# THE Weekly Chronicle.

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**Weekly Almanack.**

| MAY. | | H. SUN. | S. SOOS. | H. MOOS. | I. W. |
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| 27 | Saturday, | 4 21 | 7 32 | 1 26 | 5 24 |
| 28 | Sunday, | 4 20 | 7 33 | 1 44 | 6 46 |
| 29 | Monday, | 4 19 | 7 34 | 2 1 | 7 55 |
| 30 | Tuesday, | 4 18 | 7 35 | 2 21 | 8 53 |
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| 2 | Friday, | 4 17 | 7 38 | 3 33 | 11 1 |

New Moon, 3d. 3h. 0m.

**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: Hugh Johnston, Esq.

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

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

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

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

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

**Poetry.**

LINES WRITTEN ON THE OPENING OF WATERLOO BRIDGE.—June 18, 1837.

Yes! 'twas a fearful deed; the sun's dark flood,
That rose in tear-drops, poured his setting beam,
Red with solstitial splendour, blood for blood,
As weeping Heaven had blushed to view the stream,
That stained earth's bosom; yet e'en thou, proud theme,
Thou, Waterloo, to younger names shall yield;
Soon shall thy fame a distant meteor seem,
Known but as Agincourt or Cressy's field,
While future heralds deck some newer, baser shield.

Vain, feverish man! that think'st thy insect toil
Can snatch e'en Waterloo from time's decay!
E'en while we gaze, death strips this moral coil,
Our life an hour, our memory but a day;
And then, when every glory melts away
An icy palace, vain yon granite pile
To tell to distant age the wild affray
That stampt its name; ah, distant age shall smile
To think man's feeble art oblivion, would beguile!

No; but Waterloo shall be but as a dream,
To fill some book-worn brain, where learned lore,
Deep treasured, sheds a momentary gleam
On deeds forgotten; pointing where, of yore,
Europe, colesgued, numbered trophies bore
From Belgie plains; and where a tyrant's band
Drank the dark cup the world had drunk before:
Their blood-stained lord expelled to distant land
To pine life's lingering day, on Helen's desert strand.

Yet then, when faithless to man's dearest pride,
The chisell'd granite yields its age-worn trust;
And yon proud arch, that spurns the crouching tide,
Shall sink, at length, a monument of dust;
Then blest shall be the memory of the just;
Whose lowly deed, in Heaven's fair page enrolled,
Shall bright survive the warrior's trophied bust,
And fresh with wreaths that ne'er may waxen old,
Shall teach how vain the wise, how impotent the bold!

Oh then be mine the fame that cannot die!
The wisdom mine that tells of worlds unknown!
Be mine the faith that lifts her tranquil eye
To Heaven's bright orbs, and calls them all her own!
And when the breath that wafts my parting groan
Shall lose its burden in the passing gale,
And nought shall live but one frail funeral stone,
Whence soon must laspe the plaintive moss-worn tale,
Then stretched be Faith's bold wing, and swell'd hopes joyful sail!

And heaven be mine, and heaven's eternal year;
And glories bright, and ecstasies divine;
And mine the Almighty Father's voice to hear—
"Servant, well done! thy Saviour's joys be thine:
I would not 'scutcheoned pall, or gorgeous shrine;
The plausive tablet, or the chantry'y pride,
The sculptor's emblem, or the minstrel's line;—
Be mine the merits of the crucified;
Of Him, who for me lived, of Him who for me died.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

TO MARY.

Say Mary why is gentle love
A stranger to that mind,
Which all that's great or good can move,
Which can be good and kind?

Is it because you dread to show
The woes that love molest,
The anxious thought, the doubt, the care,
That racks the *fond one's* breast?

Alas! By some degree of woe
We every bliss must gain,
That heart can ne'er a transport know,
That never felt a pain. LARA.

*Saint John, May* 23, 1837.

**Miscellany.**

COLONEL DOMINANT & MR. TRUCKLE.

A SKETCH FROM THE LIFE.

"——I huff, I strut, look big, and stare,
"And all this I can do, because I dare."
DRAWCANSIR.—*Rehearsal.*

Picard, in the preface to one of his pleasant comedies, says of a certain character—"It was drawn from the life: its original paid me a visit one morning; almost whilst he was speaking I wrote down his words—*et voila la scene.*" Thus, of the following sketch I may say, that it is a literal transcript from a scene or two which I actually witnessed. For an obvious reason I have introduced the *Dramatis Personæ* under fictitious names; but the *dialogue* I have given without exaggeration, and I really believe without the alteration of a material word.

If with unblushing effrontery I can confess, not only that I know where is Bloomsbury Square, but that I have been in it: if I have the hardihood to acknowledge as my friends human beings who absolutely reside there: nay, more: if, without the slightest sense of shame or of remorse I own that, upon occasion, I positively visit them; it will be the less wondered at that I should be capable of declaring in the face of all Europe that once I was at Margate. But as Goldsmith's bear danced to "none but the genteelest of tunes," so did I appear at none but the genteelest of places—the French Bazaar, Bettison's Library, Clifton's Bathing Rooms,* and Howe's (the Royal!) Hotel. Having stated thus much, I think it hardly worth recording, that one evening during my stay there I was *the* person in the boxes of the Theatre—the pit and gallery being tenanted by six others, inveterate play-goers like myself.

It was at Margate, then, that scenes the first and second occurred.

I was taking my dinner in the coffee room at How's Hotel. At a table opposite to mine, (the only other table in the spacious apartment that was occupied,) sat two gentlemen, whom I shall designate as Colonel Dominant and Mr. Truckle. The former was a tall man, thin and stiff, with red hair cut very close, large bilious looking eyes, and complexion of the colour of the very best pickled mangoes. He wore a blue coat, buff waistcoat buttoned close up to the throat, white duck trowsers, and a black military stock. He was reclining back in his seat, reading a newspaper, with his feet each resting on the back of a chair, elevated to a level with his own nose. He had lately returned from the East Indies after many years of profitable service—to himself at least.

Mr. Tuckle was a small, slight man, of about five and forty years of age, with a head entirely destitute of hair, a good humoured blue eye, and a perpetual smile upon a countenance strongly indicative of its owner's willingness to be pleased and happy as long as the world would let him. He was drest in a black coat and waistcoat (not of the newest,) white trowsers, and a white cravat ornamented with a huge bow and ends. His voice, like himself, was small, and his manners mild and unassuming in the extreme. He sat opposite to the Colonel, with his hands resting on knees, and legs unostentatiously tucked under his chair. He was a distant relation of the Colonel's, who certainly did not seem inclined to diminish the distance between them by any inviting approaches on his part; and that he was poor relation also, his attitude and demeanour, as contrasted with those of the former sufficiently attested.

Generally speaking, there is nothing of the humorous or the ludicrous in a display of unfeeling domination on one side, of the "all this I dare do because I dare,"—and of helpless acquiescence on the other: pity for the oppressed, and disgust or hatred of his petty, paltry tyrant, are the only emotions it exites. There does not at this moment occur to me a more remarkable illustration of this than the early scenes between Sir Giles Overreach and Marall in the "New Way to pay old debts;" though there, perhaps, somewhat of contempt for the interested subserviency of the latter may mingle with one's compassion for his slavery. But in the case of Truckle it was otherwise: he was humble, submissive, and satisfied, as if he conceived it to be in the immutable nature of things that he should be so; and the *ludicrous* of the situation arose simply out of the immeasurable disproportion between his gentle attempts, now and then, to hint at a wish or a desire of his own, and the nature of the execration with which they invariably were met by Colonel Dominant.

Be it observed that the colonel's voice, though deep-toned, was harsh, and that his utterance was abrupt and snappish—sounding like the word of command when given by an ill-tempered drill-sergeant: except, indeed, when he delivered the emphatic word of execration alluded to, and upon that he would drawl.

It was five minutes past six. Truckle looked at the clock which was facing him, hummed part of a tune, (accompanying himself by beating with his fingers on the table,) and hesitatingly, and in a gentle tone of voice, said—"Dear me! five minutes past six! well—I *think*—really I *do* think it is time they brought our dinner.'

The Colonel threw down his paper suddenly, thrust his arm, (extending it to its full length across the table,) with his fore finger pointed directly at Truckle's face, and vociferated—

"What's that?—I say, Sir, what's that you say?"

"Why, Sir," mildly, and smilingly, replied Truckle, "dinner was ordered at six; it is now five minutes past; and as they might as well be punctual, I merely ventured to—"

"D——n your ARROGANCE!! Punctual! have the poor devils here nothing to do but attend upon you? Have *I* complained? Am I in any hurry for *my* dinner? Yet *you* talk about punctual! D——n your arrogance!"

"True, Sir, you did'nt *say* you were in any hurry, but I—I thought, Sir—"

"Thought! *Thought*, did you? *You* thought! *Da—a—a—a—mn* your arrogance!"

Arrogance and poor little Truckle named in the same year! He, in thought, feeling, manner, and conduct, an impersonation of humility!

Their dinner was served. Dominant helped himself, and then thrust the dish across to his companion. Just at this time I happened to call to a waiter for some Chili vinegar.

"Dear me!" said Truckle, looking into his plate, smiling, and rubbing his hands at the same time—"Dear me! I think—yes, really I *do* think I should like a little Chili vinegar myself. Waiter bring *me* a little Chili vinegar, too."

"What's that you want, Sir? I say Sir, what's that you want?" (These words were accompanied by the same gesture of pointing the finger as before.)

"Why, Sir," answered Truckle, "I heard that gentleman ask for Chili vinegar, and I thought that—Chili vinegar, you know, is a very nice relish, Sir; so I thought that when that gentleman had quite done with it, why—why *I* should like a little Chili vinegar."

"Chili vinegar! D——n your arrogance! Who are you, Sir, that you can't eat your dinner without Chili vinegar? Do *I* ask for Chili vinegar? But it is just like you, with your insatiable desires: whatever you see or hear of you want, d——n your arrogance! Waiter! no Chili vinegar to be brought to *this* table. Chili vinegar, indeed! *Da—a—a—mn* your arrogance!"

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*Scene the Second.*—In the evening I went into Bettison's Library. They were playing eight shilling loo. I approached the table. Close to it, and in the front rank of a small crowd, forming three or four deep, stood Truckle. He was earnestly watching the proceedings, but did not play; though ever and anon his right hand made an inflected move towards his breeches' pocket. A few games had "come off" and the insinuating dealer was announcing, in his usual seductive phrase, the near completion of another:—

"Now, ladies and gentleman, *only* three numbers is wanting to complete this loo: 2, 3, *and* 5.—Thank'ee, Sir.—Only 2 and 5, vacant—Thank'ee, Madam.—Number 3 gone.—Only *one* wanting.—No. 5 vacant."

Here was a tantalizing pause. There was no bidder for No. 5. At length Tuckle exclaimed:—

"Dear me! Well, now, I think—really I *do* think *I'll* have a chance."

His hand made a desperate plunge into his pocket, and, in an instant, or ere reflection could come to his aid, his shilling lay glittering on the table. In the same second of time a voice was heard from behind the crowd:—

"What are you doing there, Sir? I say, Sir, what is it you are doing there?"

There stood Colonel Dominant, his white hat seen high above the crowd in front of him, his outstretched arm reaching over their heads, and the fatal fore-finger pointing directly in the face of poor Truckle, who had turned as suddenly as if he had been *twirled* round by some mechanical power inherent in and peculiar to the voice of his tyrant.

"I say, Sir, what is it you are doing there?"

Not in the least degree confused or abashed by this authoritive interference, public as it was, Truckle good humouredly replied:—

"Why, Sir, I—you see, Sir, this is loo; and by putting down a shilling——"

"Put down a shilling! *You*, Sir! D——n your arrogance! How dare you put down a shilling! Take it up, Sir."

"But this is a loo, you see, Sir; and by putting down one shilling I may win seven; that is to say, I may win a ticket which——"

"D——n your arrogance! win seven upon one! What right have you to try to win seven shillings of these poor people's money with one of yours? D——n your arrogance! take it up. Take it up, I say. *Ta—a—a—ke* it up, Sir. *Da—a—a—mn your arrogance!*"

* * * * * * * *

*Scene the third.*—I left Margate by the steamer. We had completed about one hour of our homeward bound voyage when Colonel Dominant ascended on deck from the after cabin. He set himself down on the gunwale, midway between the stern of the vessel and the paddle-box. I *believe* I have applied the term "gunwale" correctly; but, not feeling perfectly at my ease concerning it, it were safer I should explain that thereby I mean the sort of paling which runs along the sides of the deck to prevent one's tumbling into the water. By this modest caution two points are gained: if the term be the proper one it might still be unintelligible to many whose voyages, like my own, have been limited to those seas; if otherwise, I have taken it out of the power of any seaman more experienced than myself to assail me with—D——n *your* arrogance!"

The Colonel, as I have said, was sitting on the gunwale, in that aristocratic division of a Margate Steamer which lies between the paddle box and the stern. His arms were supercilliously folded across his chest; his head was erect and motionless, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left; while his eyes disdained to encounter any meaner object than the glorious heaven themselves. Presently I saw emerging from the *fore*-cabin, the happy, good humoured Mr. Truckle. Smiling, and rubbing his hands together with an air of self-enjoyment, no sooner were his feet fairly on deck than, in the fulness of his delight, he exclaimed:—

"Capital breakfast! I never made a better breakfast in all my life. *And* such a beautiful morning as it is! *And* such a fine passage as we shall have!"

Trippingly he approached the Colonel.

"Charming morning, Sir! I'm happy to inform you the captain assures me that——"

On the instant, out went the arm with the portentous fore-finger at the end of it.

"What do you want here, Sir? D——n your arrogance! What do you want here?"

"Why, Sir, as the Captain told me that we shall have a delightful passage, and that we shall be at the Tower by half-past three, I thought you'd like to kn——"

"D——n your arrogance! Come here, Sir."

The Colonel, followed by Truckle, placed himself in front of the paddle box, and directed the attention of the latter to certain words which were thereon inscribed; saying—

"Read that, Sir. Read that, I say."

Truckle looked at the words for just so long a time as might suffice to read them, and then nodded his head in token that he had done so.

"Do you hear me, Sir? read that."

"Well, Sir, I have read it" replied Truckle with his usual smile.

"You have read it! D——n your arrogance! Read it aloud, Sir." Truckle read:

"*Whoever passes the paddle-box will be expected to pay the FIRST-CABIN fare.*"

"Then, d——n your arrogance! what do you do here? go back, Sir."

"Why, Sir, as I said before, I thought you might like to——"

"And, because you presume to think, am I to pay two shillings additional for your d——d arrogance? Go back, Sir; d——n your arrogance! Go back—Go back, I say; *g—o—o—o* back, *da—a—a—mn* your arrogance!"

* * * * * * * *

The last time I saw poor Truckle, I accidentally met him as he was descending the steps of some chambers in Paper Buildings, Temple, I amused myself for some time in fancying what could have been his business there. At length I came to this conclusion:—He was desirous of saying to Colonel Dominant that "his soul was his own;" and had been to take the opinion of counsel learned in the law as to whether he had any right to make the assertion. P.*

* A certain person at this place being shown into a bath-room by no means remarkable for its cleanliness, with much simplicity inquired of the proprietor—"Pray, Sir, where is it people go to wash, after bathing here?"

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A few nights since, a rehearsal took place at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool, for the following Monday night's performance, of the "Elephant of Siam." During the rehearsal the well-known elephant from the Zoological Gardens was brought on the stage to perform his part.—After having done this, he espied the prompter's book on the table, and began to read, mark, and learn its contents; but, thinking it better inwardly to digest the whole, in order, no doubt, to be complete master of his part, to the no small astonishment of Mr. Neville and his assistants he at once swallowed the book.—*Liverpool Telegraph.*

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EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.—From Seville to Madrid, a distance of about three hundred and sixty miles, there is not a city, town or village, which does not wear the aspect of desolation. Many of them, indeed, are complete ruins. Cordova, once illustrated by the names of Seneca and Lucan, and said to possess in the time of the Moors a million of inhabitants, has scarcely one good shop remaining. As for trade, commerce or manufactures not a trace of them remains, as compared with its former prosperity. The same may be said of the other principal towns met with in this line of road through the country. You enter any one of them—the streets appear as if the wretched pavement had been just dislocated by an earthquake You inquire for public schools—the phrase is scarcely intelligible to the inhabitants. You ask for an asylum for the poor—the voices of a crowd of paupers tell you too plainly that no such institution exists. You pass on to one of the churches on Sunday, expecting to find a congregation with books in their hands; the house of worship is not half filled, nor does one out of twenty know how to read. You proceed to the barrack—a corresponding scene presents itself to your view; a set of men as fine as any in the world you will no doubt find there, but scarcely two of them are dressed alike; the whole, indeed, presented a most unsoldierly appearance. You look for a manufactory where some branch of national industry might be profitably cultivated, and the numbers of children and idlers who perambulate the streets, or sit in the highways, might be employed, but in no instance have I been able to observe any such symptoms of regeneration. Over this melancholy scene of indolence and misery the clergyman or the alcaid is seen presiding at some door, surrounded by the barber, the tailor, shoemaker, and other important personages of the place, smoking their cigars in the sunshine, and patiently waiting the improvement of Spain, or the triumph of Don Carlos. Turn into the country, and a scene equally drear awaits your observation. Not in fifty miles, perhaps, will you meet the dwelling of a cottager. No where, indeed, is to be seen the comfortable home of the peasant, with its small but well cultivated garden and flowers, that unerring emblem of national peace and prosperity. Afraid to dwell alone the peasantry are collected into wretched villages, afar from the fields which they cultivate, and in which they have little or no interest. To so fearful a state has a succession of wars brought the country, that I have not unfrequently seen the ploughman proceed to the field with his musket slung over his shoulder, and the sword suspended from the olive while the labourer was pruning its branches.

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WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO.—We have no recollection of having ever seen the following letter in print: it is in the "Memoirs of Sir John Sinclair," to whom it was addressed. Sir John had applied to him for information:—"Bruxelles, April 18.—Dear sir, I have received your letter of the 20th. The people of England may be entitled to a detailed and accurate account of the battle of Waterloo, and I have no objection to their having it, but I do object to their being misinformed and misled by those novels called relations, impartial accounts, &c. &c. of this transaction, containing the stories which curious travellers have picked up from peasants, private soldiers, individual officers, &c. &c. and have published to the world as the truth. Hougomont was no more fortified than La Haye Sainte; and the latter was not lost for the want of fortification, but by one of those accidents from which human affairs are never entirely exempt. I am really disgusted with and ashamed of all that I have seen of the battle of Waterloo. The number of writings upon it would lead the world to believe that the British army had never fought a battle before; and there is not one which contains a true representation, or even an idea of the transaction; and this is because the writers have referred themselves to the authorities above quoted, instead of to the official sources and reports. It is not true that the British army was unprepared; the story of the Greek is equally unfounded, as is that of Vandamme having 46000 men. Upon this last point I refer you to Marshal Ney's report, who upon this point must be the best authority.—Ever, dear sir, yours most faithfully—WELLINGTON."

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FIRES IN LONDON.—Of 564 fires which occurred in and around London during the last year, the following are the causes, as far as the same could be ascertained by diligent inquiries made by the firemen, immediately after the occurrences: accidents of various kinds, scarcely avoidable, 11; apparel taking fire on the person, 2; bed-curtains set on fire by accident, 71; accidents with candles, 51; cases of palpable carelessness, 18; charcoal fires, portable, 2; children playing with fire, 6; fires kindled on hearths, 5; defective or foul flues and chimnies, 72; fumigation, 9; sundry gas accidents, for the most part occurring from gas fitters during progress of repairs, 38; gunpowder, 1; heating of hay, lime, &c. 7; sparks from lamps, 2; linen incautiously hung before fires, 31; ovens overheated, 6; loose shavings ignited, 13; sparks from fire, 8; defective setting of stoves, &c. 28; application of fire heat to various purposes of trades and manufactures, 34; tobacco smoking, 1; unknown, 96; wilful, 8; window curtains catching fire 35. The number of fires where one or more buildings were totally distroyed was 33; where one or more were seriously damaged 134; were slightly damaged 397. The total number of buildings damaged by fire during the year is estimated at 704. The state as at insurances of the houses in which the 564 distinct fires originated are ascertained to be as under—

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|---|---|
| Insurances of building and contents | 169 |
| On the building only | 73 |
| On the contents only | 104 |
| Neither insured | 218 |
| Total | 564 |

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THE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.—This evening the Prince and Princess de POLIGNAC leave town for the Continent, it being their intention to go through Belgium to Carlsruh, and thence to Prague. Previous to the Prince's departure he had the honour to be received by his Most Gracious Majesty KING WILLIAM IV. at Windsor, and to hear from the lips of the British sovereign assurances of the great sympathy which he felt in his misfortunes. Prince and Princess de POLIGNAC are represented by the contributors of fashionable intelligence to the newspapers as having given various dinner parties, and indulged in all the gaieties of the capital. The contrary is the fact. They could not, according to etiquette, so soon after the death of their royal master, CHARLES X. give entertainments; and if they accepted the invitations of some of their friends, it was because they could not be insensible to the repeated marks of kindness shown to them by the most distinguished members of our nobility. It has been a source of the greatest consolation to this amiable prince and his lady to find all classes of their former friends, without distinction of party, pressing around them to offer the most unbounded attention. Loving England from family connections, and a thousand early associations, the reception they have now met with has been most acceptable to their feelings, and they leave this country again for a certain period with their hearts filled with gratitude for the kindness they have experienced.—*Evening Paper.*

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KNOWLEDGE.—Make yourself acquainted with the general facts of science, with the wondrous laws by which the Almighty governs all that surrounds us; and with the endless illustrations of these laws, in the world and all its parts. You will find here a rich and boundless variety of instruction and entertainment. But here, as in reading history, keep to the *facts*. All that is *real* is worth knowing. Be not lead by speculations, by mere guesses. Many are bewildered by these. But Paleys maxim may be safely recommended, as the best guide in all such cases, that "true fortitude of understanding consists in not suffering what we do know to be disturbed by what we do not know.' To which we may add the wise sentiment of another writer, that, 'in the present world the Almighty intends to proportion our knowledge to our *wants*, and not to our *pride*.' The facts of natural history will afford a abundant matter of agreeable and useful knowledge. The plants, the animals, the soils, of your own country and of other countries the changes of the seasons, the state of the atmosphere, the make and composition of all that surround you, duly observed, and made the subject of reading of conversation, of reflection, will at once store your mind, and raise your ideas of the wisdom and goodness of Him who it will soon be perceived, has made all things 'by number, weight, and measure.' The study of your own frame, your bodily make and constitution, may be made an object at once of interest, of instruction, and of benefit. Early may you be brought to perceive, in the very constitution of your own bodies, much of your duty as enjoined by Him who formed you such as you are. Temperance, self-government, moderation, avoidance of all abuse of the body, are written in the very make of the body itself. And it will hence plainly appear, that when our Maker says, abstain from all intemperance, from all impurity, he does but say, 'Do thyself no harm.'

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THE SEA OF TIBERIAS.—At the upper end of the sea, between me and the hills, here is occasionally a very broad belt of pasture land; and at the mouths of the glens opening into it, I could often perceive the tents of the Arabs whose flocks grazed it. There are many scenes where people would gather together for such purpose as the multitudes followed our Saviour. The most perfect seclusion may be enjoyed in all directions; but I do not think that either the word "desert" or "wilderness," according to our understanding of them, describes the species of solitude; and yet it would be difficult to find another expression, perhaps, to suit it so well.

In two or three places on the banks of the lake, are the remains of towns. At the upper end of it, near to the entrance to the hills, I found a few ruins, and sat there to rest, in the hope that I was, if not on the precise spot, somewhere near the site of Capernaum. Some distance on my left hand, as I looked down the length of the sea, the Jordan ran into it. I could just see it; and beyond it I thought I could perceive through my glass the position of Bethsaida How completely desolate of living beings is this fine scene now! I could see nearly to the southern end of the lake; and, with the exception of poor Tiberias, there is not a dwelling even in sight. How populous must these shores have been when daily witness to our Saviour's mercies, when it was no doubt the custom to pass from city to city, and coast to coast, in boats that plied upon waters incessantly! There is not a vessel now to be seen upon them, nor while I remained in my resting-place, one man upon the banks. I could scarcely quit the spot, it was so still and beautiful.

I entered the hills, and was soon lost among the rocks and wild crags; over which for three hours we stumbled and scrambled without meeting a soul, or hearing even the sound of the shepherd's voice. Occasionally, as we ascended, the height commanded a view of the lake and of all its mountains and hills. Sometimes the paths and the green slopes above them were covered with a rich variety of flowers; the purple Iris, anemones, tulips of every colour, geraniums, and the finest lupines I ever saw.

*From late American Papers.*

THE TIMES.—It is stated in the New-York papers, that the President of the United States Bank has declined accepting the terms of the Bank of England, respecting drawing for the two millions of pounds sterling, or, at any rate, that he has not yet accepted it. The conditions were that the Bank of the United States should in all cases remit one half the amount of its bills in specie in season to meet those bills, therefore the credit of two millions turns out to be nothing more than a credit of one. It is said that Mr. Biddle cannot and of course will not accept this proposition, unless he can make some arrangement with the government to withdraw the specie from the West. Mr. Biddle has lately been to Washington, and it is rumored that the Executive gave him no encouragement that anything could be done through his means. If the different Banks in the country will co-operate with the United States Bank the arrangement may yet be made, but not without. Mr. Jandon, the Cashier of the United States Bank, is expected in New York in a day or two, to make some negociation.—*Boston Courier.*

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REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—Upon the trial (by court martial) of Capt. Seymour and officers of H. B. Majesty's Frigate Challenger, on the coast of Chili, the extraordinary fact was given in evidence, that the late earthquakes on that coast have transformed what was previously a current of two miles an hour to the northward, into a current of five miles an hour to the southward, and that the soundings along the whole coast have been materially changed.

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OUTRAGE UPON OUTRAGE.—A humilating scene in all its lights, recently occurred in Memphis, Tennessee. A woman of ill fame in that place, followed a highly respectable widow lady with a cowhide, through the street, with the avowed intention of using it on the latter, whose offence consisted in having expressed the opinion, that the virago had harboured one of her servants. Had not the lady taken refuge in a shop from her pursuer, the fell purpose of the latter might have been accomplished. Such an attempt necessarily produced great excitement, and, as is but too common in these latitudes and latter days, the people were impatient of the slow process of the law, and took the affair into their own hands. In the evening, as we learn from the Memphis Gazette, "a crowd of respectable gentlemen" repaired to the house of the culprit, which was "razed to the ground." During the attack, a gun was fired from the house, which severely wounded one of the assailants. When this circumstance became generally known the next morning, it produced still more excitement against the offenders. A public meeting was held, and a resolution was adopted, for placing the obnoxious individuals in a boat without an oar, and set them adrift in the middle of the Mississipipi. The meeting then constituted itself a committee for carrying this resolution into effect, which it did according to the letter. Thus was one deep wrong, by an outcast of society, followed by the commission of another wrong. When again shall we cease to hear of these outrages, and summary punishment, and live once more under the reign of the laws?

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*From the Times of April, 1st.*

*Money Market and City Intelligence.*—Friday Evening. An arrangement which has been before hinted at between the Bank of England and the Bank of the United States, for establishing a large credit in favor of the latter, for the purpose of drawing bills on England to represent payments made in the United States on English account, is now said to be on the point of being carried into effect. The operation is of a somewhat complex nature, but the effect of it will be that of making the United States Bank indebted to the Bank of England, instead of the houses whose bills have been taken, and to whom advances have been made. All that will be accomplished by it is the affording to those American merchants who are prepared to fulfil their engagements with this country a medium of payment to which no exception can be raised on either side of the water, and which will rid the circulation of paper of a doubtful description. For the present the arrangement does not facilitate any transmission of bullion, but rather prevents it; but it has become a most important object in a commercial point of view, not to force the Americans to send gold.—When the trading difficulties are a little adjusted, that end is likely to be accomplished in a more steady and secure manner.

The failure of Messrs. Fry and Lightfoot, the bullion brokers, was made known this morning, and caused much surprise, as they were known to have an excellent business, and were not believed to be entangled in any of the dangerous speculations of the day. Besides this failure, a large one at Liverpool, that of Bently & Co., has been announced.

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LONDON, March 31.—There cannot be any doubt that confidence has been materially restored, as we learn by our advices, at the outports and in the manufacturing districts. Discounts of commercial paper have been greatly checked, as well as orders for manufactured goods, for all parts of the world. It requires therefore, no great degree of foresight to predict, that those manufactures who have been in the custom of drawing, against orders and relying upon such a resource, must feel the effect of the slightest depression of commercial transaction. In fact trade has too long been carried on artificially upon an unstable monetary system.

Some anxiety prevailed this afternoon in consequence of a rumor that a firm of much respectability and some standing, had been placed in difficulties—but it is not apprehended that this circumstance will particularly affect commercial credit.—*Morn. Herald.*

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LONDON, April 1.—The commercial money market presents no new feature of import to-day; but there is, nevertheless, some considerable apprehension that commercial and monetary dealings have been unnaturally forced on to an artificial system.

The accounts from Liverpool are not quite so favorable, and the understanding that the failure of a mercantile firm dealing in bullion and foreign bills yesterday, is to a much larger amount than was anticipated, has had the effect of damping commercial credit.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of Captain Marryatt, the popular novelist, in the Quebec, yesterday. He puts up at the American Hotel.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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SPAIN.—There is nothing new from Spain of a positive character; but there is negative evidence that the alleged general engagement and the defeat of Espartero at Zornossa, was either unfounded altogether, or confined to a mere skirmish. The Carlists here assert, however, that in another direction the arms of Don Carlos had signally triumphed.—"Irribarren," say they, "has been knocked to pieces, and has returned with the wreck of his army (Saarsfield's corps) to Pampeluna, in the greatest disorder."

The defeat of the British auxiliaries under General Evans, has been followed by a similar disaster to Espartero, who, having advanced some leagues beyond Bilboa, was met, on the 21st of March, by the main body of the Carlists, commanded by the Infante Don Sebastian, and compelled to retrograde with some loss—which, of course, is magnified by the Carlists letter-writers. Saarsfield had also met with a check, near the frontier of Guipuzcoa; and to complete the tale of disaster, Irribarren had also been forced to retreat on Pampeluna. Thus the combined movement seems to have been completely frustrated, at every point. The government appears however, to have been successful in raising money, for a remittance of seven hundred and fifty thousand francs reached Bayonne, on the 25th of March, for the use of the army, being the third within a month, and the three amounting to two millions two hundred and fifty thousand francs.

A powder magazine had blown up at Santander, destroying a whole street of houses, and very many lives.

Three of the British Officers, Colonel De Lancy and Captains Fielding and Multon, had died of their wounds received in the engagement of the 16th.

General Evans was making great efforts for another dash at the Carlists, who on their part were quite inactive, having sustained very heavy losses in the several engagements.

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*Trial for Murder.*—At an Assize Court at Kingston, in England, March 29, William Bayne, aged 21, was put on his trial, on an indictment for the murder of Isaac Newton Slocombe, a Medical Student, and an American, who had been but about a year in England. It appeared on the trial that the deceased, with two companions, who were also Medical Students, had walked to Woolwich on the afternoon of Feb. 24, and had partaken of refreshments at several houses in the town, in the course of the afternoon. In the evening, as they were passing through Church street, one of the party broke a window, and on the people coming out to to complain, they paid the damage. Subsequently another window was broken, upon which a number of persons assembled, and an affray ensued in which the deceased was so severely bruised that he died of his wounds on the following day. The prisoner was proved to have struck the deceased a violent blow on the head with a stick, and the jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

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KINGSTON, (U. C.) May 2, 1837.—The American Government has sent instructions to the proper offices, requiring that duties be levied on "grain wool, and cloth coming from the Canadas to our mills for manufacture and re-exportation,"

Duty on Wheat 25 cents per bushel.
on Oats 10 do. do.
other grain free.

This order will effectually stop the practice so common along the Canadian frontier, of sending grain, cloth, &c. to be manufactured in the States. Why such an order was issued, does not appear, unless it was thought that the trade thus carried on gave an inlet and facility to smuggling. The States millers will lose the trade, and the Canadian growers must now employ their own mills, which in many cases along the lines, are more distant than the American mills. Thus both parties are inconvenienced by the arrangement, but our people will be taught to stay at home, and give their custom to their own millers.—*Herald.*

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*Valuable Tree.*—An oak tree, at Ashtan, in England said to be the finest tree in the country, has been lately sold for 60 guineas, and is to be cut down as soon as the barking season commences. About thirty years since it was sold for £100, but a chancery suit then arose, which saved it from the axe. The length of the trunk, a straight column is 72 feet, at which height it is two feet in circumference. At six feet above the ground it is 20 feet in circumference.

## Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

### LETTER III.

Mr. Editor:—I have just seen the Courier with another *Quid* and another Editorial, both emanating from the same pen—it is a little surprising that this writer should not have denied his being the author of the Editorial as he does not in other respects stick at denying or asserting anything to suit his purpose. It would tend very much towards establishing the character of Q. R. and his party if they would agree to vent nothing but truth for the next three months, they might rely upon it, that it would give them credit for six months political lying afterwards, which would be a very desirable thing, considering the low ebb at which their veracity at present stand.—But it won't do John! you want to sneak out of the scrape without getting what you deserve:—one thing however I give you credit for, that this time you have not praised yourself.—You ask me to "particularize those indecent, because false, low and scurrilous attacks?"—let me refer you to every paragraph in your two first letters and editorial, through all of which the same rapid venom is sprinkled and which like the dying impotent bite of a trodden benumbed snake may be nauseous and offensive, but cannot be very injurious. Now John you may not possibly have understood the effect or meaning of what you have written or your ideas of decency may not be very refined,—but to attack a man so far above yourself in rank and station with the vilest abuse and accuse him of falsehood when you know that he cannot retaliate is in my opinion the *very height of indecency*. But John notwithstanding your assertions, what the Chronicle contained is true every word of it. Despatches *have been received highly complimentary to His Excellency*, and if the Despatch of the 2d March was not so too, why has it not been printed in the Courier *at length* as you have all promised it should be? You have a copy of it, why then do you not make it public? I'll tell you, John, because you wish to keep it quiet and garble it to suit your own purposes and because you do not wish to let the country know that His Majesty's Government are satisfied with the conduct of our worthy Governor.—You have styled yourselves a "*Corps of Patriots*" and pray what right have you or any of your party to such a distinction? Is the love of country greater in your breasts than in others? or do your ambitious views, vindictive feelings and unconstitutional graspings for power give you a claim to that honorable title? Is there one among you that is making a *personal sacrifice* for the interests of the Province? Are you not *all gainers and the only gainers* by the agitation which you have produced and are doing all you can to keep up in the Province? are not your delegates filling their pockets with money out of the Public chest? Have you not given them thousands upon thousands to idle five or six months away in London, at the same time that you had a Province agent there on double pay who could have done all that they have done? Have you not charged £10,000 on the Revenue of the Country for your own expences during the last session and will not the meeting in July, with the expence of this last delegation cost £6,000 more? Is it from such exploits that you dub yourselves a "Corps of Patriots?" if so the more of such Patriots there are the worse will we be off.—Was it patriotism in your party to leave the Committee who undertook to get up the last "*Delegate Dinner*" to pay £10 each out of their own pockets for the entertainment. I hope you will not again leave them in the lurch should another dinner be attempted. It appears as if the patriotism of your party evaporated the moment that it touched their pockets;—it is a sort of money-making patriotism!

But John how you have wandered from your *task* in your 3d letter:—did you get rid of all your spleen against the Governor in your two first, or has the fact of your having been discovered and exposed diverted you from your original intention? but, now my dear fellow I want to get a few "facts and figures" from you: how many offices do you hold and what are they worth? You know that no one in the Province except the Governor is to get according to the new arrangement a higher salary than the Judges and their salary should be handsome to make them independent and enable them to live like gentlemen, but these things are not indispensable with you and rating you in proportion to your standing in society, your habits of living, and your acquirements, certainly one third of the amount of their salary would be a very proper allowance. Now John I'll try and enumerate your offices and the amount which each yields you yearly, and then compare the whole with the salary of a Judge and if I should err, I trust to your putting me right in your next Quid—first then there is the office of

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|---|---|
| Chamberlain, | £450 |
| Clerk of the Board of Health, | 50 |
| Chairman of Committee of Public and Private Accounts and Resolution Maker General, | 150 |
| County Treasurer, | 30 |
| Member of House and Travel, | 60 |
| Editor of Courier: amount not known | |
| | £740 |

Now John these are very pretty pickings and a great deal more in my opinion than you ought to have and by far too much for the labour performed:—many men would do it all for half the money, and think themselves well paid too, and as employments in a state should always be a reward for those who entirely agree with it, I would recommend you to shew your magnanimity by resigning your offices and besides it would be the best proof you could give us of your *perfect independence*, better far than refusing the office of Treasurer, which you boasted having done at the last Hustings. But I had almost forgotten to strike a ballance with the Judge's salery.

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|---|---|
| Judge's Salary, | £900 |
| Johns Pickings, | 740 |
| John minus a Judge only, | £160 |

Few men in this Province are so fortunate as to get even *one* office,—John holds FOUR, *odious monopoly!!* nearly £800 a year and yet he is not satisfied. I wonder whether he would accept of the new office of Audit about to be established, it would be worth £600 more to him:—malicious people say that he has had an eye to that for sometime past, and shaped his course accordingly, however he must not again make such a mistake as £5,000 in his calculations, or it will destroy his character as an accountant, besides it would not do to make such mistakes out of the House. ALPHA.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—When a writer comes before the public in the imposing attitude of a series of Letters, Letter I, Letter II, Letter III, we are naturally led to expect something "Paulo Majora" a little above the common matter of anonymous communications. We look for articles in the Junius style, or the more modern productions of O. P. Q.: but the author of the letters I, II, III in the Courier, appears certainly to have forgotten himself, for he has not only abandoned the subject first touched upon, but very much falleth off in the style and language in which the two first were written: he seems also to have abandoned the idea of giving his readers "Letter III," for it appears to have been written only the evening previous to its appearance in print, and evidently called forth by the articles in the Chronicle, and not as a continuation of his previous productions. With these remarks, and the further one, that I still adhere to my supposition as to the author of them, I must leave Q. R. for a time and enter upon the defence of one more worthy of the consideration of the Public.

It is well known that the great bulk of the people habitually take their opinions on political affairs either from the press or from hearsay: they do not take the trouble to examine critically into every question which is in agitation and make up their minds accordingly, but rather content themselves with this sort of ready made judgment which they assume and contend for as the truth. This state of things is to be lamented, for I am confident did they search for themselves, they would not be led away quite so often as they are. Never was this idea more fully realized than in the question of the Civil List Bill. Most of those who argue so fiercely and rail with such virulence against Sir A. Campbell and his advisers are miserably ignorant of the subject they are discussing, and very many of them, yes, I will say nine tenths of his opponents have never read, either the Despatches from Lord Glenelg to Sir A. Campbell, his answers thereto, his Messages to the Assembly, no, nor even the Civil List Bill itself, without which the question cannot be even partially understood.

It has been always said by his opponents that he was hostile to the Bill and was the sole cause of its failure: but this I shall shew, like many other assertions of the same party is false and unfounded, and contend, that whatever may have been his own opinion as to its evil tendency, he did every thing in his power, from first to last, to carry the measure into effect on a proper footing.

It will be remembered that previous to the meeting of the Legislature Sir A. Campbell received from Lord Glenelg, a Despatch detailing the terms of the surrender of the Casual Revennes: To this Sir A. answers by a Despatch dated 25th November 1836, (see Journals p. 34,) in a way which can hardly be construed even by his most violent enemies as evincing an opposition to the measure, he says, "I shall feel it my duty to carry into full effect, so far as in me lies, all the arrangements His Majesty's government have determined on for this important measure, in the spirit and according to the desire expressed in your Lordship's despatch of the 11th Sept. last." In this Despatch he also requests from Lord Glenelg further instructions upon certain points not clearly defined, and suggests some other matters for his Lordship's consideration. Before the meeting of the Legislature, Sir A. Campbell receives the Civil List Bill, which on a careful comparison with Lord Glenelg's despatch of the 10th Sept. above alluded to, is found *not to comprise all the terms contained in the said Despatch*, and to contain enactments which he in Sir A. C's. opinion would prove injurious to the interests of the Province. Finding such to be the case and discovering other obstacles to the passing of the Bill (such as an Act of Parliament) without a submission to His M. Government, he determined to offer no impediment to the measure, and resolves to give it his assent in the precise shape in which it was sent out, suspending its operation till His Majesty's pleasure should be known.

His anxiety for the final and satisfactory adjustment of the question cannot be better shewn, than by quoting his own words. In his Despatch to Lord Glenelg, after the receipt of the Bill dated 23d Dec. (see Journals p. 36.) he thus writes—"On a careful perusal of the Bill and referring to my Despatch of the 25th ultimo, No. 52, I find my anxiety on the several points there stated, relieved only in one instance, viz. the security for the payment of the Civil List. I therefore deem it my duty without delay to call your Lordship's attention to the following further remarks upon that important subject, and upon the difficulties which present themselves to me." After stating these remarks he concludes thus:—"Feeling therefore all the difficulties which I have stated and for various other considerations which appear to me of great importance, I deemed it my duty in communicating to the Legislature the Despatch which your Lordship directed to be laid before them, to draw their attention to the several points which I had in my former despatch brought under your Lordship's notice. I therefore adverted to them in the message accompanying those despatches (a copy of which I have the honour to enclose) and express by trust, that they would in order to obviate any future doubts or difficulties, see the propriety of adding to the bill if it should be passed a suspending clause, as by so doing there will be an opportunity to make any such amendments as may appear to be requisite to render the measure perfect in all its parts.

"*In this view I hope to be met by a reciprocal feeling on the part of the Legislature and by a desire to cultivate harmony and mutual good will, as the final adjustment of the question will thus be left to the consideration of His Majesty's Government. In the mean time I beg to assure your Lordship that I shall without any reserve communicate with both houses and give to them every information in my power.*"

In his message to the Assembly he makes the same proposal founded on the same reasons, particularly the more forcibly one, viz, that "*there appears also to have been in the draft of the Bill an omission of one of the conditions expressly stated in the Despatch of the 31st August, upon which His Majesty's Government had consented to surrender the Casual and Territorial Revenues.*"

If words could testify a strong desire for the amicable and equitable settlement of the question, it is conveyed in the above extracts, and had the House of Assembly met His Excellency with a reciprocal feeling "the whole matter would have been arranged without difficulty—but let us examine the position in which Sir A. Campbell was placed. He had in his 1st despatch called the attention of His Majesty's government to numerous and weighty objections to the mode in which the surrender was made, (*not to the surrender itself*) and had requested information upon some points not clearly expressed. He had in the 2d despatch further called the attention of Government to the draft of the Bill, and *particularly the omission in that draft of one of the express stipulations under which the surrender was made* and stated that he had recommended the Assembly to add a suspending clause to the Bill: could he then, let me ask any reasonable man, assent to the measure without such a clause after taking these steps? after pointing out to Lord Glenelg the course he had adopted and motives therefore. Could he turn round and pass the Bill without the suspending clause in the face of his express declaration to the contrary, certainly not. It would have been trifling with His Majesty's Government, after the communication he had made to it. The Assembly knowing this should not have urged the measure upon him—they knew he was pledged to his course, and whether his remarks to His Majesty's Government were deserving of consideration or not, he could not travel out of it. So far, from wishing to delay the measure, he expressly promises to pass the bill without amendment or alteration "even to the crossing of a t". He waives his own judgment on the question and all he requires is, a suspending clause, which would not have impaired the measure, but only delayed its operation till His Majesty's pleasure should be known.

And what had the Assembly to fear from this? His Majesty's Government even were pledged to the surrender: that, therefore, could not be in danger. What then? they say, they feared that the remarks made by Sir. A. Campbell might have had some weight, and the bill be altered, but could they stand in a better situation on his refusal of assent which they were convinced he would refuse? No! Had they passed it with a suspending clause; could they not have made representations in reply to the remarks of Sir A. Campbell or even sent home Messrs. Crane and Wilmot (as they afterwards did) to do away with any impression made by these remarks. Had they not an Agent on the spot who is a watchful guardian of their interests: and who would have maintained the cause of the Assembly quite as well as Messrs Crane and Wilmot. If the bill was in accordance with Lord Glenelg's intention, as stated in the despatch to Sir A. Campbell no amendment would have been made, but if it was not, and he had overlooked any important stipulation, surely it was no more than just, that he should have an opportunity of rectifying the mistake. And it was for this purpose and this alone that Sir A. Campbell made the recommendation he did. He only desired to ascertain the intentions of the Colonial Minister, and so far as he could give furtherance to the measure, he did it to the extent of his power. It was the important vindictive, stubborn and unyielding proceeding of the House that caused the loss of the Bill, and produced the events which have since taken place. Y.

Mr. Editor,—

Will you permit me to say a few words by way of refuting a scurrilous and unfounded statement made by an anonymous writer in the Observer of the 23d inst. signing himself 'a Citizen.' I shall set out with acknowledging what is true in his statement, the better to show what is not true, and sir, permit me to say there is no small portion of it of that character. First then I am an Irishman both by birth and feeling, although residing in America, nor was I aware until now that it was criminal for an Irishman to live in the Country that best suited his own ideas and circumstances. It is also true that I occasionally trade between this City and the United States, and am in the habit of supplying such persons as the writer of 'a Citizen,' who are unable to import for themselves; I am also yet to learn that that is a criminal action. These Sir, are I believe, the only truths contained in his statement, and now for the falsehoods. I brought no brooms for sale to the city—I never drew a dollar out of any of the City Banks until now—No Draft on Boston was offered me, but one on New-York, and that at 2 pr. cent. premium, while specie was worth me 7 1-2 pr. cent. in Boston. Finding a reluctance on the part of the bankers to part with the specie, I offered to take a draft on New-York at par, thereby sacrificing 7 1-2 pr. cent. and for what! why simply to accommodate the Bank. This Sir is "*the head and front of my offending*," for which I have received the most unmeasured abuse, of the lowest and most blackguard kind, and evidently coming from a man who is alike ignorant of business and the common decencies of Society. In conclusion Sir, allow me to ask what would be the conduct of the banks of this or any other place if I should walk into their place of business, and request them to loose 7 1-2 pr. cent. in a transaction? Why sir I should expect to be kicked out; and richly should I deserve such treatment: And because I have offered to sacrifice 7 1-2 pr. cent. I am to have the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate hurled at me, by a man whose liberality would allow him to bite a grain of Coffee in two rather than *cheat himself*. Having done nothing but what was business like, and more than liberal, I have no hesitation in leaving my conduct in the hands of the public for justification, and I think when my liberality is weighed with the liberality of the City Banks, I am in no danger of loss by the comparison.

I am Sir, yours &c.
AN IRISH YANKEE.

P. S. As I shall have left St. John before the next paper is published, 'a Citizen,' will have an opportunity of indulging to any extent, unanswered, his propensity for falsehoods.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor:—As an admirer of the decrees, the harmony and requisite beauties of nature, I paid a visit to the Microscope Exhibition now in the Masonic Hall. Its powers are very extraordinary, and if the taste for research exists in this City which I give it credit for, every individual above the level of a mere animal will avail himself of the present opportunity to look into the mysteries of nature.—That, Sir, you will add the weight of your talents in the editorial columns, to urge the Citizens to partake of the rich intellectual treat that is now set before them.

I am, Sir, yours,
A Lover of Nature.

## British News.

*From the London Morning Herald of April 11.*

City—Monday Evening—The commercial money market, under the precious fostering of the Bank of England, has arrived almost at the summit of anomaly; but a few weeks ago we were told, from the throne, that the country was in a state of prosperity, with but very limited exceptions. We need not depict the contrast at the present moment, neither need we enlarge upon the fallacy of a system now fully demonstrated by the present state of our forced foreign commerce. Great anxiety has prevailed to ascertain the result of the interview between the deputation from Manchester and Liverpool and the chancellor of the exchequer, on the subject of obtaining assistance from the government by an issue of exchequer bills upon bonded American produce. If ministers had granted the prayer of these petitioners, it would have been a tacit admission of the errors of our currency and one-sided free-trade system, and every portion of the producing community would, from the cobblers to the agricultural interests, be entitled to the same assistance. We therefore, in common with many very experienced men, cannot see either in the justness or the policy of the Bank of England in bolstering up these individual interests.

It is, however, very evident that the bank, as a monopolising corporation, are more mixed up with commercial interests than the pretended organ of an independent circulating medium ought to be; and that General Jackson has outwitted (which we predicted long ago) the wonderful sages of Threadneedle-street. Nothing of the official character has transpired with regard to the result of the interview between the Liverpool deputation and the right hon. gentleman who is permitted to rule, by political courtesy, over the financial affairs of this country; but it has been bruited about that the deputation was referred to the bank direction for their decision, as being the parties who best understood the matter, and they are said to have waited upon that august body, which now holds the destinies of half the empire in the hollow of their hands, with a view to negociate in advance upon hypotheated American produce. We sincerely trust that arrangements will be made to prevent any further difficulties; but it is pretty evident that these events must lead to a searching reform in our fallacious monetary system, and our spurious free trade enactments.

There is no doubt but that the assistance given by the Bank of England to the leading American houses has temporarily relieved the market; nevertheless, although money continues easy on the Stock Exchange, it still commands a high rate of interest in the commercial market.

Business in the British funds continues firm, but without any particular degree of speculation. Consols closed at the rather improved quotation of 95 5-8 buyers for money and time. Bank Stock is 204 money, and India 258 for the opening. The premium upon Exchequer Bills has advanced to 40; on India Bonds it is 37 a 39.

Paris, April 8.

Bourse, 4 o'clock.—The French Funds are going down a little, owing to the continued indecision as to the ministry which is apparently as far as ever from being completed. The Three per cents. lost 10 centimes on Saturday, opening at 79, 20, 15, and closing at 70, 05.—Little was done in any stock. Five per cents, 106. 90; Bank actions, 1420.

State of France.—The accounts from the departments are of a most alarming nature: it appears that the *projet de loi* for the dowry of the Queen of the Belgians and the Duke of Nemours' apanage have produced the most deplorable effects upon the inhabitants. During the last six months no less than 36 prefects have visited the capital, and their reports have been unanimous in describing the bad results of the present system. Several deputies have received letters from their constitutions, declaring that they were bound by duty to vote against the above law *projects*. Not the slightest commiseration has been excited by the state of misery into which the workmen are plunged, and it does not appear that any act of royal munificence has been brought in aid of the starving population of Lyons. It would appear that this great city of the Rhone was destined to endure sieges and grape shot, but not to receive the gifts of benevolence! The reports transmitted by M. Rivet are frightful; 6,000 looms are without work, and 5,000 only half employed, consequently 20,000 persons are deprived of employment and of bread at the same time. Bankruptcies are increasing, and shops are closed in greater numbers than heretofore; the reports of the Prefect of Police mention the shutting up of 100 shops in a week, in consequence of a cessation of business. Russia was more unfriendly than ever towards France.—Austria maintained a frigid look—an ear of indifference, and playing the part of a mere mediatrix, so consistent with the Metternich policy. As to Prussia some distinction must be made; the King and M. Ancillon were on extremely good terms with the Tuileries, but the Prussian nobility, rallying round the Prince Royal, persisted in their haughty feelings and hatred against France. M. Ancillon, on the contrary, was all kindness, and was most intimately attached to M. Guizot by the ties of religion and philosophy. Indeed it was through the exertions of M. Ancillon, and the good offices of that kind angel (*ange de beauté*) the consort of the King of Prussia, that the ardently wished for marriage was negociated with the "little female philosopher of Jena," as the Princess of Mecklenburg was styled in the Faubourg St. Germain.—*La Nouvelle Minerve.*

(*Private Correspondence of the Morning Post.*)

Dublin, April 3.—An investigation of the great murdering character is at present being held here. Your readers will recollect that a priest named Walsh was brutally murdered in Carlow county, by whom, in reality, it is now expected will come to light. The life of a respectable Protestant (Mr. A. Sly) was attempted to be sworn away as being guilty of the murder by hired perjurers, and the two suborned witnesses were tried, found guilty, and transported. It appears now that the government have been put in possession of data which, if corroborated, as it is expected they will be, one of the most atrocious conspirations that ever stained the dark annals of this ill-fated land will come to light. As the story has reached me, the priest was mistaken for a member of parliament since dead, a gentleman much beloved and respected in every station of life, whether public or private. Though he was set upon, watched, and traced, it was the will of Divine Providence to ward off the assassin's blow. Three of his conspirators have been at large ever since, and have not even left the country.

We believe that we may congratulate our readers and the country on the prospect of being speedily relieved from the incubus of the present administration. Unless we have been greatly misinformed—ministers themselves are getting ready for a turn out, and only keeping their places until quarter day—a few weeks will tell. We are not over sanguine, but our readers may rest assured that there is a move in contemplation. The latest papers assert that the ministers will tender their resignations on the 21st of April. The probable position in which the Irish Corporation Bill will then be, is the foundation for this assertion.—*Ulster Times.*

*From a Correspondent of the Standard.*

The late Embassy from the Queen of Madagascar.—Our readers may probably remember that a few weeks since a notice appeared in the papers, stating the arrival of an embassy from the Queen of Madagascar to the court of Great Britain. No explanation was given at the time as to the cause of so novel an event, nor of the circumstances attendant upon the presentation of the embassy to his Majesty. As we have become acquainted with some of these facts, we feel great pleasure in presenting them to the public.

It appears that for many years Madagascar was successfully occupied as a field of missionary labour. The efforts of Christian zeal were manifested in the conversion of vast numbers of the natives, in the establishment of schools, in the erection of places of Divine worship, and in the gradual amelioration of the state of society generally. An event, however, occurred, which was followed by most disastrous results, and which cast a painful gloom over the brightening prospects of that interesting country—Radama, the King, who had been favourable to the Christian mission, died, and was succeeded by the present Queen, Ranavalomanjaka.

Soon after her succession to the throne the Queen declined to receive any longer the "annual present," or equivalent, that had been made to Radama in consideration of his suppressing the slave traffic. The Queen declined also, about the same time, the longer residence of a British agent at her Court. This marked change in the policy of her government rendered the commercial intercourse of the two countries less satisfactory than during the life of Radama. Early in the year 1835 the Queen adopted another step, which threatened still more serious consequences to a friendly intercourse. The profession of Christianity was publicly suppressed, the missionaries banished, all copies of the sacred writings were ordered to be delivered up to the authorities, and a cruel persecution was commenced against the Christian converts; in addition to which all Europeans were virtually excluded from the country.

There is reason to believe that the Queen feared, the result of such conduct would be a total cessation of all commercial relations with this country, the advantages of which were so happily felt by the natives generally; and to obviate such a result, considered it expedient to send an embassy, consisting of six officers, to express her wish to be still regarded as a friend to commerce, and as cherishing sentiments of esteem towards the King of England.

The embassy safely arrived at Havre de Grace, and were conveyed thence by Captain Garnot in a steam-packet to London. After an interview with Lord Palmerston, they were presented to his Majesty, at the Levee held at St. James's on the 1st of March. On Tuesday, the 7th of March, they had an audience of his Majesty at Windsor, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Freeman, late a missionary to Madagascar at the express desire of his Majesty, acted as interpreter, and had the pleasure and honour of presenting to the King a copy of the Bible in the Malagayssi language, which had been translated by the missionaries, and printed at the mission press of Madagascar. It is said that his Majesty received the copy of the Bible in a manner that could not fail to express the embassy with a deep sense of the high regard entertained by the British Sovereign for the volume of Divine Revelation, and his satisfaction at such an interesting result of missionary effort.

During the interview his Majesty introduced the embassy to the Queen, by whom they were received with the greatest courtesy and kindness.—While passing over the Castle they were again met by the Queen, who entered into conversation with them, and having learnt that although many of the natives of Madagascar had embraced Christianity, the Queen by her edict, had prohibited any profession of it, addressing herself to the embassy, said, "Tell the Queen of Madagascar from me, that she can do nothing so beneficial for her country as to receive the Christian religion.

Sincerely do we hope that her Majesty's wishes may be realised—that the hand of persecution may be stayed—the effects of Christian missionaries be encouraged—and the Queen of Madagascar herself become a "nursing mother of the Church."

During their stay in London the embassy visited many of our national establishments, and some of our principal manufactories, and expressed themselves highly gratified by what they saw, and the marked politeness and attention which were everywhere shown to them.

The Earl of Minto returned to the Admiralty yesterday from Portsmouth. The noble earl's official visit was connected with the abolition or reduction of the Royal Naval College, the governor of which, Captain Wentworth Loring, retires forthwith on a pension. The captain received £800 per annum each. The students who had not completed their time are now on board his Majesty's ship Britannia.

Alexandria, March 4.—The Government here has received intelligence that the Grand Seignior has determined to employ American naval officers in the command of his fleet, and that measures have already been taken to carry this resolution into effect. If Mahmoud Ali should come to the same determination, the combined fleets of Turkey and Egypt would then present a formidable front against such a naval power as Russia, whose fleet at present is little better manned and efficient than theirs, and not so well paid, and who would thus be placed decidedly at a disadvantage. But much, of course, will depend upon the success of the measures now in progress for re-establishing amity between the two Turkish Potentates—such a sincere and solid alliance as will ensure unity of purpose and action in all their combined movements, which seems to be the point aimed at by those who are labouring to bring about a reconciliation. The Beylikdjee Effendi, whose mission hither related to that subject, has returned to Constantinople, it is said, well content, and a Tartar has since been dispatched thither with bills to the amount of fifteen millions of piastres on account of tribute, the second large remittance that has been made within the twelve-month. This transaction, like the former, has been taken by the Greek houses of Tossizzar and Zizini, who have thereby for the present acquired a commanding influence over the money market of this place. Intelligence reached this on the 19th ult. that the Hugh Lindsay had arrived at Suez on the 15th, after a passage of twenty seven days from Bombay. Exchange on London still very bad, nominally 69. No plague. A sale of cotton has been attempted at the upset of 18 dollars per kantar, but nobody would bid, so discouraging are the last advices from the continent and from England. The government, however, have given out that they have sold it all since privately at the above price. The cotton crop of the Bombay presidency will this year exceed that of last by 100,000 bales. The Blazer has brought from Beyroot three officers and twelve men, the last of the Euphrates expedition, who go from thence to England. Colonel Chesney was expected by the Hugh Lindsay from Bombay, but has not come.—*Courier.*

*Capture of a Mexican brig of war by the Natchez.*—The schooner Climax which arrived last evening, puts us in possession of the following important intelligence.

The U. S. sloop of war Natchez, on the 17th April off the Brazos St. Jago made a formal demand upon the Mexican authorities to deliver up, and release the American vessels, Julius Cæsar, Champion, Leonidas, and three others whose names are not recollected, which had been illegally captured by the Mexican fleet, cruising off the coast of the Republic of Texas. To this demand no answer was returned. The Climax was in company with the Natchez, and had been brought to by the Mexican brig Bravo, upon the Natchez and the Climax, and an 18 pound ball struck the Climax, came through the port foward the forerigging went through the deck into the larboard bow, started a plank, and caused the schooner to make three and a half feet of water in an hour.

The Natchez being informed of the situation of the Climax, sent the carpenter and several of her crew to the assistance of that vessel. Having repaired the Climax, she took her in convoy as far as off Matagorda. In the mean while the Mexican brig of war (formerly the Privilegio) hove in sight, and was taken possession of by the Natchez: a prize crew were put on board, and she was ordered to Pensacola.

These are the imperfect particulars we have received. The taking of the vessel may be relied on; but we regret the circumstances that led to this act are not more minutely detailed. Doubtless the aggravation was very great, and that the honor of the American flag compelled the commander of the Natchez to take the step he did.

The steamer Grampus reports thay the Mexican brig is off the S. W. Pass, in the custody of the U. S. sloop of war Natchez, bound for Pensacola.—*New Orleans Bee, May 5.*

The capture of the Mexican brig of war by the Natchez, of which we gave a statement yesterday, is probably the commencement of protracted and irregular hostilities with our *ci devant* ally and neighbor. This interruption to the friendly relations which formerly subsisted between the two countries, is seriously to be regretted at the present critical juncture, however just the cause of offence on our part may be. Hitherto we have relied chiefly on Mexico to supply the drain of specie which was made upon us by exportations to Europe; and now that these exportations are likely to become two or three fold greater than they were before, in order to pay off the heavy balances which have accumulated against us during the two or three past years by our excessive importations, and also to refund the large amounts of specie wrested from England, in direct violation of the laws of trade, by the unwise measures of our government; the friendship and commerce of our neighbor, is then more necessary to us than at any previous period.

That specie will for some time to come slip away from us faster than it came, we have not the least question; and the loss of the principle source whence our deficits have always been principally supplied, may place us in rather a straitened condition.—*N. Orleans Bulletin.*

# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 26, 1837.

Since the arrival of the April mail, a variety of reports have been in circulation as to the result of the conferences, which have been going on between His Majesty's Government, and the Executive and Legislative Deputations touching the surrender of the King's Casual Revenue, and the Civil List Bill. We have heard it asserted by some people that every thing has been conceeded to the wishes of the Assembly: by others, it is said, that all the objections of Sir Archibald Campbell have been sustained. We doubt whether either of the reports is true to the extent alleged. There would be such an obvious impropriety in giving publicity to despatches, addressed for the most part to the expected Governor, before his arrival, that we cannot hope to have our curiosity gratified by "reports emanating from Government House" as to the contents of those important documents. Happily, however, Mr. Wilmot has been furnished with a copy of the most material of them, and as he has been exhibiting it on all occasions, and in all places, during his stay at Halifax, we may perhaps get a sight of it here, before the despatches are officially and formally submitted to the two branches of the Legislature. If they are to be made public at all, we would respectively suggest to Mr. Wilmot, what he and Mr. Crane suggested to Lord Glenelg with reference to the government despatches to Sir Archibald Campbell,—that it will be more satisfactory to the country to have them in full; than to get a mere statement of the substance of them: to which we would add that he had better superintend the publishing of them himself, than hand them over to any one else, member of the House or not, to prepare for the press. He should consider that despatches and reports, like bills, have many *crooked ways* to travel through in this country, and do not always come from the press, in the same condition as they go into it.

If the accounts we have heard be *correct*, as the Courier says, and we wish it to be understood that we do not pledge ourselves for the correctness of what has reached us, though we think it quite as likely to be *correct* as the extract from Mr. Crane's letter in the Courier,—some alterations will be made in the Civil List Bill when under discussion by the Legislature. It will be in the recollection of every body that in the Council it was laid down, that the King has an indubitable undeniable right to dictate to the Provincial Legislature the terms on which he will consent to surrender his Cown Revenues: and we are now told that, it is quite immaterial whether this dictation be conveyed under the Royal Sign Manuel, or through the Secretary of State: and of course it must be equally immaterial whether it be communicated in the style of recommendation or in that of preremptory command. This principle will we confidently anticipate, still be adhered to, and the recommendations of Lord Glenelg be adopted by the Legislature. In that case though it will not be, by any means, a perfect measure, nor even as good as it might have been made,—it will be greatly improved and comparatively harmless.

If what we have heard be *correct*, Lord Glenelg has determined that the mode of appropriation in use in the Province is not to be altered, conceiving that it would not be praticable, and if practicable, not wise to insist upon the observance in New Brunswick of the rules of the House of Commons. If this be the opinion of his Lordship, then we differ in opinion with him, for we think that no measure can possibly be unwise which will have the effect of breaking up the disgraceful jobbing going on in our Legislature in the disposal of the public money—witness £19,500 for the expences of the Legislature for only one session. But while we regret this unwise adherence to this radically bad system, we understand that it is recommended to the Legislature to make the Civil List Bill permanent, and to make the Remedial Bill permanent also: and to take the 5th Section (and if that section all the other sections depending upon it) out of the former, and to form it into the commencement of the Remedial bill.

With respect to the error in calculation, Lord Glenelg says, we hear, that as a reduction of £500 is to take place immediately in the salary of the Governor he does not mean to avail himself of the offer of the Assembly of an additional grant to make up the deficiency: he calls upon them though to provide for the circuit expences of the Judges, which the House will no doubt very cheerfully do.

Lord Glenelg, it is said, declares that it is quite competent for the King to surrender, by a provincial act of Assembly, all his Crown Revenues and that his successors will be bound thereby; but we cannot discover whether his Lordship gives an opinion on the competency of the Provincial Legislature, to surrender to themselves, what the king has by act of Parliament already surrendered to Parliament, nor to enforce under the terms of the surrender the payment into the Provincial Treasury of duties levied under acts of Parliament which direct their being remitted to the Exchequer in London in aid of the expences of defending the North American Colonies.

In addition to this, we have heard though we dare not vouch for the truth of it, that Lord Glenelg makes it an indispensable necessary condition to the surrender of the Crown Revenues, that the Assembly rescind the seven resolutions passed February 8th at once so insolent and unnecessary; and that they direct, that all the John Gape papers published in 1832 and '33 and all the other articles which have appeared in the Courier containing libels upon Sir Archibald Campbell, and all the letters of Q. R. already published or to be published, shall be burnt by the hands, not of the common hangman, but of the Sergeant-at-arms, in presence of the whole House on the first day of the session, which Sir John Harvey is directed to hold as soon as he arrives;—and to pass a standing order that any member who shall presume to publish a libel upon Sir John Harvey in any of the City papers, because he refuses to jump Jim Crow at the bidding of the radicals, shall upon confession or conviction be forthwith expelled from his seat.

Rand's Solar Microscope.—The power of this splendid instrument, is now daily exhibited at the Masonic Hall, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 5 P. M.—By the aid of this powerful instrument,—insects that are imperceptible to the naked eye, are magnified to the monstrous size of *three to four feet in length*. The exhibition is worthy of the attention of the public, and the low price of admittance will, we have no doubt, insure a numerous attendance.

Trinity Church.—George Wheeler, Esq. has been appointed Clerk of the Vestry, in the room of Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, elected Churchwarden.

Civil Appointments.—Bartholomew C. Beardsley, John Bedell, Richard Ketchum, James Upham, James A. Maclauchlan, Josiah Brown, John Dibblee, Adam Sharp, Arthur B. Walsh, Francis Rice, Leonard Reed Combes, James Ketchum, John Bedell, Jun. Abraham Nelson Garden, Rufus S. Demill, Samuel Nevers, Charles A. Hammond, Henry Baird, Asa Upton, Paul Micheau Bedell, William Hallet, and Ambrose Sherman Carman, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Carleton.—*Royal Gazette.*

We cannot withhold the expression of our indignation at the unmanly and indelicate attacks, which have lately appeared in some of the Colonial prints, on His Excellency Sir A. Campbell; deriding his government, impugning his candour, and degrading his character as a civilian and representative of royalty. "That school boy must have been idle indeed, and never "cheated of his hour of play," who has no, remarked, in all history, the despicable characteristic of popular prejudice, which breaks out against persons of power the moment their authority ceases:

"But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
"Have stood against the world: now he he there,
"And none so poor to do him reverence!"

And further, he might observe that those who assume the imposing garb of patriotism, are generally hollow hearted miscreants, whose disappointed ambition nerves them to assail the point from which they no longer fear the dreaded shaft of power, and whose vicious inclinations draw them into the herd of assailants who meanly exult over what they consider fallen greatness:—

"Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through:
"See what a rent the envious Casca made:"
"Through this, the well-beloved Brutus stabbed:"
"They that have done this deed are *honourable*;
"What *private griefs* they have, alas! I know not."

When Sir Howard Douglas left this government, similar disgraceful sentiments were the fashionable cant of the day, and the only voice raised in his vindication came from the Editor of the St. Andrew's Courant. The obloquy which attended Mr. Campbell's course might serve as a prophetic illustration of what we may expect for this interference, but we do not hesitate to say that time, which wears out every erroneous trace, will not pass in vain over the days of Sir A. Campbell, but will do him that justice which the united voice of St. John afforded to Sir Howard, as evinced by the tribute which their better convictions presented as an appeasing offering at the shrine of consistency.

With respect to the laudatory paragraphs so lavishly bestowed on Sir John Harvey, while we do not question their truth we despise their sycophancy: and we greatly miscalculate that gentleman's character if he will not hold them in equal despite. The old peruvian phrase of worshipping the rising sun bears a gross analogy to the fashion of the day, and if the fire of heaven be necessary to ignite these gilded holocausts, it must be drawn down by specious jugglery, for pure virtue has no agency in the sacrifice.—*St. Andrew's Standard.*

Halifax, May 17.

Fire.—The inhabitants were alarmed by the cry of fire, on Thursday evening last—the upper part of the House in George-street, at no great distance from the Garrison Clock, owned by Miss Donovan, was discovered in a blaze. The wind blew rather strong from the northward, and apprehensions were entertained that much destruction of property would take place. The engines, however, were soon on the spot—the extensive Tank sunk in the street last year, furnished a large supply of water, and by the exertions of the Inhabitants, the soldiers of the Garrison, seamen of H. M. Ship Melville, and the men belonging to the Dock Yard and Ordinance Department, the fire was extinguished about half past ten o'clock. The house in which it originated was a good deal injured, as was also that adjoining, owned by Mrs. M'Pherson.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, at the request of the Firewards, ordered a party of soldiers to assist in refilling the Tank on Monday.

A Maine paper says:—"This State the last year paid out *four millions* of dollars for bread stuffs. The Legislature have passed an act, giving *two dollars* to every one who shall raise *twenty* bushels of wheat; and for every bushel over and above, *thirty six cents* per bushel. Good! *Good?* GOOD!!!

Chase Extra.—The schooner Oceanus, during last week, took in a cargo of coal in the vicinity of Pictou. The charterer called on the agent for his bill—He did not return, and on enquiry it was discovered that he and his vessel had taken their departure.—Mr. James Primrose, the Agent, gave chase in the Steamer Cape Breton, and came up with the Oceanus after a 50 miles run,—The delinquent was arrested and lodged in jail.—*Acadian Telegraph, May 19.*

West Indies.—Grenada dates to March 30, state that the small pox existed to a frightful extent, in Tobago, Antigua, Grenada and Martinique, and that it might be expected to spread throughout all the Islands.

The situation of Antigua for want of water, was dreadful.

A rail road was projected for Demerara, to be laid between Georgetown and Mahaica.

A steam communication round Jamaica had been arranged.

*Plague at Tripoli.*—The Portsmouth, English Chronicle of April 3d, (the latest paper received in this country) has the following:

We have letters and papers from Malta to the 11th ult. They represent the state of the plague at Tripoli, according to the last advices, to be unmitigated. It was difficult, for want of official returns, to estimate the actual mortality, but it is believed to be not less than 100 daily, and the number of persons who have fallen victims to the disease from its commencement, is stated to be upwards of 30,000, a great number, considering the

In our last number, we noticed the general opinion respecting the suspending of specie payments by our City Banks; and on Wednesday the 24th instant, a public meeting took place, when a series of resolutions were passed, expressive of the full confidence in the ability of the several Banks to redeem their notes and bills; but under existing unprecedented circumstances, it will be absolutely necessary that payments in specie be suspended.—The banks have therefore suspended specie payments, but we trust, that the circumstances which have rendered such measures necessary will be shortly removed.

At a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Merchants, Citizens and Inhabitants of St. John, held at the Court House on Wednesday the 24th day of May 1837.

His Worship the Mayor was called to the Chair, and M. H. Perley, Esq. appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

His Worship stated that he had received a requisition from a number of respectable Merchants, desiring him to call this Meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unprecedented state of affairs.

It was then moved by Daniel Leavitt, Esq. seconded by William Hammond Esq. and thereupon *Resolved unanimously* that the alarming state of Commercial affairs, and the consequent pressure for money from without the Province, require that prompt measures should be taken, to protect the mercantile and other interests within the same, by preventing, as far as possible the exportation of specie.

On motion of George Harding, Esq. seconded by Samuel Gould, Esq. it was

*Resolved Unanimously*, That in order to secure the means necessary for the protection and accomodation of the trading, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the Province, it is absolutely necessary that payments in specie at the Banks in this City should be suspended.

On motion of L. Donaldson, Esq. seconded by William Walker, Esq. it was.

*Resolved Unanimously*, as the sense of this public Meeting of the Inhabitants, that the Presidents and Directors of the Banks in this City, be respectfully requested to suspend specie payments for such length of time as may be necessary for the due protection of the Inhabitants, and the general interests of the Province; and that the entire confidence of the community in the prudence and character of the gentlemen conducting those institutions ought to be a full guarantee for the propriety of such an unusual measure under the present unprecedented circumstances.

On motion of G. D. Robinson, Esq. seconded by D. Leavitt, Esq. it was

*Resolved Unanimously*, That this Meeting has full confidence in the ability of the Banks in this City, to redeem all their notes and bills, and that the persons here present will continue to receive, and they would recommend the public to receive them as heretofore.

On motion of William Hammond, Esq. seconded by W. H. Street, Esq. it was

*Resolved unanimously*, That a Committee be appointed to wait on the different Banks in this city, with copies of the foregoing Resolutions, and that Daniel Leavitt, George Harding, and L. Donaldson, Esqrs. be such Committee; and further that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the different Newspapers.

The Chairman having left the Chair, John Kerr, Esq. was called thereto, when the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to His Worship the Mayor, for his promptness in calling this Meeting, and for his able conduct in the Chair.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*

M. H. PERLEY, *Secretary.*

CORONER'S INQUEST. On Tuesday, 23d inst. a Coroner's Inquest was held before His Worship the Mayor and Henry Porter, Esqr. (in the absence of the Coroner) on view of the body of William Dowd.—Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

ACCIDENT.—Just as our paper was going to press, we received intelligence of the falling of the Platform in front of the Market House, in the Market Square, caused by the excavations now making near the building. A number of persons were on the platform at the moment it fell, among whom was Mr. Robert W. Nowlan, who was severely injured; and several others, all more or less hurt by the fall: and we regret to state that one man, whose name we could not learn was taken away, supposed to be dead.

QUEBEC, May 12.

The first numerous party of emigrants this season, arrived from Limerick in the *Bonno*, Capt. Gorman, landed yesterday to the number of upwards of two hundred, and marched up in regular order, males and females, to St. Patrick's Church. They appeared healthy, were comfortably dressed, and possessing that lively humour which distinguishes the Irish. They intend to settle in Upper Canada.

We are sorry to learn that mad dogs have made their apperance in the parishes adjacent to this city. One was killed yesterday in St. Foy, after having ranged through a great part of the parish, and bitten a great number of dogs and cattle.

The weather has been fine since Tuesday, and although there is still snow along the fences, the farmers are busy sowing, and the ground is in excellent condition. The season is indeed as far advanced as in common years, and is far from unpromising.

PASSENGERS IN THE ENTERPRISE, FROM LIVERPOOL.—W. Scott, of St. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. Tremaise, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Hegan, Mr. Drury, Mr. M'Grade, Mr. Wallace, and Master Culley.

IN THE PERIN FROM LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Isaac Ketchum.

## MARRIED.

On the 18th, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Hugh M'Gowan, to Miss Ann O'Neil, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Westfield, King's County, on Thursday morning last, George Merritt, Esquire, of this city, to Jane Eliza, daughter of the Rev. C. Milner, Rector of Westfield.

## DIED.

On Friday last after a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation, in full assurance of a blissful immortality, Mary Ann, relict of the late Captain Cameron, and daughter of the late Mr. William Phillips, of Nantwich, Cheshire, England, aged 36 years.

On Friday evening last, Mrs Elizabeth Dugwell, aged 37 years.

On Sunday morning last, after a short but painful illness, in the 27th year of his age, Lieutenant T. G. Morlay, of the Royal Artillery, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. His remains were interred on Wednesday with Military Honors.

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian patience, Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Captain William Woolfeindale, aged 15 years.

At New-York, on the 10th inst., Thomas Irvin, Esq. aged 75 years. Mr. I. was formerly a Merchant in this city, and in all his commercial transactions during a long life, has maintained an unblemished character.

At Wilmot, N. S., on the 11th inst. Mrs. Catharine Armstrong, widow of the late Mr. Richard Armstrong, aged 81 years; leaving a numerous family and a large circle of friends to deplore their loss. Mrs. R. was for a long time a strict adherent to the principles of the Baptist Church, and died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

In Boston, on the 11th inst. Mr. George Pepper, late Senior Editor of the "Emerald Isle," aged 41.

## SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, 19th, brig Majestic, Stephenson, Brunt Island, (Kirkaldy,) 43—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

June, Kinney, St. Vincent, 17; C. M'Lauchlan, rum, sugar and molasses.

Schr. Sable, Hammond, Halifax, 6; assd cargo.

Troughboy, Ferris, St. Andrews,—molasses.

Sld, ship Enterprise, M'Cready, Liverpool, 41; Mackay, Brothers & Co. merchandize.—On the 23d May last topgallants, in a squall.

Perin, M'Donald, Liverpool, 41: R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.—On the 17th inst. long. 63, lat. 43, spoke the ship Manchester, Dreaning, of this port, 10 days from Charleston, (S. C.) for Quebec.

3d, ship Sovereign, Markham, Hull, 56; Mackay, Brothers & Co. grain, paints, &c.—Port Glasgow, Lindsay, to sail for this port the first week in April.

Mary, Brown, Hull, 45; John Robertson, general cargo.

Schr. Coral, Howard, Boston, 3; C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

Brigantine Tom Cringle, Cox, Philadelphia, 15; R. L. Harris, flour & meal.

23d, schr. Teazer, Jones, Eastport,—ballast.

Ships Liverpool and Albion from New York.

At Quarantine, ship Venus, from Cork, with passengers; Hope, ditto.

CLEARED.

Ship Ann, Ellis, Bristol, timber.

Champlain, Mills, Cork, timber & deals.

Sable, Hammond, Halifax, tar, &c.

Brig Guinare, Lewis, from St. John, N. B. at Newport, previous to the 5th April.

Cleared at Liverpool, April 4th, the Campion, Gallilee, for St. John; 5th, Acadia, James, Amboy & St. John, Samuel, Jamieson, Quebec.

Cleared at London, April 5, the Brothers, for St. John, N. B.

Entered outwards, from Bristol, April 5, the Harvey, Robson, for New-Brunswick.

Arrived at New-York, 8th May, brig Westmorland, M'Kenzie Liverpool; schr. Argonaut, Betts, St. John.—Cleared, 6th, barque Lanark, Simpson, Miramichi; Tay, Hamilton, Bay Chaleur; brig Jane, Haddow, Hamilton, do.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 10th May, schr Frances, Fields, St. John.

Cleared at Baltimore, 6th May, ship Britannia, Atchison, Quebec; brig Hester, Marshall, St. John.

Sailed from Savannah, 23d April, Chester, Lawson, Liverpool.

Schr Industry, from St. John, N. B. for Philadelphia, was lost on the Brandywine, 5th inst.—Passengers and crew have arrived at Philadelphia.


**Prince William Street,**

*Saint John, 26th May, 1837.*

W. L. AVERY most respectfully begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has again commenced his business in that new building, adjoining the store of John Hastings, Esquire, where his former shop stood before the fire; and hopes by strict attention, to merit that patronage he has always so liberally received.

*Just received:* A few Boxes containing very superior Water Colours, Varnish Brushes, Camel Hair Pencils, Woods for Transfer Work, Fire screens and handles, &c.

*On hand:* Ledgers, Journals, Day, Letter, and other Blank Books, &c.

☞BOOK-BINDING executed with dispatch and neatness.

*A general assortment of School Books and Stationery hourly expected from Britain.*

**Newcastle Coal Company.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first Meeting of the above Company, will take place at the ALBION HOUSE, Mr. John Hooper's, on Wednesday the 14th June.

T. S. BEAUCHANT.

St. John, 26th May, 1837.

**Received,**

*Per Enterprise, M'Cready, from Liverpool:*

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

**CONTRACTS for ERECTING A BRIDGE.**

TENDERS will be received until the fifteenth day of July next, by the undernamed Commissioners, from persons disposed to contract for erecting and completing a BRIDGE, proposed to connect the town of Bathurst with the North side of Middle River Basin, in the County of Gloucester.

The Bridge required will be half a mile long, including the Abutments at both ends and the finishing of the same, by twenty-five feet wide: to be built on Hemlock Piles; the Piles to be driven not less than twelve feet deep through the mud or sediment (unless interrupted by rock,) and to be in rows of five deep: the span between the rows to be sixteen feet: the centre and side Piles to be thorough braced: the Piles to be capp'd by a single piece, which shall project eighteen inches over the side piles: each pile to be tenanted into the caps. The proposed site of the Bridge is a mud-flat, dry at low water, with the exception of a channel about two hundred feet wide, over which a gate or draw is to be constructed in the Bridge twenty feet wide, to admit the passage of small vessels; the whole to be planked with Hemlock plank, four inches thick. A foot path of four feet wide to be raised six inches above the main floor on one side, and a hand rail to extend along the Bridge on both sides. All materials to be provided by the contractor.

A more particular specification, with the size of the Scantling and design of the proposed work, can be seen at all times at the Sheriff's Office, Bathurst.

The whole will be required to be finished on or before the first of September, 1838. Good security will be required from the contractor for the faithful performance of the contract.

Payments to be made as follows viz: 25 per cent. on executing the bonds and contract, 25 per cent. on the first of March 1838, 25 per cent. on the first of June following, and the remainder one month after the completion of the work.

JOSEPH READ, CHARLES DOUCET, WILLIAM NAPIER, | HENRY W. BALDWIN, WILLIAM END, *Commissioners.*

Bathurst, Gloucester, 6th May, 1837.

***Prime Retailing Molasses.***

NOW LANDING, ex the schooner Leo, from St. Kitt's.—30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

May 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

*Per Louisa Ann, from Montego Bay:*

10 HOGSHEADS, 20 Barrels superior sugar; 39 puncheons superior rum; 4 do. Molasses; 20 bags Pimento; 10 barrels Ginger; 9 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.*

**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 "CHERRY'S" Paris HATS,
2 Cases Wood and Brass COMPASSES,
1 Case of BRUSHES. JAMES OTTY.

*April 18, 1837.*

**NEW GOODS.**

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

11 CASKS 4'dy to 20'dy fine Canada Rose NAILS; 10 do. 3'dy to 10'dy cut Rose do. rim, Chamber-door, Cellar, Mortice, Pad, Chest, Till and Trunk Locks; Brass Chamber-door do. Night do. 6 to 14 inch fine Plate do. Silver plated Candlesticks; Brass, Japan'd and Blocktin do. Japan'd Spice Boxes and Dressing Cases; Rosewood Work Boxes; do. Tea caddies; Wood cruet frames and Bottles; Blocktin Tea and coffee pots, large and small size; Britannia metal do. do. do. do.; ditto Tea and table spoons; do. Toddy and soup Ladles; German silver table spoons; do. dessert Forks; ditto sugar tongs; do. salt, Mustard and Tea caddy spoons; Tin'd Iron spoons; steel plated knife, fork and spoon, in cases; silver plated pickle knives and forks; Brass snuffers and trays; Bush head cork screws; do. do. with Valves; Box head rivit Gimblets; setts Brass and Iron Weights, 4 lbs. down; Brass finger plates, for doors; bundles Iron Wire, No. 10 to 22; Brass cocks, assorted sizes; Brass and Iron butt Hinges; Iron hooks and staples; Japan'd Iron buttons, for closet doors; *Fox's* Wood screws, in variety; Iron tin'd tacks; Sash Tool Brushes; Ground and unground ditto, o to 0000; Fancy stove, shoe, white-wash, counter, sweeping and carpet Brushes; Porter, Wine and Ginger Beer Corks, Bungs and Taps; clothes Baskets; market do. oval and square, covered and uncovered; Wine Bottle do. Tin'd plate ditto; Green Blocktin chamber buckets, with covers; Ivory and pocket combs; Imperial side and back do. a new article; Dress and prong ditto.—*On Consignment:* 6 casks Button Blueing; 4 do. Paste Blacking, in tin cases, a superior article.—Together with his very extensive stock on hand, consisting of black, blue, brown, invisible green and Adelaide superfine BROAD CLOTHS; merinos, Bombazetts, printed muslins, Ginghams, Bobinetts, cambric and Jaconet muslins, pieces cottons, Furniture do. Gents. white cotton Hose and half Hose, Ladies' white cotton stockings; Fancy do. Gents. fancy Vesting; White and Factory cottons; Boys's cloth caps, in variety; Gents. Superfine Hats; and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved payment, at his store, No. 1. *Merritt's Brick Buildings*, Water-street.

*Also*—A few barrels superfine FLOUR, Boxes GLASS, 7 x 9 to 14 x 16, do. SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

26th May, 1837.

**Rum, Sugar, &c.**

*Now landing from Brig ISSE, 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.

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.

BIRCH TIMBER.—50 Tons good Birch TIMBER, may be had of the subscriber by early application. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

26th May.

**REMOVAL.**

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

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

May 26.

**New Arrangement.**

*Saint John Stage Coach Company.*

THE Coach will leave St. John on *Tuesdays* at 7 o'clock in the morning, commencing on the 23d inst. and stop at the following places:

*Ketchum's*, Hammond River Bridge,
*Hayes'*, Norton, *Cougle's*, Sussex Vale,
*Holstead's*, Petticodiac, for the night:

Where good beds and every convenience will be afforded to travellers. The coach will leave at an early hour, and go to Amherst the same night, stopping at the Bend and Dorchester; will leave Amherst at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning on its return, and stop at Holstead's for the night, leaving the Bend at 3 o'clock, P. M.; leaving Holstad's at an early hour on Friday morning, and arrive at St. John the same night, stopping at Cougle's, Hayes', and Ketchum's.

St. John, 26th May, 1837.

*Schoolmaster Wanted.*

AT COCAIGNE in the County of Kent, and eight miles distant from Shediac, a respectable schoolmaster is wanted. One competent to conduct a Sunday school in accordance with the principles of the established church of England would be preferred. The terms are, £20 per annum from the Province, £20 in cash, from subscribers, with a prospect of an increase, together with comfortable boarding and lodging and the sole use of a private room.

Persons applying must produce proper certificates of moral character and competent abilities for instructing youth in the elementary branches of education. Apply to the Rev. Mr. Jarvis at Shediac, or to E. L. Jarvis, Esquire, at St. John.

*Cocaigne, may 10, 1837.*

*Ex Aid de Camp, from London,*

The subscribers have received:

9 BBLS. Malaga Raisins; 20 boxes Chesne (Turkey) Raisins;
30 Boxes Bloom do.; 30 do. Muscatel do.
50 Drums pulled Turkey FIGS;
10 Pipes boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
40 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, Port, Madeira, sherry, Teneriffe, Bucellas and santerne 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.

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.

**WHEAT & BEEF.**

5000 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.

**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.

**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,
310 " 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.*

**RAND'S Improved Grand SOLAR MICROSCOPE.**

THIS splendid Instrument is now exhibiting at the MASONIC HALL, and will continue there for a few days only. It can only be put in operation when the sun shines. Its powers of magnifying are from ONE to FIVE MILLIONS of times larger than nature. The most minute insects appear of the most formidable and terrific size.

As the opportunity of looking into the hidden mysteries of Nature may not again occur in this City, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to avail themselves of it.

☞Hours, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admittance 1s. 3d.; Children half price. May 26.

**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 and 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.*

[Publishers of Newspapers in the Province will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions in their respective Journals.]

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.

**ALBION HOUSE.**

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

☞A few respectable Boarders will be taken.

May 5, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

**Saint John Bridge Company.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per cent. is required to be paid in at the Secretary's Office, on or before Saturday the 13th May next, and a further Instalment of Ten per centum on or before Thursday the 1st June next. JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*

April 12, 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.

**For Sale,**

80 M. Hewed SCANTLING;
70 M. Pine shipping Lumber;
150 M. sawed LATHS; 250 M. spruce and pine shingles; 20 M. refuse Lumber;
50 M. clear and merchantable seasoned Boards.

In lots to suit purchasers, for cash or approved payment. Apply to

May 19. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

**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 propriety 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.

**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,
Fagings and Footings,
Blond Quillings in great variety,
Lace Veils and Lace collars,
Muslin capes, collars and Pelerines,
Worked Muslin Insertions,
Gimp Trimmings and Coronation braids,
Leather belts Table Matts, Moravian cotton,
Hair Pins, Thimbles, Needles, with a variety of small Wares, Blue and black broad cloths,
Six cases Gents. superior London Hats,
Fifteen Trunks—containing Two Thousand three Hundred pairs Boots and shoes.

*April 28, 1837.*

*Also by Ship Ward, from Liverpool:*

PRINTED cottons and furnitures: cassinetts, cantoons, and moleskins; grey, white, and striped shirtings; Homespuns, checks, and ticks;
Brown and black hollands;
Linens, Lawns, and French CAMBRICKS;
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Damask table linen;
Padding, canvas, and Osnaburg;
3-4 and 6-4 merinos: shalloons;
Red and White Flannels; Black and White Waddings; Valentia Vesting, in great variety;
Printed muslins and Regattas;
Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Muslin and cotton Printed Handkerchiefs;
Jacconet, Book, mull, and Nainsook muslins;
Bishops' Lawn and Scotch cambric;
Hair cord Dimity; Printed muslins;
Cotton Hank 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.

**Shingles, scantling, &c.**

*The Subscriber has just received:*

90 M. OF very superior *warranted* 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.

**NEW STORE, Germain-st.**

*The Subscriber having taken the premises in Germain-street, recently occupied by A. R. Truro, Esq. as the Circulating Library, and nearly opposite Trinity Church, would most respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, he has lately received ex Barlow, from London, an assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which he solicits their attention:*

—the above are now opening, and consist of—

BOYS flat brim'd Spanish Dunstable HATS; girls', maids' & women's Devon Bonnets;
Women's dunstable, tuscan, insertion & tissue, do.
Ladies' worked Muslin collars and CAPS;
Tamboured and worked Net, do.;
Parasols; Ladies' silk Hose;
White & random cotton, do.; Lace, printed and emboridered, do.;
Infants' Grecian Boots; White, colored Cotton Socks and Hose, do.;
Gents. Black and Fancy Neckerchiefs; Printed Pocket, do; Belt RIBBONS;
Blond, damask, chintz, printed gauze Handkerchiefs, Squares and Scarfs;
Fig'd Gauze Lutestring Ribbons; plain do.; love & Satin, do.; black & col. gro-de-nap Silks;
French black Turk Silk; black lace Veils;
Figured gauze Veils; Black Bombazine;
Black crape; Ladie's Kid and silk Gloves;
Quilling; thread and cotton Lace;
Small Morocco Shoes; Ladie's Kid, prunella, seal-skin Shoes and Boots; lawn Handkerchiefs; Stays; Wadding; Pins; Needles; Reels cotton; black and coloured Thread;
With a variety of other articles.

☞This being the first attempt on his own account, the Subscriber solicits that patronage so liberally bestowed on all new beginners.

12th May. DAVID H. DRAKE.

***AUCTION SALES.***

MOLASSES—AT AUCTION.

*To-morrow, (Saturday) at 12 o'clock will be sold on the North Market Wharf—without reserve for Cash:*

12 HOGSHEADS Prime MOLASSES, landing ex Schooner ESTHER.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

*May 26, 1837.*

ON Saturday, the 10th of June next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber, at his Auction Room—Six CITY LOTS, viz: Nos. 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 755—all fronting on *Orange st.* except No. 755, which fronts on Morris street, and butts on the rear of 732—the whole under a good fence, and pleasantly situated near Mr. Henry Whiteside's residence. Five of the Lots are held by Lease from the Corporation, at a small annual rent. *At the same time*—

PEW, No. 36, in the centre aisle, on the ground floor of *Saint John's Church.*

May 12. J. T. HANFORD.

*Crown Land Office,*
*Fredericton, 11th April, 1837.*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a sale of Timber Berths will take place at this Office, on Tuesday the 6th June next.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, with Berths in Gloucester, and proceed in rotation to Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland, Carleton, York and Charlotte, Sunbury, Queen's, King's and St. John; and continue from day to day, between the hours of 11 & 3, until all surveyed Berths applied for prior to the 20th of May shall have been offered.

THOMAS BAILLIE,
*Commissioner & Surveyor General of Crown Lands & Forests.*

**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.

**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.

MR. BOYD has removed his Business to the Common Clerk's Office, for a few weeks, while Rooms are being fitted up for him in Mr. M'MILLAN'S New Building in Prince William-street. April 28.

**TO LET,**

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

*28th April.* JAMES MALCOLM.

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

*May 19.* *E. D. W. Ratchford.*

**To Lease.**

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

April 7.

COALS.

G. W. POTTER keeps on hand, a constant supply of House COALS, at his Yard, near the Post Office, entrance from Princess-street.—Family orders supplied on application at his Office North Market wharf, over W. H. Scovil's Store.

*May 12.*

**Pimento.**

30 BAGS PIMENTO, in or out of Bond;
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS, in prime order.

*May 12.* G. W. POTTER.

SEAL OIL.—A few casks and barrels straw coloured Seal OIL, for sale low by

May 12. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

**Gig for Sale.**

A HANDSOME light GIG, nearly new, may be had on reasonable terms. Apply at the Chronicle Office. March 31.

**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.*

**TO LET.**

FOR one or two years, and possession given immediately, that elegant and spacious STORE, on the corner of King and Cross streets: the property of Mr. GEORGE BRAGG. Apply to

MICHAEL FRIEL.

*Saint John, May 12, 1837.* 3w.

**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.

**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.*

**☞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.*

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 height, 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.*

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, by

*April 21.* JAMES M

## 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.*

## 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.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DAY, late of this city Cordwainer, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims for adjustment within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to SARAH DAY, *Administratrix.*

*Carleton, Dec. 26, 1836.*

## ☞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.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of PETER PEDDIE, late of this city, are requested to make payment within three months: and all persons having demands against said Estate, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement. No accounts will be received after that period.

JOHN HOOPER, *Administrator.*

St. John, April 7, 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.

22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

## ☞Notice.

THE subscriber has, as formerly, to intimate to his friends, that he has received by the *Saint Andrew*, GARRISON, from Liverpool, a further assortment of GOODS, consisting of 1 bale Merinos, bombazetts, shalloons, camblets, &c.; 3 cases Hats, assorted, and cloth caps; 3 ditto STATIONERY, viz: bill, cash, journal, ledger and quire books, &c. reams satin, wove, and laid post, pot, foolscap, and fine yellow satin Paper; reams blue, yellow, green, and red double crown Printing ditto; blotting do.; black, red and fancy sealing wax; Quills and Wafers; 3 bundles spades; 3 ditto shovels; 1 cask miners' ditto; 3 casks Hardware, consisting of Japanned coal scoops, dust pans with covers, candlesticks complete, brass-head, round joint fire irons, sailors' palms and hooks, drawing knives; plastering, pointing, and glazing trowels; plated candlesticks, silver mounted, &c. &c. which, with his former new and fashionable stock on hand, will be sold low. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.

2d December, 1836.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers having taken the necessary measures for the importation, *direct from Canton*, of **5,000 Chests Tea,** contracted for to be of equal quality in the several denominations to the East India Company's best; and having despatched a Ship, which sailed for Canton in June last: Give notice, that the same will arrive at this Port from the 1st March next, and is to be sold at Public Sales, on days as will be declared and appointed; which they trust will secure the confidence of the Trade, that it may by this means be supplied with an unexceptionable quality, and embracing advantages which the recent indirect importations have not afforded.

Early notice is thus given, in order that those who may intend ordering shipments from Europe, may be aware of having to compete with a direct importation, ordered under circumstances which give assurance that the quality will be the best.

The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or more cargoes annually.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

## 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.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

**Cabinet Business,**

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.

N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.

*October 7, 1836.*

## 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.*

## 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.

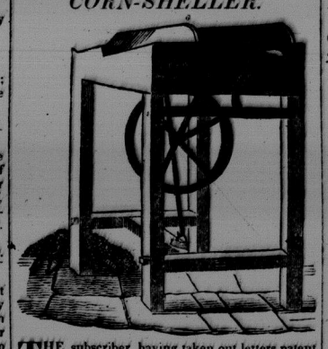
## WEST OF SCOTLAND
## Fire and Life Insurance Office,

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

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



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

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

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

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

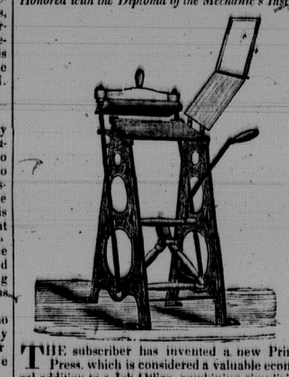
The prices are fixed at the lowest rate, $50 for the large, and $20 for the small sheller, the inventor relying on extensive sales for a fair remuneration.

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

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

## Maxwell's Patent Job Printing
## PRESS.

*Honored with the Diploma of the Mechanic's Institute.*



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The undersigned will dispose of Rights, in his various Patents, for towns or Counties, on liberal terms. For further information, inquire of—if by letter, post paid—

J. MAXWELL, 259 Bowery.

New York, May, 1837.

## 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 [illegible].

Ex 'BARLOW,' from London.

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

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

*April 21.*

## CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

*Princess Street.*

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

April 21, 1837.

## 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.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.—50 barrels Philadelphia Rye Flour; 100 ditto ditto Corn Meal—now landing and for sale by

*April 21.* E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

## 250 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

*Dock street, opposite the Engine house.*

*March 31.*

## 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 polished Cellar Locks,
Brass finished 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.

## 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.

*Crown Land Office,*
*Fredericton, 18th April, 1837.*

PERSONS desirous of purchasing Crown Lands, are required to transmit to the Crown Land office a description of such Lands, when if vacant and surveyed, it will be offered at an upset price at Public Sale, subject to the conditions published on the 30th March last, after due notice given.

The foregoing arrangement is intended to save the applicants for land needless trouble and expense.

THOMAS BAILLIE,
*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

## 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.

## ☞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.

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 ins.—
2 do. 1 inch; 4 Chain Anchor 2 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.

## Wines, Fruit, &c.

*The Subscriber offers for sale on moderate terms, the cargo of schr.* LEO, *from Gibraltar—consisting of:*

185 QUARTER casks WINE,
80 Jars GRAPES,
750 Boxes }
800 Half-Boxes } RAISINS,
100 Quarter-boxes }
130 Kegs ditto, of 50 lbs. each,
150 Drums FIGS; 13 Frails ALMONDS,
25 Boxes Florence OIL; 10 do Capers,
8 boxes and 3 Baskets CHAMPAGNE.

Feb. 17. *J. T. HANFORD.*

## ☞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 ess Pork, *(Graham's Brand;)*
8 Tons Prime OATMEAL,
28 Puncheons, full strength Patent Grain Whiskey,
70,000 good BRICKS;—to be sold low by

*April 14.* HUGH DOHERTY.

## 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.*

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.

## CUT NAILS.

40 KEGS Cut Shingle NAILS, and Flooring BRADS, just received, and will be sold low by

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.

## Seasoned Lumber.

*The Subscriber offers for sale the Cargo of the Schr. Jane, from Amherst—Consisting of—*

CLEAR PINE BOARDS—Merchantable do.
SPRUCE flooring ditto—part of which has been sawn *two years.*

The Cargo will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers, if applied for before landing.

April 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD

## Received per Forth,

*Reid, Master, from Liverpool:*

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

*April 14.* JAMES OTTY.

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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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, all sizes.

Jan. 13. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*

*LANDING ex the Frances, from Boston:*

A FRESH supply of Mocha, & Java Coffee,
New RICE, soft Almonds, Walnuts, Honey,
Butter and Water Crackers, Corn Brooms, Saleratus, &c.—For sale by

JAMES MALCOLM,
Jan 27. *Dock-street.*

## Oranges, Cigars, & Cherry Brandy.

JUST RECEIVED:—25 Hundred fine Jamaica Oranges, in fine order; a few thousand choice Cigars:—and from *London* direct a lot of superior Cherry Brandy. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, or *City Restorateur*, Water street

Nov. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

## FIGS.

150 DRUMS New FIGS,—Landing ex *Leo*, from Malaga. Apply to

14th Feb. JAMES MALCOLM.

## Sugar and Rum.

3 HHDS, *very superior* Antigua SUGAR,
5 ditto Jamaica ditto,
2 Hhds. Demerara RUM.
A few puncheons *strong Jamaica RUM.*

For sale by the subscriber *very low for Cash.*

*Feb. 10.* *Ratchford & Lugrin*

## *Cognac Brandy, Hollands Geneva,* and Superfine Flour.

*Landing, ex the ship Edmund, from Liverpool:*

624 BBLS. best superfine FLOUR;
10 hhds. prime Cognac Brandy, *(Martell's Brand.)*
10 Hhds. prime Hollands Geneva, of first quality;

on sale by JOHN V. THURGAR.

*March 27 1837.*

## To Let,

*And immediate possession given—*

A FARM containing seven hundred acres of Land, one hundred of which is cleared, and cuts from 30 to 40 tons of Hay annually: there are on the premises three log houses and two good barns. They would be let in separate Farms if required. To an industrious man they would prove beneficial, as produce would be taken for the rent. *Also for sale on the farm*, 25 tons first quality HAY. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church-st.

Jan. 6. JAMES NETHERY.

## 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, 3 miles from Town, on the Kennebeckasis, and now occupied by the subscriber. For particulars apply on the Premises, to

*BENJAMIN APPLEBY.*

Jan. 20, 1836.

## Fresh Fruit.

*Just received and for sale by the subscriber—*

30 JARS Grapes warranted sound,
100 Boxes New Muscatel Raisins,
25 half do. do. do.
10 Cases Sallad OIL

JAMES MALCOLM,

*Feb. 23.* *Prince Wm. street.*

## Printing Presses.

THE attention of Printers is requested to the EAGLE PRESS, which was exhibited in operation at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at Castle Garden during the week, September 5th to the 11th inclusive.

The Eagle Press is manufactured by James Maxwell, Inventor and Patentee, No. 259, Bowery, New-York, and combines efficiency and durability, while its construction on scientific principles affords power and strength equal at least to any other, and with less labour. It weighs about 400 lbs. less than the lightest iron press now in use, while the heaviest single piece in it is only about 200 lbs. which renders it very portable and convenient for transportation. It is the cheapest iron press now in use, as may be seen by the following list of cash prices:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1,—23 by 18 inches, | | | . | $160 |
| " 2, 27 | 21 | " | . | 185 |
| " 3, 32 | 25 | " | . | 210 |
| " 4, 36 | 28 | " | . | 220 |

The credit price at six months is $30 in addition to the price above named for each size, the advertiser preferring a cash business with moderate profits.

In addition to the above, J. M. makes several sizes of a Press suitable for Job Work; the largest of which, at $75, will print a cap sheet; the smallest at $30, is intended chiefly for cards. Cast iron side-sticks, for newspapers, etc. of a new construction, uniting lightness with strength, and believed to be fully equal to the more expensive wrought iron article, and one-third cheaper.

Iron Presses for proving matter in the galley, thereby avoiding the tedious and type destroying method of the brush or plainer, made to order of any length or width. Price $75 for one capable of proving two columns, 36 inches, at once; they are also very convenient for printing small theatre bills, &c. It is like his other presses, simple, compact, occupying small space, and not likely to get out of repair.

☞ Printers of Newspapers giving the above advertisement three or more insertions, and sending a copy of the paper containing the same, shall have a deduction of three dollars from the cash price when purchasing a small press, and five dollars on a medium or larger size.

He manufactures Straw and Leghorn Presses of different kinds, at various prices, for the use of milliners and hat pressers.

JAMES MAXWELL.

*New York, November 19, 1836.*

☞ Engravings may be seen at the Chronicle Office.

## New Goods.

*The Subscriber has received from Liverpool, a large assortment of New Goods, among which are:*

BLUE, black, brown, olive, and drab Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy stripe Buckskin; Molbourne rib do.; printed Muslins and calicoes; 4-4 Irish Linens; thibet, challie, silk, rock-spun, and worsted shawls and Handkerchiefs; ladies and gentlemen's fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Muslin collars; Edgings, Laces, and Quilling Nets; ladies' and gentlemen's white and colored silk, woollen, and cotton Hose and Half Hose; white, black, & col'd silk Gloves; fancy Kid do. with and without spring cuffs; berlin, beaver, and cotton ditto; Moleskins and Fustians; bleached and unbleached cottons, check and Homespuns; jarconet, muff, book, cambric, cross barred, and swiss Muslins; plain and figured Bobbinetts, French Ginghams; gent's black and colored silk stocks, and fancy Muslin cravats, ladies' satinnett shoes; two cases of well assorted ribbons; and 2 do. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, with a great variety of cultery, Hardware, &c.

He also expects by the first arrivals from London another addition to his present stock; all which will be found on inspection as cheap as any in the city.

EDWARD DOHERTY,

Nov. 4.

## More Valuable Goods.

Received per the ship *Liverpool*, Johnson, from Liverpool:

5 CASKS and 2 cases HARDWARE, consisting of Japanned Tea and Knife Trays; cake & bread Baskets; socket Lamps, &c.; bronze and lacquered Lustres—one, two, and three lights, with glass drops; candlesticks, tapers, spell cups, card racks and table Bells; telescope hearth Brushes; Hat and Umbrella stands; Patent candle Lamps with Glass and candles for ditto; Brass Fire Irons; Bed and table candlesticks; drawer and curtain Pins and Bands, Pullies; &c.; stands for hanging or setting before fires; copying Presses; Norfolk Latches; 2-foot Rules; cork drawers; Thomson's screw Augurs, from 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch.

1 cask of CUTLERY, viz:—sets of Balanced Ivory Handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do do. without Forks; sets of tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butcher's Knives, from 7 to 10 inch; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards of scissors, tailors shears; a few pairs silver pickle Knives and Forks.

Also, a few cases (for children,) with Knife, Fork and spoon, plated on steel; German silver Pencil cases; plate powder, polishing paste, &c.

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;
5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;
Which, with his present stock on hand, with those daily expected, he offers to the public low for cash or approved payment, wholesale and retail.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

11th Nov. 1836.

## Fall and Winter Goods,
## *Per Calcutta.*

PILOT Cloths, Petershams, superfine Broad Cloths, Kerseys, white and red Flannels, Salisbury do.; Blankets, Green Baize, Scotch Plaids Tartan shawls, Fill'd centre worsted and cotton do Plain and Figured Merinos, shalloons, shawl Dresses, Brown Holland, Linen Bed Tick, cotton ditto, Osnaburgs; checks, stripes, and Homespuns; regatta shirting, plain and twill'd Printed cottons; White and Grey shirting do.; Linen cambrics; rolled Jacconets, &c. &c.

JAMES BOWES,

Nov. 11. *Market square.*

## A Card.

THE subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues his usual Business in his former stand in Merritt's Brick building, No 1 *Water Street*,—where he offers for sale an Extensive Assortment of HARDWARE, CLOTHS, *Merinos, Cottons, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.*—Wholesale or retail.

ALSO—A few Barrels of Extra superfine Hamburgh FLOUR, *and prices as usual.*

Jan. 31. E. C. WADDINGTON.

## PROSPECTUS
OF
## Stories from Real Life.

THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, termed "Three Experiments of Living," (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, that individuals and families, in distant, as well as neighbouring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these "three moral and well told stories."—The subject connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will be "Stories from Real Life, designed to teach true Independence, and Domestic Economy." Each part or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month.—Price 25 cents a Part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address.—Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the Three Experiments of Living—

Living Within the Means;
Living up to the Means;
Living Beyond the Means.

EIGHTH EDITION.

'It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.'

'We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.'

'It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is well told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.'

'It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.'

'We cannot too highly commend this work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.'

'If this book should fall into the hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told.'

'A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady: but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married she ought to be.'

'Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families, than by presenting them with the Three Experiments.'

'The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.'

'It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in living within the means.'

Also from the Author of the Young Man's Guide.

'It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendancy.'

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

'I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me.'

☞ Publishers who will insert the above Prospectus, and notices of the THREE EXPERIMENTS in their papers, and kindly give a short notice, will confer an obligation on the undersigned, and will be entitled to a complete series, which shall be sent to their address.

S. COLMAN, PUBLISHER.
121 *Washington Street,*
February, 1837. Boston, Mass.

## W. H. Street & Ranney,
## *Wine Merchants, Agents and Commission Merchants,*

HAVE re-established their usual business in the new Brick Building owned by Mr MERRITT, fronting on Prince William and Saint John streets, where they offer for sale an extensive variety of excellent WINES; and the extensive premises they occupy, enable them to tender their services to receive Merchandize generally on commission, to be sold by Auction or Private sale.

St. John, 16th March, 1837.

FRESH TEAS.—*Per Renfrewshire.*

940 PACKAGES of fresh imported in June, from China,—consisting of, Congo, Twankay, and Young Hyson TEAS.
48 Cases (2lb. Canisters) Young Hyson Dito.

January 31. JOHN ROBERTSON.

## SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

PER late arrivals: 300 boxes best LIVERPOOL SOAP; 50 do. Liverpool Wax Wick Mould CANDLES; 40 do. London ditto; 15 do. Sperm and Wax ditto; 25 ditto Dipped Candles.

Will be sold cheap for cash or approved Notes, apply to JAMES MALCOLM.

Feb. 10, 1837.

## Superior Dressed Bear-Skins.

1 CASE of very superior dressed BEAR SKINS. For sale low by

Feb. 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

## Bank Stock for Sale.

13 SHARES of CITY BANK STOCK; 9 shares Commercial ditto, if applied for immediately. JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 14, 1837.

## PORK, BEEF, & BUTTER.

54 BARRELS PORK, of superior quality, 32 do. Beef; 23 firkins Butter;

Just received per schr. Tom Cringle, from Parrsboro, for sale low while landing.

March 31. *E. D. W. RATCHFORD.*

RAISINS.—66 Boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins, ex schr. *Diligence*, for sale low.

April 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

## FOR SALE,

15 SHARES Commercial Bank Stock, apply to

*March 31.* W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

## Per Rosetway, from St. Kitts:

*Just received and for sale by the subscriber:*

16 PUNCHEONS high proof and good flavoured SPIRITS:

IN STORE:

A few hogsheads first quality Cognac Brandy;
Ditto ditto Hollands Geneva;
20 hogsheads Prime Retailing Molasses; and
5 hogsheads Jamaica Sugar.

April 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## Cordage and Swedes Iron.

77 TONS assorted Cordage, of very superior quality; 4 tons Swedes Iron, flat and square, for sale by

April 1. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

THE subscriber has removed his store to Nelson street, next door to J. Kirk, Esq. where he will continue his former business, and has on hand a general assortment of—Superfine FLOUR, Rye FLOUR, CORN MEAL, SUGAR & MOLASSES, and **Groceries.**

For sale at his usual low prices.

C. M'LAUCHLAN,
May 5. No. 4, Nelson st.

## Agents for the Chronicle.

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