THE Weekly Chronicle

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

Vol. II. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1838. No. 40.

The Chronicle,

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

June.	R. Sun. s.	Moon.	H. W.
9 Saturday,	4 15 7 42	9 50	0 12
10 Sunday,	4 15 7 43	10 37	1 10
11 Monday,	4 15 7 43	11 12	1 55
12 Tuesday,	4 15 7 44	11 40	2 33
13 Wednesday,	4 15 7 44	Morn	3 18
14 Thursday,	4 15 7 45	0 3	3 58
15 Friday,	4 15 7 46	0 24	4 40

Last quarter, 14th 9h. 46m.

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: N. Disbrow.

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

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

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: E. DeW. Ratchford.

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.)

☞**Notice.**

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

JAMES WHITNEY
CHARLES R. GIBBONS.

St. John, 1st May, 1838.

☞**Notice.**

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

Auction & Commission Busines,

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

16th March. S. L. LUGRIN.

☞**NOTICE.**

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

John & James Alexander.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
JAMES ALEXANDER.

Saint John, April 14, 1838.

☞**Notice.**

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

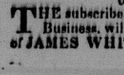
St. John, April 28, 1838.

CARD.

SUBSCRIBERS, are respectfully solicited for an ENGRAVING to be made after a Picture now to be seen at Mr. Avery's Book store, Prince Wm. street.—This Picture represents the Great Conflagration that took place in the City of Saint John on the night of the 14th January, 1837.

April 20, 1838.

STEAMER NOVA-SCOTIA.



THE Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA, Capt. Reed, will continue her present route until the 7th of May: after that period she will be employed weekly as follows:

Monday, For Digby and Annapolis, returning to Digby from Annapolis the same evening, and to Saint John on Tuesday morning.
Wednesday, For Eastport, returning the same Evening.
Thursday, For Windsor, starting as the tide may suit, and returning on Friday.
Saturday, For Eastport, and returning the same Evening.

This arrangement will continue until further notice.

☞ The first Friday and Saturday in every month the Boat will remain at Saint John, to clean boilers, &c. For further information, apply to Capt. Reed on board, or to E. BARLOW & SONS.

St. John, April 27, 1838.

Emigrant Office,

At Mr. Wedderburn's, St. James' Street.

DAILY attendance from 9 in the morning, until 6 P. M. Persons desirous of obtaining Land for settlement, should apply before the 20th of the month, that their applications may reach Fredericton in time to be laid under consideration of His Excellency in Council.

May 4. A. WEDDERBURN, E. A.

MOLASSES & TEAS.

JUST recieved and for sale,—20 Chests Fine Congo TEA; 10 do. fine Bohea ditto; 3 do. Gunpowder ditto; 20 Puns. choice retailing molasses.

May 8. JOHN V. THUEGAR.

Miscellany.

THE HAUNTED INN.

My horse had cast a shoe, and stopping about sunset at a blacksmith's cabin, in one of the most savage passes of the Alleganies, a smutty-faced leather-aproned fellow, was soon engaged in putting his feet in order, to encounter the flinty roads of the mountains, when the operation was interrupted in the manner here related:

"Pardon me, sir," cried a middle aged traveller, riding up to the smithy and throwing himself from his horse, just as the shaggy-headed vulcan, having taken the heels of my nag in his lap, was proceeding to pare off the hoof, preparatory to fitting the shoe, which he had hammered into shape and thrown upon the black soil beside him: "Pardon me"—repeated the stranger raising his broad-brimed beaver from a head remarkable for what the phrénologist would call the uncommon developement of "ideality," revealed by the short locks which parted over a pair of melancholy gray eyes—"matters of moment make it important for me to be a dozen miles hence before nightfall, and you will place me, sir, under singular obligations, by allowing this good fellow to attend to my lame beast instantly."

The confident, and not ungraceful manner, in which the stranger threw himself upon my courtesy, sufficiently marked him as a man of breeding, and I, of course complied at once with his request by giving the necessary order to the blacksmith. His horse was soon put in travelling trim, and leaping actively into the saddle, he regained the highway at a bound; checking his course then a moment, he turned in his stirrups to thank me for the slight service I had rendered him, and giving an address, which I have now forgotten, he added that if ever I should enter——'s valley, I might be sure of a cordial welcome from the proprietor.

An hour afterward I was pursuing the same road, and rapidly approaching the end of my day's journey. The immediate district through which I was travelling had been settled by Germans, in the early days of Pennsylvania—a scattered community that had been thrown somewhat in advance of the more slowly-extended settlements. In populousness and fertility it did not compare with the regions on the eastern side of the mountains; but the immense stone barns, which though few and far between, occasionally met the eye not less than the language spoken around me indicated that the inhabitants were of the same origin with the ignorant but industrious denizens of the lower country. One of these stone buildings an enormous and ungainly edifice, stood upon a hill immediately back of the Wolfswald hotel—a miserable wooden hovel where I was to pass the night—and while descending the hill in the rear of the village, I had leisure to observe that it presented a somewhat different appearance from the other agricultural establishments of the kind which I had met with during the day. The massive walls were pierced here and there with narrow windows, which looked like loop holes, and a clumsy chimney had been fitted up by some unskilful mechanic, against one of the gables, with a prodigality of materials which made its jagged top show like some old turret, in the growing twilight. The history of this grotesque mansion as I subsequently learned it, was that of a hundred others scattered over our country, and known generally in the neighbourhood as "Smith's," or "Thompson's Folly." It had been commenced upon an ambitious scale, by a person whose means were inadequate to its completion, and had been sacrificed at a public sale when half finished in order to liquidate the claim of the mechanics employed upon it. After that, it had been used as a granary for a while, and subsequently, being rudely completed without any reference to the original plan it had been occupied as a hotel for a few years. The ruinous inn had, however, for a long period been abandoned, and now enjoyed the general reputation in the neighbourhood of being haunted; for ghosts and goblins are always sure to take a big house off a landlord's hands, when he can get no other tenant.

"We havt no room pfor myneer," said mine host, Peter Scmidtson, laying his hand on my bridle, as I rode up to the door of a cabaret near the old building; while three or four wagoners, smoking their pipes upon a bench in front of the house, gave a grunt of confirmation to the frank avowal of Peter. I was too old a stager, however, to be so summarily turned away from an inn at such an hour; and throwing myself from my horse without further parley, I told the landlord to get me some supper and we would talk about lodging afterward.

It matters not how I got through the evening until the hour of bed-time arrived. I had soon ascertained that every bed in the hostelrie was really taken up, and that unless I chose to share his straw with one of the wagoners who are accustomed to sleep in their lumbering vehicles, there was no resource for me, except to occupy the lonely building, which had first caught my eye upon entering the hamlet. Upon inquiring as to the accommodation it afforded, I learned that though long deserted by any permanent occupants, it was still occasionally, notwithstanding its evil reputation resorted to by the passing traveller, and that one or two of the rooms were yet in good repair and partially furnished. The good woman of the house, however looked very portentous, when I expressed my determination to take up my abode for the night in the haunted ruin—though she tried, ineffectually, to rouse her sleeping husband to guide me thither. Mine host had been luxurating too freely in some old Monongahela brought by a return waggon from Wheeling, to heed the jogging of his spouse, and I was obliged to act as my own gentleman usher.

The night was dark and gusty, as with my saddle bags in one hand, and a stable-lantern in the other, I sallied from the door of the cabaret, and struggled up the broken hill in its rear, to gain my uninviting place of rest. A rude porch, which seemed to have been long unconscious of a door admitted me into the building, and tracking my way with some difficulty through a long corridor, of which the floor appeared to have been ripped open here and there for some other purpose, I came to a steep and narrow staircase without any balusters. Cautiously ascending, I found myself in a large hall which opened on the hill side, against which the house was built. It appeared to be lighted by a couple of windows only, which were partially glazed in some places, and closed up in others by rough boards nailed across in lieu of shutters. It had evidently, however, judging from two or three ruinous pieces of furniture, been inhabited. A heavy door, whose oaken latch and hinges, being incapable of rust, were still in good repair, admitted me into an adjoining chamber. This had evidently been the dormitory of the establishment, where the guests after the gregarious and most disagreeable fashion of our country, were wont to be huddled together in one large room. The waning moon, whose bright autumnal crescent, was just beginning to clat above the hills, shone through a high circular window full into this apartment, and indicated a comfortable looking truckle bed at the further end, before the rays of my miserable lantern had shot beyond the threshold.

Upon approaching the pallet, I observed some indications of that end of the apartment being still occasionally, occupied. The heavy beams which traversed the ceiling, appeared to have been recently white washed. There was a small piece of carpet on the floor beside the bed, and a decrepit table, and an arm-chair whose burly body was precariously supported upon three legs, were holding an innocent tete-a-tete in the corner adjacent.

I've had a rougher roosting place than this, thought I, as I placed my lantern upon the table, and deposited my saddle bags beneath it, began to prepare myself for rest.

My light having now burnt low, I was compelled to expedite the operation of undressing, which prevented me from examining the rest of the apartment and indeed, although I had, when first welcoming with some pleasure the idea of sleeping in a haunted house determined fully to explore it for my own satisfaction, before retiring for the night, yet fatigue or caprice made me now readily abandon the intention just when my means for carrying it into execution were being withdrawn; for the candle expired, while I was opening the door of the lantern, to throw its light more fully upon a mass of drapery, which seemed to be suspended across the further end of the chamber. The complete darkness that momentarily ensued, blinded me completely: but in the course of a few moments the shadows became more distinct, and gradually, by the light of the moon, I was able to make out that the object opposite to me, was only a large old-fashioned bedstead, prodigally hung with tattered curtains. I gave no farther thought to this subject, but turning over, composed myself to rest.

Sleep however, whom Shakespeare, alone has had the sense to personify as a woman, was coy in coming to my couch. The old mansion wheezed and groaned like a broken winded buffalo hard pressed by the hunter. The wind which had been high, became soon more boisterous than ever, and the clouds huddled so rapidly over the face of the moon, that her beams were as broken as the crevices of the ruined building through which they fell. A sudden gust would every now and then sweep through the long corridor below, and make the ricketty staircase crack, as if it yielded to the feet of some portly passenger—again, the blast would die away in a sullen moan, as if baffled on some wild night-errand, while anon, it would swell in monotonous surges, which came booming upon the ear like the roar of a distant ocean.

I am not easily discomposed, and perhaps none of these uncouth sounds would have given annoyance if the clanging of a window shutter had not been added to the general chorus, and effectually kept me from sleeping. My nerves were at last becoming sensibly affected by its ceaseless din, and wishing to cut short the fit of restlessness which I found stealing upon me, I determined to rise and descend the stairs at the risk of my neck, to try and secure the shutter so as to put an end to the nuisance.

But now, as I rose in my bed for this purpose, I found myself subjected to a new source of annoyance. The mocking wind, which had appeared to me more than once to syllable human sounds, came at length upon my ear distinctly charged with tones which could not be mistaken. It was the hard suppressed breathing of a man. I listened and it ceased with a slight gasp, like that of one labouring under suffocation. I listened still, and it came anew stronger and more fully upon my ear. It was like the thick suspirations of an apoplectic. Whence it proceeded, I knew not.—But that it was near me, I was certain. A suspicion of robbery—possibly, assassination—flashed upon me; but were instantly discarded, as foreign to the character of the people among whom I was travelling.

The moonlight now fell full upon the curtained bed opposite to me, and I saw the tattered drapery move as if the frame upon which it was suspended, were agitated. I watched I confess, with some peculiar feelings of interest. I was not alarmed, but an unaccountable anxiety crept over me. At length the curtain parted, and a naked human leg was protruded through its folds—the foot came with a numb, dead like sound to the floor—resting there, it seemed to me at least half a minute before the body to which it belonged was discovered to my view. Slowly, then, a pallid and unearthly-looking figure emerged from the couch and stood, with its stark lineaments clearly drawn against the dingy curtain behind it. It appeared to be balancing itself for a moment, and then began to move along from the bed. But there was something horridly unnatural in its motions. Its feet came to the floor with a dull heavy sound, as if there were no vitality in them. Its arms hung, apparently, paralyzed by its side, and the only nerve or rigidity in its frame, appeared about its head;—the hair, which was thin and scattered, stood out in rigid tufts from its brow—the eyes were dilatated and fixed with an expression of ghastly horror, and the petrified lips moved not, as the hideous moaning, which came from the bottom of its chest, escaped them.

It began to move across the floor in the direction of my bed—its knees at every step being drawn up with a sudden jerk nearly to its body, and its feet coming to the ground as if they were moved by some mechanical impulse, and were wholly wanting in the elasticity of living members. It approached my bed—and mingled horror and curiosity kept me still. It came and stood beside it, and child-like I still clung to my couch moving only to the further side. Slowly, and with the same unnatural foot-falls it pursued me thither, and again I changed my position. It placed itself then at the foot of my bedstead, and moved by its piteous groans, I tried to look calmly at it—I endeavoured to rally my thoughts to reason with myself, and even to speculate upon the nature of the object before me. One idea that went through my brain was too extravagant not to remember. I thought, among other things that the phantom was a corpse, animated by galvanic process, in order to terrify me. Then, as I recollected that there was no one in the village to carry such a trick into effect—supposing even the experiment possible—I rejected the supposition. How, too, could those awful moans be produced from an inanimate being? And yet, it seemed as if every thing about it were dead, except the mere capability of moving its feet, and uttering those unearthly expressions of suffering. The spectre, however, if so it may be called gave me but little opportunity for reflection. Its ghastly limbs were raised anew with the same automaton movement; and placing one of its feet upon the bottom of my bed, while its glassy eyes were fixed steadfastly upon me, it began stalking towards my pillow.

I confess that I was now in an agony of terror.

I sprang from the couch and fled the apartment. The keen sightedness of fear enabled me to discover an open closet upon the other side of the hall. Springing through the threshold, I closed the door quickly after me. It had neither lock nor bolt, but the closet was so narrow, that by placing my feet upon the opposite wall, I could brace my back against the door so as to hold it against any human assailant, who had only his arms for a lever.

The perspiration of mortal fear started thick upon my forehead, as I heard the supernatural tread of that strange visitant approaching the spot. It seemed an age before his measured steps brought him to the door. He struck it—the blow was sullen and hollow, as if dealt by the hand of a corpse.—It was like the dull sound of his own feet upon the floor. He struck the door again—and the blow was more feeble, and the sound duller than before. Surely, I thought, the hand of no living man could produce such a sound.

I know not whether it struck again—for now its thick breathing became so loud, that even the moanings which were mingled with every suspiration became inaudible. At last, they subsided entirely—becoming at first gradually weaker, and then audable only in harsh sudden sobs, whose duration I could not estimate, from their mingling with the blast which still swept the hillside.

The long, long night had at last an end, and the cheering sounds of the awakening farm-yard, told me that the sun was up, and that I might venture from my blind retreat. But if it were still with a slight feeling of trepidation that I opened the door of the closet, what was my horror when a human body fell inward upon me, even as I unclosed it. The weakness, however, left me, the moment I had sprung from that hideous embrace. I stood for an instant in the fresh air and reviving light of the hall, and then proceeded to move the body to a place where I could examine its features more favourably. Great heaven! what was my horror upon discovering that they were those of the interesting stranger whom I had met on the road the evening before.

The rest of my story is soon told. The house-hold of the inn were rapidly collected, and half the inhabitants of the hamlet indentified the body as that of a gentleman well known in the country. But even after the coroner's inquest was summoned, there was no light thrown upon his fate, until my drunken landlord was brought before the jury. His own testimony would have gone for little, but he produced a document which in a few words told the whole story. It was a note, left with him the evening before by Mr. ——, to be handed to me as soon as I should arrive at the inn. It briefly thanked me for the slight courtesy rendered him at the blacksmith's, and mentioning, that notwithstanding all precaution, his horse had fallen dead lame, and he should be obliged to pass the night at Wolfswald, he would still further trespass upon my kindness, by begging to occupy the same apartment with me. It stated that owing to some organic affection of his system, he had long been subject to the most grievous fits of nightmare, during which, he still preserved sufficient powers of volition to move to the bed of his servant, who being used to his attacks, would of course take the necessary means to alleviate them. The note concluded by saying, that the wrighter had less diffidence in preferring his request to be my room-mate, inasmuch as owing to the crowded state of the house, I was sure of being thrust in upon some one.

The reason why the ill-fated gentleman had been so urgent to press homeward, was now but too apparent, and my indignation at the drunken innkeeper, in neglecting to hand me his note, knew no bounds. Alas! in the years which have since gone by, there has been more than one moment, when the reproaches which I then lavished upon him, have come home to myself. For the piteously appealing look of the dying man, long haunted me; and I sometimes, still, hear his moan in the autumnal blast that wails around my casement.

Seasonable Hints.—The following is an extract from Col. Maccroni's "Seasonable Hints," which appear in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, dated February 3d, 1838.—After stating the utility of sheepskin clothing, for persons whose employment render it necessary that they should be much out of doors, &c. he says—"I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your readers to a cheap and easy method of preserving their feet from wet, and their boots from wear. I have only had three pair of boots for the last six years (no shoes), and I think that I shall not require any others for the next six years to come! The reason is, that I treat them in the following manner:—I put a pound of tallow and a half a pound of resin into a pot on the fire: when melted and mixed, I warm the boots, and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush, until neither the soles nor upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a good polish, dissolve an ounce of bees' wax in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which add a tea-spoonful of lamp-black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and resin, rub over them the wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow, or any other grease, becomes rancid, and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but the resin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing in them cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that with it in the boot, the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor."

Extraordinary Mode of Resuscitation.—A youth, named Henry Rice, having fallen into the basin, City road, a quarter of an hour elapsed before he could be got out. The boy was conveyed to the Wenlock Arms, and two surgeons immediately attended, who, after an hour's exertion, were unsuccessful in their attempts to restore the youth to life. A drunken man in the tap-room, waking from his sleep, and hearing that the medical men had failed in their attempts, staggered into the room, and said he could restore the boy, and applying his mouth to that of the youth, (at the same time including the nostrils,) and by strong suction, as if drawing the breath from the patient, actually renovated the lad in a few minutes, to the astonishment of all present. This was the ninth person whom this individual had restored to life in a similar manner. This extraordinary case has excited much speculation, and has led to the conjecture that an instrument might be made to answer the means adopted in these instances of resuscitation, which would be beneficial in every point of view.

On the Construction of the Floating Bridge across the Hamoaze, between Torpoint, in Cornwall, and Devonport.—The width of the river, at the site of the bridge, is at high water 2550 feet, and at low water 2110 feet. The greatest depth at high water is 95, and at low water 78 feet. The current runs nearly at the rate of three knots an hour; though during heavy land-floods and north-west winds it increases to five knots an hour. The site lies directly at right angles to the line of current, and is so much exposed, that ships frequently drag their moorings. The bridge is a large, flat-bottomed vessel, of width nearly equal to its length, divided, in the direction of its length, into three divisions,—the middle one being appropriated to the machinery, and each of the side ones to carriages and traffic of all kinds.—These side divisions, or decks, are raised from two feet to two feet six inches above the line of flotation and by means of strong and commodious drawbridges hung at each end of the deck, carriages drive on and off, to and from the landing place, without any difficulty. The bridge is guided by two chains, which, passing through it over two cast-iron wheels, are laid across the river, and fastened to the opposite shores. The steam-engines are employed as the moving power, by turning a shaft, on each end of which there is a large cast-iron wheel whereon the guide-chains rest. The landing places are simple inclined planes. To prevent the chains being so tight as to interrupt the free navigation of the estuary, or to endanger their breaking, instead of being fastened to the shores, their ends have heavy weights attached to them, in shafts of twenty feet deep and sixteen feet square, at the head of each landing-place, the weights being cast-iron boxes, loaded with five tons each. These weights rise and fall as the strain upon the chains become more or less, and prevents the tension ever exceeding the balance weights, which are considerably below the weight to which the chains have been proved. The length of the bridge, exclusive of the draw-bridges, is sixty-five feet, the width at midships forty-five feet, and at the ends thirty-eight inches. The draught of water, when the bridge is heavily laden with traffic, is somewhat less than two feet six inches. The seat of the bridge in the water, or rather the lines of flotation, are elliptical, and the sides curved vertically; the object of these forms being to relieve the bridge as much as possible from the effect of the current, and to prevent the sudden stoppage of a wave, and the consequent spray over the sides.—The cylinders of the steam-engines are of nineteen inches diameter, with two feet six inches working stroke. They are common condensing beam-engines, working at a pressure of 3 1-2 lb. on the inch. The time of crossing the river, is seven minutes at low water, and eight minutes at high.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

Small Pox and Vaccination.—We hear almost daily of distressing cases of the small pox, frequently terminating fatally, and arising, of course, from a culpable negligence of the only means of prevention—vaccination. The disease has been prevalent, in some part or other of the country, during a great part of the time, for several years past. It has frequently made its appearance in this city, and in towns in this vicinity, generally under such circumstances that its source cannot be traced. It is but a few days since a case occurred in this city, which must have exposed a great number of persons to the contagion, had they not been previously vaccinated, and whether they were all so protected we have no means of knowing. It ought to be understood by every one, that the public are no longer partially protected by that provision of law, which required the municipal authorities, in case of a person being seized with small pox, to remove the patient to some sequestered hospital, remote from human dwellings. The protection afforded by such a law was very imperfect, and it subjected the unfortunate patient often to great hardship and danger. The existence of such a law also served to induce people to rely upon it for their protection against the disease, and to neglect the only real protection, vaccination. The law was, therefore, very properly repealed, and every person who had been vaccinated ought to know that there is no place in the city or in the country, where he is not liable to exposure to the contagion of small pox—a disease always painful and loathsome, and often fatal.

The public ought also to know that no person is protected from the small pox, by the act of vaccination merely, but by having taken the genuine vaccine disease. It is therefore important that the operation of vaccination should be performed by some skilful person, who is competent not only to perform it properly, but to judge from subsequent inspection of the patient, that it had taken effect, and communicated the genuine disease. No person with whom this precaution has not been taken, can be considered as protected against the contagion of small pox.—The public have been lately informed of the lamented death of the Reverend Mr. Knowles from the small pox. It has been ascertained that he had supposed himself protected by vaccination, having performed the operation in his youth, upon himself. He could not of course judge, without any knowledge of the nature and appearances of the disease, whether the vaccination had taken effect or not, but it was natural for him to presume that it had. To his fatal mistake is to be attributed the deplorable loss, in the height of his usefulness, of an eminent and highly respected christian teacher, whose services the public might have hoped to enjoy for many years. We have heard of other cases, where the patients, suffering under small pox, had supposed themselves exempt from the contagion, by having gone through the ceremony of vaccination, without any knowledge that it had been effective. It is well known that a single operation is often not successful, and it must be obvious to the common sense of every one, that it must require the judgment of a person acquainted with the disease, to determine satisfactorily whether the operation has been successful or not.

In corroboration of these remarks, we refer the reader to the following which we copy from a London paper just received.

Copy of the last Report from the National Vaccine Establishment to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord,—The amount of deaths by small pox this year, within the bills of mortality, has been less than in any former one since vaccination was first promulgated; but we are sorry to say that the disease has prevailed with its usual mortality in several parts of the country.

The apathy under which some thoughtless people wait until danger from small pox be at their very door; the unreasonable distrust of others of the protective power of vacination, (notwithstanding the satisfactory experience of more than 40 years over millions of mankind,) and the artful schemes of unworthy inoculators, who avail themselves of such ill-grounded fears—all these circumstances contribute to countenance and to keep up the practice of inoculation; by which a prepetual source of contagion is supplied, to the great danger of those who have not already had the disease, or have not been vaccinated

A notion has been entertained by not a few, that the vaccine matter has lost its influence by time; but this is not supported by the analogy of any other poison. The virus of small pox itself has lost nothing of its force in the course of 200 years; and we are enabled to state a strong fact, with perfect confidence, in proof of the efficacy of the vaccine matter at present—viz: that of more than 70,000 vaccinated in descent with successive portions of the matter originally collected by Dr. Jenner, 38 years ago, vaccination has manifested its peculiar influence in all; though of this number some hundreds have been subject to the severest trials by exposure to small pox in its most fatal form.

No, it has not worn out its protecting property. The rarity of an example of disfigurement by small pox now to be found in the theatres, in churches, or any large assemblage of the people, affords some proof of this; but unfortunately, it was prepounded by its original discoverer too broadly, in recommendation of the novelty of vaccination, that any person might perform the operation successfully, when, as we confess, and desire to have it made known, that, to do justice to the merit of vaccination, it ought to be performed by well instructed and skilful surgeons, who are able to discover whether there be any temporary ill prevailing in the habit of the patient to be submitted to it, in the form of a slight cutaneous eruption (for this will often render the body unsusceptible, for a time, of effectual vaccination;) whether the prevalence of any epidemic disease may interfere with the success of the process; for it has been remarked by several experienced vaccinators, that the influenza of last year did make it necessary to repeat vaccination more than once or twice before it took its proper effect.

Merely to have been vaccinated has satisfied multitudes of those who apply to our establishment for this protection against small pox; and we cannot help lamenting that it is so difficult to prevail upon parents to bring back their children, at a proper distance of time, to ascertain whether the operation has been successful, or requiring to be repeated to ensure its efficacy.

This board has been unremittingly occupied, and has supplied 20,000 charges of lymph more this year than it has sent out in the course of any former one; and not only have our army and navy, and the colonies, been supplied, but most of the capitals of Europe have availed themselves occasionally of our resources, in which they express their entire confidence.

We have, &c.

(Signed) Henry Halford,
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
Anthony Carlisle,
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Edward Thomas Monro, MD
Senior Censor of Royal College of Physicians.
Clement Hue, M.D. Register

Ourang Outang.—An Ourang Outang recently imported into Salem, in the bark Governor Endicott was sold by auction a few days since, by Mr. John Tyler of this city, for the sum of 1000 dollars. A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives the following description of this remarkable animal:

This animal, which is now in this city, is the only surviving one of the three, which were procured on the Island of Borneo in June of 1837. They were obtained at the reduest of several physicians in this country, who wished to examine minutely the structure of the animal for the benefit of medical science. It was the original intention to keep them till an opportunity occurred of sending them to America, but the ower being under the necessity of taking the tour, brought them with him hoping that one or more might survive the passage for the gratification of the admirers of nature. They were about one, two and three years old, the last a female, and lately from her native forests, and on that account an excellent subject for the purpose. The other two were very docile, having been some time in the hands of the natives. They were fed at first on boiled rice, with occasionly pieces of sugar cane; but, on observing that their attention, especially that of the wild one, was excited by the smell of animal food, they were tried, and found to be fond of it. It being supposed that they were exclusively eaters of vegetable food, they were allowed the bones from the table merely to satisfy them. At one time, however, some fowls were placed near, and this same wild animal was almost raving to get to them, and though a man was watching them with a huge cane, she succeeded in biting off a part of the fowl, showing her carniverous propensity even when the flesh was in its raw state. They had pieces of fish occasionally, and salt, but seemed hungry for flesh. In this way they continued till December, when the wild one began to droop, and about the middle of January died, having eaten nothing for two or more weeks.

About six weeks after, the next largest died in the same way. Their digestion had been bad for some time; and their stomach and bowels became so irritable that they could not take the blandest fluid except water, paragoric even being almost instantly rejected. The third one was evidently going in the same way, when it was commenced giving him regularly a small bit of beef, either boiled or raw. His digestion soon became good, his health improved, and he endured the cold and stormy weather on the coast, and is now apparently as hearty as a buck and is becoming more and more interesting every day.

The description given of an animal of this kind in the Advertiser of the 5th inst., was doubtless correct; but that was a full grown animal, and this is but a child, and its actions are childish. The female adopted it for her own, and treated it as such, usually sitting with one arm around him, while he grasped her with both his, and at night they slept each lying in the other's arms. When any thing was seen in his eyes or nose she would suck it out, and with all the affection of a mother would kiss the little one many times a day. The surviving animal, which is now in this city, is about two years old, stands two feet high when erect, will drink from a cup, taking it by the handle, will pull off his coat at pight, and making his bed, will cover himself with a blanket. He is very gentle in his manners when pleasant, though violent when enraged, and will often sit for hours on the floor, amusing himself with his playthings. He is very affectionate to those who treate him kindly, but to colored persons he manifests the greatest contempt, and even hatred. He is very observing of things and actions, is fond of his clothing, especially if the colors are gay. He coughs and sneezes, gapes and hiccoughs, laughs and cries very much like a child about one year old. —He is acknowledged by many to be the greatest curiosity ever offered to the public in this country.—*Boston Paper.*

Sea-going.—He that cannot eat any thing, in any way, at any time, out of any thing, touched by any thing—and this under the sight of any dirt, the effect of any smell, the sound of any discord and the feeling of any motion, should not go to sea.

In a capital case an Irishman was called as witness. "Did not you see defendant shoot the deceased through the heart? inquired the counsel. "No faith, how can that be, your lordship," responded the other, "for he often told me that he had left his heart in ould Ireland, and it was here in America that he was kilt."

Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

To the Western People of Westmorland.

Mr. Editor.—What is the reason that the appointment of a batch of Magistrates in this county should call forth the execrations of your correspondents "O" and "Griffon"? Report says they were properly recommended by the known *Patrons* of this county, with however the exception of one, which somewhat puzzles the creepers, as he was never known to prostrate himself in the dust, or bow at the shrine of patronage; but has always demeaned himself as a gentleman and a freeman. How far this report be correct, I leave it to the people as they are or ought to be the best judge.

I am not one who would wish to add fuel to the flame, but am desirous of taking a candid view of the late appointments, &c. and in doing so, I would ask the Western people of this county to look back and view their conduct, and see if the reflection of the past will not brighten their minds and afford them a proper path, or give them experience which will guide them in the future.

Sir Archibald Campbell having thought proper to appoint one of your representatives to a seat in the Council in 1836, the people of this county were called upon to elect a person in his place: never were the electors of this county more excited, for they had flattered themselves that they would have had the satisfaction of seeing the learned gentleman once more a candidate, that they might for the last time have an opportunity of evincing their friendly feeling towards him: but alas they were disappointed, and no doubt to the advantage of the little man. The election was contested by Messrs. Avard and Wilson: they having passed through the Eastern, entered the Western section, the former leading 204 votes: having passed through the Western part, the latter came to the Court-House 19 votes ahead. Mr. Tibido conducting the French, decided the election. The Western people were promised a division of the county—a new creation of Magistrates, and various other advantages too numerous to mention. A new General Election being talked of, together with their turn-out proceedings with Sir Archibald, it no doubt was thought advisable to postpone the appointment of Justices, &c.

Sir John Harvey having assumed the Administration—the looked for General Election determined—the many favours promised the Western people exploded in the appointment of six Magistrates, of whom two are of Yankee origin. It is said one good turn deserves another; you Western people conferred favours in elections, and you have now in return received recompense. It is also said that the labourer is worthy of his hire—drop the past and prepare for the future, that your children may reap the benefit of your labour, for the British Government always affords to the honest and upright man that protection which he is worthy of, without sacrificing his feelings to the ambition of any man.

There is another Squire dead—poor Tibido who, has spent his health and strength in elections, by misplacing a word last winter respecting a loyal meeting held at Dorchester when an Address was got up to His Excellency. Tibido signed the Address out of respect (as he thought) to the venerable leader of the meeting; still the promise made before the last election that Tibido should have the expending of the great road money from Chartes to Shediac, and from thence to the Bend, together with a considerable of byeroad money, has not been fulfilled, with the exception of a few pounds to expend in the woods, which Tibido declined having any thing to do with. Thus you will perceive that the public funds are waged to answer political purposes: when I consider this, together with many other circumstances—the warm support Sir Archibald received from your leaders, (for you must own them as such: you were willing to be their vassals and they your Lords,) and their conduct on his retiring, I am not astonished at the appointment of Magistrates, or that Tibido's promise was not fulfilled.

Did not one of the candidates at the last election, on Mr. Rogers' platform, show clearly that the local affairs of this section were in the hands of a few, and that it was not for their *interest* to divide the county, appoint Magistrates, &c.; for if these *boons* were once granted, and the people obtain what they should have had many years ago, the influence which *promises* have would be out of their hands, therefore it was not natural or reasonable that the pledges of such men could be relied on. How far are his predictions verified? The county is not divided, although a bill was before the House, and one of your members accused of not being sincere. You have Magistrates and you are not satisfied.

Hopewell, May 31. H.

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS—No. 1.

"We all live upon hope much more than upon enjoyment."—Chesterfield.

There is nothing which affords a more agreeable pleasure to the mind of age, than the recollections of early youth. In this bright season when hope is young and anticipation lively, we spend, for the most part, the happiest period of life.

Before setting out on my travels upon the Continent, in my twentieth year, it occurred to me to visit an old gentleman in the neighbourhood, who had no small reputation for wisdom. I found the old man accessible and communicative; he entered easily into conversation; and seemed happy in having some one to listen to him. "In my early youth" said the philosopher, "I entertained the most romantic ideas of the future. The visions of my fancy were vivid in the extreme; and I pursued the course which my warm imagination pointed out as the road to fame, with all the ardour of youth. My ambition was of that lofty bearing which prompted me to become useful to my country. I stood alone, however, in the world, without connexions or hope of patronage; I saw that I must be the architect of my own fortune, and I felt proud in the anticipation of raising a superstructure which should attract admiration. I began by studying myself and forming my plan of life. I soon determined to pursue that course in which every thing great and valuable in human nature has its due weight and influence.—Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which I read, in the works of Rhetoricians, the description of those great and various talents—those noble and manly virtues—those high and commanding qualities—with which nature must have endowed the mind of him who would take the lead in the Councils of his Country. I regarded those descriptions as a mirror held up to the soul, and I did not for a moment doubt as to the identity of the image which I saw reflected. I was not unconscious, however, of the great labour—the years of toil and exertion which would be necessary to bring to perfection talents of the first order; but this reflection, far from abating my ambition, increased its ardour. The first ten years I determined to devote to study and the acquiring of a profession; and during that period to seclude myself from the world. In choosing a profession, I selected that which would at once make me a public man—which would afford the finest field for talent and real merit—and in which success would depend almost entirely upon my own exertions: I determined to enter the Temple and study for the Bar. The moment in which I had matured my plans—when all lay before me in anticipations—was the happiest of my life. My lively imagination traced the outline of my future career, and painted it in glowing colours. At the Bar, I fancied myself 'speaking with the tongue of Tully, and arguing with the learning of Coke'; with such a reputation for talent, integrity and eloquence, as should place me among the first of my profession. In the Senate I was standing pre-eminently superior; "familiarly expressing gigantic sentiments and instinctive wisdom." Some future poet, I fancied would be proud to associate my name with his immortal verse:

"O, let me hail thee on some glorious day,
" When to the listening Senate, ardent, crowd
" Britannia's sons to hear her pleaded cause.
" Then dressed by thee, more amiably fair,
" Truth the soft robe of mild persuasion wears:
" Then to assenting reason givest again
" Her own enlightened thoughts; called from the heart,
" The obedient passions on thy voice attend;
" And e'en reluctant party feels awhile
" Thy gracious power; as through the varied maze
" Of eloquence, now smooth, now quick, now strong,
" Profound and clear, you roll the copious flood."

And then in private life! How noble, dignified and exalted was the character which I was to acquire! I pictured to myself a man of great powers of mind, whose life had been marked by the practice of justice and benevolence—whose feelings were generous and liberal—whose sentiments were noble and gentlemanly—whose principles were high and honorable—whose integrity was inflexible and conspicuous—whose manners were affable and dignified—a character before which every good man bows with inward respect and veneration—I saw him surrounded by an amiable family who should inherit his virtues; and, after a life of usefulness in the world, full of years and honour, he descended to the tomb.

"My ten years of study and seclusion expired, and I was called to the Bar! Notwithstanding my retired habits, I had acquired some reputation for talent, and I had soon the honour to hold a Brief.—The important period of my life had arrived!—the crisis of my fortune had come! Aware that every thing depended upon my success in this first effort, I prepared to make a display of those powers which were destined, as I supposed, to attract admiration. The hour arrived, and my cause was called for trial! I stood up to open the case to the Jury!"—The old man paused; and, looking earnestly at me, he said, "young man, you are in the morning of life; the sky which you behold is serene and cloudless, and you see the light of heaven reflected from every part of the bright prospect before you. You look to the horizon, and see no appearance of the clouds, no brooding of tempest and storm. Far be it from me to warn you that these will arise before the day pass! No! enjoy the present hour, bright and joyous as it is to you, and fancy the future will be equally brilliant and happy. *We all derive more happiness from the future than the passing hour.*"

I will not deny that I left the old man somewhat less happy than I was when I approached him. The impression sank deep into my mind, that my future life would not be as cloudless as I had fondly imagined. I saw that it would not be in my power to prevent the occurrence of disappointments and vexations: all I could do was to act with so much prudence and propriety as to disarm them of their *sting*. The consciousness of my own rectitude, I determined, should be my consolation under all circumstances of this kind. It was extremely probable, I foresaw, that in the course of my life I might have enemies: this I could not prevent. But it was in my power to act in such a manner, that, if I should have an enemy, that enemy *must be unjust*.

PHRONESIS.

St. John, June 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

ANOTHER YANKEE JOB!

Sir,—I have again to beg of you, to lend me your assistance, in exposing another Yankee Job, more foul and disgraceful, if such a thing be possible, than any thing which has occurred yet. I must, however, begin with a few preliminary remarks.

The last Session of the Legislature was, with only one exception, the longest ever held in this Province: but the business done, was less important, less useful to the Country, and less in quantity than at any former Session: there was not one single Act passed, with which the Country could not easily dispense, without sustaining the slightest inconvenience: except, perhaps, the Militia Law which has never been put into operation, and those for erecting gates on Deer Island, and altering the day for examining the Grammar Schools of King's, and Queen's, and appointing Sheriffs and Supervisors: all of which, it must be admitted, are as useful, as they are indispensable. Yet in all this length of time, so uselessly applied, and at the enormous expence to the country of £10,000, the Assembly could not find time to perform their business in the regular constitutional way; but were *forced* to wind up in a hurry, and *compelled* to adopt a course, which if not resisted by the Legislative Council, will annihilate their independence, and destroy their political importance,—because it will rob them of the right, which under the constitution they possess, of exercising a free deliberation on all grants of public money.

That the course adopted by the Assembly, in so many instances, during the last session, must necessarily have this result, no one can doubt. Lest it should not be generally understood, I will describe it. When any of the dominant radical faction in the Executive Council, or Assembly, wish to carry through a grant, in furtherance of any Yankee, or Radical, or Executive Job, which they are apprehensive the Legislative Council will not sanction, they do not send up a resolution, for the constitutional concurrence of the Council, but adopt one of those circuitous forms, to obviate the necessity for having recourse to which, was one of Lord Glenelg's principal reasons, for abandoning the second qualification, on which the surrender of the Crown Revenues was originally based. To shut out all opportunity for objection on the part of the Council, they address the Governor to have the particular service performed, which constitutes the Job, and all without the slightest reference to the Council. The service being performed, next session down comes a Message, requesting provision to be made for it. The consequence then is, that however flagrant the job may be, however much the Legislative Council may disapprove of the service, or the mode of its performance, or its jobbing character, they must either renounce their right of free deliberation, and concur under protest (and such protests have of late been so common, as to have become subject matter for derision in the Assembly Committee rooms,) or plunge, not merely into a collision with the Assembly, but into a contest with the Governor, by refusing to concur in a grant requested by Message: besides doing a harsh and unjust thing, towards the individual by whom the service has been performed.

In the last few days, of the last Session, which may well be styled the "*three glorious days*," a multitude of addresses were sent to the Governor, praying him to have certain services performed, involving the expenditure of large sums of public money, not one of which was sent up to the Council for concurrence. This, no one can deny, is a gross violation of the compact between the two Houses, which was in fact the only safe guard, which the public interest possess; and moreover a custom, to which, as Lord Glenelg says "the inhabitants of New-Brunswick are familiarised and attached" and with which it would be folly and wickedness to tamper with. In times gone by, *any* attempt on the part of the Assembly to violate that compact, though resting as it then did on mere *custom* only, and not enjoying, as now it does, the solemn sanction of the Crown, and being virtually made the condition, on which the Crown has surrendered up its revenues,—would have been resisted by the Legislative Council, with a spirit worthy the only independent branch of the Legislature. But even now, without going the extreme length of asserting, that the Council should set its face against *every* such side wind way of appropriating public money, and resolutely refuse to concur in *any* grants, for services performed, in compliance with addresses from the Assembly alone—we cannot but hope, that when the Council see, that this unconstitutional proceeding has been taken, in furtherance of *Yankee Favouritism and Yankee Jobbing*, they will resolutely non-concur every resolution, for providing for services, performed on the address of the Assembly alone. It is impossible to say, that the time did not permit a reference to the Council, for their concurrence; because the resolution for placing at the Governor's disposal £10,000 to repel *Yankee sympathy*, was passed subsequent to that which I wish to invite attention, and, as all ought to have been, was sent up for concurrence.

As I before stated, Mr. Partelow, at the close of the session, carried a resolution, for altering the provisions of the Great Road Law, and throwing away £300, in taking down a bridge, which can easily be repaired, and when repaired will last for many years, and building another with a sufficient draw in it to commode a Mill Company; which *then* was a Yankee company, but naturalized on the 8th ult. The Assembly did not consider this unconstitutional illegal act, a sufficient expression of their *sympathy* for Yankees: but on motion of Mr. Fisher, on May 7th, passed the following Resolution. See Journals p 218.

"On motion of Mr. Fisher:—Whereas it is desirable to ascertain the practicability, and probable expence, of improving the navigation of the river St. John, in order to its being navigated by steam, (the Assembly must have forgotten, that they passed a grant of £100, to Mr. Whitney, for having ascertained the practicability of Steam Navigation, between Fredericton and Woodstock.") Therefore "Resolved, that an humble address be presented, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased, to have the said River scientifically, and practically explored, and the results of such exploration, laid before the House at the next session of the General Assembly: provided that the expense of such survey, shall not exceed the sum of £250."

Although this address was not concurred in, by the Council, it was acted upon by the Executive. The committee of Assembly in that anomalous body, the Executive Council, who now unhappily rule the Province, with despotic sway, and in ruling, disgrace it; advised the Governor, to refer the nomination of the person by whom this scientific and practical survey is to be made, to the member of Assembly who moved the resolution. Mr. Fisher was accordingly applied to, to nominate the person: and according to the preconcerted plan, Mr. Fisher refers the nomination to somebody else. To whom pray? Guess! can't you find it out? do you give it up? well then I'll tell you! to Moses H. Perley, Esq. the Steward of Inglewood Manor, to *commode* whom, a Bridge with a sufficient *draw*, is forthwith to be built, over the Musquash! Now, then guess whom does Mr. Perley nominate? some British subject of course, some person who has an interest in the country, and will spend his money in it—No such thing! he recommends nothing but a Yankee! yes, a Yankee!! for none but Yankees are now considered worthy to be commoded by a draw, or to be employed in scientific practical surveys. Yes a yankee—viz. W. S. Ellison, Esq. late Civil Engineer to the St. John Mills and Canal Co. who has been sent for express from Yankee town, to be employed in this survey, and commoded with this £250:—although there are numbers in the Province, who are quite as competent, to discover where the stones are, which obstruct the navigation and to guess how much it will cost to move them. Every body has understood, that the St. John Mills and Canal Company, is a Yankee company: perhaps though on the 8th of next month, like the Lancaster Mill Company, it will be naturalized. It is not unlikely, that then another *novel and appropriate festivity*, will be got up, and some one invited to partake of it, that he may write a puff upon the Company, and boldly assert that it also is "British in interest and composition." To protect myself from the imputation of misrepresentation, I shall transcribe from the last almanac, the list of Directors, &c. "President—Mark Healy, Esq. Directors—Matthew Bolles, Junr., Seth Bryant, John Preston, and Calvin Spaulding, Esqrs. J. D. Emery, Esq. Agent. W. S. Ellison, Esq. Civil Engineer." All these are Yankees I guess!

It is impossible for any one, however lively his imagination, to conceive of a greater insult, to be offered to the Province, and its British inhabitants, than is involved in this whole transaction. Is the country so totally destitute of men possessing eye sight, and common judgement, that a Yankee must be sent for, to tell what any body can see, as well as he, where the stones are, which lying in the bed of the river, make rapids, and so obstruct the navigation? Can no one be found, 'British in interests and composition,' to guess as well as any Yankee, how, and at what expence, they may be moved? Are the inhabitants so rich, that £250 may be sent a begging, and at last be thrown to a Yankee? In this point of view alone, the business is bad enough: but bad as it is, it is nothing, compared with the violence and outrage, which is inflicted on the constitution.

The Constitution, by way of supplying a check upon the popular branch of the Legislature, which has the right of initiating all grants of public money, has vested in the Legislative Council, a right of FREE deliberation, on all grants, initiated in the Assembly. This right has been violated: the Governor has been called upon, to get the survey performed, without the concurrence of the Council: they will therefore be compelled, either to give up their right of FREE deliberation, or become involved in a contest with both Governor and Assembly.—Again as a check, upon both Council & Assembly, the Constitution rests in the Executive, the right of nominating the persons, by whom all services are to be performed. This right has also been violated: for the Governor has been compelled by the Committee of Assembly, in the Executive Council, to delegate the nomination to the Member of Assembly, who moved the Resolution. Thus every check which the Constitution has provided has been destroyed: and by this wicked contrivance, the Assembly made all-in-all.

One consolation however remains for us. This case is so bad, so flagrant, so wicked, so outrageous, so insulting, to the Legislative Council, the Country, and Great Britain; that the Council cannot avoid taking notice of it. They must non-concur the resolution of appropriation for the service, when it comes up to them, come when it may, and in what shape it may; unless they would wish to be thought craven and recreant by the whole province.

NO YANKEE.

Nerepis Road, June 4.

British News.

LONDON, April 30.

The funds remain steady, with but little variation in the quotations. Consols were 93 1-2 to 5-8 India Stock 270 1-2 to 1 1-2; Exchequer-bills, 67s. to 69s.; India Bonds 78s. premium.

The settlement of the account in the foreign market went off smoothly.

A good deal was doing in shares, but prices underwent little variation.

The Brussels and German papers received this morning are filled with sad accounts of the coldness and lateness of the spring on the Continent. April wears the appearance of February in Germany. The frost has greatly injured the early fruit trees.

May 1.—The Paris papers of April 29th have reached us by the usual express. Their contents are more than ordinarily interesting.

We mentioned yesterday in our summary of the Paris news of Saturday, that the editor of *Le National* was on that day on trial before the Court d'Assizes on three charges, growing out of an article published in that paper on Monday last, and which we noticed at the time. Those charges were—

1 An offence against a Prince of the Royal Family.

2. A provocation to disobey the laws; and

3. An appeal to the army, tending to lead to a breach of discipline and to revolt, "but not followed by any effect."

So far as it is possible for a foreigner to decide upon this matter, the case against the accused appeared clear and conclusive. The jury, however, thought otherwise, and brought in a verdict of acquittal.

This defeat of the Government, for which few were prepared, seems to have produced a considerable sensation in Paris.

The Nereide frigate had arrived at Brest from Port au Prince, after a passage of 36 days, bringing the funds where with to make the first payment of the annuity agreed upon in the treaty of the 12th of February last.

The *Diario di Roma*, quoted by a French paper, states that the quarrel of the Prussian Government with the Catholic clergy was producing much noise at the Papal Court.

The French 3 per Cents were done at Tartoni's on Sunday at 86f. to 87 1-2c (for the end of May.)

SYRIA.—The Carlsruhe Gazette of the 25th inst. publishes accounts from Smyrna of the 2d, announcing that Ibrahim Pasha arrived at Aleppo on the 23d of March, after entrusting to Soliman Bey the command of the army opposed to the Syrian insurgents. The latter were said to have advanced within two leagues of Damascus, and to have gained a second victory over the Egyptians. The inhabitants of that city, on hearing of the success of the Druses, revolted but the remains of the conquered army, having forced their entrance into the place, succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The insurgents, after their victory, intrenched themselves in a strong position near Hauzen, from whence they menaced Homs and Damascus.

SPAIN.

Madrid journals and private letters to the 21st ult. inclusive have reached us by express.

The Marquis of Miraflores, and not the Duke of Ossuna, as stated in the Paris papers, had been appointed Extraordinary Ambassador of Spain to attend the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

SOLID CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS' BOTTOMS.—The following communication, copied from the London Nautical Magazine for April, shows in a striking manner the advantages of filling in solid, the frames of ships. The packet Ranger, alluded to, was thrown upon the rocks at or near Falmouth England, during one of the violent gales in February.

"I have just come from H. M. Packet Ranger. What a beautiful proof she is of the perfection of the present method of ship-building pursued in the navy! She has been lying there during all this bad weather, with the sea breaking over her every high water, and with such violence that it has sent her bodily up, I should say twelve or fifteen feet, till she could go no further, the rocks on her lee-side forming a perfect wall against which she is shored and chocked up to the walls; and notwithstanding all this, I cannot see an alteration in her sheer or form, in any way, nor do I believe there is a timber of her broken. Mr. Lang ought to come down to see the great perfection of his garboard strake, &c; the destruction of the keel, dead wood, &c. in the case of the Paque was nothing to it. The heel of her stern-post is split to pieces, and the whole of her dead wood aft for perhaps ten feet twisted, and altogether out of a line with her keel very considerably, and further forward a little. Such destruction made with keel and garboard strake as I should think was never before seen. Notwithstanding all this, I have no doubt, could she be got off the rocks, that she would swim, and could be taken round to Plymouth. A thousandth part of the injury thus described would have destroyed the best ship that ever was built before the introduction of solid bottoms and frames, and Mr. Lang's improvements added thereto. No other description of ship whatever but must have been destroyed the very tide she got on shore. The Ranger lays at this moment substantially. I really believe, unhurt; a specimen of which our naval architects might be proud, and the proof of the stupidity and downright insanity of the merchant ship-builders of the present day, who will shut their eyes to the almost absolute perfection adopted in constructing our men-of-war.

"I wish Mr. Ballingal could see her, it would repay him for the pains he has taken in that good cause,—the advocacy of solid bottoms in merchant ships.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JUNE 8, 1838.

THE English Mail arrived here yesterday morning, by land, from Halifax, bringing Falmouth dates to the 5th of May.

QUEEN'S CORONATION.—Lord MELBOURNE stated in the House of Lords on the 30th April, that it was intended to defer the Coronation for a day or two, but to fix it in the same week, the postponement being in consequence of an objection to the day, as the anniversary of the death of George IV th.

The Queen's Coronation will take place on the 28th June.

H. M. ship *Talavera*, with four companies of the gallant 11th Regt., from Halifax, arrived here yesterday morning. The steamers "Nova Scotia" & "Maid of the Mist," were immediately engaged to disembark the troops with their baggage, the whole of which was effected in a few hours, when this noble Regiment with their admirable field Band marched from the landing place to their Barracks, accompanied by some hundreds of our citizens, who had crowded the wharves to witness their landing.

The following Officers have arrived with the 11th Regiment: Lieut. Col. Bishop, Major Shambre, Captain Richardson, Captain Richmond, Lieut. Boyd, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Cockburn, Lieut. Cox, Lieut. Tobin, Paymaster Boyd, Surgeon Leonard, Quarter master Woosley.

The number of men arrived is about 450. One company of the 11th is stationed at Annapolis, and one at Windsor, until more Barrack accommodation shall be ready for them at this place.

Colonel GOLDIE, who commands the Regiment, is at Windsor, and is expected to arrive by the steamer Nova Scotia this evening.

AMERICAN OUTRAGE.

A British Steam Boat taken forcible possession of, and totally destroyed by American subjects—It appears that the British steamer "Sir Robert Peel, while lying on the river St. Lawrence, about seven miles from French Creek, near Clayton, was boarded by an *armed body of American subjects*, taken possession of, set on fire, and entirely consumed on the evening of the 29th ult. Our new Governor General Earl Durham, has *fortunately* an early *proof of American sympathy* immediately on his arrival at Quebec; and we hope that he will cause such an investigation into this outrageous affair, as will afford them a *lasting proof of his early remembrance.*

STEAMER GAZELLE.—We regret to state that this fine steamer is a total loss. We stated in our last, that the steamer Nova Scotia and other means were immediately employed in the hope of raising her, but unfortunately returned without accomplishing their object or of being able to discover where the Gazelle was.—Other means are still being employed, and we hope will eventually succeed in obtaining her, so that the machinery may be secured for the future use of her enterprising owner.

AT the late Banquet given by the Goldsmith's Company to eminent Conservatives, Sir Robert PEEL remarked on his health being drunk, "that among the company present he saw the church represented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the army by the Duke of Wellington, the navy by Sir George Cockburn, the judges by Sir Nicholas Tindal, the bar by Sir Edward Sugden, the medical profession by Sir Henry Halford and Sir Astly Cooper, and the mercantile interests by Mr. Harman, the oldest merchant in the city of London,"—concluded his short speech of thanks with the following emphatic sentence:—"It is not for me to give an opinion with reference to the manner in which the government of this country is carried on. But this I know, that myself and the friends to whom the prime warden has alluded (Lord STANLEY and Sir JAS. GRAHAM), with the assistance of the House of Lords, are "strong enough to prevent any mischievous legislation from being carried into effect."

The Steamer NEW ENGLAND, on her passage from Boston to Gardner, was run foul of by the schr. Curlew, on the 31st ult. at about one o'clock in the morning, when the passengers were mostly all asleep, and had her bow stove so badly that she sunk in 10 minutes.—The passengers were transferred to the Curlew in safety, except one, who was unfortunately crushed to death between the vessels in attempting to get on board the schooner.

From the Albany Argus.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.
DARING OUTRAGE.

An express from Watertown reached this city yesterday afternoon, bringing despatches to Gov. Marcy, from the District Attorney, Marshal, &c. at that place; by which we regret to learn that a most extraordinary outrage was committed within the American waters, early on Thursday morning. The British steamboat Sir Robert Peel, lying to about seven miles from French Creek, on the River St. Lawrence, was forcibly seized by a body of armed men, supposed to be Canadian refugees, set on fire, and entirely consumed.

The subjoined extracts from the letters to the Executive afford all the information yet received touching the affair. We trust, that by the prompt action of the civil authorities, aided by the military, all further aggression or apprehended retaliation may be prevented; and that the perpetrators of the outrage may be discovered and brought to merited punishment.

Gov. Marcy, conceiving the circumstances such as to require the immediate interposition of the State authorities, left town soon after the arrival of the express, in the evening cars for Utica, and thence, by relays of horses, to Watertown.

From George C. Sherman, District Attorney.

WATERTOWN, May 30, 1838.

To His Excellency, Wm. L. Marcy.

DEAR SIR,—I have this moment received by express, from H. Davis, Esq. Custom House Officer at French Creek, a letter, of which the following is a copy, and the information therein contained may be relyed upon as correct:—

"CLAYTON, May 30, 1838.

"SIR,—Last night the British steamer Sir Robert Peel was boarded near this place by about 50 armed men in disguise; the persons on board driven on shore, and the boat set on fire, and wholly consumed. You are requested to aid the proper authorities in the affair, or to advise the proper course to be taken.

Respectfully yours.

"H. DAVIS.

"G. C. Sherman, Esq."

In addition to the above, the messenger informs me that although no lives were lost, as is yet known, the mate of the Sir Robert Peel was badly burnt on board the vessel.

Our steamer Oneida, on her way to Ogdensburgh, this morning, volunteered and took the crew on board, and carried them to Kingston.

The whole community here is excited and alarmed to the greatest extent, at the unwarrantable outrage, and retaliatory spirit, that has only slept upon the other side, will, it is feared, be again excited, and to an extent beyond control. The steamer Sir Robert Peel, it is said, was taking in wood at Mullet creek bay, or at the Narrows below, about 7 miles from the creek.

I deemed it due to the Executive that he should be immediately apprised of this affair; the more especially as we are left here without any regular officer of the army to whom to apply. Col. Cummings who has been at Sackett's Harbor, and who had been directed by Gen. Wool, as it was understood, to take charge of this frontier, is now absent.

I have this moment learned that Capt. Armstrong had command of the Robert Peel, against whom, it is said, the refugees had an old grudge. He resided in this village during the last winter, and was charged with being a spy upon their operations. I mention this circumstance as authorising the belief that this act has proceeded from the Patriots, or Refugees on this side.

The present impression is, that we shall be unsafe on the frontier without an armed force; and immediate measures will be required to afford ample protection to British vessels in our waters, or all confidence and intercourse will be broken up. I have thought it advisable that Gen. Cross, of the militia, should call out one or two companies of dragoons, to go to French Creek; whither I shall proceed with the Sheriff this afternoon.

No person to our knowledge was recognized as having been engaged in this outrage, but individuals residing at French Creek have been missing for several days.—A portion of the Sir Robert it is said was owned by a citizen of Ogdensburgh.

From Jason Fairbanks, Deputy Marshal.

"I intend immediately to repair to French Creek with Doctor Carrier, the collector, and an officer, authorized to call out the militia, if necessary. A letter has just been received from French Creek calling for a force to protect them from being burnt to-night, as a measure of retaliation.

"All is excitement here: and a rumor is afloat that the arrangements of the pirates were to make a simultaneous attack upon eight different boats at different places."

From Francis Malloby, Master U. S. N.

"The vessel was set on fire and consumed within 7 miles of French Creek, and within our waters, while taking in wood. There appears no doubt that the expedition was got up from this side, although, as yet, no persons have been identified as actors in the scene. It is satisfactory to state that no lives were lost."

Another Steamboat Explosion.—The Angora, exploded on the Ohio, last week. No damage was sustained by any of the persons on board.

QUEBEC, May 25th.—The 24th of May, 1838, the first anniversary of the natal day of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, since her accession to the throne, has been celebrated in Quebec, although from the unfavourable state of the weather, much of *eclat*, which would otherwise have attended the occasion, was shorn off. It had been intended that the troops should parade on the plains of Abraham, but the threatening aspect the weather presented this morning caused the substitution of the Esplanade for the former place as the scene of operations. Accordingly at about half-past eleven o'clock the Grenadier Guards, from the Jesuits' Barracks, the Coldstream from the Citadel, with the Artillery from their barracks, marched to the Esplanade and took their position in the following order: the Grenadier Guards, extending from the St. John's Bastion (beyond St. Johns Gate) to the corner forming the junction between the Ursuline Bastion and the St. John's curtain; the Artillery, were placed on the Ursuline Bastion, in which are mounted 24 pounders and an eight inch howitzer: then came the Coldstream Guards, extending from the Ursuline Bastion to the Ursuline Curtain at St. Lewis Gate. The magnificent line thus formed presented a scene never before equalled in Quebec, and delighted a large number of spectators who, notwithstanding a cold raw wind and showers of rain rendered the weather as disagreeable as it possibly could be, steadily maintained their ground till the parade was over. His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces was, we regret to learn, unable to attend from indisposition. Major General Sir James McDonald commanded the troops.

At noon, the gun from the Citadel having fired, it was immediately returned by seven rounds from the Artillery on the Ursuline Bastion, followed by a *feu de joie* from the Guards; this was as usual repeated three times with seven guns between each fire. Three hearty cheers, from the troops, warmly responded to by the spectators, having been given, the whole marched off the ground.

At one o'clock salutes in honour of the day were fired from Her Majesty's ships now in our harbour, the first gun was fired from the *Malabar* 74 and was followed in quick succession by the *Inconstant* and *Pique*, and the *Racehorse*, the vessels firing independently; not waiting to give each a separate salute in succession. The wind blew too fresh for the ships to be dressed in their colours, but they were displayed at each mast head and at the peak.

The firing from the Men of War was followed by a salute from the 32 pounders on the Grand Battery, which were served by the Royal Artillery. This last salute has created some employment for glaziers at the House of Assembly, and a number of houses in the Lower Town!

QUEBEC: MAY, 27th.—Her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, in 33 days from Portsmouth, arrived here yesterday afternoon, having on board His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of DURHAM, Governor General of British North America, the Countess of Durham, family and suite.

The streets and wharves were immediately crowded with the inhabitants in the expectation of His Excellency's landing. Finally, it was understood, that he would not land till this day at two o'clock. At one o'clock the whole of the inhabitants of the City and Suburbs seemed to be collecting in the Lower-Town, but on learning that to-morrow at two o'clock was fixed for the landing of His Excellency, the crowd dispersed.

The following, we believe, is a correct list of the passengers in the *Hastings*:—

Earl and Countess of Durham,—and family: Mr. and Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour: Mr. Charles Buller—Chief Secretary: Mr. Turton.—Legal Adviser.

The Hon. E. P. Bouverie: Mr. Arthur Buller: Mr. Bushe: Hon. Frederick Villiers: Capt. Ponsonby: C. A. Dillon, Esquire: Frederick Cavendish, Esq: Sir John Doratt, *Attaches*.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—*Quebec Official Gazette.*

To be Secretaries to the General Government:

Charles Buller, Esquire, Member of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland:—and

Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Esquire, Barrister at Law.

To be Military Secretary' and Principal Aide-de-Camp Colonel George Couper, K. H.

To be Attaches to the High Commissions,

Gervase Parker Bushe, Esquire, Arthur Buller, Esquire—and,

The Honorable Edward Pleydell Bouverie.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Governor General:

Lieutenant the Honorable Frederick Villiers, Coldstream Guards;

Captain Stephen Conroy Coldstream Guards.

Ensign W. H. Frederick Cavendish, H. M. 66th Regiment, Light Infantry;

Cornet the Honorable C. A. Dillon, H. M. 7th Dragoon Guards.

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Ponsonby, Royal Fusilier Regiment.

To be Private Secretary to the Governor General,

Edward Ellice, junr., Esquire, Member of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

Montreal papers of the 22d contain nothing of importance. The following is from our correspondent:—

"Tuesday evening, May 22nd.

"A general gloom has overshadowed the town to-day by the unfortunate duel this morning at the Race Course, between Mr. Sweeney and Major Warde of the Royals, in which the latter was killed on the spot. There are so many versions of the causes which led to the meeting that it is impossible to give an opinion on the subject. There is no doubt but the disagreement occurred last night at a party, and, I believe, owing to some expressions relating to some of the female portion of Mr. Sweeney's family. Mr. S. offered to accept of an apology on the ground: but Major Warde said that he never retracted any thing he said. He received the ball in the right side, passing through his body and lodging in his left arm. He was quite dead before any one could reach him. He was removed to the Pavilion, where an inquest was held on the body. The verdict I have not heard. Mr. Sweeney has left town."

From our Montreal Correspondent.

"Friday, evening.—The funeral of the late Major Warde took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the mournful procession moving from his late residence in Dalhousie Square along Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets, thence across the Champ de Mars, Carig street, and up the main street to the old burying ground. The whole of the Regiment to which he belonged, with their arms reversed, were in front; then followed the bands of the three Regiments, the body, and all the officers in garrison as mourners, including Major General Clitherow. Real grief appeared on the countenances of not only those in the procession, but also on those of the thousands of spectators that walked with the procession and lined the streets where it passed.

A complimentary address has been presented to Charles Buller, Esq., M. P., for Liskeard, by his constituents, on his departure for Canada with Lord Durham.

From the Montreal Herald Abstract.

An affair of honour took place yesterday morning near the Pavilion, which we are sorry to say, terminated fatally to one of the parties, Major Henry John Warde, of the 1st Royals. His antagonist is said to have been Robert Sweeney, Esq. but nothing certain is known regarding his being the person, or of the nature of the quarrel between the parties. Report also says that Major Warde was attended on the ground by Captain Mayne of the Royals, and Mr. Sweeney by Mr. Airey of the Royal Artillery, and that Dr. Knox of the Royals was the medical attendant. The meeting took place at five o'clock in the morning, and a coroner's jury sat at one o'clock, P. M. bringing in the following verdict: "We are of opinion that the late Major Henry John Warde came by his death in consequence of a gun shot wound inflicted by some person unknown in a duel this morning." This melancholy event has cast a gloom on every countenance. The following is an epitome of the evidence before the Jury:—

James M'Donald, ploughman to Mr. B. Gibb, deponed that about 5 A. M., on leaving his house to go to the stables, he heard the report of a gun or pistol, and on reaching the stable, he saw in a field a short distance off, a figure lying on the ground, and and three or four persons about it, as if lamenting over it. One of the party, who had on a white hat, came up to him and asked him to assist in carrying to the Pavilion the body of a gentleman who had been shot: he declined, stating that the author of the person's death ought to be punished, but on the assurance of the gentleman that he had nothing to do in the affair, deponent, with two other farm servants, carried the deceased to the Pavilion: Recognised the body shown him as the one he saw in the morning. Does not know any of the parties.

J. B. Lanouette deponed that about 5 A. M. he saw four persons in Ross' field near the Grand stand, walking about, that he was then about four acres from them, but seeing two of the party take positions as if for fighting a duel, he approached to within two and a half acres from them: that the antagonists appeared to him to be about fifty feet apart, that he heard the words "ready, fire," when one pistol was discharged, and one of the parties leaped two or three feet in the air, and fell down, upon which he went up to him, and saw him expire. He was ordered off the ground, and at first refused, but afterwards went away, but previous to doing so, he addressed the individual whom he supposed had shot the other, as follows: "You have made a bad beginning of the day." that he got no reply, but the individual addressed threw the pistol on the ground, and began to sob; the other two knelt down by the body, laid their hands on the breast of the deceased, and appeared highly agitated and grieved. Deponent does not know any of the parties, did not see the deceased or any other person attempt to leave the ground, after the word "ready," and before the word "fire" was given.

A. H. David, Esquire, M. D., deponed, that on external examination of the body, he discovered a gun-shot wound in the right side, which had fractured the seventh rib, and had taken a direction backwards, coming out on the left side about one and a half inches lower than the wound on the right side, and also wounding the inner part of the left arm, corresponding to the wound on the left side. A large quantity of blood had evidently escaped from the wound, but does not know if enough, of itself, to cause death. The Jury then decided that Dr. David should open the body, which he did, and gave the following additional testimony. Opened the body, raised the breast bone or *sternum*, found the lungs and heart quite collapsed, and great effusion of blood on both sides of the chest, also some small pieces of bone. On examining the lower lobe of the right lung, he found an opening corresponding to the wound on the right side, which passed through the back bone or *vertebræ*, cutting the spinal marrow. On introducing the finger into the opening, he found the bone completely shattered, portions of which he produced. Following the direction of the wound, he found the lower lobe of the left lung perforated in a slanting direction, and the wound making its exit between the eighth and ninth

pected by those who knew him. He has a numerous family at present residing at Hull.—(*Transcript.*

At the time the *Racehorse* left Bermuda Sir Charles Paget, in command on the American and West India stations, had his flag on board the *Vestal*, awaiting the arrival of the *Cornwallis* from Halifax to convey him to Quebec.

The *Racehorse* leaves to-day for Gaspe, to protect the fisheries.

FALMOUTH, April 28.

We no longer entertain a hope of the *Briseis* which sailed hence for Halifax on the 6th of January. She must have been lost on her outward passage with all her officers and crew—a skilful, brave and gallant band. The relations and friends of all on board her are sunk in the deepest grief. Widows and fatherless children bewail the fate of husbands and parents, and great distress prevails in many families. In all such cases of wreck we think the Admiralty bound to make some allowance to those who were dependent on the risk of the sea in ships which are generally condemned as unfit for the service in which they are employed.

Count Lowenstein, chosen to represent the King of Bavaria at the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, has declined the appointment.

Prince de Lieven is expected to arrive in England at the close of next month, in the suit of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, who is now at Berlin.

The Hon. Mrs. Chapple Norton has recovered from her illness, and accompanied by her uncle, Mr. Charles Brinsley Sheridan, was among the fashionable equestrians in Regent's Park on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Baring, the lady of Mr. Francis Baring, Secretary of the Treasury, died at her residence in Belgrave Square, on the 23d.

The 12th Lancers will, it is understood, be brought up from Brighton to London, to assist in the coronation.

The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England has issued the customary letters, under the sign manuel, requiring the attendance of the peers and peeresses at the approaching coronation. The representative peers of Ireland are also qualified to attend.

Mr. O'Connell has been expelled the Grand Masonic Lodge of Ireland, and an official notice of the same has been sent to every Lodge in the kingdom. (*Kilkenny Moderator.*)

The rumoured marriage between the richest heiress in the kingdom and the grandson of a noble duke is said to be off. By the marriage-settlement of the noble family of H———d, all the boys must be brought up and educated Roman Catholics.—*Morning Herald.*

A matrimonial alliance is talked of in the fashionable world between Viscount P———n and the Dowager Countess of C———r. Her ladyship has been a widow about ten months, and has one unmarried daughter.

Col. Henry Bentick, of the Coldstream Guards, Military Secretary to Major Gen. Sir. Alexander Woodford, Gov. of Gibraltar, has arrived at Nerot's Hotel, Clifford street, with despatches from his excellency for Lord Glenelg.

Lord Ward will be introduced to the House of Lords, and will take the necessary oaths and his seat previous to leaving England for the Continent.

Sir Francis Head (late lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada) arrived in town on Wednesday, Sir F. transacted business at the colonal office.

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Daniel O'Connel, left Liverpool for Birmingham, in the same train on Wednesday morning at half-past eleven.

The several foreign ambassadors appointed to attend the coronation of the Queen of England are —Prince Poutbouz, for Prussia; Prince Schwartzenburg, for Austria; Count Michael Woronzoff, for Russia; and the Prince de Ligne, for Belgium.

The Duke of Wellington will give a sumptuous banquet at Apsley House, on Sunday, the 6th of May, to the Dukes of Newcastle and Buccleuch, the Marquisses of Salisbury an Bute, Lords Lyndhurst Ellenborough, &c. His grace is expected to return to town to day, from Strafitelderave, having consented to preside, as Master of the Trinity House, at a dinner at the London Tavern to morrow.

Death of Dowager Countess of Warwick.—Henrietta, the Countess Dowager of Warwick, (dauger of Richard Vernon, Esq., by Lady Evelyn Gower, seventh daughter of John, the first Earl of Ossory.) died on Friday last at her residence in Brighton after an illness of considerable duration' Her ladyship was born in August, 1760, and was consequently in her 78th year.

Intelligence is said to have been received at the Board of Control and the India House, confirming the capture of Herat by the Persians, as reported a short time since. The incredible number of two hundred pieces of artillery are said to have been employed in the siege, served by Russian officers; and what renders this occurrence of more particular interest is the statement, that immediately after the taking of Herat, the Persian army *advanced into Lahore*, which it need not be mentioned, is on the frontier of our East India possessions, and contiguous to the kingdom of Oude.—*Herald.*

The "Morning Chronicle" says, "There is no authority for the rumour of Her Majesty's visit to Ireland this year."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 27.

Lord Stanley enquired whether any progress had been made with the Registration of Voters Bill, and was informed by *Lord J. Russell* that there were several points in the bill, as originally framed, which appeared to require to be further considered. That had now been done, and as soon as the Attorney-General arrived in town he had no doubt it would be introduced.

Sir Hussey Vivian then introduced the Ordnance Estimates for the ensuing year. The general result of the gallant officer's statement is that the estimates of the present year are £148,708 more than those of last year. The discussion of the different votes occupied the House till a late hour.

Lord Howick afterwards moved a vote for the yeomanry corps; and *Mr. Hume* proposed, as an amendment, the entire reduction of the corps. The grant, however, was carried by 203, there being 57 for the amendment—majority in favour of the grant, 146.—Adj.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Abraham J. Wetmore to be appointed to Commission of Peace in Saint George's, Charlotte County.

Mr. Hugh Matheson to be appointed joint Commissioner with Mr. Clinch for the Bye Roads in St. George, Charlotte County.

Passengers in the *Eagle*, from London: C. H. Jouett, Esq. and Lieut. Cannon, Royal Navy.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

QUEEN'S CORONATION.

Messrs. Editors:—I am happy to inform you that your hints, with regard to a FEAST FOR THE POOR, have awakened the sympathy and charitable feelings of some of your adjacent neighbours. I am informed, that it is expected, that the Hon. Charles Simonds with his *well known and accustomed liberality*, will from his own private purse, furnish a FAT OX, to be roasted in Portland on that joyous day. It is also stated that the several Banks of the city, intend furnishing an Ox each for the benefit of the Poor, to show their sense of gratitude for the late long indulgences afforded to them in suspending specie payments. These charitable donations, in addition to the *Three Oxen*, expected from our worthy Corporation will go a great way towards furnishing a sumptuous festival for some ten or fifteen thousand persons, who, will do ample justice to the bounty of the givers. PORTLAND.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Thomas C. Hennigar, Merchant, to Miss Emma Purdy, sixth daughter of Mr. Samuel Purdy, all of this City.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, John Howe, jun. Esquire, Postmaster, to Mary E. eldest daughter of James White, Esq. High Sheriff of the City and County of St. John.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. George Eagles, to Miss Barbara Julia Ann Clark, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. Christopher Elliott, to Miss Mary Wilson.

At the Baring House, near Calais, (Me.) by T. Ellison, Esq., Mr. David York, of St. John, N. B. to Miss Eliza Butler, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Butler, of Baring.

At Woodstock, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Mr. Robert A. Hay, to Miss Jane McKeene, both of that place.

DIED.

On Sunday evening last, Lois, relict of the late Samuel Greenwood Esq., of Halifax, N. S. aged 65 years.

At London, U. C., Richard Richardson, Esq. Agent of the Bank of Upper Canada.

At St. Jago de Cuba, on the 3d April last, Dr. Antomarchi, whose name is connected with the late days of the Emperor Napoleon, Dr. A. having been his Physician at the Island of St. Helena.—After displaying his great medical skill in New Orleans, by gratuitous devotion to the sufferers, Dr. A. travelled through Mexico, and was on his way to the United States, when he stopped at St. Jagode Cuba to visit his relatives in that city, were he was seized with the yellow fever, and in a few days fell a victim to that fatal disease.

At St. George, Charlotte County, on Tuesday the 16th May, George Miller, infant son of Mr. Stephen Carman, aged 1 year and 6 months; on Monday the 21st. Emily Sarah, eldest daughter of the same, aged 6 years and 3 months; on Monday last, the 28th, Ann Maria only remaining child of the same, aged 3 years and 2 months. Thus, in the short space of 15 days, have these bereaved parents been stricken by the hand of an inscrutible but all-wise Providence.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, May 30. Schr. Sarah Jane, Lamy, Portland, 4—W. Vaughan, flour & staves.

3d. schr. Mary Elizabeth, Valpey, New York, 9—C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

Brig John M'Cullum, Baker, London, 35—Street & Ranney, assorted cargo.

4th, brig La Plata, Perkin, Jamaica, Crookshank & Walker, rum, logwood, &c.

Ship John George, Story, New-York, 9—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schr. Lazy, Ross, Quebec, 26,—assorted cargo.

Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, 4—sugar, pork, &c.

Brigantine Roseway, Mainland, St. Kitts, 14—S. Gould, rum, molasses, &c.

5th, schr. Augustus Lord, Haley, Philadelphia, 20—D. & P. Hatfield, flour, &c.

6th, Augustus, Morrel, Philadelphia, order, flour.

Isabella Anna, Green, New York, 7—D. & P. Hatfield, assorted cargo.

Trial, Robinson, P. E. Island, 22—W. M'Kay, oats & shingles.

Brig Harmony, Baillie, Port a ferry, 35—R. Rankin & Co. potatoes, and passengers.

7th, ship Woodman, Andrews, Liverpool, 39—E. Barlow & Sons, coal, and merchandize.

H. M. Ship Talavera, 74, Halifax, with 4 Companies of the 11th Regiment.

8th, Eagle, Stephenson, London, 36—Owens & Duncan, merchandize.

CLEARED.

Ship Edward Reid, Wylie, Newry, timber & deals.
Flora, Hunter, Liverpool, deals.
St. John, Davidson, London, deals, & staves.
Caledonia, Graham, London, timber.
Alan Ker, Tait, Greenock, timber.

Brig Mariner, Drynan, Glasgow, timber.
Hibernia, Quinn, Wexford, timber.
Eliza, Graves, Barbadoes, fish and lumber.

Schr Joseph Hamm, Coalfleet, Philadelphia, plaster
Ariel, Bannerman, Philadelphia, plaster.
Kingston, Sterret, Bantry, deals.

Ship Albion, at New-York, spoke, May 8, lat. 40 25, long. 61, brig Demerara, from St. John for Dublin.

Barque Brothers, Poole, of this port, arrived at Charlotte Town, P. E. I., on the 18th ultimo.

Arrived at Quebec, 14th May, barque Glasgow, Douglas, Liverpool; 24th, Evergreen, Moran, do.; 26th, ship Ruby, Wescott, do.—Cleared, 17th, sch'r Martha, Boulanger, St. John; 19th, Entered for loading, Judge Thomson, do.

Arrived at New-York, 25th May, brig Augusta, Weldon, St. John.

Arrived at Charleston, 17th ultimo, ship St. Andrew, Leitch, of this port, from Boston.

Brig Horatia, Stewart, hence at Quebec, 28th ult.; ship Lord John Russell, Young, at do. 24th.

H. M. Ship Pique, was to sail from Quebec for Portsmouth on the 28th ult.

NEW GOODS.

Joseph Summers & Co.

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

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

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

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

Market square, St. John, June 1.

Pine and Birch TIMBER, Deals and STAVES, &c.

2000 TONS Yellow Pine, average 18 in.
1000 Tons Birch „ 14 in.
2,000,000 feet Deals 9x3, 11x3, 7x3, and 7x2 1-2 in
100m. Ash hhd. Staves, 50 cords Lathwood.

Ready for immediate shipment—*Apply to*
May 25. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW GOODS, *Per Regulus.*

1 CASE containing Leather & Wax DOLLS, in great variety: 1 Case gents. Walking sticks, comprising Oak, Black Thorne, Grape vine, & Ash: Pimento, Partridge, Chinese, Zephyr, & Dragoon Riding Canes, with silver pipes & plates.
May 18. WM. MAJOR,

SALT AFLOAT.

5,000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, on board ship *Amy*, if applied for immediately. JOHN ROBERTSON.

N. B.—Freight may be had for three small schooners of about 50 to 100 tons each. Apply as above.
May 18.

EX HEBE FROM LONDON,
ON CONSIGNMENT.

40 BARRELS Roman CEMENT; 40 bags CORKS.
May 11. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Exchange on London.

DRAFTS on London at 60 days sight, to be had by immediate application to
25th May. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Horse for sale.

A BAY Horse, six years old, perfectly kind either under the saddle or in harness, and warranted sound. Enquire at the Chronicle Office. June 8.

To the Ladies.

MRS. MILLAR, has just received per *John M'Cullom* from London, a splendid assortment of Fashionable MILLINERY, comprising—silk and satin Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, Flowers, Feathers, &c. to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the Ladies, by whom she has been so liberally patronized.

Market Square, June 8.

NEW GOODS.

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

BLACK, Blue, and Brown superfine Broad CLOTHS; plain and ribbed Buckskins; plain and striped Cassimeres, Kersey's, Cassinetts and Sattinetts; cotton Warps and Bedticks; white and red Flannels, Welsh do; rose and whitney Blankets; plain and printed Moleskins; white and grey Cottons; regatta shirts and shirtings; check'd and strip'd shirting Cottons; a large assortment of printed Calicoes and Muslins; book, jaconet and swiss mull Muslins; bishops Lawn and Imitation Cambrick's, French ditto; rich Dhallia Dresses, sewed muslin, do; rich worked muslin and Lace Collars, ditto Capes, Tamboured ditto; sewed muslin Trimmings and Insertions, Thread ditto; thread Edgings, Quillings and Laces; Lace Caps; trim'd silk, challie, and muslin Aprons, India Rubber do; plain and figured Silks, do. Poplins; figured Tabinets, black Bombazines; Damask cloak Patterns, Parasols; Victoria and Altona Shawls; plain printed and embossed Canton Crape, ditto; do. Handkerchiefs; plain and filled centre shawls and Handkerchiefs; silk, do.; Thibet Wool and Worsted do; black and white lace Veils; black, white and green Blond ditto; blond gauze scarfs and Handkerchiefs, blond lace Quillings and Edgings; black, white & coloured silk lace Gloves and Mitts; black, white and colored Silk do.; do. Kid Gloves in great variety; men's black, white and colored, assorted; black and white lace Cotton Hose, black, white and painted ditto; black, worsted and lamb's wool, do; black, white and printed Merino do; Men's grey lambs wool, and worsted Hose; men's worsted, lamb's wool, and cotton half Hose; Boy's, ditto; silk, India Rubber and Worsted Braces; Irish Linens and Lawns; black prunella Boots and Shoes; Kid shoes; black and white satin, do.; Children's shoes; men's Beaver Hats; rice, straw, Dunstable, Devon and fancy Bonnets; a large assortment of Combs, Beeds and Jewellery.

The above with other articles too tedious to enumerate will be sold at the very lowest market prices for cash only. JAS. BOWES.
St. John, June 8, 1838.

For Woodman,

CHAIN CABLES and Anchors of all sizes: *In store*—
1, 1 1-8, 1 1-4 and 1 3-8 Chain Cables—*second hand*
June 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

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

Bbls. Flour; Bbls. Corn Meal; 7×9 8×10 10×12 Window Glass. CRANE & M'GRATH.
8th June, 1838.

Choice Retailing Molasses.

LANDING THIS DAY,
Ex the Brig Roseway, from St. Kitts:

100 PUNCHEONS of Prime Quality MOLASSES, for sale low by
June 8. JOHN V. THURGAR.

For Quebec,

THE schooner LAZY, D. Ross, Master, will sail for the above Port in all this week. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board or to
June 8. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Ex John M'Cullum, from London.

40 HHDS. best Fine Pale GENEVA, 18 hhds. superior Cognac Brandy.
Now landing and will be sold low if taken from the Wharf.

Also, on consignment: 3 casks superb London Cut Glassware; 1 case Tunbridge Ware, Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
June 8. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

PER WOODMAN.

100 BOLTS best bleached CANVASS, on consignment and will be sold low, if applied for immediately.
8th June. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pork, Butter, and Sugar.

Just arrived in the schooner *Lazy*, from Quebec:

36 BBLS. PORK; 50 Firkins BUTTER, of superior quality.

And per schooner Nile, from Halifax: 20 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar. For sale very low from the Wharf, by RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
8th June, 1838.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

The subscriber has received from London, via Halifax, in the Mary Jane:

A FURTHER supply of Gentlemen's Waterproof HATS, which together with former importations, will consist of upwards of 1200 of the most fashionable shapes; the whole of which are selling considerably below the market prices. W. G. LAWTON.
June 8, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL—DIRECT.

THE fast sailing ship MARY, will sail for the above port, on or about the 12th inst.—A few cabin passengers can have very comfortable accommodations, on reasonable terms. Apply to W. P. SCOTT, master, on board.
8th Jan. 1838.

More Paper Hangings.

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

☞ Orders from all parts of the country will meet with prompt attention. L. & S. K. FOSTER.
June 1, 1838.

Cheap Law.

The following Law Books are for sale at reduced Prices at the Phœnix Book Store—

HOWARDS' Law of Property in the British Colonies, 2 volumes; Moore's Index to the Term Reports, analytically arranged, 2 volumes: Lawe's Treatise on Pleading, 1 volume: Hues' Abridgment of Statutes, relating to Excise, 1 vol.; Hume's Laws of the Customs, edition of 1829, 1 vol. Tremain's Forms of Indictments, &c. 2 vols; Chapman's Practice under the new Rules, 1 vol.; Paley's Principal and Agent, 1 vol: Stevens on Average, 1 vol.; Gilbert's Law of Devizes, 1 vol.: Park on Insurance, 1 vol.; Penal Laws, 1 vol.
June 1. D. M'MILLAN.

Landing, ex Mozambique,

6 HHDS. refined LOAF SUGAR; 2 Puns. Cambeltown Malt Whiskey.

Ex Clyde, from Liverpool:
40 boxes Soap; 30 do. Mould and Dipt Candles; 4 bales cotton Warps; 1 do. cotton Wick; an assortment of Kettles, Pots, Pans, &c. for sale on moderate terms.

ON HAND—70,000 Spruce shipping Shingles.
JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER,
May 11. *No. 12, King street.*

CARD.

WM. H. WENTWORTH takes pleasure in stating, that his Picture representing the Fire in the City of Saint John, January 14, 1837, has been so liberally patronized as to warrant the contemplated Engraving, and for the object of its completion it has been directed to one of the first Artists in the city of Boston; that agreeably to the information he has received, his subscribers may expect their copies to be delivered in about 8 weeks. He takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the Public to this subject, requesting an increased subscription; and for that object gives notice, that a subscription list is left at the several Book stores, viz: W. E. AVERY, Prince Wm. street; W. REYNOLDS, Market square; and G. BLATCH, King street, where names will be thankfully received at the original proposed price of $2 for each Engraving, not colored, and $3 for each colored Engraving. That when the Engraving is completed and Prints ready for delivery, the subscription books will be closed, and the price of the Pictures will then be advanced to non-subscribers, viz: for such Engraving not coloured $3, for do. colgured $4—a rule which will govern him in all cases, and will not be deviated from. *1st June, 1838.*

To Let,

And possession given immediately—

A LARGE BARN in Waterloo street, suitable for storing Hay or Lumber, or for keeping Horses; with a good well of water. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
June 1. JOSEPH WETMORE.

BUILDING LOTS.

50 LOTS of Ground, 40 by 100 feet each, for sale; and 127 LOTS, 40 by 160 feet each, to be let for a term of Years, in parcels to suit applicants—the whole lying between the Western bounds of the City and the *Tea Garden* of the Corporation, now occupied by RICHARD AVERY, at the falls of the River. Letters addressed to the Subscriber and left at the Office of Mr B. TILTON, will meet with early attention.
May 26. WILLIAM Y. THEAL.

Government Contracts.

TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Commissary General at his Office in Halifax until noon on Thursday the 21st June, from persons disposed to enter into Contract with this Department for the *Erection of Barrack Buildings* (to be constructed of Wood) *at Saint John and at Fredericton, New-Brunswick*, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Royal Engineer Office at St. John and Halifax. The Buildings to be completed on or before the 30th September next.

The Tenders, which must be, in Duplicate, to state the gross amount in Sterling money for the Buildings at St. John, and also for those at Fredericton, and to be accompanied by a letter from two responsible persons addressed to the Deputy Commissary General, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, for the performance of the Contract.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on the Lords of the Treasury, at 30 days' sight, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

Commissariat, Nova-Scotia,
Halifax, 21st May, 1838.

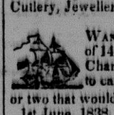
NOTE.—Tenders may be made separately for the Buildings at each of the above places, and any further particulars can be had on application at this Office, or to Assistant Commissary General ROBINSON, at his Office, St. John, New-Brunswick.

New Brunswick & Nova Scotia.

A MAP of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, describing all the new Settlements, Townships, &c. including also the Islands of Cape Breton and Prince Edward, by Jas. Wyld, Geographer to His late Majesty.—sold by
Prince Wm.-st. June 1. W. L. AVERY.

On Consignment—

CRATES EARTHENWARE, Tin Cans, Oil; Stationery, Toys, HATS, BONNETS, BROAD CLOTHS, Petershams, Flannels, Vestings, White and Gray Cottons, Manchester Small Wares; Cordage, Chains and Anchors, Carron Ware, Iron, Paints, Nails, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c. &c. &c.



WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A VESSEL of 140 to 150 Tons, full built;—And to Charter for the West Indies, a VESSEL to carry 100 to 150 M. feet LUMBER; or two that would take about that quantity.
1st June, 1838. WILLIAM M'CANNON.

Coffee, Oranges, Brooms, &c.

Landing, ex Eleanor Jane, from Boston:

COFFEE, ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, Corn Brooms, Cocoa Paste, Saleratus, &c. &c.—
For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.
1st June, 1838.

This Day is Published,

Sold by D. M'MILLAN, and the other Booksellers,

REPORT

OF the Proceedings of the Presbytery of St. John, "at a Pro-re-nata Meeting" of that body, held in St. Stephen's Church, 11th April, 1838, containing in addition to the several other speeches delivered on that occasion, a full account of the DEFENCE of the

REV. WILLIAM ANDREW,

In answer to a *Libel* brought against him by his Brethren of the Presbytery, at the instance of the TRUSTEES OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
St. John, June 1, 1838.

OATS.

FOR SALE—5000 Bushels OATS, on board the ship Mansfield, from Hull, apply to
May 25. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Oatmeal, Potatoes, & Spirits.

The subscriber has just received per ship *Leslie Gault*, from Londonderry:

10 TONS fresh OATMEAL; 6 hhds. and 179 Hampers Potatoes; 5 Puncheons Patent Grain Spirits;

ON HAND—100 Firkins Prime Irish BUTTER, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Enquire at the store of Messrs. FAULKE & MATTHEW, South Market Wharf.
May 25. JAMES KERR.

Deals & Boards.

100 M. BRIGHT DEALS; 150 ditto, Pine BOARDS for sale cheap by
May 18. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

IRON, &c.

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

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch Pig IRON;
10 do. English Iron, assorted,
5 do. Refined do. do.
4 do. Swedish do. do.
100 boxes Tin Plates, IC. IX. DC. DX & DXX;
12 Anvils, assorted; 80 bundles blister Steel,
19 pairs Forge Bellows; 1 cask Rivets,
1000 Pots, assorted, 1-2 to 20 gallons,
754 Pans, do. 10 to 17 inches,
136 Bakepans and Covers, 10 to 16,
300 KETTLES, assorted, 0 to 4,
1 cask Smoothing Irons,
2 bundles sheathing COPPER,
200 bars Bolt Copper, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch,
50 sheets Brass, 57 ingots block TIN,
18 bundles sheet Iron, 18 to 22,
134 Sock Plates, for Ploughs,
20 dozen Ballast Spades; 60 do. Common do.
4 casks steeled Shovels; 5 cases Irish LINEN,
40 bundles 5-16 Round Iron, 80 do. 3-8 do. do.;
20 do. 1-2 do. do.; 200 brls. prime Oatmeal;
10 puns. Irish Whisky; 1 cask 7-16 Coil Chain,
100 chaldrons Liverpool Coals.
WM. CARVILL.
St. John, May 11, 1838.

D. M'Millan,

HAS just received a supply of Writing and Printing PAPER, Quills, Writing Fluid, Copying and common INKS, Parchment, and other assorted Stationery, English and Classical School BOOKS, &c. which will be sold low at the *Phœnix Book and Stationery Warehouse.* May 18.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Saint John, that he will on MONDAY the 21st instant, open in the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. CORBETT & TRENTOWSKY, a large and varied asssortment of GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:—

PLAIN and Figured GRO DE NAP;
Plain and Figured Irish POPLINS;
Plain and Figured SATTENS;
Muslin de Laine DRESSES;
Plain and Fancy Chally DRESSES;
London Printed MUSLINS and CAMBRICS;
BONNETS in great variety;
French and Edinburgh SHAWLS, in great variety;
A very extensive assortment of HOSIERY and GLOVES, Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Irish LINENS, CAMBRICS, and LAWNS;
Every description of LACE GOODS;
A very extensive assortment of CLOTHS, Fancy Vestings, and Trowser Stuffs;
5 Cases London HATS, of the most fashionable shapes.

As these GOODS have been selected by himself, in the best Markets, for *Cash*, he is enabled to offer them at such prices as will defy competition.

N. B.—*No Goods will be allowed to leave the Establishment without being paid for.*

St. John, 18th May, 1838. WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

SHOE STORE.

Fashionable Boots & Shoes.

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

Ladies best black Prunella Adelaide Boots;
Ladies second quality and low priced do;
Ditto best Prunella Boots, galoshed;
Ditto coloured ditto and Valencia Boots;
Ditto superior French and English kid slippers, *newest style;*
Ditto do. Prunella and Kid Opera do. do.
Ditto do. Prunella slippers and walking shoes;
Ditto do. white and black satin slippers;
Ditto Russia Kid slippers and Walking shoes;
Ditto Morocco and seal skin ditto ditto;
Misses' French English, and Russia kid slippers,
Ditto Prunella, Russia kid and seal ties;
Ditto French kid and Prunella Opera slippers,
Children's Boots and shoes of every description and quality;
Youths' and Boys boots and shoes, ditto ditto;
Gent's best Dress and Dancing Pumps;
Ditto ditto Wellington, Clarence, and Coburg Boots, of a warranted quality;
Ditto dress and walking shoes, of various patterns,
Ditto coloured Morocco House slippers;
Gentlemen's Galoshes and clogs;
Women's fin'd Web slippers; Men's do. do;
Women's strong leather Boots and shoes;
Girls' and boys' ditto ditto;
A large lot of very low priced shoes, for men, women, boys and children.
L. & S. K. FOSTER.
May 18. *King street.*

MANCHESTER

Wholesale Warehouse.

Spring Importation.

The Subscriber has just received per *Mozambique*, from Glasgow, part of his Spring Supply: among which are the following:

BALES Fancy Trowser Stuffs; ditto fancy printed Cottons, light and dark;
Cases Mousseline de Laine Dresses and printed Cambric ditto;
„ printed Chintz Dresses, fancy check and plain Ginghams;
„ Rice straw Bonnets, Regatta shirtings, stripes and Checks;
„ Chinese shawls & Hank'fs. Nonpareil shawls;
„ Damask Silk, Crape, Lama, and bordered Thibet Handkerchiefs;
„ Blond scarfs, Veils, and Gauze Handkerchiefs;
„ Sewed, tambor'd, and fancy Collars, Victoria handkerchiefs;
„ Corded Muslin Cravats & printed Hdk's.;
„ Printed striped book and book Lappets, and white Muslins, Towelling;
„ Carpet shoes and Braces, Scotch, holland and cusbar Shalloons;
Bales Grey Cottons, Ducks and Homespuns;
„ Green and scarlet Tartans,
„ No. 5 & 6 Brown Canvas, 40 & 45 inch Oznaburgh;—with a variety of other Goods.

All of which will be sold on liberal terms for approved payments.
JOHN McCONKEY.
May 4, 1838.

☞ A supply of London and Manchester Goods daily expected.

YOUNG LADIES'

BOARDING SCHOOL.

MISS KIRK respectfully announces that she will open School on Monday the 7th May, in the Brick house owned by Mrs. NUTTING, in Germain street, near St. John's Church.

School hours, from 9 o'clock till 3; on Saturdays, from 9 till 12.

Drawing Class; hours, from 4 till 6 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 2 till 4 on Saturdays.

TERMS—Instruction on the Piano Forte and Organ, £2: 10; Singing £1; Drawing £2; French £1 per Quarter.

Terms for Boarding and Instruction, exclusive of Music, French and Drawing, £35 per annum; if paid in advance, £32: 10. *May 4.*

Silesian Extra Superfine FLOUR, Ex Hebe from London.

100 BBLS. Silesian Extra superfine FLOUR (a superior article) for sale low by
May 11. THOMAS HANFORD.

Attention!

THE undersigned having commenced business under the firm of *HOYT & BETTS*, request the attention of their *Friends* and the *Public* in general to their Establishment, No. 23, S. M. Wharf, where they intend keeping on hand a good assortment of *Hardware, Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, at the lowest *Cash Prices.*

EDWARD M. HOYT,
CHARLES P. BETTS.
St. John, N. B. May 12, 1838.

☞ All orders from the Country punctually attended to.

WANTED—In a small family, a good plain Cook. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory references. Enquire at this Office. *May 18.*

FURNITURE

On Hand, and for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale at very reduced prices for Cash, or approved paper, at liberal credit, the following articles of CABINET FURNITURE, made under his own inspection, and warranted of good quality.

SOFAS, Couches, Loungers, Grecian Chairs, Children's Table and Chair, (portable); Dining sets, Loo, Dining, Breakfast and Writing Tables; Centre or Loo Tables; Pier, card, supper, Ladies' work, and Dressing Tables; sideboards; Chiffoniers; Escritoirs and Book cases; Bureaus and Ladies' do.; Music stools and stands; Wardrobes, &c. &c. and many other articles in his line.

☞ UPHOLSTERY done at short notice, in all its branches; Curtains cut to any pattern, at his cabinet and Upholstery Establishment, corner of Germain and Princess streets.
March 23. JOHN J. HOGAN.

FLOUR, COPPER, &c.

1040 BBLS. extra superfine FLOUR, of a very superior quality, and fresh Ground, now landing ex barque *Hebe*, from London, and will be sold on reasonable terms, if applied for while discharging, at the end of the North Market Wharf.

17 cases Sheathing COPPER, 20, 22, 24, 28, & 30 oz.; composition Nails suitable for the same—landing ex barque *Clyde*, at Donaldson's Wharf.

IN STORE.

Bolt Copper, composition spikes and rings, of all sizes; 80 kegs very superior TOBACCO.
May 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Ash Oars.

A QUANTITY of ASH OARS, of the very best quality, from 10 to 16 feet, for sale *very cheap.*
L. B. THOMSON,
May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

Prince William Street.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

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

Just Received, a Fresh supply of

Moffat's

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

☞ A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of this great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent health JOHN MOFFAT,

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certified instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and chanels of life, and endued them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The Proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its eminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in its blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa* and *Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucus membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*. Also, *Worms*, by disloging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma & Consumption*, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. *Scurvey, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humours; *Scorbutic Eruptions*, and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all *Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy*, and *other disagreeable Complexions*. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the Skin*. *Common colds and influenza*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases. *Piles*: as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of *thirty-five years*, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more robust, or of very costive habits, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pill sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favourable symptom, as the patient will find himself relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much constipated. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances.—It is, however, recommended, that those in latter periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fails in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impared constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. This indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy result. For further paticulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 546, Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 to $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, *Piles, injuries fom the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the *rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c.*—All persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy, &c.*, should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

☞For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, which contains a full account of the Medicine. A copy accompanies the Medicine, and can also be obtained on application at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, where the Medicine is for sale, and also at Messrs. Peters and Tilley's, No. 4, King street.

St. John, April 13, 1838.

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

FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARY DILLON.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss;

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

J BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 5th day January, 1838.

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, March 29, 1838.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

St. John, January 1, 1838.

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office.

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney*

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, *President.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

Conditions made known, and every information given on application at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st July 1837.

P. S.—The above is the first Agency established by this company in St. John.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. ANDREW BURGESS, 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.

Saint John Stage Coach Company.

IN future, a Coach will start from the *Saint John Hotel* every Tuesday morning at seven o'clock, for Amherst, Nova-Scotia, stopping at Norton, Sussex Vale and Dorchester, and returning to St. John on Friday Evening.

☞This arrangement will enable Travellers arriving by the Coach from Saint Andrews on Monday evening, to leave St. John, for the Eastward, the next morning; and those arriving by the Coach from Amherst on Friday evening, can proceed to St. Andrews and the United States on Saturday morning.

☞A Book will be kept at the *Saint John Hotel*, where Passengers can secure seats—and every information as to the different routes of the Stages, will be given by applying to JOHN LOCKHART, North side King's Square.

St. John, 11th January, 1838.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

400 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

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

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

DAVID PATERSON.

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

St. John, 20th April, 1838.

Nails, Lead, Oil, &c.

Received per *Clyde*, Reed, master, from Liverpool:

17 ROLLS of Sheet LEAD, from 2 1-2 lb. to 10 lbs. per foot; 1 ton of Pig Lead; 100 bags Spikes, assorted from 4 to 10 inch; 43 do. fine Sheating nails, from 2 to 3 inch; 7 hhds. Linsed Oil; 10 bales Cotton Warp; 10 boxes Mould Candles; 20 do. Dipt ditto; 10 dozen square mouth Shovels; 6 do. Round Ballast ditto; 6 do. Ship Scrapers; 3 do. Log Slates; 6 do. Deck Clamps; 6 do. Mops; 5 do. long handled Tar Brushes; 1 keg Batten Nails.

May 11, 1838. JAMES OTTY.

Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, &c.

Landing ex ship *Hebe*, from London:

20 CASKS double superfine MUSTARD, 10 do. superfine ditto; 10 do. fine do. 4 boxes Bottled ditto; 4 boxes Italian Maccaroni; 4 do. Vermicelli; 1 box Pearl Sago: 1 do. Isinglass; 2 hhds. Pickles, assorted; 2 do. Sauces, do, 1 hogshead French Olives.

☞The above Goods are all from the celebrated Italian Warehouse of *Lazenby & Son*, London, and are warranted fresh and of the best quality. For sale by JAMES MALCOLM.

May 11.

Wanted,

A MASTER and Mistress for the Madras School at Saint Andrews. A Married Man, whose wife would undertake the office of Mistress, would be preferred. For further information apply to the Rev. Dr. Alley, St. Andrews.

St. Andrews. April 5, 1838.

COPPER, LEAD, &c.

Warehouse, North Market wharf, St. John, N. B.

Sheathing Copper, 16oz.		Patent Shot, BB. B. 7 to	
pr. foot and upwards.		12, ditto, 1 to 6,	
Strong Braziers sheet		Goose and Buck Shot,	
Copper.		Lead Ore for Potters,	
Copper Bottoms,		White Lead,	
Cake copper free,		White Paint,	1st quality,
ditto,	in Bond,		2d "
Tile & Ingot copper free,			3d "
ditto,	in Bond,	Red Lead, common,	
Copper Wire,		do. for glass manufac-	
Copper Printing Rollers.		turers, Orange Lead,	
Copper Bolts,		Litharge Flake,	
Wrought copper Nails,		ditto, Ground,	
Composition,		Tin in Blocks,	
Sheet Brass,		" Ingots,	
Brass Wire,		" Strips,	
Sheet Lead,		" Sheets,	
Thin Lead, Tin foils for		Tin Pipes. 1-4, 3-8, and	
damp Walls,		1-2 inch,	
Pig Lead, Bar ditto,		Sheet Zinc,	
Lead Pipes, 1-4, 3-8, 1-2,		Spelter,	
to 4 inches,			

The Subscriber is appointed Agent for the disposal of the above articles, by one of the most extensive houses in the Trade in Britain, and will receive orders for the importation thereof on very advantageous terms. He will keep on hand at his Warehouse a constant supply of Sheathing and Bolt Copper of all sizes, Composition sheathing Nails, Spikes, Clinch Rings, &c.; which will be sold at rates that will cover the cost of importation.

Feb. 8, 1838. JOHN ROBERTSON.

In Store, and Ready for Delivery:

Sheet Copper, 16 to 32 oz., Bolt Copper, 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch. composition sheathing Nails, composition Spikes, Butt Bolts, and clinch Rings.

Warehouse to be Let.

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

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

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

Wanted to Purchase,

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

Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Cigars, Oranges & Currants.

LANDING ex *Eleanor Jane*, from Boston—10,000 finest Havana Cigars; 10 boxes fresh Oranges; 1 cask Currants. For sale by

April 6. J. MALCOLM.

Fishing Lines,

Just Landed ex "Barlow," from London:

20 BALES, containing—400 dozen Cod & Pollock LINES—expressly selected for the Bay of Fundy Fisheries.

Feb. 2. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Molasses.

15 PUNCHEONS Prime retailing Molasses, for sale cheap by

April 13. JAS. MALCOLM.

Jamaica Rum.

10 PUNCHEONS of superior flavour and strength.

April 13. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Look Here!

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

Prince Wm. street, Nov. 17.

ON HAND,

And for sale at low rates by the Subscriber:

22 FIRKINS Cumberland BUTTER, prime, 6 hogsheads Bright SUGAR;
75 Bags fresh ground WHEAT FLOUR;
50 Bags assorted Spikes;
100 M. White Pine BOARDS, for shipping;
300 M. seasoned Pine Boards and Plank;
100 M. sawed Laths;
Pine shingles, Refuse Boards and Deals;
150 Cedar Fence Posts,

Together with a good assortment of GROCERIES of every description. Please apply to

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,

Scoullar's Brick Building, King street.

March 30, 1838.

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

India Rubber Manufactory.

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

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

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

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

Glazed Hats, of the best India rubber varnish.

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

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

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

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

January 12, 1838.

To the Public.

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

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

10th January, 1838.

The Subscriber,

Will furnish at all times, at his Establishment on the Market Square.

PICKLED pork, corn beef, cooked Meats of all kinds, fresh eggs, superior oats, geese and other Poultry, salt Mackerel and Herrings, HOT SOUP from eleven till four, Hot Mutton and apple PIES. ALEX. McQUEEN.

Jan. 12, 1838.

Sugar & Tobacco.

15 HDS. very bright Sugar; 22 Kgs. prime TOBACCO. *For sale low by*

Also: 30 chests CONGO TEA.

20th April. JOHN THOMSON & SON.

RECEIVED

Per ship MOZAMBIQUE, *Cronk, master, from Greenock,*

6 HDS. of Loaf SUGAR; 5 pipes BRANDY, "*Martell's*" *Brand*; 2 tons patent Sheating Paper: 5 hhds. boiled and raw Linseed OIL; 2 tons Pot BARLEY; 70 casks Wrought NAILS, assorted from 6dy to 24dy.

—ALSO IN STORE—

15 Rolls of Sheet LEAD, from 2 1-2 lb. to 14 lb. per foot;

90 Fathoms 1 1-2 inch close link Chain CABLE,			
60 ditto	7-8	ditto	ditto.
100 ditto	5-8	ditto	ditto.
60 ditto	9-16	ditto	ditto.
100 ditto	7-16	ditto	ditto.

May 4th, 1838. JAMES OTTY.

BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c.

Per ship Mozambique, from Greenock.

20 HHDS. first quality Cognac BRANDY, 10 do. ditto. Pale HOLLANDS.

2 puncheons first quality Malt WHISKEY,

5 hhds. and 5 tierces refined Loaf Sugar,

30 bags superior Pot Barley,

60 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,

60 tin cans boiled and raw Paint OIL,

2 bales CARPETING.

1 case Worked COLLARS, CAPES, &c.

For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

4th May, 1838.

☞Notice.

THE undersigned having this day entered into