THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

JULY.	R. SUN.	S	MOON.	H. W.
8 Saturday,	4 24	7 47	10 54	2 30
9 Sunday,	4 25	7 47	11 12	3 0
10 Monday,	4 26	7 47	11 31	3 30
11 Tuesday,	4 26	7 47	11 51	4 46
12 Wednesday,	4 27	7 46	Morn	5 45
13 Thursday,	4 28	7 46	0 15	6 57
14 Friday,	4 29	7 46	0 43	8 26

First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 36m. aft.

Public Institutions.

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

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

Poetry.

THE POOR MAN'S MAY.

Sweet May! they tell me thou art come,
Ah, no! not come to me;
Who may not spare a single hour,
Sweet May! to welcome thee.

God knows how hard I've worked this week
To earn my children bread,
And see—we have an empty board,—
My children are unfed.

And art thou still the same sweet May
That I did love so well,
When humming like a happy Bee
Along thy primrose dell.

I thought, O! what a lovely world
Is this dear God has given:
And wondered any one should seek
For any other heaven.

The hawthorn buds are come again,
And apple-blossoms too,
And all the idle happy birds,
May sing the long day through.

The old green lane awakes once more,
And looks, perhaps, for me,
Alas! green lane, my heart may die.
I cannot come to thee.

Metropolitan, Jan. 1837.

SONG.

Oh! can I forget as I bend o'er my loom,
So many long hours in this dark stifling room,
My boyhood's sweet time when I roamed all the day,
Untamedly glad as a bird in its play.

Oh! can I forget, when my own darling wife
Is soothing her hungry ones, calming their strife,
Her tears rolling down as she thinks of their fate,
How fair and light-hearted her maidenly state.

Oh! can I forget with what joy and what pride
I saw in the future a happy fire-side,
Where our old age should rest in the cradle of home,
Where, when Christmas was merry, our children should come.

Alas! for the boyhood for ever departed;
Alas! for the maiden so fair and light-hearted;
Alas! for the home and the happy ones nigh;
God help us! we live but to toil and to die.

Ibid.

Miscellany.

THE MEASURE METED OUT TO OTHERS, MEASURED TO US AGAIN!

(Concluded from our last.)

CHAPTER VI.

In a fair and fertile valley, where the nightingales are to be heard earlier and later in the year than in any other part of England—where the first bursting of the buds is seen in spring—where no rigor of the seasons can ever be felt—where every thing seems formed for precluding the very thought of wretchedness, lived a loved and venerated clergyman with his only daughter.

He belonged to a most distinguished family, and had surrendered brilliant prospects to embrace the profession of his choice. And right nobly had he adorned it! And she—the companion of his late and early hours—his confidante—guide—almoner—consoler—was a young, fair, and innocent being, whose heart was a stranger to duplicity, and her tongue to guile.

His guide and consoler was she in the truest sense of the term. He was blind. While comforting in his dying moments an old parishioner, Mr. Somerset had caught the infection; and the fever settling in his eyes had deprived him of vision.

"I will be your curate," said the affectionate girl, when the old man, under the pressure of this calamity, talked of retiring altogether from duty. "The prayers, and your addresses, as you call them, we all prefer to your sermons. Pray—pray—accept of me as your curate, and make trial of my services, in guiding and prompting you, ere you surrender your beloved charge to a stranger."

"It would break my heart to do so," said the old man faintly.

The experiment was made, and succeeded, and it was delightful to see that fair-haired, bright-eyed girl steadying her father's tottering steps—prompting him in the service when his memory failed—guiding him to and from the sanctuary, and watching over him with the truest and tenderest affection an affection which no wealth could purchase, and no remuneration repay, for it sprung from heartfelt and devoted attachment.

Satiated with pleasure and shattered in constitution, a stranger came to seek health in this sheltered spot. It was Desborough. Neither the youth nor the beauty, nor the innocence of Edith availed her against the snares and sophistry of this unprincipled man. She fell—but under circumstances of the most unparalleled duplicity. She fell—the victim of the most tremendous perfidy and the dupe of the most carefully veiled villany. She fell—and was deserted! "Importune me no more as to marriage," was the closing remark of Vincent's last letter—"your own conduct has rendered that impossible." That declaration was her deathblow. She read it, and never looked up again. The springs of life seemed frozen within her; and without any apparent disease she faded gradually away.

"I am justly punished," was the remark of her heartbroken father when the dreadful secret was disclosed to him. "My idol is withdrawn from me! Ministering at his alter, nought should have been dear to me but HIM! But lead me to her, I can yet bless her."

The parting interview between the parent and child will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The aged minister wept and prayed—and prayed and wept—over his parting child, with an earnestness and agony, that "bowed the hearts of all who heard him like the heart of one man."

"Is there hope for me, father?" said the dying girl "Can I—can I be forgiven? Will not—oh! will not our separation be eternal?"

"Though sin abounded," was the almost inarticulate reply, "grace did much more abound. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin."

"We shall not be long parted," was his remark when those who watched around the dying bed told him he had no longer a daughter. "The last summons has arrived; and the last tie which bound me to earth is broken."

Acting upon this conviction, he commenced and completed the arrangements for the disposition of his little property with an earnestness and alacrity they could well understand who had witnessed his blameless career.

The evening previous to that appointed for the funeral of his daughter, he said to those who had the management of it—"Grant the closing request of your old pastor. Postpone the funeral for a few hours. I ask no more. A short delay—and one service and one grave will suffice for both.

His words were prophetic. The morrow's sun he never saw; and on the following Sunday, amid the tears of a bereaved people, father and daughter were calmly deposited in one common grave.

CHAPTER VII.

In the interim how had the world sped with Gervaise Rolleston? Bravely! He had become a thriving and a prosperous gentleman. There are two modes, says an old writer, of obtaining distinction. The eagle soars, the serpent climbs. The latter mode was the one adopted by Rolleston. He was an adroit flatterer; possessed the happy art of making those whom he addressed pleased with themselves; had a thorough knowledge of tact, and always said the right thing in the right place. All his acquaintance called him "*a very rising young man.*" And for "a very rising young man" he held a most convenient creed. For to forget all benefits, and conceal the remembrance of all injuries, are maxims by which adventurers lose their honor but make their fortunes. In a happy hour he contrived to secure the acquaintance of Lord Meriden. His Lordship was an amiable, but moody, valetudinarian who had no resources in himself and was entirely dependent on the good offices of others. Rolleston was the very man for him. He was a fair punster—told a good story—sung a capital song—played well at chess and billiards, and most unaccountably was always beaten at both—could read aloud by the hour together—and never took offence. To all these accomplishments, natural and acquired, he added one most valuable qualification, which was in constant exercise—the most profound respect for Lord Meriden. And how true is it that "we love those who admire us more than those whom we admire!"

Rolleston's advice, presence and conversation became to Lord Meriden indispensable. And when ordered abroad, by those who foresaw that he would die under their hands if he remained at home, the sick nobleman's first care was that Rolleston should accompany him. He did so; and played his part so successfully, that "in remembrance of his disinterested attentions," Lord Meriden bequeathed to him the whole of his personal property. His carriages, horses, plate, yacht, all were willed by the generous nobleman to his plant favorite. In the vessel which had thus become his own, Rolleston embarked for England. It was a proud moment for his aspiring spirit. He was returning to those shores an independent and opulent man, which he had quitted fifteen months before a pennyless adventurer. His family, apprised of his good fortune, hurried down to Ryde to receive him on his arrival. They vied with each other in the length and ardor of their congratulations. By the way, what extraordinary and overpowering affection is invariably evinced by all the members of a family towards that branch of it which unexpectedly attains wealth or distinction! The "Fairy Queen" was telegraphed—was signaled—hove in sight—passed gallantly on—and all the Rollestons, great and small, pressed down to the peir to welcome this "dear, good, worthy, accomplished, and excellent young man." At the very instant of nearing the pier, in the bustle and confusion of the moment, Rolleston was sent overboard. Some said that he was overbalanced by a sudden lurch of the vessel—others, that he was struck by the jib-boom. One staid and respectable spectator positively affirmed that he had observed a sailor, to whose wife, it seemed, Rolleston had, some months before, offered insult, rush violently against him, with the evident intention of injuring him; and this account, strange as it appeared, gained considerable credence. The fact, however, was indisputable. He struggled bravely for a few moments with the eddy that sweeps around the pier—then struck out boldly for the shore, waved his hand in recognition of his agonised family, who were almost within speaking distance, and in a moment sunk to rise no more.

For many days his anguished mother lingered at Ryde, in the hope of rescuing the body from the deep; and large was the reward promised to those who should succeed in bringing her the perishing remains. So many days had elapsed in fruitless search, that hope was fading into despair, when one morning a lady in deep mourning inquired for Mrs. Rolleston. On being admitted to her presence—

"I am the bearer," said she, "of welcome intelligence: I have this morning discovered on the beach at some distance, the body of your son, Gervaise Rolleston."

"How know you that it is he?"

"I cannot be mistaken!"

"Are his features, then, familiar to you?"

"Familiar! I am the mother of Cyril Dormer!"

CHAPTER VIII.

It is painful to observe how soon the dead are forgotten. The tide of fashion, or business, or pleasure, rolls on,—rapidly obliterates the memory of the departed,—and sweeps away with it the attention of the mourner to the ruling folly of the hour.

"There poesy and love came not,
It is a world of stone;
The grave is bought—is closed—forgot,
And then life hurries on."

Engrossed in the all-important duty of securing the property which had been bequeathed to their son, and which, as he had left no will, there was some probability of their loosing, the Rolleston's had completely forgotten him by whose subservience it had been acquired. At length it occurred to them that some monument was due; or, at all events, that a headstone should be raised over him who slept beneath the yew tree in Brading churchyard; and directions were given accordingly. Their intentions had been anticipated. A headstone had been erected—when or by whom no one could or cared to divulge. But there it was. It bore the simple inscription of the name of the departed—the day of birth and the day of death; with this remarkable addition, in large and striking letters:—

"WITH THE SAME MEASURE THAT YE METE WITHAL, IT SHALL BE MEASURED TO YOU AGAIN."

CHAPTER IX.

Some years after the circumstances detailed in the last chapter, a gentleman, in military undress, was described riding slowly into the village of Beechbury. The size and architecture of the village church had apparently arrested his attention, and he drew bridle suddenly, to make inquiries of a peasant, who was returning from his daily toil.

"Ay! it's a fine church, though I can't say I troubles it very much myself," was the reply. "There's a *mort* of fine *munniments* in it beside. All Lord Somerset's folks be buried there; and 'twas but last Martinmas that they brought here 'old parson Somerset and his daughter all the way from a churchyard t'other side Dartmoor, because ye see they belonged to'em; and these great folks choose to be altogether. It's a grand vault they have! But here's Moulder, the sexton, coming anent us, and he'll tell as much and more than ye may care to hear."

The name of Somerset seemed to jar harshly on the stranger's ear; and dismounting hastily, he demanded of the sexton, "whether he could show him the interior of the church at that hour."

"Certainly," was the reply. "Turn to the right, and I will overtake you with the keys before you reach the west door."

The church was one of considerable magnitude and surpassing beauty. It was built in the form of a cross, and had formerly been the chapel of a wealthy monastic order, suppressed at the period of the Reformation. Near the alter was a shrine, once the resort of pilgrims from every clime, from its enclosing a fragment of the true cross. You approached it by an aisle which was literally a floor of tombstones, inlaid in brass with the forms of the departed. Mitres, and crosiers, and spears, and shields, and helmets were all mingled together—emblems of conquests, and honors, and dignities which had long since passed away. The setting sun cast his mellow radiance through the richly painted western window, and tipped with living lustre many of the monuments of the line of Somerset. Some of the figures were of the size of life, and finely sculptured. And as the restless and agitated stranger gazed on them, they seemed to reply to his questioned glance, and slowly murmur,—"All on earth is but for a period; joy and grief, triumph and desolation, succeed each other like cloud and sunshine; Care and sorrow, range and vicissitude, we have proved like thee. Fight the good fight of faith as we. Brave the combat, speed the race, and stem the storm of life; and in God's own good time thou, like us, shalt rest."

"I wish said the stranger, when he had traversed the church, "to descend into the Somerset vault. It's a sickly, foolish fancy of mine; but I chose to gratify it. Which is the door?"

"Nay, that's no part of our bargain," said the sexton, doggedly; "you go not there."

"I am not accustomed to refusals when I state my wishes," said the soldier, fiercely and haughtily, "Lead the way, old man!"

"Not for the Indies! It's as much as my place is worth. Our present rector is one of the most particular parsons that ever peered from a pulpit. He talks about the sanctity of the dead in a way that makes one stare. Besides it is the burial place of all his family."

"The very reason for which I wish to see it."

"Not with *my* will," said Moulder, firmly. "Besides, there's nothing to see—nothing but lead coffins, on my life!"

"Here, cried the stranger. And he placed a piece of gold on the sexton's trembling palm.

"I dare not, sir; indeed, I dare not," said the latter entreatingly, as if he felt the temptation was more than he could resist.

"Another, said his companion, and a second piece of the same potent metal glittered in the old man's grasp.

"Well," said Moulder, drawing a long and heavy sigh, "if you *must* you *must!* I would rather you would'nt—I'm sure no good will come of it—but if you *insist* upon it, sir—if you *insist* upon it"—and slowly and reluctantly he unclosed the ponderous door which opened into the vault.

The burial place of the Somersets was large and imposing. It was evidently of antique construction and very considerable extent. Escutcheons, shields, hatchments and helmets were ranged around the walls, all referring to those who were calmly sleeping within its gloomy recesses, while coffins pile upon pile, occupied the centre. One single window or spiracle of fifteen inches in diameter passed upwards, through the thick masonry, to the external air beyond, and one of those short massive pillars which we sometimes see in the crypts of very ancient churches, stood in the centre and supported the roof.

"Well sir, you are about satisfied, I take it, said the sexton, coaxingly to his companion, after the latter had taken a long, minute, and silent survey of the scene around him.

"No! no!"

"Why, how long do you wish to remain here?"

"At least an hour."

"An hour! I can't stay, sir, really I can't all that time! and to leave the church, and, what's worse, the vault open—it's a thing not to be thought of!—I cannot, and what's more, I will not."

"Dotard! then lock me in I say! Do what you will. But leave me."

"Leave you! Lock you in! And HERE! God bless you, sir! you can't be aware"——

"Leave me, leave me!" said the stranger impetuously; and he drew the door towards him as he spoke.

"What! would you be locked up and left alone with them dead Som——?"

"Go, and release me in an hour."

In amazement at the stranger's mien, air of command, courage, and choice, Moulder departed.—"The Jolly Beggars" lay in his way home, and the door stood so invitingly open, and the sounds of mirth and good fellowship which thence issued were so attractive, that he could not resist the temptation of washing away the cares of the day in a cool pint, were it only to drink the stranger's health.

This indulgence Moulder repeated so frequently as at length to lose all recollection of the stranger, of the vault, and of his appointment, and it was only late on the morning of the following day, when the wife asked him "*if he had come honestly by what was in his pocket!*" that in an agony he remembered his prisoner.

Trembling in every limb, and apprehending he knew not what, he hurried to the church and unlocked the vault.

The spectacle which there awaited him haunted the old man to his dying day. The remains of the stranger were before him, but so marred—so mutilated—so disfigured, that no feature could be recognised even by the nearest relative.

Rats in thousands and in myriads had assailed him, and by his broken sword and the multitudes which lay dead around him, it was plain his resistance had been gallant and protracted. But it availed not. Little of him remained, and that little was in a state which it was painful for humanity to gaze upon.

Among the many who pressed forward to view the appalling spectacle was an elderly female, much beloved in the village for her kindly and gentle and compassionate heart, and to her the sexton handed a small memorandum-book which had somehow or other escaped complete destruction.

Upon the papers it contained the old lady looked long and anxiously, and when she spoke, it was in accents of unusual emotion.

"These," she said, "are the remains of Colonel Vincent Desborough. May he meet with that mercy on High which on earth he refused to others!" The old lady paused and wept, and the villagers did homage to her grief by observing a respectful silence. They all knew and loved her. "This spectacle," she continued, "opens fountains of grief which I thought were long since dry; but chiefly and mainly does it teach me that the measure we mete out to others is measured unto us again."

English paper.

Napoleon's Gallantries.—Josephine had been divorced, and the Austrian Archduchess had been chosen her successor, when one of the Imperial Chamberlains, whom I will not mention by name, requested permission to present his daughter-in-law at court. The young lady was pretty, and, though distinguished by a captivating air of simplicity, she was, in reality, as artful as Circe. She made her appearance at the Tuileries, at St. Cloud, at Fontainbleau, at the Theatres, and joined the Imperial hunting parties; in short, she went wherever she could hope to throw herself in the way of the Emperor. On these occasions she could see no other object but Napoleon; she sighed, blushed and affected bashfulness, whilst at the same time she was always placed where she must necessarily attract his notice. One day I attended a sitting of the Council of State, at which the Emperor presided. At the close of the sitting I went to receive his commands, and having taken leave of him, I stepped into my carriage, and drove homeward. I had not got further than about the middle of the Rue du Bac, when I was overtaken by one of the Imperial Pages, who informed me that his Majesty wished to speak with me immediately. Of course I ordered my coachman to turn and proceed to the Tuileries. As I drove along, I puzzled myself in trying to guess what I could be wanted for. I found the Emperor closeted with the Minister of Police; then I was more mystified than before. I thought that some formidable conspiracy had been discovered—that some grand *coup d'etat* was to be attempted. Nothing of the kind. The Emperor left the Duke de Rovigo, and conducting me to the recess of one of the windows, he said 'Madame De——is rendering herself quite intolerable to me, and the conduct of her relations is still more odious. Her father-in-law is a scoundrel, her husband a mean-spirited blockhead, and her mother is a vile intriguing woman, by whose art, however, I am not to be duped. As to Madame De——herself, her conduct has disgusted me. The abandoned female who unreservedly puts her virtue up to sale, is preferable to the hypocrite who, for motives equally mercenary, affects a sentimental attachment. Now, what I want you to do is to call on my Chamberlain, who is your friend (I disclaimed the honor, and the Emperor laughed), and tell him that I dispense with his services for the space of a year. Inform his wife that I forbid her appearance at Court for six years; and make known to the affectionate married couple, that to afford them an opportunity of duly appreciating each other's excellent qualities, I give them leave to six months in Naples, six months in Vienna, and six months in any other part of Germany.—*Excerpts with Prince Cambaceres.*

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Before Sir John Nicholl. *The Albion—Salvage.*

This was a suit promoted by the Owners, Captains, and crews of two fishing Smacks, the Harlequin and Bradshaw, for salvage services rendered to the Albion, in the month of Dec. last. The ship had sustained great damage by heavy gales, having all her rigging washed overboard, her bowsprit only remaining, and the ship's cargo, valued at £4,000, as well as the lives of the crew, being in great danger. The vessel was about 50 miles from the British coast, driving upon the coast of Holland, when the Harlequin, of 57 tons, with a crew of five men and a boy, went to her assistance; but such was the roughness of the sea that they could not approach the ship, which was then near a shoal called the Brown Bank. By much skill, however, the crew of the Harlequin succeeded in drifting a line to the Albion, and she was taken in tow, and, after four days' great exertion, brought in safety into Yarmouth harbour. The Bradshaw came up to assist the Albion some hours after the Harlequin, but being a dull sailer and heavy ship, the captain of the former cut her adrift, as impeding rather than assisting in saving the ship. A tender of £400, had been made to the salvors, which was refused, and an action entered for £1,500.

The King's Advocate and Dr. Adams, appeared for the Harlequin, and submitted, that it was by the exertions of the crew of that smack that the Albion and her Crew were saved from almost certain destruction, a part of the cargo having been thrown overboard, and being wholly dismasted, the tender of £400, was insufficient for the services rendered. With respect to the Bradshaw, she had not been of any use to the Harlequin in rescuing the Albion, though the owners, master and crew, might be entitled to some reward for the loss of time.

Dr. Burnaby, for the owners, captain and crew, of the Bradshaw, contended that as the parties for whom he appeared had exerted themselves for about 28 hours, and not having quitted the Albion voluntarily, they were entitled to a reward, especially as their services had been readily accepted by the Harlequin to assist in saving the Albion.

Dr. Haggard (with whom was Dr. Jenner,) for the owners of the Albion, admitted that valuable services had been rendered, but the salvors had exaggerated their claims, and submitted that the tender was most ample.

Sir John Nicholl considered the case one of importance, not only with respect to the amount of property saved, but considering also the peril in which the crew of the Albion were placed. The vessel had become all but a *derelict*—indeed, worse, as the crew, were on board, and the court must look not only to the amount of property saved to the owners and underwriters, but to the lives rescued from almost certain destruction. The Albion in Dec. last a very tempestuous season of the year, had by a heavy gale been totally dismasted, and a part of her cargo thrown overboard, to enable the crew to lighten her, so that if she went ashore, they might have a better chance of saving their lives.—She was about 50 miles distant from England and Holland, where the navigation was filled with sand banks, and, therefore, a more perilous situation could not be imagined, lying like a log in the water, the wind blowing hard on the coast of Holland.—Through the successful and praiseworthy exertions of the Harlequin, she was, after four days, towed into Yarmouth; the Bradshaw rendered little or no aid. The tender of £400, under these circumstances was insufficient. In the case of a *derelict* the court gave one-half, when no owners appeared, but in most cases two-thirds. The court, to encourage salvors, thought itself bound to award £1,000, to the Harlequin for the services rendered. With respect to the Bradshaw, it being public policy, and for the interest of the commerce and navigation of the country, to encourage the crews of vessels which went promptly to the assistance, he (Sir John Nicholl) gave £100, to the owner, captain, and crew, of this smack. The costs to be paid by the owners of the Albion.

The King's Advocate applied, on behalf of the owners of the Harlequin, to have an allotment of the award, as the vessel had been much strained in performing the services. He was at the same time ready to admit the importance of the exertions of the crew.

Sir John Nicholl considered that the exertions of the crews, who were the salvors, should mainly be considered, though the owners had claims for the peril the ship might be placed in. He should report the matter to the counsel to make an arrangement with respect to alloting the money.

English paper.

Insurance Case, Messrs. Carnes against Eagle Insurance Company. It appeared that a Policy of Insurance on a property in Poughkeepsie, was required by Plaintiff on April 14. On the 16th, Policy was taken out for property in New York, and paid for; the Poughkeepsie policy was not paid for. On the 13th May the policy was taken and paid for, but a fire occurred in Poughkeepsie the night before, during which the property in question was consumed. Plaintiff was informed that a fire had taken place, but did not know that his property was consumed. He argued that his policy was taken out in April although he endeavoured subsequently to get a reduction of premium. This was negatived, and it was contended that by concealing his knowledge of the fire he had not acted legally in taking out the policy. A sealed verdict was given for the Company.—*New York paper.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—THE CONSUMPTION.

(*From the New York Daily Express.*)

Such have been the improvements in surgery, that there are some hopes that a cure for consumption may at length be effected by its aid. It is a line in which no efforts have as yet been made with a view to the absolute alleviation of this all pervading disease. The attention of medical men has never been directed to so apparently hopeless a resource as the means of arresting the career of a malady hitherto regarded as exclusively within the province of the physician, and not having even a remote bearing to the remediate virtues residing in the knife. But such will probably be the turn which things will take, and under this conviction I am induced to lay before the public the following plan for the cure of this unhappily too common disorder.

In order to render this matter intelligible to the mass of people who are most interested in the discovery, it will be necessary to make them, in a measure acquainted with the opinions which have been hitherto entertained by physicians in regard to the nature of this disease, and to give a brief description of the lungs, and the manner in which they affect the vital function of oxidizing the blood.

The lungs are bodies of a loose or spongy consistence, contained within the chest. They are placed in the right and left sides, and are separated from each other by a membranous partition, running from under the breast-bone directly to the back bone. The lung of the left side is the smaller, from the heart being situated in that cavity. The windpipe goes down the neck, and dividing into two branches, enters into the back part of the lungs close upon the spine.

The lungs lie loose in the chest, like a bag or bladder, whose orifice is at the windpipe. We will suppose it to be a bladder inside of a bellows—if we stop up the hole or valve in the bottom board of the bellows, and suppose the mouth of the bladder to come out at the nose, it is then in precisely the same circumstances that the lungs are within the chest. Raise the handles, and the air passes in at the nose and fills the bladder inside the bellows—depress the handles, and the bladder is emptied. But let us open the valve underneath the bellows, and the air, when the handles are elevated, will rush into this opening, instead of the smaller orifice of the nose. The lungs are in the same relative situation. *Make an opening in the inside of the chest*, and when the ribs are raised in the act of breathing, the air is drawn through this new passage, in preference to passing by the more circuitous way of the mouth and windpipe. As the air is drawn in upon the exterior surface of the lung, the latter (which we will suppose the bladder again) is pressed down, and more and more emptied by every breath, until it is reduced to its smallest size, and all the cavity *outside* of it is filled with air.

The lung (for these are cases which are not speculative, but of almost daily occurrence) is compressed in this manner to a body not larger than the first, which shows the exceeding sponginess of its structure. This opening has sometimes been made by accident, sometimes to give issue to matter or air collected within the cavity, and for various other purposes. It is practicable as a curative means, only, from the fact that the lungs are contained in two separate and distinct appartments, divided as before stated by an imperious partition. If they were both in *one* cavity, and the air were let in upon their outside, there would be an end to life, as no breath could gain admittance to the inside of the lungs. But as it has been proved in the numerous instances of disease, and where operations have been performed, that a person can live by the breath of one lung, and allow the other to lie idle, the idea originated of attempting to cure a disease in the *one lung*, which is under your *mastery*, while the other goes on with its functions. The *only way* in which consumption is ever cured, is by the collapsing or *drying up of the lungs*, the cessation of breathing in it, and the sinking of that side of the chest. The other side of the chest generally becomes enlarged. Consumptive people live on for years, when to all intents and purposes, they have not *half a lung*. And a distinguished writer has expressed the opinion that one twentieth part of the air usually taken into the lungs a one respiration, is sufficient to sustain life.

The system of cure here proposed is founded on a careful consideration of these facts. If the lung can be placed at rest by the admission of air to the cavity of the chest, the great obstacle to the cure of consumption is removed. So long as it is kept continually in motion by the passage of the air through every portion of it, an ulcer or any other disease which may exist cannot possibly heal. If the motion did not aggravate the complaint, the state of distension in which the lung is kept, and the *separation* of the diseased or ulcerated surfaces maintained by this distension, would prevent the union of the opposite sides of the ulcers. A wound will not unite unless the edges are kept together—and a sword wound of the lung is only cured by the instantaneous sinking down of the wounded organ and the consequent contact which is produced between the sides of the cut. Thus nature seems to have pointed out this means of cure, and to have placed consumption, as it were, under an impossibility, of being removed by medical remedies, or by any other means than the knife. It is like the hip complaint in this respect. It is impossible to produce a perfect state of rest in that joint—as in any position in which the patient may be placed, sitting, standing or lying, every movement of the body centres in the head of the thigh bone, and continually aggravates the existing disease and renders it incurable.

Now, the object of the operation for consumption is to make a permanent opening in the chest, so as to allow the air to enter freely and compress the lung—to give nature an opportunity (while the lung is in a state of rest) to absorb the diseased matter, or to heal the ulcerated parts by cicatrization, and to afford the surgeon an opportunity to resort to the ligature or knife, where they may be beneficial. In the first place, the surface on which nature has to act in her curative attempts, is very much reduced; in the next place, there is no interruption to her efforts, occasioned by the process of breathing, or by the irritation of the hectic fever, which seems to be simply an indication of her struggles, and her inability to conquer a great disease—since we invariably see it manifested when the body is labouring under a very extensive external sore, or an internal disease or abcess, where there is no possible chance for the escape of the matter or consolidation of the parts, as in the case of the liver and the lungs. In the next place, the matter, or pus, instead of compelling the lungs to violent efforts for its expulsion through the windpipe, and the want of strength to which is frequently if not generally, the immediate cause of death in this disease, finds a ready issue by the artificial opening. Again, the parts cannot so well become callous in a state of quiescence, and if they have already become so by the constant motion, as in fistual, the compression to which they are subjected, will promote their union, as in ulcers on the leg—their collapse alone favours this result. To be brief, where applications, incisions, inspections, &c. are required, they are easily made. If it is found necessary to remove any diseased part, it can be effected.

It is not necessary to enter into the details of the operation. It is not as severe as one half of those daily performed in this city; and as to its practicability, we will not throw away reasons in discussing a matter which admits of no dispute. Those who are aware that an incision has been made into the abdomen, and an ovarium of enormous size successfully removed, (by Dr. D. L. Rogers,)—that the bold and skilful hand of Dr. Mott has entered the breast and almost passed a ligature around the heart itself—those who know that hip joints have been made by a dash of the knife, as in a case by Dr. J. Kearney Rogers—will not wonder that a deceased lung which has ceased to perform its functions, should be seized and taken out mainly from its location in the body—much less need they be alarmed at the trivial operation of making a small incision in the side as the first step in the way of giving life to the destined victim of consumption.

Were the operation the most terrible, as it is the most trifling, there would be no cause for apprehension that a man's system in so low a state as that of a consumptive patient, would not be able to bear the shock. Persons reduced to the very confines of the grave by any long protracted disease in one of the extremities, undergo amputation better, and rise with renovated health from its effects, sooner than those who are brought down in the full strength of their bodily powers, and are compelled to submit to a mutilation of one of their members. The danger of the operation is less, the pain is less, in proportion to the lowness of health and strength of the patient. Instead of giving stimulants to sustain the system, we should in many cases rather have recourse to bleeding, in order to diminish the quantity of blood circulating through the lungs.

Without, therefore, particularizing the different steps of the operation in these preliminary observations, we shall content ourselves with presenting a summary of the arguments which have been advanced in favor of the success of these remediate measures, for the effectual cure of consumption, and leave readers to judge of the degree of confidence to which they are entitled. I would not be guilty of flattering, against my own conviction, that delusion and fallacy of anticipation which are often observed among consumptive subjects, and which frequently lead them to hope, in defiance of all the evidences of approaching dissolution, that they are at that very time on the point of perfect restoration to health, and to hold up their shrivelled arm to you and ask you to look at the plumpness of it as an incontrovertible proof of their returning vigour. Such hallucinations are too melancholy to be trifled with in so grave a manner.

The reasons upon which I found my assurance of the feasibility of this mode of cure, are:

First, a man can breathe and retain his good health with one of his lungs only.

Secondly, nature sometimes effects a cure by drying up one of the lungs, and this is the only method in which she ever does effect a cure.

Thirdly, the operation is neither difficult nor dangerous.

And fourthly, the deceased lung may be wholly removed if necessary.

L. F. WARREN. New York.

THE POISONED VALLEY OF JAVA.—The usual meeting of they Royal Asiatic Society, took place on Saturday; the Right Hon. W. W. Wynn, in the chair. A paper was read by Col. Sykes on the poisioned Upas Valley, at Betur, in Java, extracted from a letter by Mr. London, containing a description of his visit to the place, in July, 1830. According to the statement of Mr. London, this valley is twenty miles in extent, and of a considerable width; it presents a most desolate appearance, the surface being sterile, and without any vegetation. The valley contains numerous skeletons of mammalia and birds. In one case the skeleton of a human being was seen with the head resting upon the right hand; according to tradition it is said that the neighbouring tribes were in the habit of driving their criminals into the valley to expiate their crimes. Mr. London tried the experiment of lowering some dogs and fowls into the valley, and in every case animation became quickly suspended, although life was prolonged in some instances for ten minutes. The valley proved to be the crater of an extinguished volcano, in which carbonic acid gas is generated, like the Grotto del Cane, at Naples. The fabulous influence imputed to the Upas tree, is, therefore, without foundation, the mortality being caused solely by the deleterious agency of the gas.—*London Paper.*

Snow fell heavily in several parts of England, on the 11th of April.

British News.

From the London Morning Herald of May 22.

It is very generally rumored, and in some circles believed, that negotiations are on foot for the purpose of bringing about a partial change in the administration, the principle object of which would be an *attempt* to shake off the Irish popish revolutionary *incubus* which weighs down the existing administration, rendering all its efforts powerless for good. The result of the Westminster election, coming on the heel of similar demonstrations elsewhere, has gone far, it is said, to convince Lord Melbourne and *some* of his colleagues, that their position is one which no men possessing any feelings of honor or independence can longer endure. Time will soon show whether there is any ground for this rumor; or whether the affairs of the country are still to be suspended, while the government submits to being spell-bound under the influence of its merciless dictator.

The following telegraphic despatch appeared in the Moniteur of Thursday:—

"The General commanding the 20th Military Division to the Minister-at-War

"May 17.—At mid-day General Evans attacked Irun, which was desperately defended. The redoubts are not yet carried, but resistance is hopeless, as every outlet is closed. On the request of Evans that I should receive his wounded, I have sent him some of the surgeons of my division; I have also established temporary hospitals, and have sent a hospital wagon from Bayonne. The wounded are brought by the Bidassoa.

"On the 15th the Infante was in the direction of Estella, and Iribarren at Puente de la Reyna, in communication with Legrono and Vittoria.

"One o'clock.—Evans has allowed the women and children to leave Irun. The defence is continued with vivacity. Espartero occupies Hernani.

May 17, 5 P. M.—Since 11 o'clock the English have carried the redoubts, the town house, and two-thirds of the town, and have taken possession of 13 guns; but in spite of the recommendation of General Evans to make prisoners, the soldiers, exasperated by the violent defence, are giving no quarter. Some thirty only have been carried to"—(interrupted by nightfall).

The general impression is that the Carlist forces intended to make a dash at Madrid; and that, for this object, they have consented to give up the different fortresses, and their position in the mountainous and difficult country they have hitherto maintained. They appear to have been driven to to this step from want of provisions. The war may now be considered as having reached a crisis, and every post will be expected with great anxiety. In the mean time, the great advantages already gained by the Queen's troops have placed their ultimate and speedy triumph almost beyond the reach of doubt. The following dispatch gives the few particulars which have been received of the capture of Irun:—

BAYONNE, May 17, 10 P. M.—Irun was taken at 1 P. M. At the moment the redoubt capitulated, Col. Arbuthnot entered the town by a coup de main, having blown up the gate. The resistance continued, but now the town is given up to pillage: 400 prisoners are shut up in the town house, and guarded by 40 British officers—200 have been killed with the bayonet. Gen. Evans did all in his power to stop the effusion of blood. He has behaved admirably in this. There are 150 wounded British: 40 are on our territory.

In the Moniteur of Friday, the following telegraphic dispatches appeared:—

May 18, 5 P. M.—Fontarabia has made no resistance, but capitulated at noon. The garrison was composed of 300 soldiers and armed peasants.

BAYONNE, May 19, 10 o'clock—20 battalions and 12 squadrons of Carlists passed the Agra at Echary yesterday, 18th, marching on Arragon. The expedition is within sight of Iribarren, who has left Puente la Reyna with 12 battalions and 600 cavalry. An engagement cannot fail to take place. The Carlist advanced guard were yesterday at noon at Noain, at the separation of the roads of Tudela and Sanguera.

From the Liverpool Mail.

That the recent Westminster election was a contest of principle, was admitted, from the beginning, by all parties. That slavering, stock-jobbing, ministerial rag, the *Morning Chronicle*, now endeavours to relieve its party from the odium of defeat by asserting, with an effrontery like Joe Hume's, that it was merely a *personal* contest by Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Leader. What! a personal contest, when even the ministry took active measures in favour of the democrat-candidate; when Greek-bonds' Hume, and house-insurance Wakley, and pious Wade, and polyglot Bowring, and wise Ewart, strained every nerve to have Leader returned: when it was proclaimed that this was a contest between republicanism and conservatism; when Mr. Daniel O'Connell, with that modesty which is *his* peculiar attribute, penned and published a letter of dictation to the electors of Westminster! Would such things have been done if this were merely a personal struggle between Burdett and Leader? No, the very vitality of the destructive party depended upon the result of this contest, and, come it soon or come it late, the resignation of the destructive cabinet *must* ensue, as an inevitable consequence.

Mr. Leader came forward as the avowed apprentice of Joseph Hume, the Middlesex goose. He came forward professing to the utmost the destructive opinions of which Hume is so proud.

These opinions may be comprised in a very few words:—they merely include the destruction of the national church, the abolition of the House of Lords, and the overthrow of the monarchical institutions of the country. These are *moderate* aims, it must be confessed, involving no more than the downfall of law and religion in the land. Such, however, are aims which Mr. Joseph Hume professes to contend for, and of such is Mr. Leader the self-boasting supporter:—as the Middlesex goose hisses, so does the Bridgewater gosling cackle! Hume, to do him justice, says that he will be content—moderate man!—with a control over the privileges of the crown, and the destruction of the church. There is another person, the Kilkenny mendicant, who aims at a good deal more than this. O'Connell wishes to separate Ireland from England, and to make the monstrous creed of popery dominant in every part of the empire. Hume, with an amiable disinterestedness, says—"Abolish all establishments for the religious instruction of the people," but O'Connell adds, "we must destroy the church of England, and endow the church of Rome with her temporal possessions." Mr. Leader, supported by Hume, Wakley, Ewart, and all that *clique* of impudent and ignorant men, came before the electors of Westminster with his testimonial of character countersigned by O'Connell:—therefore he identified himself with the politics of that Irish beggar, and what *they* are we have just shown. It is clear, then, that Mr. Leader, poor, weak, pigeoned and plucked young man!—stood on the hustings, an avowed revolutionist. He was backed by the heads of the destructive party, and he avowed that he went quite as far as they went.—About his principles there could be "no mistake:"—he was anxious to destroy the church, overthrow the lords, and republicanize the monarchy.

Now, be it specially noted, as worthy of all remembrance, that the Melbourne ministry gave not merely their votes but their interest to this revolutionary candidate. Nor was this all, they interfered, personally, at the election in his favour. Let it be recollected how constantly Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell have disavowed all connexion with O'Connell and his opinions, and let it be remarked how they have now deviated from the neutrality of which they should have maintained the *appearance*, at least, and it may be gathered how true was the disavowal of connexion with the Irish beggerman. He writes a long epistle, calling on the Westminster electors to return Leader, and *they* all, (with the exception of Sir John Hobhouse and one or two who had no votes) went and voted for the man whom O'Connell declared to be *his* candidate!

If this be not a clear case, we know not what is. O'Connell recommends, as sanctioned by his approval, and identified with his opinions, a man who comes before the public as an avowed advocate for change in all things, for the sake of change. The ministry give that man their most efficient personal support. Nor do they confine themselves to merely voting for him although the decency of *that* is questionable: they interfere, they actually interfere personally in the contest! At least, Sir John Campbell, the first law officer of the crown, was seen to be busily ear-wigging the poll clerks of one of the booths, and if a like charge were to be made against the Cupid of the Foreign-office, we fear the modern antique—the juvenile "old whig,"—would be unable to disprove it.

Thus, then, the fact of the ministerial alliance with O'Connell is pretty evident, as is that of ministers having publicly recorded their votes in favour of a young man whose sole claim on the rabble was that he declared himself to be a stickler for arbitrary change in our most valued institutions, merely for the sake of change. Let these things not be forgotten. Let the public remember that the Destructive gains the open support of the cabinet, while the Constitutionalist is opposed by them, directly and indirectly.

The contest was whether the national religion should be maintained, the constitution preserved, and the prerogatives of the kingly station kept unbroken, or whether the church should be trampled on by popery, the constitution destroyed by innovation, and the monarchy rendered weak and useless by anarchical changes. *These* were the points at issue, and these points have been decided in favour of law and religion by the electors of Westminster.—But let it be remembered that the members of the ministry, bound by a solemn oath to maintain, the church, the constitution, and the monarchy, gave their support to a candidate who declared himself anxious to effect a change in each and in all. Let this be remembered—ministers voted with the revolutionist!

The "stock-jobbing war in the north of Spain came under review in the House of Lords on Friday last, when the Duke of Wellington pronounced an opinion upon it which must make General Evans envy, by comparison, a severe pelting with cabbage-stalks in Covent-garden market.—The noble Duke, after proving in the clearest and most satisfactory manner that the framers of the quadruple treaty never contemplated any hostile proceedings on the Spanish soil, proceeded in his usual cool manner to pronounce an opinion upon the merits of the warfare carried on by General Evans, his legion, and his Majesty's marines, under Lord John Hay. His grace stated that not only had the efforts of General Evans been unsuccessful, but that they must unavoidably be so from his position, and that he has from that position done more damage than service to the cause of Donna Isabella. But let us quote the Duke's own words:

"Under these circumstances he did not think those operations, as connected with the legion, were of as much importance as the noble lord would have them believe. But he would go a little further, and say, *that he firmly believed the connexion between the legion and the fleet had been* INJURIOUS *to the military operations of the Queen of Spain's army.* From what he knew of the nature of the country, and most particularly of the position which it was the great object of Don Carlos to attain, it was his decided opinion that the troops might act together, there should be a communication between them. If they were not actually joined, there must be a certain communication between them, for without communication there could be no co-operation, and any attempt at co-operation without it would, in his opinion, in all probability lead to disasters such as had lately taken place at Hernani. With General Saarsfield at Pampeluna, and General Evans at St. Sebastian, it was impossible to have a communication between them, unless by the French frontier and by sea, or by the Ebro. What had happened? General Evans was to make an attempt on a certain day, on which the general at Pampeluna agreed to march also. It turned out, however, that there was frost, or snow, or rain, or some physical impediment, which prevented a movement on the part of Saarsfield, thereby throwing the whole onus of the attack on General Evans, who was shortly compelled to retreat, or at least had retreated, to St. Sebastian, in order to co-operate with the British fleet, that there might be something like British co-operation. The British marines must come ashore—something must go on that might be called a co-operation of the British fleet—*not, however, for the serious purposes of a war.*—(Hear, hear.) *War was not the question—it was a case of stock-jobbing.* (Hear, hear.)

"Stock-jobbing!" yes, that is the word. The Duke of Wellington does not say that Lord Palmerston is a stock-jobber, nor does he assert that General Evans is a 'stunted corporal,' as a certain Irish scamp called the hero of Waterloo; but the duke looks upon the whole affair as a farce—a mere mimicry of serious warfare, a tragi-comedy for shop-boys and nursery-maids to laugh at on Easter Monday; in short, a demonstration of hostilities so ridiculous, that he cannot conceive any object it can possibly serve, except it be some fraudulent jobbing on the Stock Exchange.

We never entertained any other idea of this war, as our readers can bear witness. The only motive for enlisting poor men, and dragging our unfortunate countrymen from their homes to fight for fame and liberty, in one of the most inhospitable regions of Europe, where a speedy death prevented enduring dishonour, was to effect an operation upon Spanish bonds—raise their value in the market and enable certain Christian and Jew swindlers to sell without loss that which they had purchased in the hope of realizing a profit. That is the character of the war which the whigs call a war of principle. Whether wilfully or innocently, Lord Palmerston perseveres in it, to the disgrace of our arms, but without the slightest hope of making any demonstration worthy of British ambition, or calculated to put an end to the civil war which devastates Spain.

In what a humiliating light does this mean speculation, in which the blood of Englishmen is wasted, and their flesh and bones devoted to the vultures and the wolves, place the name and honour of our country? We can hardly repress the indignant feelings which a policy so heartless, a crusade so absurd, a contest so selfish and fraudulent, kindle up while we reflect upon its consequences—upon the waste of life, upon the demoralization—upon the disgrace inseparable from the enterprise, and its decided failure.

And this ignominy is brought upon us in the name and cause of liberty! Cupid and the whigs tell us that it is the duty of England to support constitutional liberty in Spain. What baseness! The whigs had a chance a million times more noble in the case of Poland; but they had no bonds at stake, no scrip at a discount, no risks to *bull* in the market; and consequently unhappy Poland, the victim of its own patriots, the dupe of its liberal and sympathizing friends, was sold and sacrificed by the whigs of England, the unblushing professors of civil and religious liberty! Poland is in chains—General Evans is at St. Sebastian! Lord Palmerston is foreign secretary, and yet the ministry, beaten in the Lords, and with only a majority of thirty-five in the Commons, have the effrontery to carry on the Government! In what is all this to end?

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE, May 18.

Mr. FORBOOK was most anxious to ask a question of his Majesty's Government. It was well known to all that in the present state of the public business nothing at all was done. He wanted to have some agreement made so that the public business might be gone on with—that something might be done for the country. The blame was generally thrown on the Radical section of that House, which was stated to be always bringing forward motions, and so detaining the House from other business; he for one denied the charge, and thought the evil lay at the door of the Government themselves. He would propose to give the government thorough and complete control of the House, so that they might not have any excuse for postponing the Bills they themselves brought in. He would propose to the Noble Lord, that of the three great measures—the Irish Tithe Bill, the Irish Poor Law Bill, or the Church-rates Bill—one should be distinctly named, and that then Government should go *on de die in diem* with the Bill so named until it was finished. Was Government prepared to sanction this course? This was a test by which he would try the Government, and see whether they were anxious to carry the Bills they had introduced, or whether they were afraid of them. If the Noble Lord would give him such an assurance, he for one would promise not to introduce a single motion until all the Bills were gone through. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said the question of the Hon. Member for Bath was rather extraordinary. The Hon. Member had made a proposition, on his own part, that he would not bring on any Motions if he (Lord John Russell) would consent to proceed with certain measures before the House. He (Lord John Russell) wished nothing better than to go on with those measures; but the Hon. Gentleman could hardly undertake, on the part of all the other Members of the House, that they would give up their claims. If the House did consent to take that course, it would be a very different one from that which had been pursued by individual Members up to the present time. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Gentleman seemed to think that he (Lord John Russell) had made accusations against the Radical Members of the House of preventing business going on: he had not made any imputation of the sort. The only imputations he had made, he made generally, upon Motions coming from the opposite side of the House, and which had stood in the way of Government business. He had taken very great pains last week to proceed with the Irish Poor Law Bill, but had found difficulty in doing so. (Hear, hear.) About a week ago he proposed to take the Criminal Law Bill on Friday the 16th instant being anxious the House should have a distinct day fixed for them to consider a Bill of so much importance; but he found among the notices for to-morrow one which had been given by an Hon. Member opposite, relative to the duty on Fire Insurances, and to take precedence of the day. He did hope that the course which had hitherto been insisted on would be discontinued, and for the future Bills that were regularly before the House would be allowed to be proceeded with. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ACLAND said, as it seemed admitted on all hands that the present mode of transacting business was most unsatisfactory and oppressive to Members of the House, it would be a desirable thing to appoint a Committee who should take into consideration the best mode of new modelling and re-arranging the whole course of business of the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL could have no possible objection to take into consideration any feasible plan that might be thought of to effect this object; for if individual Members felt so strongly the inconvenience of the present mode of transacting business, the Members of the Government must necessarily feel it doubly. (Hear, hear.)

We are sorry to learn that the commercial distress prevailing so fearfully in the north has extended to Taunton. The principal branch of manufacture, the silk trade, is in a sad state. Some factories are working only two days a week, others are discharging a great number of hands, and some have proposed to close altogether for two or three weeks, until overglutted markets are a little relieved. The effect of such a diminution of labour at a moment when the prices of provisions are unusually high, is of course calculated to produce the greatest distress among the poor, many of whom are said to be almost starving.—*Sherborne Mercury.*

The Hat Manufacture at Oldham.—The hatting trade at Oldham, partakes of the general depression, but not to a greater extent than might have been anticipated. During the whole of last year, there was a steady continued demand for goods; and, in expectation of a brisk spring trade, the manufacturers generally accumulated large stocks during the winter months. The parting with this surplus, and the panic which has seized trade, have conjointly caused much distress amongst the rollers and makers. A year ago, and whenever the trade is brisk, hats, to an extent that would appear incredible to a stranger, are manufactured in Oldham. The number made has been estimated at about 2,600 dozens per week, which is after the rate of 100,000 dozens, or 1,200,000 hats annually. A large amount of these goods are for exportation, but supposing them for home consumption, and that each weaver requires 1 new hat a year, the annexed estimate, it is believed, will not be far from correct:—

The population of England is - -	13,000,000
Deduct one half for females - -	6,500,000
	6,500,000
Deduct for young children and boys wearing fur and cloth caps - -	1,500,000
	5,000,000

There will thus remain 5,000,000 persons to be supplied annually with hats; and hence it will appear that Oldham manufactures nearly one-fourth of the quantity sufficient for all England.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The City of Cork yields a Post Office revenue of £14,000 a year.

Emigration.—We never recollect so many persons emigrating to America as are this season. Two vessels left this port last week, and another is daily expected to Michael Lipsett, Esq. which will be dispatched without delay with passengers, many of whom have already engaged berths. A vessel will also be dispatched in May, from Donegal, by William Rankin, Esq. and two vessels left that port this week with their full complement. From Derry and Sligo numbers are leaving their native country. Scarce a day passes without our witnessing crowds of persons passing through this town for Derry—some to sail direct from that port, and others by the Liverpool packets. It is melancholy to find industrious and enterprising people obliged to seek a support in a foreign country, while in their own there is ample means of provision if our rulers would condescend to remedy the existing evils. We hope ere long to see men at the helm of affairs, who, by giving employment to her peasantry, will enable them to live at home—

"Prosperous, happy, and free!"

County Donegal.—The Derry Journal says, they have just heard, from good authority, that it is the intention of the independent landlords and freeholders of the county Donegal, to offer the representation of that county, free of expense, to Captain Hart, in the event of a dissolution.

The French expedition to Constantina was starting in detachments, daily, in steam vessels, of which there were about 15 employed for that purpose. There were also about eight large vessels in Toulon fitting out for the intended line of packets about to be established between Naples, Messina, Malta, Athens, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Alexandria. They are elegantly fitted up, and greater pains are apparently taken with the arrangement and decorations of the cabins than with the more essential parts of the engines of the vessels. The machinery is principally of English manufacture, in fact, there is but one otherwise, and this was accomplished by taking one of our own, and making similar parts.

NAPLES, 6th inst.—For some days previous the crater of Vesuvious had emitted considerable volumes of smoke and flame.

Advices from Tripoli, to the 15th April, give unfavourable accounts of the plague. The few orders and regulations which were at first enforced to prevent intercourse, have been neglected, and the diseased and healthy are hourly to be seen walking the streets together. The deaths within the walls on the 9th reached 76, the daily average being upwards of 50.

MALTA, April 19.—H. M. steam vessel of war Medea arrived from Dardanelles, and brings the gratifying intelligence that the plague was considered as extinct at Constantinople.

FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Victoria at New York, has brought London papers one day later than were before received, but they contain no news of importance. The following intelligence from Portugal is deserving of notice.

FALMOUTH May 22.—The Pantaloon, Lieut. O'Donell, arrived from Lisbon this evening, with a mail, whence she sailed the 14th. This vessel brings intelligence of the resignation of the Portuguese Ministers on the 11th, the cause of which has not transpired here; and that the Queen has sent for Senhor Oliveira, Deputy from Madeira, to form a new Ministry. No arrangements had, however, been made, or, if made, had not transpired when the Pantaloon sailed.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have received the Sandwich Island Gazette to Dec. 24. There had been no recent arrivals there from the United States direct. The Princess, sister of the King, was in a very feeble state of health. The small pox still prevailed among the Indians on the Northwest coast.

DEATH INCIDENT TO CRIME.—Early on Saturday morning a negro entered the cabin of a vessel, lying at T. wharf, and attempted to steal the Captain's watch. He was detected in the act, dropped the watch on the cabin floor, and fled. The Captain pursued and caught him. The negro escaped from him, jumped overboard and swam to the Eastern packet pier. He was followed by a boat, but disappeared under the pier and was soon after found drowned.—*Transcript*

FROM NEW ZEALAND.—There has been a dreadful slaughter and destruction of property, committed by the natives of Waikatto, Matamata, and Tourango, at Maketu, where Richard Jones, Esq. M. C. of Sydney, had an establishment, which was totally burnt down, and upwards of one hundred tons of flax destroyed and carried away. The fierce assailants were eight hundred well armed men, together with numerous slaves without arms, while the defenders did not amount to more than one hundred and twenty, including women and children. The savages soon cleared every obstacle, killing every man they came across, and making prisoners of the women and children. The unfortunate victims were dragged from their houses; and while held down by the legs and arms, to prevent resistance, savagely butchered with tomahawks. Quarters and heads of men lay scattered about in every direction; while the exulting yells of the conquering party added, if possible, to the surrounding horrors. This party had also, on their way to Maketu, fallen in with thirteen of another hostile tribe, eleven of whom they murdered, and feasted on their flesh, which they baked in ovens. The establishment of Mr. Scott had also been plundered of a considerable quantity of clothing and cooking utensils, by a party of Touranga natives. The alleged ground for the attack was that some natives of the hostile tribe had been killed by those upon whom vengeance was taken—*Phila. Gazette.*

FRANCE.—The much wished for review has taken place, but not in the spirit which was expected. In conformity to the notices which had been previously issued, the King on Sunday reviewed the national guards at Paris, and also some of the regiments of the line garrisoned in the metropolis. At an early hour (our correspondent there states in his letter of that day) the good citizens of the capital were on foot, and flocking very contentedly into the Place de Carrousel, in order to witness the review, when they found themselves forestalled by strong bodies of municipal guards and of the regular soldiers, who were posted at the end of every avenue which communicated with the Rue de Rivoli, down which street the troops marched to the rendezvous. So strict was the guard, that individuals residing in the street were prohibited from quitting their hotels; and thus the whole line of observation was kept quite clear up to midday, at which time the review was over and the king had returned in safety to the chateau.

Our correspondent moreover adds, that the whole of the large spaces in front of and at the rear of the Tuilleries, including the gardens, the quay of the Louvre, the Place de la Concorde, and even Champs Elysees were closed by the guards, and thus, during the space of four hours, communication between the two sides of the river was put a stop to. The precaution taken with respect to the houses standing within range of, and immediately looking upon the place where the review was held, was beyond example strict. Every one of them, and every room in them which looked on the area, was closely examined and watched by the police; the house in which the legitimist print the *Gazette de France* is published is one of these, and the *surveillance* upon this point was, of course, most strict. Considerable management is also said to have been had recourse to, in placing the different *companies* of the legions in front or in the rear, according to the political opinions of the individuals composing those companies. The affair, however, passed off with considerable *eclat*, far as our correspondent's report up to the hour of post extends, but, in consequence of the Paris post office being always closed on Sunday at a much earlier hour than on ordinary days, his account of the matter is necessarily limited.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—In resuming the subject of my last remarks on Emigration to this country, and its effects on the Province, I trust I shall not be deemed intrusive either by your readers or yourself; my object is a legitimate one, and I trust will also be considered patriotic.

In calling the attention of the Legislature to this truly interesting subject, I would beg to remind that body that it is to them, in whose hands we have delegated our political affairs, and who are the proper guardians of the public weal, that we look with confidence for enactments calculated to meet and obviate all public grievances. I believe, sir, there is no second opinion in this Province as to the inconvenience experienced by the citizens in consequence of the annual influx of Emigrants. And why is this? The subject has repeatedly been spoken of, complained of, and as frequently written of in our city prints, and yet the evil is unabated. How is this? Do our representatives not believe a remedy is required? Do they not think it worth their while to investigate the subject? or do they not know how to remedy the evil? If the former, sir, I would refer them to the officers of the charitable societies throughout the city, who are pestered with solicitations, and to the overseers of the poor, who are equally embarrassed to relieve them; and if neither of those sources can afford them conviction, I would request them to go to York Point and witness the misery and *mortal* stowage of some of the dilapidated buildings of that district.

If to the second cause we are to attribute the apathy of our lawgivers, then sir, at the next General Election it will become the imperative duty of every constituent to pass by the whole of the present representatives and vote for an entire new batch; for I cannot be lead to believe that this city and county does not contain men honest enough, as well as patriotic enough to take a proper interest in the welfare both of the Emigrant and the Province generally.

If to the last cause we are to place the neglect, then, sir, are they to be pitied rather than blamed. Assuming this position, I will with your permission, throw out a few hints which may serve as a nucleus around which to form a sufficient and permanent remedy for the existing evil.

First then, that "population is wealth," no one I should suppose can be found in the present day, ignorant enough to deny: and now for the means of securing that wealth. Emigrants flock to our shores of their own accord; there is therefore no difficulty in obtaining them: but when they arrive, into whose hands do they fall? why, the lowest and most unprincipled portion of the community, who incline rather to pillage them of their last shilling than give them either advice or assistance; hence the Emigrant entertains a bad idea of both this country and its inhabitants; and those who are able to pass off to the United States and become aliens to their native land, instead of remaining to strengthen the power of the Parent state; while the sickly and the destitute only remain to become a burden upon this community. The parent country has placed us beyond the reach of tax gatherer, and the probability is we may remain free from impost for centuries, unless the indolence and impolicy of our own representatives bring the evil upon us. My suggestions for a remedy are as follows: Let the Legislature purchase from the Crown, (say) 100,000 acres of land; let it be surveyed into 50 acre lots; let roads be made to intersect the land at all necessary points—this will accommodate upwards of two thousand families. Let the land with twelve months provisions be furnished to each settler, taking an obligation for the payment of the same and provisions, at such a period as would allow every industrious settler ample time to make up the amount of purchase and in the event of its not being paid at that period, let the land again revert to the Province. The distribution of the provisions I should recommend to be made weekly, and on the spot, by a trusty person employed and paid for that purpose. Let there also be an efficient person, possessing a patriotic and humane disposition, appointed in this city to visit Emigrant ships immediately on their arrival, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants, wishes, and capabilities of all Emigrants—let funds be available to him for the purpose of transporting them with their baggage and families to the place of settlement, before their minds become poisoned by the idle who hang about the city, and while yet they have remaining the trifle they bring with them.—This scheme is intended only for those who have families: the young single men might be employed on the roads at 2s. 6d. per day, until those who may need laborers shall employ them. In this manner, the country would rapidly increase in population, and consequently in wealth. I would also make it imperative on the surveyors of Highways to make a weekly report to the Agent at St. John, of the number of Emigrant laborers actually employed, in order that by fresh supplies as the labor of the country may absorb them, he may keep up the system.

I am aware, sir, that by those who never suggest a scheme themselves, nor comprehend the ideas of others, many objections will be made; but let them either adopt the scheme offered, or furnish one better calculated to suit the exigency, lest they receive the full meede of censure to which their derelictions will fully entitle them.

Your's, &c. STENTOR.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 7, 1837.

REMOVAL.

THE *Chronicle Office* is removed to Prince William Street, in the new building erected by Mr. M'MILLAN, and immediately over the Office of J. W. BOYD, Esq. Barrister at Law. ☞All kinds of printing executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The ship *Wilmot* arrived on Saturday last, in 23 days from Londonderry, with dates to the 7th of June, but they furnish no important intelligence.

Our readers will find in this day's paper the copy of a Proclamation issued by the Governor of the State of Maine, calling upon their Militia to be in a state of readiness for immediate orders for a war march!! We are sorry that our Militia firelocks are *a little rusty*, but have no doubt of their having sufficient time given to put them in complete order before they receive the *powder and ball*.—Come on!!

On Wednesday last we were visited with a strong gale of wind from the north-east, which we regret to state caused great damage to several rafts of timber in Grand Bay. Much of the timber will be entirely lost.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On Monday, on view of the body of John Checkly, painter and glazier, who was accidentally drowned while bathing on Sunday.—Verdict accordingly.

Same day, at Indian Town, on view of the body of a man unknown; when a Verdict was found of "accidental death by drowning." This individual was apparently a laborer.

On Wednesday, on view of the body of Samuel Harris, a native of Bantry, Ireland, and recent cook of the Schr. Ann, of Barrington, who was found dead in Black's Slip.—Verdict "accidentally drowned."

CHURCH SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Local committee of the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick, held at Saint Andrews on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of June, 1837:

The Rev. Dr. ALLEY, rector of the Parish, having opened the meeting with prayer, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, on motion of C. V. FOSTER, Esq. that this local committee view with much satisfaction the formation of the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick, and the various important objects which it embraces.

Resolved, on motion of Colonel WYER, that the thanks of this local committee are due to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese for suggesting the plan and formation of the Church Society of New Brunswick, a society eminently calculated to promote the moral and religious improvement of the rising generation, and disseminate the principles of vital religion amongst us.

Resolved, on motion of T. B. WILSON, Esquire, that the thanks of this committee are likewise due to the Venerable the Archdeacon and the reverend the Clergy for meeting so readily at the suggestion of the Lord Bishop, and preparing that constitution which has been since adopted by the general meeting of the Church Society, and to the Archdeacon individually for the unwearied attention which he has devoted to this important object.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. THOMAS TURNER, that this committee sincerely hope that the Church Society will meet with that support which it so eminently merits from every friend to the religious and moral advancement of this Province.

Resolved, on motion of GEORGE D. STREET, Esq. that the missionary and lay deputies from this committee have it in charge to recommend to the consideration of the general committee to grant assistance towards the support of a Missionary for the large tract of country from Waweig to the Digdeguash, and towards the erection of a Chapel of Ease at Waweig.

Resolved, on motion of C. V. FOSTER, Esq. that Thomas Wyer and Alfred L. Street, Esquires, be the Lay Deputies from this committee to assist the missionary in submitting the recommendations of the committee to the consideration of the General committee.

JEROME ALLEY, *Chairman.*

GEO. D. STREET, *Secretary.*

UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mrs. M'Alpin, an old widow lady, nearly 80 years of age, a native of Scotland, and one of the earliest settlers of Shelburne, where she has resided for the last 55 years, left her dwelling about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday the 19th inst. and is supposed to have gone astray in the woods. The most diligent search has been made for her but without success, and it is feared she has perished.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Brig, Hannah, Cahoon, of and from Plymouth, Mass, for Straights of Belleisle, three weeks out, put into Shelburne on the 23d inst. having the small pox on board—1 man died, 9 sick, 7 remaining—Magistrates ordered her to Quarantine.—*Ibid*

The following Proclamation has been issued by order of the Governor of the State of Maine. It looks a little warlike, but we would advise brother Jonathan not to be too fiery—take a little time to cool, lest the effervescence of military warfare should escape too soon. John Bull does not wish to fight in a great passion; he is rather sluggish at present, quite cool on the subject; but we guess he will awake time enough to catch a rifleman or two when he crosses the frontier.

If as the General Order states, that the State of Maine looks to their General government for redress, we see no necessity for the call upon the militia of that State; no aggression on their territory has been made by any British subject, nor any rights of their citizens invaded. Why then all this gasconade of warlike preparations? The authorities of the State of Maine are perfectly aware that the person who styles himself their agent, and who is now in custody, was guilty of a gross violation of the treaty existing between the two Governments, and that for this act of aggression he was justly arrested.

STATE OF MAINE.

Head Quarters, Augusta, June 27, 1837.

General Order, No. 57.

Fellow Soldiers,—The soil of our state has been invaded! One of our citizens while in the performance of duty required by law, was arrested within the territory of Maine and carried to an adjacent foreign Province, where he now remains incarcerated within the walls of a prison. This is but a repetition of former acts of injustice committed against our border inhabitants, by officers acting under the authority of the British Province of New-Brunswick.

The integrity of the State must be preserved!—Maine looks to the General Government for redress.

Our citizens must be secure within our limits, and it may be found necessary to bring forth military power to give that protection to which they are entitled,

The Commander in Chief therefore calls upon the Militia to hold themselves in readiness to obey such orders as the security of our citizens and the honor of the State may require.

By the Commander-in-chief.

A. B. THOMSON, Adj. Gen.

KING'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S., June 21st. 1837.—At a Convocation held this day, William Minns Howe, scholar of this University, was admitted to the degree of B. A.

His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, the new Governor of P. E. Island, arrived at charlottetown on Saturday last, in the ship Royal George. She left the Downs on the 19th of May.—*Pictou Bee, June 28.*

A duel was fought at Barbados on the 5th April, between Capt. O'Connor, of the British Navy, and Mr. Hicks of Boston. Both were severely wounded.

BERMUDA, June 13.

Horrid Murder.—It has never before fallen to our lot to record so atrocious and cold-blooded a murder as it becomes our duty this week to announce. It has caused quite a deep and thrilling sensation throughout these peaceable Islands. The leading particulars of this horrid transaction, so far as we can learn, are as follow:—On the morning of Sunday last, Joseph McDaniel, a private Soldier of the 30th Regt. being absent at morning Parade, an escort was sent to a house of Entertainment, known as "The Bee Hive," on the north side of St. George's, which the said McDaniel was in the habit of frequenting. On reaching this house, they saw Mrs. Mary Swires, the occupant, lying on the floor with her throat cut, and other deep wounds on her person, apparently quite dead; and McDaniel lying on the bed in the same room. The escort was afraid to enter, till they reported what they had seen, and when they did, McDaniel was also discovered lying on the floor beside the corpse of the woman, with a deep but not dangerous gash on the side of his throat. He was instantly removed to the Garrison Hospital.

After a tedious investigation which lasted from noon on Sunday, till noon yesterday, during which it was satisfactorily proved that the deceased met

her death at the hands of the said McDaniel, who subsequently attempted his own life, the Jury brought in a Verdict of "*Wilful murder of Mary Squares, by Joseph McDaniel.*"

The unfortunate deceased was a married woman, and her husband is said to be in the United States.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—Our House of Assembly met yesterday for the dispatch of business. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in state to the Council Chamber, and opened the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I HAVE called you together at this unusual season of the year, for the purpose of communicating to you His Majesty's final pleasure in reference to a measure of no ordinary favor and liberality on the part of the Crown—the surrender, to your control and disposal, of the proceeds of all His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues in this Province, upon certain conditions; and the only observation with which I will accompany the important documents, copies of which I have directed immediately to be laid before you, is that I feel an entire conviction that the suggestions of the King's Government will be received by you with the most respectful attention.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

My connexion with this Province is of much too recent a date to warrant my submitting to you, at present, any suggestions relative to the objects to which it might appear to me advantageous to the interests of the Province to recommend to you to apply any portion of the Revenues to which I have alluded. I will therefore merely express to you the satisfaction which, as His Majesty's Representative, I feel in being authorized and instructed to ratify, on the part of our truly paternal Sovereign, an arrangement with His Majesty's loyal subjects of this Province, of the advantages of which, as respects their interests, the King had only to be satisfied, in order to insure His Majesty's most willing and gracious assent.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I will detain you from the exercise of your Legislative duties only for the purpose of expressing my earnest and confident hope that a spirit of harmony and of wisdom will continue to guide your deliberations upon the very important measures now to be brought under your renewed consideration, and upon which the future welfare and prosperity of this Province so mainly depend.

SHIP LOCKWOODS.—So much having been said in the New-York papers respecting this vessel having violated their Quarantine laws, we give below Captain LAWTON's deposition of the whole circumstances connected with this affair, which sets the matter in its proper light. The truth is, that the authorities of New York had no right to interfere with the ship; the ship was destined for another Port, and was in a manner inveigled into the waters of the State of New York by the Pilot, who informed the Captain that all vessels with passengers were *obliged to touch at the quarantine station at Staten Island.* This unpardonable interference with British ships for the purpose of extorting money, and the detention of the properties of our Merchants, call aloud for remonstrance against such mercenary and unjustifiable proceedings.

From the Quebec Gazette.

SHIP LOCKWOODS—NEW YORK QUARANTINE STATION.—The New York papers have made some noise about this vessel having violated the quarantine laws, by landing passengers at Perth Amboy. The following deposition of the Captain, WM. LAWTON, will set things to rights. It is much to be regretted that a young gentleman, named John Fotherby, who was merely a passenger, should have been made a victim on this occasion. Captain Lawton directly contradicts the statements made by the Inspecting Physician, Dr. Rockwell, on this occasion, who was abusive and seemed more anxious about his fee of 6 1-2 dollars than any thing else. Of the other officers, both those who boarded and on shore, Capt. Lawton speaks highly. He knew nothing, however, of the complaints made against him till he arrived at Grosse Isle:—

"Personally came and appeared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, William Lawton, Master, of the Ship *Lockwoods*, of Liverpool, in England, who being duly sworn, did depose and say; that on the 12th April, 1837, Deponent sailed in the said vessel, from Liverpool, with a number of passengers, bound to Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, and about four hundred and twenty tons of coals, for Quebec, in North America; that on the 27th May, at 4 P. M. a Pilot, of the highland of Navasink, hailed the vessel, but not being able to take her to Perth Amboy, refused to take him, and at 10 P. M. a pilot from New York offering, took him on board, at about 7 or 8 leagues distance from the block light. Upon his informing the Deponent that all vessels with passengers were obliged to touch at the quarantine station, at Staten Island, and although Deponent remonstrated with him, that the ship, not being bound to New York, he did not think he was bound to go to the Quarantine station of that State, he yet allowed him to Pilot the vessel thereat, where she arrived on the 29th May, at half-past 3 P. M. the vessel was immediately visited by a Physician, and the crew and passengers mustered on deck, for inspection, at 5 P. M. Deponent went to New York by the regular Steamer, from Staten Island, and on the next day went with Mr. Rawson, the ship's Agent, to the Custom House, to ascertain whether it was necessary to report the vessel on account of her being at anchor at Staten Island, although bound for Perth Amboy; when Deponent was informed by an officer of the Custom House that the vessel not having been twenty four hours at Staten Island, and being bound to another State, no report was necessary, and that he could proceed right on to his destination. Immediately engaged the Steamer *Statesman* to tow the ship to Perth Amboy, and got a pilot from the Commissioners of Pilots.

About noon got alongside with the steamer and weighed anchor immediately; while proceeding Deponet discovered a boat rowing after the ship, when he requested the Captain of the steamer to slack his steam, and upon the boat coming up, found that it contained the Doctor who had at first boarded the vessel, (Dr. Rockwell,) and a gentleman who stated himself to be a Revenue Officer for the States; the Doctor absolutely insisted, upon our returning to Staten Island with the ship, without taking any notice of Deponent's observations; however, upon explaining to the Revenue Officer that the vessel was not bound to New York, but to Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, and that Deponent had called at the New York Custom House, where he had been informed that he might proceed to the vessel's destination, he advised the steamer and the Pilot to proceed on their voyage, which was done, and arrived at Perth Amboy the same evening, May 30, and early next morning an Inspecting Officer visited the vessel; Deponent landed with him and entered the ship inwards at the Custom House; at about 10 A. M. two Inspectors and a Physician came on board mustered the passengers and crew on deck and visited every part of the vessel, and allowed the passengers to be all landed in their presence, with their luggage, after having examined the same, excepting five passengers who had been landed at Staten Island, by order of the Doctor. In the afternoon Deponent cleared outwards at the Custom House; having lost some of his men by desertion, he went to New York to procure others, which having effected, on the 1st June, he returned to Perth Amboy, and on the same day sailed thence for Quebec. Deponent further deposeth that the young man, named John Fotherby, arrested as supercargo of the vessel, was not so employed, but was merely a cabin passenger, bound to New-Brunswick.

"WM. LAWTON."

"Sworn before me, at Quebec.
"this 22nd June, 1837.
"E. GLACKEMEYER, J. P."

NEW YORK, June 20.

Illegal Importation of Aliens.—The Corporation have taken up this subject in earnest, and are adopting the most rigorous measures for putting an end to the alleged abuses. Within the last few days Captain Swinford of the barque Ocean has been arrested at the suit of the Corporation on a writ for $100,000, for not having bonded his passengers. The penalty is $500 for every passenger so neglected to be bonded, and hence the large amount, for which the Corporation Attorney, however, consented to take bail for him in the sum of $10,000, which he procured, and was liberated. Captain Kay of the ship St. George was also arrested on a writ for a similar amount, and not being able to procure bail in $10,000, he remains in prison.

Violation of the Passenger Laws.—The ship St. George, Capt. Kay, was yesterday seized by the Deputy Sheriff, on a writ issued by the Corporation Attorney, for a violation of the passenger laws, in not reporting regularly his passengers. The Capt. was arrested on Saturday, but having procured the requisite bail, was discharged. If the charges, as perferred, can be substantiated, (of which there is little doubt) the vessel will be confiscated.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

We are pained to record the death of Samuel Neilson, Esq. Editor of Neilson's Quebec Gazette, and son of the Hon. John Neilson of that city. He arrived at the Quarantine Ground on Saturday, from the Mediterranean, whither he had gone in pursuit of health, and died the same day. A very sudden change must have come over him, as when seen by our boatmen he was apparently well.—*Ib.*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. R. Wilson, Mr. John H. Buchanan, to Miss Eliza Adams, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 31st May, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. William Barker, Merchant, of Fredericton, to Miss Rebecca P. eldest daughter of Mr. G. Flaglor, of this city.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Jas. Tribe, of this city, to Miss Deborah Stapleford, of Sussex Vale.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Joseph M. Briggs, to Miss Esther M'Kee, both of the parish of St. John.

On Wednesday morning, by the same, Mr. Richard Smith, of the parish of Hampton, to Miss Mary Blair, of the parish of Sussex, King's County.

On Thursday evening, by the same, Mr. William M'Naughton, to Miss Eliza Jane Baird, both of this city.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. A. M'Nutt, Mr. Zachariah Adams, to Miss Mary Chapman, seventh daughter of Mr. Robert Chapman, all of the Parish of Portland.

In Portland Village, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. James Bayes, to Miss Isabella Young, both of that place.

At Halifax, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. John P. Hetherington, the Rev. Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Missionary, to Susan Catherine, widow of the late Mr. Israel Shaw, merchant, of that town.

DIED.

On Monday morning, of consumptions, George R. Smith, (Son of the late W. H. Smith, Esquire,) in the 22d year of his age. His exemplary life and amiable disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends and relatives. May the consolation of the Gospel support his aged mother and family under this bereavement.

On Tuesday, at half past two o'clock, Henry Alline, infant son of Mr. R. M'Cready, aged 11 months and 3 days.

Very suddenly, at Hopewell, County of Westmoreland, on the 17th ultimo, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Patrick Tobin, in the 56th year of her age.

At Halifax, on the 24th ult. Lieutenant Robert Barker, half pay, 74th regiment.

On the 28th ult. in the 65th year of her age, Ann, fourth daughter of the late James Creighton, Esq. Sen. of this place.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, July 1. arrived, Brig Eliza, Waugh, Dublin, 39—William Scott, 86 passengers.

Schr. Lark, Gowan, from a Fishing Voyage.

2d, Ship Wilmot, Johns, Londonderry, 22—J. M. Wilmot, 427 passengers.

Brig Echo, Bacheldor, Philadelphia, 7—B. Tilton, assorted cargo.

3d, Sch'r Ann, Merry, New-York, 6—C. M'Lauchlan, cider, &c.

Thistle, Gallagher, Boston, 4—J. Robinson, assorted cargo.

4th, Ship Beverly, Lawson, Liverpool, 40—G. D. Robinson & Co., salt and coals.—Albion, Brown, to sail for this port in 3 or 4 days.

Sch'r Armide, Smith, Halifax—flour, tea, &c.

Acadian, Johnston, Philadelphia, 8—C. M'Lauchlan, flour, &c.

6th, schr. Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, New York, 4 C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

Brig P. I. Nevins, Brown, New York, 5—D. & P. Hatfield, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Mary, Brown, Hull, timber.
Pendence, Dale, Londonderry, deals.
Port Glasgow, Lindsay, Liverpool, timber.
Adelaide, Rainbridge, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Elizabeth & Sarah, Pierce, Cork, deals.
Spruce, Campbell, Belfast, deals.
Isadore, Pitt, Kinsale, deals.
Bell, Campbell, Dundalk, deals.
Jane, Kinney, Tortola, fish and lumber.
Susan Jane, Hughes, Donegal, deals.
Ann & Mary, Bellard, Waterford, deals.
Orleans, Carrol, Cork, timber.
Henry, Elliott, Cork, deals.
Sch'r Abigail, Herrington, Eastport, salt.
James, Crowell, Philadelphia, plaster.
Kingston, Starrett, Buntry, deals.
Union, Larkin, Jamaica, fish and lumber.
Teazer, Jones, New-York, plaster.

At Liverpool, 24th May, ship Abeona, Drake, 35 days from Darien.

Advertised at Londonderry 7th June, for St. John, —Ship Mary Caroline, Stickney; Joseph P. Dobree, Cortie; Ontario, Hatrick; Kent, Stirling; Highlander, Banks; and Sir Walter Scott, Bruce.

Arrived at Liverpool, 18th May, Edmond, Strang, from this port, 23d, do.; Evergreen, Moran, do.; Sir Robert H. Dick, Tear, Savannah.—*Cleared*, 16th ship Frances, Armstrong, Quebec.—*Sailed*, 18th, brig Eliza, Brown, St. John; 21st, Edwin, Potter, do.

Capt. Millett, of the brig Edwin, at New York, from Fejee Islands, reports that the English Mission schooner Active, was wrecked at the Fejee Islands in July, 1835, and part of the crew massacred by the natives. The survivors escaped in their boats to the Eliza, and would take passage to the Island of Rotumah.

Piano Forte Music.

THE Misses BARR, respectfully intimate that they will re-commence their course of instructions in the Theory and Practice of Piano Forte Music, on Monday the 17th instant, and that as they have a vacancy for a few more pupils, those intending to enter on a course are respectfully requested to make an early application.

Misses B. beg leave to refer to R. W. Crookshank, Esq. and John V. Thurgar, Esq.

For terms apply at the store of Mr. JAMES MALCOLM, Prince William street, or at Misses B's music room, South side Princess street, a little above Charlotte street.

Saint John, July 7. 1837.

New Brunswick Philosophical Society.

THE regular monthly Session of the above Society will be held at the house of Mr. Alexander Lawrence, King street, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the President.

July 7. WILLIAM MILLS, *Secretary.*

Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY,

Bragg's Buildings, King street.

MR. WATSON, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, being desirous of establishing a Seminary for the higher branches of Education, in the above-named edifice, respectfully intimates that he is willing to receive as Pupils a limited number of young Gentlemen, whom he will engage to prepare for the Universities, or to instruct in a course of Science and Literature adapted to the business of ordinary life.

Mr. Watson's terms are 30s. per Quarter. The Academy will be opened on Tuesday next, at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

Copies of testimonials in favour of Mr. W. have been deposited with the Rev. Dr. Gray, the Rev. R. Wilson, and at the Book stores of Mr. Avery and Mr. Nelson.

St. John, 4th July, 1837.

Seed Wheat, Oats & Barley,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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

20 SACKS red Kent Wheat; 20 sacks white ditto; 25 sacks seed OATS; 13 sacks Chevalier BARLEY.

☞ The above of very first quality, imported expressly for seed.

Per the Louisa, from Liverpool:

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

July 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SPLENDID

China Porcelain Dinner Sets.

EX *Clifton*, from Canton, the subscribers have received a few sets of the above, which are offered at cost and charges, till the Clifton's departure for England, at which time, if not sold, they will be re-shipped.

July 7. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Just Received,

Per ship Louisa, from Liverpool;

CABINET maker's Rasps; taper, pit saw, and other Files; 1-2 and 5-8 brass tack Pins; Candlestick springs; German silver Thimbles; Japan'd chamber Buckets; Fox's brass Wood Screws; a few sets Lustres, &c. Together with his very extensive stock on hand, will be sold low at No. 1, Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water street.

July 7. E. C. WADDINGTON.

For Sale,

LADIES' Chinese Hand Screens, carved Ivory Needle Cases, Ladies' Fans, Chinese Water Boxes, &c.

Circulating Library, Princess street, July 7.

Pine Apples, Oranges, Lemons, &c

Just received, per sch'r. Thistle, from Boston:

A FEW Prime PINE APPLES; boxes Oranges and Lemons.

In Store: 100 boxes Smoked Herrings: for sale cheap by JOHN THOMSON & SON,

July 7. *Water street.*

Wanted,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business Enquire at this Office. July 7.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN ALEXANDER.

St. John, N. B. June 2, 1837.

No. 12, King Street.

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

The STOCK at present consists of the following Articles:

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

Spices—of all kinds;

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

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

Rum, Sugar, &c.

Now landing from Brig JANE, *from St. Vincent:*

12 PUNCHEONS RUM,
6 Hhds. Bright SUGAR,
8 Casks Molasses.—Will be sold low for Cash or approved paper, by

C. M'LAUCHLAN, No. 4 *Nelson-st.*

☞ A few hundred barrels of Storage may be had: apply as above. 26th May.

Pickled Oysters, &c.

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

St. John, June 9, 1837. JAMES NETHERY.

AUCTION SALES

Public Sale of TEAS.

On Tuesday the 11th day of July, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by Auction, at the subscribers' Warehouse, the following TEAS, being part of the cargo of the *Clifton*, from Canton:

FRESH TEAS.

200 CHESTS Common CONGO;

500 chests, 250 boxes, 250 10 catty boxes, 50 chests, 50 boxes, 100 10 catty boxes, } fine Congo, Souchong,

25 chests, 100 10 catty boxes, } Twankay,

25 chests, 50 boxes, 100 10 catty boxes, } HYSON,

25 boxes, 50 10 catty boxes, } GUNPOWDER,

50 chests YOUNG HYSON.

TERMS OF SALE, are Cash for all sums under £50: £50 to £100, twenty-five per cent. cash, and seventy-five per cent. approved Endorsed Notes at 60 days, with interest; £100 and upwards, 25 per cent. cash, and 75 per cent. by approved endorsed notes at 60, 90, and 120 days, with interest. Catalogues and samples will be prepared for delivery on the Friday and Saturday previous to the day of sale.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 30th June, 1837.

Household FURNITURE BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Auction, on Friday the 28th inst. at the residence of Major DALTON, Royal Artillery, St. James' street, Lower Cove:

THE whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other property of that Gentleman, removing from the Province, comprising—

Dining Room, Drawing Room, Bed Room, and Dressing Room FURNITURE of every description, chiefly London made; some valuable PRINTS and DRAWINGS; a MIRROR, and a variety of Ornamental CHINA, &c.; a Guitar and a few books.

An excellent Kitchen CLOCK; Meat Screen, lined with Tin; Meat Safe; set of Dish Covers; Culinary Articles of various kinds, in Copper, Brass, and Tin; a handsome Dinner Service of China; Tea, Coffee and Breakfast Services complete; one Dinner service of Blue; Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A large assortment of GLASS; some valuable Plated Articles; an excellent single GUN, with improved Percussion Lock, and a variety of Fishing Tackle.

A Hall STOVE and Pipes; Sleigh and set of Double Harness; Saddlery, &c. &c.

☞ *Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

600 Acres of Land by Auction.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, at Gagetown, on the 29th day of July, instant, without reserve:—600 Acres of Valuable Wood LAND, situate on the Great road of communication from thence to Fredericton, and within 2 1-2 miles from Gagetown Church: a road from said Great road to Duck Creek also passes through it, and it is approached by water at the head of Grimross Creek. The above will be sold in Lots of 200 acres each, and the terms made known at the time of sale.

The Grant and Plan of the Land may be seen at the Office of HENRY S. PETERS, Esq. Gagetown, and any further information required, will be given on application to the subscriber, St. John.

July 7, 1837. JAMES PETERS.

For Passage to London, DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing copper Bottomed Barque WILLIAM & ALFRED; *Culverwell*, Master; burthen 400 tons—to sail on or about 12th July: has splendid accommodation for Passengers. For Passage, apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, June 30, 1837.

NEWS ROOM

REMOVED to Mr. FOSTER's new building in *Germain Street*, opposite to Major WARD's.

June 30. A. R. TRURO, *Proprietor.*

SUGAR.

LANDING, ex schooner *Ray*, 10 hhds. Bright Jamaica SUGAR. In store, 20 bbls. Prime mess PORK, for sale cheap by

June 30. JAMES MALCOLM.

Mahogany, Sugar, &c.

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

June 30.

Anchors and Chain Cables,

FOR COASTERS.

30 ANCHORS, for wood stocks, from 1 to 7 cwt;

20 do. with Iron stocks, from 1 to 5 do.

10 chain Cables, *short links*, from 1-2 to 7-8 inch. Just received per William & Alfred, from London.

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

June 30. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Brown Stout, Wine, White Lead, &c.

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

4 Quarter casks, 26 Dozen, } Choice Madeira WINE;

80 Quarter Kegs superior London White Lead;

10 Firkins Irish Butter:

20 Boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS;

20 Do. Boom Do.

June 30. G. W. POTTER.

Rum, Wine, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the lowest rates of the day: 20 puncheons Windward Island RUM; 25 do. Jamaica Spirits; 50 qr. casks excellent Malaga WINE; 200 boxes, 100 half boxes, 50 Kegs choice RAISINS.

June 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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

June 23. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Valuable Corner Building LOT FOR SALE.

THAT very pleasantly situated and eligible corner Lot of Land, known and distinguished in the plan of the city as Lot No. 1107, having a front on Germain street of 100 feet, by 50 feet on Saint James's street. It is well calculated for an excellent business stand, and if not disposed of, it will be offered for Lease by Auction on Tuesday the 18th July next, at the subscriber's sales room.

June 23. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Shingles, scantling, &c.

The Subscriber has just received:

90 M. OF very superior *unpraisted* and Merchantable Pine and Spruce SHINGLES;

—ALSO—

28,000 feet of prime hewed SCANTLING, among which is a frame for a *Building* of 40 by 25 feet. 500 M. of first quality *sawed* LATHS; 20,000 feet of clear and Merchantable Pine LUMBER, part of which was seasoned during the last summer, all of which, with his former STOCK, he offers for sale at reduced prices.

St. John, May 12. BENJAMIN GALE.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of the Crew of the Barque William & Alfred, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by them.

June 23. J. CULVERWELL, Master.

JAMES G. MELICK, Watch and Clock Maker,

MARKET SQUARE.

Has just received per ship *Enterprise*, from Liverpool, a very elegant assortment of *Fancy Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c. &c.* among which are:

SILVER, German silver, steel and silk Guard Chains; German silver Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons; sauce Ladles; Dessert Forks; salt and Egg spoons; sugar Tongs; plain and fancy Ear rings, Drops, and Finger rings; Gold seals and Keys; silver Thimbles; silver and ivory Pen Holders; cornelian Necklaces; silver Pencil Cases and Pens; Ladies' Bracelets of various descriptions, gold Pins and Broaches (plain & figured); children's Coral & Bells, &c. with a large assortment of JEWELLERY of various descriptions, which will be sold cheap for cash.

June 2. 1837.

Watches, Jewelry, NAUTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL Instruments, &c.

The subscriber has received by the *Aid de Camp* from London, and *Louisa* from liverpool, an excellent assortment of

GOLD and silver Patent Lever, skeleton do. and plain WATCHES; Gold and silver Guard and other Chains; Gold Seals, Keys, &c.; also a splendid selection of Jewelry, consisting of Gold, Coral, and Cornelian EARRINGS; set Gold Finger RINGS; Brooches; Breastpins, &c. of the newest paterns.

Silver edged Snuffers and Trays; Candlesticks; Cruet Frames; Silver and Plated Tea and Table SPOONS; Desert do. and Forks; 1 Dozen very superior *Musical Boxes and Accordians*; a few IMPITARLE RAZOR STRAPS, (*a new article*).

1 Superior THEODOLITE, by W. & S. Jones, London: 1 plain do, 1 Perambulator; 1 Pentigraph; single and Double Tangent Screw QUADRANTS; Ships Compasses: Log Glasses and TELESCOPES; Barometers; Brewers Thermometers; Hanging, Shop and Hall LAMPS, &c. &c. which together with his former stock of Hardware, CUTLERY, &c., will be sold on the lowest possible terms.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

June 23. DOCK STREET.

RECEIVED

Per Ship AID DE CAMP, *Parnell, from London:*

200 KEGS of BRANDRAM's No. 1, White LEAD.

2 Tons of PUTTY. 3 chests soft INDIGO,
40 Tin cans Boiled and Raw OIL,
10 Bags Black PEPPER,
10 Boxes Wax wick mould CANDLES, short 6's,
1 Case "CHRISTY'S" Paris HATS,
2 Cases Wood and Brass COMPASSES,
1 Case of BRUSHES. JAMES OTTY.

April 18, 1837.

The Subscribers

Offer for sale at their Warehouse in Prince William street:

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

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

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

ON CONSIGNMENT:

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

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 9th June, 1837.

House to Let,

And possession given immediately:

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

June 16 P. BESNARD.

Wines, Brandy, &c.

PER "*Aid-de-Camp*," from LONDON, the Subscriber has received his usual SPRING IMPORTATION, consist of—

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

ALSO—now Storing:

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

June 3, 1837. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

To Masters and Owners of Vessels navigating the River St. John.

NOTICE is hereby given that the '*Saint John Bridge Company*' are now erecting the scaffolding across the River for placing thereon the contemplated Bridge, below the Falls;—Masters and Owners of Vessels, and all other persons, are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*

By order of the Board.

May 5. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS ARRIVE.

ON MONDAY—From Fredericton, by Boat.

TUESDAY.

From Fredericton, by Land, at 12 A. M.
" Halifax, Yarmouth, Digby, &c. by Boat.
" St. Andrews and United States, by Boat.

THURSDAY.

From St. Andrews and St. George, by Land.
" Fredericton and Canada, by Boat.
" St. Andrews and United States, by Boat.

SATURDAY.

From Halifax, Dorchester, Miramichi, Richibucto, Cumberland, Picton, &c. by land, at 12 A. M.
" St. Andrews and United States, by Boat.

MAILS DEPART.

MONDAY—For Fredericton, by Boat, at 6 P. M.

TUESDAY.

For St. Andrews and United States, at 6 P. M.
" Halifax, via Windsor, at 5 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, &c. at 5 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Fredericton, by Boat, at 6 P. M.
" St. Andrews and United States, at 5 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For St. Andrews, St. George, &c. by Land, at 10 A. M.
" Fredericton and Canada, at 4 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Halifax, Yarmouth, Kentville, Windsor, &c. at 7 P. M.
" Fredericton, at 6 P. M.
" St. Andrews, and United States, at 6 P. M.

Post Office, Saint John, N. B.

COALS.

G. W. POTTER keeps on hand, a constant supply of House COALS, at his Yard, in Princess-street, near the corner of Germain and Princess-streets. Family Orders supplied in any quantity required, on application at his Office, or at the Grocery store, *Hogan's Corner*, near the Coal Yard. June 16, 1837.

Received,

Per barque Louisa, Ball, master, from Liverpool:

100 BAGS Spikes, assorted sizes, from 3 to 9 inch;
20 bags Sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 inch;
20 dozen mill saw Files; 10 doz. Hand Saws;
1 cask CUTLERY.

Also in store: 40 Pieces of MOLESKINS.

June 16. JAMES OTTY.

PORK, &c.

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

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

June 15, 1837. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY Princess Street.

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

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

June 9, 1837. A. R. TRURO.

The Naval History of Great Britain, in weekly numbers, with numerous portraits and other Illustrations, bro't down to the present time by Edward Pelham Brenton, Captain R. N.
Brittania, by Reverend J. Harris, with
Spring, by Mudie,
Stanley on Birds, with Plates, 2 vols.
Tales about the Sun, with Plates,
Tales about Greece, ditto,
Whale Fishery, with do.
Library of Anecdote,
Wilk's Rosebuds,
Readings in Prose,
Readings in Poetry,
Practical Hints for the use of Young Carvers.
Young Lady's Book of Piety,
Affection's Keepsake,
Youths Natural Theology,
Frugal Housewife or Domestic Economy,
Death of Abel.
The Tutor's Assistant,
Langford's Key to ditto,
Annuals for 1837,

Spring Goods.

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

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

JAMES BOWES.

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

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, JEWELLRY, 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.

NEW GOODS.

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

11 CASKS 4'dy to 20'dy fine Canada Rose NAILS; 10 do. 3'dy to 10'dy cut Rose do. rim, Chamber-door, Cellar, Mortice, Pad, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks; Brass Chamber-door do. Night do. 6 to 14 inch fine Plate do. Silver plated Candlesticks; Brass, Japan'd and Blocktin do. Japan'd Spice Boxes and Dressing Cases; Rosewood Work Boxes; do. Tea caddies; Wood cruet frames and Bottles; Blocktin Tea and coffee pots, large and small size; Britannia metal do. do. do. do.; ditto Tea and table spoons; do. Toddy and soup Ladles; German silver table spoons; do. dessert Forks; ditto sugar tongs; do. salt, Mustard and Tea caddy spoons; Tin'd Iron spoons; steel plated knife, fork and spoon, in cases; silver plated pickle knives and forks; Brass snuffers and trays; Brish head cork screws; do. do. with Valves; Box head rivit Gimblets; setts Brass and Iron Weights, 4 lbs. down; Brass finger plates, for doors; bundles Iron Wire, No. 10 to 22; Brass cocks, assorted sizes; Brass and Iron butt Hinges; Iron hooks and staples; Japan'd Iron buttons, for closet doors; Fox's Wood screws, in variety; Iron tin'd tacks; Sash Tool Brushes; Ground and unground ditto, o to oooo; Fancy stove, shoe, white-wash, counter, sweeping and carpet Brushes; Porter, Wine and Ginger Beer Corks, Bungs and Taps; clothes Baskets; market do. oval and square, covered and uncovered; Wine Bottle do. Tin'd plate ditto; Green Blocktin chamber bu

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

ORANGES, TEA, &c.

Just Received from Boston:

25 BOXES Oranges, 4 do LEMONS.
—IN STORE—
65 boxes fine Congo and Bohea TEA,
20 do. Gunpowder, Hyson and Twankay,
10 Puncheons Molasses,
25 firkins first quality Derry BUTTER,
Hhds. Raw and Refined SUGAR,
Tierces RICE and Dried Apples,
Soap, Candles, Starch, &c. &c.
Will be sold cheap for Cash or approved credit.
April 21. JAMES MALCOLM.

WINDOW GLASS.

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

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

May 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Per Louisa Ann, from Montego Bay:

10 HOGSHEADS, 20 Barrels superior sugar; 30 puncheons superior rum; 4 do. Molasses; 20 bags Pimento; 10 barrels Ginger; 40 boxes Cuba cigars; 25 hides; 5 tons Logwood; 11-2 ton Lignumvitæ; 100 Lance-wood Spars; For sale low while landing.
May 19. *E. D. W. Ratchford.*

FRESH CANADA FLOUR.

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

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

RECEIVED

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

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

WHEAT & BEEF.

5200 Bushels fresh Dantzic White WHEAT, per ship Aid de camp from London; 90 barrels Canada Prime BEEF, per schr. Sable, from Halifax, for sale very low, if taken from the Wharf as landed.
May 19. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Window Glass,

Received per ship WARD, *from Liverpool:*—

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

HUGH DOHERTY.
May 12, 1837.

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

Per Aid de Camp, from London.

Just Received,

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

Ex Aid de Camp, from London,

The subscribers have received:

9 BBLS. Malaga Raisins; 20 boxes Chesne (Turkey) Raisins;
30 Boxes Bloom do.; 30 do. Muscatel do.
50 Drums pulled Turkey FIGS;
10 Pipes boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
40 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, Port, Madeira, sherry, Teneriffe, Bucellas and sauterne WINES; 10 hhds. cognac Brandy,
Puncheons Old Rum and Batavia Arrack;
3 cases Hermitage and Burgundy;
And on consignment:
26 casks Malaga Wine; 1 pipe very old Bucellas, equal to Hock; 1 Pipe E. I. Teneriffe; 3 Pipes very choice E. I. Madeira; 70 barrels Dantzic S.F. Flour; 300 Bushels do. WHEAT.
W. H. Street & Ranney.
May 19, 1837.

W.G. LAWTON

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

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

Also by Ship Ward, from Liverpool:

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

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand, of recent importations—

COARSE and fine Salmon Twine; seine, shad, and herring do; Herring Nets; Cod and Pollock Lines, of all sizes.
Jan. 13. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS

AT THE

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Nelson Street.

HUGH DOHERTY,

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

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

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

250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers and the Public for past favours, begs to state, that he has now on hand 250 Pairs Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the following descriptions:
Gentlemen's Fine Boots; Do. strong Ditto;
Do. Bootees; Do. double sole;
Do. Walking, Dress, and Gala shoes;
Do. Pumps of every description.
The above have all been manufactured under the subscriber's immediate inspection, of the best material & workmanship. He is aware the above phrase is a hackney'd one, not always founded in truth, but he feels confident, that those favouring him with a trial of his work will admit that in this case there is no exaggeration. DAVID PATERSON.
Dock street, opposite the Engine house.
March 31.

FRESH SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received ex schooner DILIGENCE, from Boston, a supply of Fresh GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, put up at the *New England Seed Store*, and warranted the growth of 1836.
—ALSO—
Small Boxes of Garden Seeds for private gardens;
Casks Red and White CLOVER;
Do. TIMOTHY or Herds Grass.
March 31. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

James Malcolm,

Respectfully intimates that he has opened his new shop (under Mr. Hay's Chair Manufactory) Prince William Street, with an extensive Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, which he offers for sale at his usual cheap rates, viz;
SUPERIOR Black and Green TEAS,
Mocha, Java and Jamaica COFFEE,
Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa, Jamaica SUGAR,
Double and single Refined Sugar,
Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger
Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Confectionary,
Lemon and Citron Peel, Pickles, Sauces, Capers,
Cheshire, Closter and Stilton Cheese,
Wax, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Soap, starch, blue; sago, Arrow Root, Macaroni,
Isinglass, Vermicelli, Vinegar, Rice, Mustard,
Cigars, Tobacco, Corn Brooms, &c. &c.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

J. M. begs to announce, that during the interval since the late fire he has constructed a *New and Improved* Coffee Toaster, and he flatters himself, will now be able to furnish his customers with an article far superior in strength and flavor to that usually sold for ground Coffee in this City. The greatest care will be taken in selecting the raw material, (an what is of more importance to the consumer) in the Toasting.
J. M. having devoted considerable time, in acquiring a knowledge of this very necessary branch of his business, can, with every confidence recommend his improved Mocha, Java, and Jamaica Coffee. Feb. 24, 1837.

John Thomson & Son,

BEG to announce that they have recommenced business in the New Store, (built since the late fire) at their former stand in Water street, where they will keep a choice assortment of
Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Liquors, Wines, &c.
At their usual low prices, and trust that those friends who may favour them with a call, will find their goods as genuine as any offered in this city.
☞ Coffee roasted and ground daily.
3d March, 1837.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, &c.

Landing, ex the Nestor, *from Boston:*

10 BOXES Oranges; 5 do. Lemons;
50 Drums pull'd Turkey Figs;
10 Dozen CORN BROOMS;
5 M Havana Cigars; 1 M. Principi do.
20 Kegs Water and Butter Crackers;
6 Half barrels soda do.
Bags soft shell Almonds; Kegs Honey;
Saleratus; Java Coffee, &c. &c.
For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
March 17, 1837.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

"ex Barlow from London."

36 CASKS, 3 Cases IRONMONGERY,
—*comprising*—
4d 6d 8d 10d & 12d NAILS,
4, 4 1-2 & 5 inch Spikes, 2 1-2 inch flooring Brads,
Brass, Iron, and wood Door Locks,
Fancy basked Cellar Locks,
Brass bushed Padlocks, Rate Stock Locks,
Screw Hasps & Staples, Spring window Bolts,
Thumb Latches and Iron Door Locks,
T, HL, & Butt Hinges, 200 gross Screws, ass'd.
150 Casks sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Bronte Madeira **Wine.**
Which are offered for sale while landing at a smal advance.
April 21. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Cheap Teas.

A FEW Chests Congo and Twankay TEAS and Boxes Hyson do. for sale very low by
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
April 27th, 1837.

Lumber, Butter, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low while landing:

300,000 Ft. Pine & Spruce **BOARDS,**
50 barrels Pork; 30 ditto Beef; 23 firkins Butter.
Just received and for sale low while landing, by
April 14. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

To Lease,

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

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

Bread! Bread!!

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

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

Removal.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE subscriber has to inform the Public, that the above establishment is removed to the south side of Princess street, a few doors Eastward from the Post Office. A. R. TRURO.
May 5, 1837.

Received,

Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:

2 CASES HATS; 1 case Brushes,
100 casks and 36 bags, containing Nails,
200 pieces printed Calicos,
6 bales White and Grey cottons,
13 rolls sheet lead, from 4 lb. *a* 14 lb. per foot,
120 kegs best No. 1 White Lead,
20 barrels Turkey red Raisins,
1 cask mortice, rim and Pad Locks,
20 dozen rules; 1 cask miners' shovels,
33 bundles shovels; 15 do. spades,
20 do. Frying Pans; 20 boxes pipes,
20 boxes mould candles; 220 do. soap,
12 bales cotton Warp,
1 box Log slates and pencils,
20 pieces No. 2 bleached Duck,
20 do. 1440 yards Ozna burg,
120 coils and mats best staple cordage,
60 do. white rope; 20 dozen Bed cords,
2 dozen deep sea lines; 4 do. hand lead do.,
4 do. Log lines; 20 do. sail & whipping twine,
100 do. Pollock lines; 50 do. 15 & 18 thr. codlines,
500 fathoms best proved short link chain cables, assorted,
12 ANCHORS, from 2 1-2 cwt. to 5 1-2 cwt.
Also—per Sovereign, from Hull:
12 casks raw and boiled Paint OIL.
26th May. JAMES OTTY.

MOLASSES.

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

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine*, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.
Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Eight Day clocks, &c. &c.
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.
Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

☞CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of my servants without my order, as I will not be answerable for debts of their contracting. JAMES NETHERY.
March 23, 1837.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS.

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

PORK.

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

POTATOES, PORK, OATMEAL, BRICKS, &c.

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

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

Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva, and Superfine Flour.

Landing, ex the ship Edmund, from Liverpool:

624 BBLS. best superfine FLOUR;
10 hhds. prime Cognac Brandy, (*Mattell's Brand.*)
10 hhds. prime Hollands Geneva, of first quality;
on sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.
March 17, 1837.

Received per Forth,

Reid, Master, from Liverpool:

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

CRACKERS.

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

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

NOTICE,

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

TO LET,

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

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

TO LET,

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

To Let.

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

FARM & SHIP YARD

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

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

☞NOTICE.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to the building at the corner of *Germain* and *King's Streets*, known by the name of Scoullar's building.
May 11, 1837.

Samuel D. Street, Esq. deceased.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any claim upon the Estate of the said SAMUEL D. STREET, late of Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, Attorney at Law, deceased, are requested forthwith to send the amount and full particulars thereof, duly attested, to the subscriber, in order that the property thereof may be examined and considered; and in default thereof, all claimants will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit of the said Estate.
GEORGE D. STREET.
St. Andrews, May 17, 1837.

ALBION HOUSE.

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late THADDEUS SCRIBNER, of King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same within Four months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to JOHN W. SCOTT, City St. John. JOHN NAPIER, King's Co.
St. John, March 21, 1837. *Executors.*

☞Notice.

THE Co-Partnership which has heretofore subsisted between the Subscribers, under the firm of *Ratchford & Lugrin*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned, *E. DeWolfe Ratchford*, on his own account, by whom also the Partnership debts will be received and paid.
E. DeW. RATCHFORD,
S. L. LUGRIN.
St. John, 1st March, 1837.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
224 Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

NOTICE

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

NEW BRUNSWICK.

House of Assembly,
Wednesday, 28th Feb. 1837.

WHEREAS this House has heretofore granted a return of Provincial Duties on articles consumed by fire to such persons as were not insured thereon: And whereas it is expedient that all persons should know in what way applications of a similar nature would hereafter be received by the House: therefore
RESOLVED, unanimously, That this House will not in future entertain any application for return of Duties on articles consumed by fire, even though it should be made to appear that no insurance had been made on articles so consumed.
CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.
☞ *The Editors of the several Papers in the Province are requested to insert the above for three months.*
April 26

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that RENEWAL RECEIPTS for all POLICIES expiring on the 24 February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.
JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

New Arrangement.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

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

Pimento.

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

Rum, Sugar & Molasses.

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

18th April, 1837.

Ex 'BARLOW,' from London.

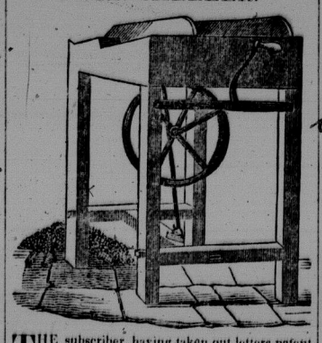
97 PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, best Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe, Marsala and Claret WINES;
56 Puncheons and Hhds. Cognac Brandy and fine pale Rotteadam GENEVA;
Hhds. London Brown Stout,
20 boxes London Sperm Candles,
50 " " Tallow "
30 " " Yellow Soap,
4 cases Chedder CHEESE,
200 gross wine and beer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

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Princess Street.

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

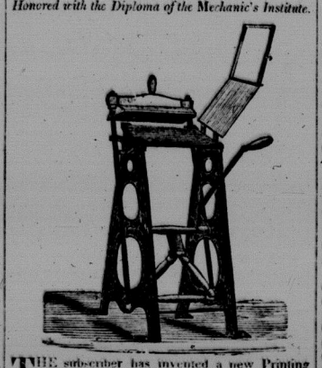
Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding *CORN-SHELLER.*



THE subscriber having taken out letters patent from the government of the United States, for the purpose of securing his rights as inventor of this valuable machine for the agriculturist, is now ready to dispose of state county and town rights, on liberal terms, and of single machines, adapted to horse or other power, or to the hand, as may best suit the interest or convenience of persons needing the article.
Two sizes are manufactured: a large one, calculated for power; and a smaller, designed for the hand. They are entirely different from any Corn Sheller heretofore known, and being contracted with great simplicity and durability, are not liable to get out of repair—an important consideration.
The large machine, driven with power, is capable of shelling, in a superior manner, 500 bushels in a day, acting on twelve ears at once. It is only necessary to keep the hopper supplied, but of no consequence how promiscuously the ears are thrown in, as it feeds itself with regularity and precision. Thus one man may easily attend several machines; and in case the corn is deposited in an upper loft, and the sheller on a lower floor, with a feeding trough of proper dimensions, it might run for hours without any attention. The machine is compact, occupies but small space, and requires but little power.
The small machine, intended to be worked with the hand, shells three ears at once, feeding itself, &c. in the same manner as the large one. A more minute description of both is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers are invited to, and no doubt will, examine for themselves.
The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.
Letters desiring information may be addressed, (post paid,) to J. MAXWELL, Machinist and Draftsman, 259 Bowery, New York.
☞ J. M. refers to the separate handbill of each, for description of the following: *Improved Thrashing Machine, Maxwell's Patent Washing machine, improved Straw and Leghorn Press*, and several other machines. New-York, May 1, 1837.

Maxwell's Patent Job Printing PRESS.

Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.



THE subscriber has invented a new Printing Press, which is considered a valuable economical addition to a Job Office, combining simplicity of construction and durability with speed and excellence in its performance.
He manufactures 3 sizes of the Job Press No. 1, intended for cards, at $30; No. 2, to print a surface of 14 inches by 9, at $50; No. 3, to print a foolscap sheet, at $75. Printers are invited to examine the invention for themselves.
J. M. continues to make, on the most approved principles and construction, all kinds of Machinery connected with Agriculture the Arts, &c. He invites the attention of the public to the following Machines, which may be seen at his establishment, 259 Bowery, the limits of an advertisement forbidding a detailed description:
Maxwell's Patent Self-Feeding Corn Sheller, of several sizes, calculated for power or the hand—probably the most superior article of the kind known, excellent as many of its competitors are.
Improved Thrashing Machine, which delivers at least one sixth more grain from the straw than the best machines now in general use.
Improved straw and Leghorn Presses, of various descriptions and prices. Milliners will find a variety of improvements in these Presses, that render them much more advantageous than the old ones.
Sugar Breakers, for the use of Grocers. This article is of an improved construction, with two cast iron cylinders, a fly wheel, &c. The price is now reduced to thirty-five dollars.
Maxwell's Patent Washing Machines, combining a number of advantages not heretofore attempted in similar machines.
Lithographic Presses, &c. &c. made to order.
The undersigned will dispose of Rights, in his various Patents, for towns or Counties, on liberal terms. For further information, inquire of—if by letter, post paid—
J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.
New York, May, 1837.

Boarding House.

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

☞Notice.

MR. EDMUND A. PRICE, having assigned to us all his Debts, in trust, for such of his creditors as will execute the deed of Assignment and Release, before the 17th day of July next. All persons in any manner indebted to the said Edmund A. Price, are requested to pay over to us, or some one of us, who *only* are authorized to receive the same, the amounts which they respectively owe to him. All accounts remaining unpaid on 1st May next, will then be put in suit.
ROBERT RAY,
EDWIN KETCHUM,
GEO. WHEELER.
April 7, 1837.

TEAS.—Congo, Fine Congo, Family Souchong, and Young Hyson TEAS, of warranted qualities, in chests and boxes, just received and for sale very low *for cash or approved paper.*
(26th May. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

W. H. Street & Ranney,

Have received by the Scotia, from Greenock:

A FEW Pipes very choice Port and Sherry Wines; 24 doz. first growth Claret;
A few Puncheons Cambleton WHISKY;
And on consignment:
800 gross Wine and Beer Corks; 400 do. Bungs;
Which with their previous extensive stock, are offered for sale at a small advance.
St. John, May 5, 1837.

BRAZIL HIDES.—300 Dry Salted Brazil Hides, now landing, for sale by
April 21. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

OAT MEAL & CORN MEAL.—A Quantity of fresh ground OAT MEAL; also, 100 barrels CORN MEAL—just received and for sale by
April 28. *J. T. HANFORD.*

HAMS! HAMS!!

100 SUPERIOR cured CUMBERLAND HAMS, for sale by
April 28. JAMES MALCOLM.

Figs, French Plums, &c.

Landing, ex the ship BARLOW, *from London:*

50 DRUMS Fresh FIGS,
25 quarter boxes French Plums,
20 lbs. finest ISINGLASS,
Wax and Sperm Candles, &c. &c.
For sale by JAMES. MALCOLM.
28th April, 1837.

A FEW Cargoes of PLASTER OF PARIS, now ready for delivery at *Freeman's Creek*, (the Steamboat landing,) in Amherst, may be had on application to JAMES COATES, Esq. there, or to
March 24. E. DeW RATCHFORD.

Cognac Brandy & Wines.

Now landing from on board the ship America, Mackie, master, at the South Market Wharf:

10 HHDS, first quality Cognac BRANDY,
3 Pipes, 10 half pipes, and 10 qr. casks Sicily Madeira WINE.
For sale low from the Quay.
Feb. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOUND, lately, a POCKET BOOK, containing some money. Any person proving the property may obtain it on application to the subscriber, in Norton, King's County.
March 17. WM. DENNISON.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 2 do. 1 inch;
2 do. 1 inch; 1 Chain Anchor 20 cwt.
2 chain Anchors 15 cwt. 1 do. do. 13 cwt.
1 do. do. 9 cwt.
Will be sold cheap if applied for early.
March 10. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Flour and Meal.

THE subscriber will continue to sell his present stock by retail, for Cash, as heretofore, say *Hamburgh FINE FLOUR* at 52s. 6d. per Barrel, and CORN MEAL, at 30s. per Barrel.
Jan. 27 JAS. T. HANFORD.

Prospectus

For Publishing a Weekly Newspaper in Woodstock Carleton County, N. B. to be entitled

THE TIMES,

Messrs. GILBERT & SLADER, Proprietors.

IN publishing the prospectus of this periodical, it is deemed unnecessary at this period of universal activity in the diffusion of knowledge, to advert to the benefits which would result from such an undertaking, both to Woodstock and the community at large. The publishers are impressed with the idea that Woodstock presents a favorable—indeed a very eligible field for the operations of the Press; as its peculiarly commanding situation, the extensive range of fertile settlements by which it is surrounded, and which are doubtless increasing in population and advancing in enterprise, are considerations of themselves sufficient to justify the opinion that such an institution would, like the country, itself, daily rise in value: and they cannot for a moment imagine that the populous county of Carleton, will stand still in the *march of mind*, while the world at large is making such rapid, such gigantic advances. The proprietors therefore trust, that among the many extensive improvements now in progress in this section of New-Brunswick, the establishing a Newspaper will not be deemed the least essential
THE TIMES will be conducted upon liberal principles, ever advocating, with consistent firmness, each sacred claim connected with our freedom as British subjects; opposing misrule and exposing abuses, giving a fearless but temperate, and strictly impartial review of men [illegible] measures, and strenuously supporting the *rights and interests* of the people. But, as the strength of the press consists only in its *purity*, THE TIMES will never countenance attacks on private character, nor shall any article or discussion be found in its pages, calculated wantonly to wound the feelings of any man.
THE TIMES will furnish the leading features of the current news and politics of the day—European and American; together with a notice of whatever may transpire in any way connected with the interests of the community. As the importance of every people in a great measure depends upon their standing in the scale of intellectual improvement, it will be the assiduous and pleasing duty of the publishers to suggest, and forward to the utmost of their abilities, whatever may conduce to the promotion of useful Education among all classes of Society. Advancing in importance as New-Brunswick now is, in consequence of its many sources of internal wealth, the publishers will avail themselves of every means to enrich their columns with such articles as may have reference to the various branches of scientific information. Shipping Intelligence will be regularly noticed, and the all important interests of Agriculture, (in which so many of its readers will in all probability be engaged) will meet with due attention. In closing this prospectus, the publishers deem it proper to state, that THE TIMES will increase in size and advance in merit, in proportion as it may find the means of support; and as no efforts will be omitted on their part to render their periodical useful and interesting, they would fain hope that a watchful attention to the principles upon which it will be established, will ensure it an extensive circulation—which alone can warrant its success—The paper will be issued with as little delay as possible, on a royal sheet, and good type.
TERMS:—Fifteen shillings per annum, (exclusive of postage) one half in advance.
Agents will be appointed throughout the country for facilitating its circulation.
Woodstock, May 15th, 1837.