now in the schooner *Prudent* from Quebec, and for sale from the Wharf by

Sept. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

OFFICES TO LET.

TWO comfortable Offices, immediately above the shop of the subscriber;—entrance from Prince Wm. street. Rent very moderate.

Sept. 21. JAMES MALCOLM.

Boat Stolen.

FROM the ship *Sarah Nicholson*, lying at Campo Bello, on the night of the 17th instant, a Sunderland built Oak BOAT, iron fastened, 16 ft. long, with five thwarts; painted green inside and out, with a narrow white streak round her, and a white bottom, and having the ship's name on her stern, and the Master's Name, *Samuel Buck*, on the inside. A Reward of Five Pounds will be paid to any person who will restore the said Boat in good order to the Master on board at Campo Bello, or to

Sept. 21. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

HAMS.

250 WESTPHALIA HAMS, of superior quality, just landed ex *Lockwoods*, for sale at 10d. per lb. for cash only.

Sept. 21. JAS. MALCOLM.

Flour, Pork, Beef, &c.

50 BBLS. Fine Flour; 90 bbls. prime and cargo PORK; 17 do. Mess Beef; 50 Firkins Butter; 50 Kegs LARD—Just received by the brig *Clara* from Quebec and offered for sale low by JAS. T. HANFORD.

September 21.

Whisky, Nails, Candles, &c.

Per Mozambique, from Greenock:

2 PUNCHEONS best Malt WHISKY;
40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
50 Kegs Wrought NAILS, from 6dy to 24dy.

ALSO IN STORE,

5 Hogsheads Refined LOAF SUGAR; 6 Pipes Brandy, *Martell's* brand; 6 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 6 do. seal Oil; 2 tons thin Sheathing Paper; 40 Bags sheathing Nails, ass. sizes; 60 do. Spikes, from 4 to 9 inch; 15 rolls sheet LEAD, from 2 1-2 to 14 lb. per foot.

August 3. JAMES OTTY.

Jamaica Rum, Sugars, &c.

Landing by the subscriber, ex the Scotia and Augusta, at the North Market Wharf—

100 PUNS. of High Proof JAMAICA RUM; 15 casks SUGARS.

Ex ship Chester, from Liverpool.—100 boxes best quality Liverpool SOAP; 100 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES. JOHN V. THURGAR.

11th Sept.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

Just received by the subscribers & for sale cheap:

40 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland Butter;
12 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
200 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins;
19 cwt. Prime CHEESE.

Sept. 14. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

15 HHDS. Choice retailing MOLASSES;
5 Tierces bright SUGAR;
25 Bbls. superfine Flour; 40 bbls. fine Flour,
10 „ Rye „ 10 „ Corn Meal,
12 dozen Corn Brooms; 3 tons assorted IRON,
10 chests Congo TEA;
400,000 feet Deals; 260,000 feet Pine Boards,
50,000 clear seasoned Pine Boards,
250,000 mer. „ „
50,000 Refuse Boards; 55,000 sawed Scantling,
250,000 sawed Laths;
25,000 Pine Shingles; 20,000 spruce ditto.

September 14. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Soap & Starch.

LANDING from ship *Lockwoods*, this day—200 boxes best quality Yellow SOAP;
20 Boxes Poland Starch; 1 Hhd. do. do.

For sale cheap by

Sept. 14. JAMES MALCOLM.

Botsford Mill Flour.

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

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Sacred Vocal Music.

MR. BENNISON'S SINGING SCHOOLS will recommence on the 1st of October next, in the School House opposite Mr. Golding's.—Young Ladies and Gentlemen who having made some proficiency, and wish to progress, will please hand in their names immediately, as Mr. B. is making arrangements for a suitable supply of Books.—Every attention will be paid to such as wish to acquire a knowledge of the rudiments, so that at the expiration of one quarter, both schools may be united in one.

Evenings of attendance—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Monday and Thursday evenings for new beginners. Both to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Terms, 12s. 6d per quarter, half in advance. *7th September.*

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

JAMAICA, { Kingston, Montego-Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar,

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

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

ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.

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

IRON, &c.

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

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

WM. CARVILL.

St. John, May 11, 1838.

PORK & CORDAGE.—100 Bbls. Canada prime Pork, 5 tons Cordage, assorted, from 2 yarn spunyarn, to 2 1-2 inch rope;—landing ex schr. *James Clark*, from Halifax, and for sale low from the wharf.

September 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Just Received—per Adelaide.

AN assortment of very superior real Whitney BLANKETS—For sale by

Sept. 7. J. SUMMERS & CO.

St. Andrews Grammar School.

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

St. Andrews, July 26, 1838.

Moffatt's
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

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

August 24th 1838.

Notice.

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

July 27. BENJAMIN PEEL.

NOTICE.

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

☞ Storage to let.

17th August, 1838. WILLIAM BARR.

CABINET WAREHOUSE,
HORSFIELD STREET.

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

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

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

Blinds Painted and Re-taped.

St. John, August 3d, 1838.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

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

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

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

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

Hay, Molasses, &c.

50 TONS prime HAY, in bundles; 10 puncheons choice retailing Molasses; a quantity of clear and refuse BOARDS, and 400,000 DEALS, just received and for sale low by

July 27. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Prince William Street.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received per ships *Clyde, Edward Thorne,* and *Ward,* part of his Spring supply of Goods, consisting of

BOXES Mould and Dipt Candles; Liverpool soap; bags Porter and Ginger beer corks and Bungs; bags spikes; kegs Nails; Patent counter Weighing machines; do. box coffee mills; Flanch do.; box Irons; sad ditto; Polished steel fire irons, square mouth shovels; spades; Patent Powder Flasks; Tin'd Iron sauce Pans; Brass Wire and Hair sieves; trunk Locks and Handles; Italian Irons; chest Locks and Hinges; mortice, cupboard till and pad Locks; steel chains; Dog collars; Heel and toe Iron shoe nails; copper do. do.; shoe maker's Lasting tacks; Iron and brass candlesticks; Iron and brass wood screws; small brass Padlocks, Fancy coat Buttons; Bone and Florentine ditto; shoe thread; Brass curtain rings; Percussion caps; Fancy tea trays; bread baskets; large Britannia metal tea and coffee pots; Plated Liquor Frames; ditto cruet ditto, 6 bottles; ditto 5 ditto; German silver table Forks; do. Dessert ditto; do. do. Table spoons; do. Tea ditto; do. Fish Knives; do. Ivory Handled do.; Butter ditto; do. Knife rests; Fancy bronzed card racks; do. do. tapers; do. do. candlesticks; do. Lustres with Glass Drops.

Hair, hat, nail, tooth, comb, room, carpet, hearth, plate, crumb, whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, Turks' head, counter, table, horse, bottle and tar BRUSHES; Fancy Telescope do.

Oval and square market Baskets; reticules, plate, and clothes do. in great variety; Butter Prints; Work boxes; tea caddies; setts balanced ivory handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do. stag and buck do. do.; pairs carvers and forks; Oyster Knives and Forks; butlor's knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen Knives; cards scissors; silver pickle knives and forks; plate powder, polishing paste.

Three quire foolscap Journal, Ledger, and cash Books; Five quire ditto ditto; One quire books; memorandum do.; reams Foolscap Paper; blue and yellow Pot and Post do.; red, black, and fancy sealing wax; best Quills; 50 boxes window Glass.

A few stilton and Pine Apple Cheese.

Which with a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths, and a great variety of other Goods, he offers low for cash or approved paper, at his store Prince Wm. street.

May 18. E. C. WADDINGTON.

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per ship *Clyde,* from Liverpool, and *Regulus,* from London, a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of

RICH Plain and Figured Tiro de Naples, black and coloured in great variety; plain & fig'd Persians; black Bombazines; colored SATINS; 4-4 and 5-4 black Crapes; plain and figured Littestring RIBBONS; rich French Gauze ditto; black Lace Veils; Gauze ditto; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Printed Zephyr Squares; black Bandanas; black Barcelonas; Gent's colored fancy pocket ditto; Plain black and col'd sarsnet Ribbons; Ribbon Velvet; Leghorn Gallouns; rich Fill'd centre shawls; French cashmere ditto; Border'd Indiana; Velvet embroidered satin ditto; Fill'd Handkere'fs, Blond Lace Edging; Thread ditto; Laces, Insertions, Muslin do.; Muslin Bobbinetts and Quillings, colored Kid Gloves—ladies', gent's, and children's; Ladies' Lace do. and Mitts; White and col'd cotton Hose; Lace ditto; black and col'd Merinos; Printed Cottons and Muslins in great variety; Plain and checked French Ginghams; Furniture Prints; grey and white cottons; Lining cambrics; rolled Jaconetts; Book, mull, jaconet and checked Muslins; Ladies' collars; Red and White Flannels; regatta shirtings; Irish Linens; Osnaburgs, Brown Hollands, Diapers, Scotch Homespuns, Green Baize, Plaid Druggets, cotton Velvets, Fancy cantoons, Moleskins; Sattinetts—striped and plain; cassinetts; checkd Moleskins; BROAD CLOTHS, in black, blue, and olive; Fancy Buckskins; Cotton balls, Reels, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Ladies Parasols, Umbrellas, Linen Threads, cotton Ticks, &c. &c. &c.

4000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

16 cases Gentlemen's LONDON HATS, of the latest fashions.

The above will be found to comprise a very general assortment, and will be sold for the smallest profit. *Market-square, May 25.*

PEEFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

William Major,

HAS just received per brig *Comet,* from Hamburgh, a fine assortment of TOYS and other Goods, which will be sold at cheap rates, at his store, Prince William street.

A good supply of Perfumery, &c. always on hand. ☞ Hair Dressing as usual.

July 13.

Church Rents.

ALL Persons indebted to the Corporation of Trinity Church, either for Ground Rent or Rent for Pews in Trinity and St. John Churches, are requested to pay the amounts due forthwith, to GEORGE WHEELER,

13th July, 1838. *Vestry Clerk & Treasurer.*

TORTOISE SHELL.—1 Hogshead, for sale by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

10th August.

To Let,

And possession given immediately, if required:

A HOUSE and Barn, situated in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, or the half would be let separate to a good tenant, with a small family. Apply at this Office.

20th July.

Per ship "Edward Thorne," from Liverpool, and "Regulus," from London,

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED,

2 CHESTS superior Madras INDIGO.

120 boxes Malaga and Muscatel RAISINS,

3 cases Ladies' Tuscan and Dunstable STRAW BONNETS,

2 cases, containing a splendid assortment of Plain and Figured GROS DE NAPLES,

Also, an additional Stock of Gloves, Hosiery, and Fancy Haberdashery.

—IN STORE:—

100 kegs and half kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,

8 hhds. Loaf Sugar; 30 do. good Molasses,

20 crates Earthen ware—assorted for the Country,

29 casks 4 to 9 inch Spikes,

10 do. 10dy Rose Nails; 50 bolts *Coker* Canvas;

75 packages Congo Teas; 20 bags Coffee,

20 rolls Scotch and Brusseis CARPETING,

With an extensive assortment of *BRITISH MERCHANDIZE;*—for sale on liberal terms for approved payments.

May 18. JOHN KERR & CO.

Sugar, Brandy, Wines, &c.

Just received, and on sale by the subscriber:

10 HHDS. Bright SUGARS,

20 qr. casks BRANDY, each 28 and 30 gallons;

20 qr. casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

—IN STORE—

50 hogsheads choice retailing Molasses,

30 puncheons do. Jamaica Rum.

August 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sugars, Navy Bread, &c.

Landing This Day, on North Market Wharf:—

15 HHDS, superior Bright SUGARS,

25 Puns. superior retailing MOLASSES,

60 Bags, each 1 cwt., superior NAVY BREAD,

20 Chests fine Congo, Gunpowder, and Bohea TEAS.

—ALSO—

2 Bales of *Griffin's* best quality SCYTHES and SICKLES,—assorted sizes,

2 small Packages CUTLERY, assorted.

June 22, 1838. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CANADA FLOUR.—100 Barrels Canada Fine Flour. Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.

July 13.

NEW GOODS.

Joseph Summers & Co.

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their usual supply of well selected GOODS, *viz:*

RICH silk Velvet; satin Turks; satinetts; Ducapes, *Gro de Naples,* coloured satins, sarsnets, chintz and plain Muslins, Bombazines, crapes, Aerophane, merinos, White and Grey cottons, Printed ditto, French and Scotch Ginghams, checks, Lawns, Linens, handsome shawls and handkerchiefs; Tuscan, Dunstable, and rice straw bonnets; Lawn shapes; silk, crape, and gauze Neckerchiefs and scarfs, Thread Laces, Nets, Edgings and Quillings, Blonde ditto; Gauze, satin and lutestring Ribbons; cashmere, merino, silk and cotton Hose; lambswool ditto; merino, chamois and lambswool Under shirts and Drawers; chamois skins; red Welch Flannels, Ironing Blanketing, Bed Ticks, Printed Jeans for children's Dresses; real Paris Kid and lace Gloves; Gentlemen's military buck, Paris kid and tan Driving Gloves; Fancy Drills and plain Moleskins, Velveteens, Figured Quilts and Counterpanes, sheeting, Damask table linen and covers, towelling, superfine blue and knapt Pilot cloths, Kerseys, Grey and red Druggets, Green Baize and stair CARPETING; Fig'd Linen for ditto; Orris laces, Furniture calicoes, Fringes, Bindings, &c.

Ladies' and children's kid, sealskin and Prunella boots and shoes; Infants' cap crowns, robes, frock Waists, Draper; French clogs; Madona French Bands and Hair Fronts; a large assortment of Hair, tooth, nail, crumbcloth, shoe and other BRUSHES; Dressing, Braid, and shell side-combs; cork soles; Low's PERFUMERY; real old Brown Windsor Soap, Emollient camphor ditto, &c. &c.

Black, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder TEAS; best London Black Lead and Fire revivers.

Market square, St. John, June 1.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

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.

REMOVAL.

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

Gentlemen's Boots, &c.

JUST received per ship *Henry Bliss,* from Liverpool, a large assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the following low prices, for Cash only, viz:

Gents. best Wellington Dress Boots, warranted good, at 27s. 6d.

Do. „ Clarence do. do. do. 18s. 9d.

Do. second do. do. do. do. 15s.

Do. best Eldon do. do. do. 16s. 3d.

Do. 2d & 3d qualities do. do. from 9s. 6d.

Do. Shoes and Pumps of all qualities from 6s. 6d.

L. & S. K. FOSTER, *King-street.*

N. B.—No article will be sent from the Store without an order. *15th June, 1838.*

WHEAT & OATS.—1000 bushels superior red and white WHEAT, 500 bushels good OATS. For sale by

August 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Candles.

LANDING ex ship *Emaline,* from London: 75 boxes, 50lb. each, London Mould Candles; 55 do. do. do. Dipt do.; 20 do. 25lb. each, sperm do., for sale cheap by

24th August, 1838. JAS. MALCOLM.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per sch'rs Oracle and Willing Lass, from Halifax:

10 HHDS. and 20 Brls. prime Porto Rico SUGAR; 120 bags No. 2 BREAD; 50 bags No. 1 ditto; 50 bags best upland WHEAT; 30 boxes mould and dipt Candles; 30 pieces brown Cottons. CRANE & M'GRATH.

27th July, 1838.

Jamaica Sugar, Rum, &c.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS offer for sale on moderate terms for satisfactory Paper, the cargo of the schooner *Coral,* from Montego Bay, consisting of—

21 Hhds. 10 tierces, 37 bbls. Bright SUGAR;

60 Puncheons and 5 hhds. strong RUM;

25 Bags Pimento; 2 tons Logwood.,

August 3, 1838.

PORK.

JUST received by the subscribers, per schooner *Ion* from Halifax, 20 barrels Prime PORK.

August 3. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Commercial Bank Stock,

FOR SALE.

16 SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the *Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick,*—if applied for immediately.

10th August. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HAVANA CIGARS, Currants, Walnuts, Cocoa, &c. &c. now landing ex schr. *Eleanor Jane,* from Boston, for sale by

August 31. JAMES MALCOLM.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

400 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks for past favours, begs leave to state that he has now on hand, Four Hundred Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description—among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco and Waterproof Boots. The whole of the above have been manufactured under his immediate inspection, with the greatest care to render them neat and substantial. From twenty years experience in the above Buisness, in this City, he is confident they are the best assortment of domestic manufactured work offered for sale here within that period.

N. B.—Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to measure, at the shortest notice.

DAVID PATERSON,

Sign of the Golden Boot, Dock street, a few doors from the Market-square.

St. John, 20th April, 1838.

Warehouse to be Let.

THREE Floors, each 30x30 feet, of a new building fronting on the Alley between Messrs. Ratchford and Kirk's stores, in Nelson Street, and in rear of the subscribers' on the North Market Wharf.

The tenant will have a separate entrance and the exclusive use of a Purchase Wheel. Apply to

March 16, 1838. E. L. JARVIS & Co.

Wanted to Purchase,

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

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

SHOE STORE.

Fashionable Boots & Shoes.

THE subscribers have received per ship *Edward Thorne,* from Liverpool, part of their Spring supply of Ladies and Gent's Fashionable Boots and SHOES, amongst which are:

Ladies best black Prunella Adelaide Boots;
Ladies second quality and low priced do;
Ditto best Prunella Boots, galoshed;
Ditto coloured ditto and Valencia Boots;
Ditto superior French and English kid slippers, *newest style;*
Ditto do. Prunella and Kid Opera do. do.
Ditto do. Prunella slippers and walking shoes;
Ditto do. white and black satin slippers;
Ditto Russia Kid slippers and Walking shoes;
Ditto Morocco and seal skin ditto ditto;
Misses' French English, and Russia kid slippers,
Ditto Prunella, Russia kid and seal ties;
Ditto French kid and Prunella Opera slippers,
Children's Boots and shoes of every description and quality;
Youths' and Boys boots and shoes, ditto ditto;
Gent's best Dress and Dancing Pumps;
Ditto ditto Wellington, Clarence, and Coburg Boots, of a warranted quality;
Ditto dress and walking shoes, of various patterns,
Ditto coloured Morocco House slippers;
Gentlemen's Galoshes and clogs;
Women's fin'd Web slippers; Men's do. do;
Women's strong leather Boots and shoes;
Girls' and boys' ditto ditto;

A large lot of very low priced shoes, for men, women, boys and children.

L. & S. K. FOSTER,

May 18. *King street.*

Look Here!

JAMES HOWARD, Tailor and Draper, has just received his Fall supply of Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES, which he will sell low for cash. ☞ A Discount of 5 per cent. from former prices will be made for ready money.

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES WHITNEY,
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞NOTICE.

JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER having this day entered into Co-Partnership the Business previously carried on by John Alexander, will be continued under the firm of

John & James Alexander,

JOHN ALEXANDER.
JAMES ALEXANDER.

Saint John, April 14, 1838.

☞Notice.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, April 28, 1838.

Lumber.

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

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

ALSO,

Door and Sash stuffs constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER M'AVITY.

August 3, 1838.

Deals & Boards.

100 M. BRIGHT DEALS; 150 ditto, Pine BOARDS for sale cheap by

May 18. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

22 PUNCHEONS Molasses; 18 Cases Port Wine; 20 Chests fine Congo TEA; 40 Bbls. TAR; 100 Kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD; 50 Kegs Green Paint; 50 Kegs Yellow do.; 50 Kegs Black do.: 3000 Bushels Liverpool SALT 2000 do. Coarse Salt; 2 Tons Oakum; 2 Casks; raw Linseed OIL; a few Bags of best live geese FEATHERS.

Bbls. Flour; Bbls. Corn Meal; 7×9 8×10 10×12 Window Glass. CRANE & M'GRATH.

8th June, 1838.

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton,	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT.
Gagetown,	W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews,	WM. KERR, Esq.
Dalhousie,	A. BARBERIE, Esq.
Bathurst,	WM. NAPIER, Esq.
Amherst,	Mr. ALLAN CHIPMAN.
Canning, Q. C.	Mr. H. DEVEBER.
Eastport, Maine,	Mr. CHAS. JAMES.
Londonderry, N. S.	Mr. JAS. K. FULTON.
Andover, (Carleton.)	Mr. J. P. TAYLOR.
Chatham, (Miramichi.)	GEORGE KERR, Esq.

India Rubber Manufactory.

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

100 Pairs Leather soled India Rubber Shoes, of the subscriber's own manufacture;

20 do. Gents. Boots, warranted a superior article.

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

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

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

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

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

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

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

M. H. PERLEY,
for the Lancaster Mill Company.
HARRIS & ALLEN.
I. & J. G. WOODWARD.
HENRY SCOVIL.
J. D. EMERY.
Agent St. John Mills & Canal Co.

10th January, 1838.

☞Notice.

THE undersigned having this day entered into Partnership, the Business hitherto carried on by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, will henceforth be continued under the Firm of

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD
C. E. RATCHFORD,
A. F. RATCHFORD.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

REMOVAL.

JAMES MALCOLM, has removed his TEA, Coffee, and Grocery Warehouse, to the New Building, corner of Prince William and Church streets, opposite the Brick Building erecting by Mr. Sands. May 4.

More Paper Hangings.

JUST received, per *Argonaut,* from Philadelphia, an additional supply to the subscribers' splendid assortment of Fashionable Paper Hangings, for sale cheap.

☞ Orders from all parts of the country will meet with prompt attention. L. & S. K. FOSTER.

June 1, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, ex-the ship Clyde, *from Liverpool, ships* Regulus, and John M'Cullum, *from London, his Spring supply of Fancy and domestic Goods, as follows*—

BLACK, Blue, and Brown superfine Broad CLOTHS; plain and ribbed Buckskins; plain and striped Cassimeres, Kersey's, Cassinetts and Sattinetts; cotton Warps and Bedticks; white and red Flannels, Welsh do; rose and whitney Blankets; plain and printed Moleskins; white and grey Cottons; regatta shirts and shirtings; check'd and strip'd shirting Cottons; a large assortment of printed Calicoes and Muslins; book, jaconet and swiss mull Muslins; bishops Lawn and Imitation Cambrick's, French ditto; rich Dhallia Dresses, sewed muslin, do; rich worked muslin and Lace Collars, ditto Capes, Tambured ditto; sewed muslin Trimmings and Insertions, Thread ditto; thread Edgings, Quillings and La